

TURKISH EMPIRE

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The rapid progress, and still more rapid decline of the Turkish power, are among the most interesting phenomena in the history of modern Europe. Under any circumstances, we could not behold with indifference a people which seemed to spring at once, from nothing, to the summit of empire—whose power was extended over the classic regions of the east, in all the rigor of barbarous and unrelenting despotism, and which, distinguished from the rest of Europe by the character of its religion, its laws, its manners and its customs, has stood an isolated monument of the energy of superstitious enthusiasm. The Turks are descended from a Tartar horde, who emigrated from the countries bordering on the Caspian sea, about the year 850, and who, for several centuries after, interfered, with decisive effect, in the contests and revolutions of the Saracen Asiatic States. Othman, the chief of the Oghuz Tartars, is reckoned the real founder of the Turkish empire. He succeeded his father in 1289, and his dominions were then confined to the lordship of Siguta, in Bithynia, and a small tract of adjoining territory. But the good conduct of Othman, and the bravery & zeal of his followers, enabled him greatly to extend the narrow limits of his paternal inheritance, and to bequeath the whole of Bithynia and Cappadocia to his son and successor. From this period the tide of Turkish conquest began to roll forward with a force that could not be checked by the feeble resistance of the Greeks.—In 1358, the Ottoman troops first obtained a footing in Europe; and in little more than a century after (1453.) Mahomed II, sword in hand, entered Constantinople, the capital of the Greek empire. Selim, the grandson of Mahomet, added Syria and Egypt to the dominions of his ancestors; and Solyman the Magnificent, the cotemporary of the Emperor Charles V, and the most accomplished of all the Ottoman Princes, conquered the greater part of Hungary, and in the East extended his sway to the Euphrates. At this period the Turkish was unquestionably the most powerful empire in the world. But even then it had not reached its greatest height. Solyman was succeeded by other able princes, and the Ottoman arms continued to retain their ascendancy over those of Christendom, until the famous John Sobieski, King of Poland, forced them, in 1683, to raise the siege of Vienna. This marked the era of their decline. For a while they continued to oppose the Austrians and Hungarians with doubtful fortune, and with various success; but the victories of Prince Eugene gave a decisive superiority to the Christians. From this blow they never recovered; their empire continued ever since to fall, like a star which shoots downwards, through the expanse of the heavens; until at last their power seems tottering on the very verge of annihilation.

The Turks, like their Tartar ancestors, are naturally a brave, patient, and hardy race. They were early inured to habits of pillage and of blood; and after embracing the Mahometan faith, they found in the law of the prophet, not a license, only, but a command to desolate the world, and to propagate their religion and their empire by violence. The peculiar tenets and leading doctrines of the Koran harmonised in a particular manner with the ferocious, ignorant, and superstitious minds of the Turks, who early became the most zealous apostles of a religion, of which implicit faith and unconquerable energy are the vital principles. Their fanaticism knew no bounds. They literally believed that the sword was the key of heaven and of hell; and that to fall fighting in defence of the true faith, was the most glorious of deaths, and was accompanied with the largest portion of eternal felicity. Firm and unshaken believers in the doctrines of predestination—assured that no caution could avert, and that no dangers could possibly accelerate their inevitable destiny—they met their enemies without fear or apprehension.

To the desperate energies which would be exerted by principles like these, wielded too by a succession of Sultans, distinguished for various and consummate ability, the Greeks had nothing to oppose but despised troops, and generals equally destitute of skill and capacity. The total defeat of Bajazet, the grandson of Othman, by Timur, in 1402, presented an opportunity which, had it been rightly improved, might have enabled the Greeks to expel the Turks from Europe. But they were themselves totally incapable of profiting by this or any other event; and the schism of the West, and the factious and wars of France, England, and Germany, deprived them of all foreign assistance, and enabled the Turks to repair their shattered fortunes, and gain to become the terror and scourge of Christendom.

Put the same cause to which the Turks principally owed their original success—the intolerant bigotry and fanaticism of their religion—proved also the principal cause of their decline. It insulated them from the rest of Europe, and taught them to look down with contempt and aversion on the arts, the sciences, and the attainments of the infidel world. "There is," to use their own words, "but one law, and that law forbids all communication with infidels." Other causes have also contributed to the decline of the power of the Turks.—The fiery and impetuous zeal of the original conquerors has long ago subsided; the invention of gunpowder, and other improvements in the system of modern warfare, have opposed an invincible obstacle to the success of multitudes without discipline, and courage without skill. That fanatic fervor, that contempt of danger, and that superiority of numbers and of bodily strength, which formerly gave so decided a superiority to the Ottoman arms, could not enable them to contend with the science, the cool delibe-

rate courage, the artillery and the tactics of the troops of Prince Eugene, and of Solyman. The Turks have degenerated both in their civil and military institutions—but their present weakness is to be ascribed more to their not keeping pace with the progress of their neighbors, than to their positive decline.

Their ignorance, and the confidence in the doctrine of predestination, prevent them from suspecting the source of their inferiority to be in themselves: "we effected our conquests," said the Muffi to the Baron de Tott, "without any aid from European tactics, nor do we now stand in need of them. Our defeats are not the effects of human force; they are the chastisements of our crimes; the decree of heaven hath reached us, and nothing can avert the wrath of Omnipotence."

The unlimited despotism of the Sultans may be assigned as another cause of the decline of the Turkish empire. The Sultan is at the head of both church and state. He is regarded as the immediate vicegerent of God, or rather of the Prophet, and the most unresisting and passive obedience to his command is inculcated as a primary religious duty.

For a time, during the rise of the Turkish power, this extraordinary exaltation of the Sovereign was attended with no evil consequences. The Sultans were generals in war, and legislators in peace; they practised from necessity, both the military and peaceful virtues, in order to inspire confidence and attachment in their soldiery and subjects; from personal observation they were able to bestow rewards on those who deserved them; & the necessity of supporting their own power, by the efficacy of the talents and attachments of their officers, was a sure pledge of a judicious selection. But when the tide of Turkish conquest was stopped, and the heirs of royalty, instead of being educated in the council or in the field, were brought up in the slothful luxury of the Seraglio, their inclinations were vitiated by their habits, and their government grew as vicious, as corrupt, and as worthless as themselves. Influenced by private, and often base affections, they committed the administration to favorites without merit or experience, and the incapacity of the head pervaded and paralyzed the whole system of the state.

The extension of its boundaries also hastened the decline of the empire, by increasing the number of its enemies, not of its subjects. Submission to the power of the Turks averted indeed the stroke of death, but nothing short of embracing the religion of their Prophet could exonerate the vanquished from extortion and slavery. "The conquered people, if they obstinately refused the offer of conversion, became, together with their possessions, their industry, and their children, virtually the property of their masters." Their substance, says the law, is as our substance, their eye as our eye, their life as our life. In such a state of subjection, their claim to justice and security was little better than an empty sound; and their lives and fortunes were made subservient to the necessities of the state, and the interests of the superior and privileged class, who strove, by every means, however injurious and insulting to their feelings, to suppress, instead of exciting their energies, to debilitate their minds to the level of slavery, and to ensure their submission to the forms of government established by themselves." (Mr. Johnston's Present State of Turkey, vol. ii. p. 60.)

"All the officers of government," says the same accurate and well-informed writer, "owe their appointment to the sole favor of the Sultan, without respect to birth, talents, services, or experience. They are deposed or punished without the liberty of complaint or remonstrance; and at their death the Sultan inherits their property. Governments of every description are sold at the Porte: they are held for the term of one year only, and at the ensuing *bayram* the losers must be renewed or transferred to a less parsimonious competitor. In the public registers, the precise value of every important post under government is recorded; and the regular remittance of taxes and tribute is the only acknowledged criterion of upright administration. If the stipulated revenue duly enters into the coffers of the government, no inquiry is made whether it has been collected by harsh or by lenient measures.

"When the inhabitants of a city or a province are dissatisfied with the Pacha, they present their complaints in a petition to the Porte; but, unless they accompany it with a larger sum than the Pacha finds it convenient to give for his reappointment, they seldom succeed in their application for his removal. Contestations of this public nature, as well as those between private individuals, are determined, not by the evidence of facts, or the force of argument, but by the *specific quantity of gold which either party can produce in support of his case.*"

When a Pacha thinks he can establish his independence by his wealth, or his troops, he rebels: that is, he sends no remittances to the Porte; and, if the Sultan cannot subdue him by force, a sort of contest in cunning arises between them—the Sultan trying to assassinate, the Pacha to murder the assassin. It is not uncommon for the Sultan to send an executioner with orders, if he should not be able to effect the destruction of the Pacha, to load him with additional honors! By this means, suspicion is not unfrequently lulled asleep—and the Pacha is rendered an easier prey to that undistinguishable thirst for revenge which can never be satisfied except by the blood of those who have presumed to contemn the authority of the vicegerent of the Prophet.

Such is a brief abstract of what appears to us to have been the principal cause of the increase and decline, and of the present enfeebled state, of the Turkish power. It is a fabric which may be easily subverted, but which, fortunately for Europe, can never again recover its former strength. It has for the last fifty years, existed only in consequence of the mutu-

al jealousies and struggles of Russia and Austria; but what will be the consequence of the present conjunction cannot be foretold at present. If they follow out the principles on which they have acted in the case of Naples, they must support the throne of the Sultan, and render the banner of the cross an auxiliary of the crescent. Such an association, however, it may be reasonably predicted, will never take place, and it would not be a very surprising thing, if, in the course of ten or fifteen years, Turkey should be what Poland is. But, so long as the Turkish government is suffered to exist, the Pachas will continue to pillage and waste the provinces, and the Sultan will, in his turn, strangle and then plunder the Pachas.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.

Extract of a letter from Pernambuco, to a respectable House in Alexandria, dated September 22

"The Patriots and Royalists have had an engagement this morning, close to the Olinda. The former had 20 killed, wounded, and made prisoners. The latter 4 killed. Almost every person in the town is under arms.—Some very large ships have in sight this evening—supposed to be from Lisbon, with 600 royal troops on board. The patriot army consists of 9,000 men, and it is confidently believed that when they enter the city, all, or nearly all, of the inhabitants who are now attached to the royalists will join them. Little or no business doing. Herald.

PRESIDENT BOLIVAR.

It has frequently been remarked that the Patriot Leader of the Revolutionists, in Spanish America, has always made the great Patriot Leader of North America his guide and pattern. The following correspondence shows how closely the imitation has been preserved:

From a Maracaibo paper of July 21.

H. Q. Guanare, 25th May, 1821.

Simon Bolivar, Liberator-President, &c to the Vice President of the Republic.

Moved by the clamors of my own family, and those of some friends and companions in arms, groaning under the miserable situation wherein they found themselves, I took the liberty, in the year 1819, to draw an order on the public treasury of Bogota. I herewith enclose to Y. E. under No. 1, the copy of the answer which I received from the receiver general, announcing the receipt of my draft, and advising me that the same was ordered to be paid. The document No. 2, confirms its payment. The laws respecting the partition of the national properties, entitles me to 25,000 dollars, as general-in-chief of the army, and to the rights of expecting bounties and extraordinary grants; and the law which regulates the pay of all the officers, adjudges to me as President of the Republic, 50,000 dollars annually, from the year 1819. I do, from this moment, renounce all these rights and wages which I have not received, satisfied with the 14,000 dollars paid at Bogota. The object for which I took that sum, and the sacred duties which I have withal fulfilled, have fully requited me for the rights which I now forego in behalf of the treasury. I request Y. E. will be pleased, in my name, to lay this candid exposition of my will before the General Congress; if accepted, I will look upon it as a peculiar kindness, which I will value as the purest testimony of the regard with which the National Representatives design to honor me.

BOLIVAR.

ANSWER OF THE CONGRESS.

General Congress, Secy's Office, June 25, 1821.

To the Minister of Finance:

The Congress being informed of the resignation made by H. E. the Liberator-President, of the pay, grants, and assignments, which belong to him in virtue of the laws made in the extraordinary session of last evening; but, taking into consideration his love for liberty, his indefatigable constancy to defend it, his integrity and disinterestedness, he can never renounce the gratitude of Colombia, which is his best patrimony!

"Resolved, That the Liberator, SIMON BOLIVAR, may well renounce before the future Congress, the pay, grants, and assignments belonging to him by the laws."

And which I have the honor to transmit to your lordship.
God preserve your lordship many years.
FRANCISCO SOTO, Secy.

LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE.

Report of the Committee on Slavery.

"The committee to whom was referred the petitions of a number of the citizens of this state, praying that the Legislature would take into consideration the situation of the people of colour, held in slavery in our highly favored and professing country, and to devise some plan and pass it into a law for their relief; such as allowing masters who are convinced of the impropriety of holding slaves, to emancipate them on terms that will not involve themselves or their estates, for their maintenance—provided the court should be of opinion that the slaves so offered for emancipation, are, in all probability, capable of maintaining themselves.

"And suggesting the justice and good policy of the Legislature—declaring, in the language and spirit of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are and ought to be free—and by law to declare, that the descendants of slaves, born after the passage of said law, shall be free at a given age to be fixed by said law—also to join on those having the raising of such to teach them to read the scriptures and

to follow some useful employment, and, also, as far as can be, prevent the inhuman practice of separating husband and wife."

Beg leave to report, that they have had that subject under examination, and on the first proposition contained in said petition to wit: "allowing masters, convinced of the impropriety of holding the man of colour in slavery, to emancipate such, on terms not involving masters or their estates, provided such slave offered for emancipation is in a situation to provide for him or herself;" express it as their opinion that it is consistent with the rights of freemen, guaranteed by the constitution, to have and exercise the power of yielding obedience to the dictates of conscience and humanity.

That in all cases where chance or fortune has given the citizen dominion over any part of the human race, no matter of what hue—and whose reflection has taught him to consider an exercise of that dominion inhuman, unconstitutional, or against the religion of his country, ought to be permitted to remove the yoke without the trammels at present imposed by law.

Your committee beg leave to state that, while they feel disposed to amend the law and guaranty this right, they wish it not to be perverted to the use of the unfeeling and avaricious, who, to rid themselves of the burden of supporting the aged slave, whose life had been devoted to the service of such a master, would seize the opportunity of casting such on the public for support.

Your committee beg leave further to state that very few cases have occurred where slaves freed, in the state of Tennessee, have become a county charge.

Your committee, therefore, recommend an amendment of the law granting the prayer of the petition, so far as respects the young healthy slave, not likely to become a county charge.

On the second point, your committee are of opinion that it is worthy the consideration of the Legislature to examine into the policy of providing for the emancipation of those yet unborn—liberty to the slave has occupied the research of the moral, philosophical, and statesmen of our own and other countries; a research into this principle extends wide into an evil, whose root is perhaps dangerously entwined with the liberty of the only free government. On a subject so interesting, it cannot be improper to inquire; therefore, as a question of policy, it is recommended to the sober consideration of the General Assembly.

Your committee also advise a provision by law, if the same be practicable, to prevent, as far as possible, the separating husband and wife.

Unanimously agreed to in committee.
J. POLK, Chairman.

UNADULTERATED MEDICINES.

We have been favored by a friend with a copy of the Constitution of the College of Apothecaries, of Philadelphia, which he thinks, and we entirely agree with him, is worthy of some public notice. Taking into view the avowed objects of this College, to suppress the sale of spurious or adulterated medicines used in this country, the Western and Southern sections particularly, which is procured from Philadelphia, we know of no late institution which promises to be of more general utility and importance. It is generally believed, that in no line of business is there as much carelessness, indeed deception, as in the sale of drugs and medicines, nor is there any other business in which the public is so immediately and vitally interested; as the health, and even lives of a community depend, in a great degree, on the purity or quality of medicines.—Physicians assert that the great difference of opinion among the faculty, as to the efficacy of particular medicines, in various diseases, is caused, frequently, by the different qualities, or degrees of purity found in those medicines, as administered at different times, or by different practitioners.—Indeed, medicines which time has proven to be specifics in particular maladies, have, sometimes, (before their character was firmly established, been brought into disrepute by the bad quality of those administered to relieve them. For it is well known, that even if it were possible for practising physicians to find time to examine the medicines administered in their prescriptions, the qualities of some medicines could not be ascertained, except by operative chymists, and sometimes after laborious chymical examinations.

It is bad enough to be obliged to take good medicines, but much worse those which are adulterated; we therefore think, that any institution, having for its object the correction of such abuses, is worthy of public notice and approbation, and, as the gentlemen whose names are found as officers of the College, are, we understand, among the most respectable and worthy inhabitants of Philadelphia, little doubt can be entertained as to their sincerity of intention; from their acknowledged capacity in business and general talents, we can have very little doubt as to the efficacy of the measures they will adopt to carry into effect their praiseworthy intentions. We subjoin, for public information, a list of the principal officers, and feel assured that, if the institution is supported, and its intentions effected, the importing druggists of Philadelphia will find their remuneration in the increased confidence of their customers and the public.

President.—Charles Marshall.
Vice-Presidents.—Wm. Lehman, Stephen North.
Treasurer.—William Heyl.
Secretary.—Daniel B. Smith.
Board of Trustees.—Saml. P. Welch, erill, Saml Jackson, Daniel Elliott, Chas. Allen, Henry M. Zollieckoff, Jeremiah Morris, Henry Troth, Peter Lehman, Charles Marshall, jr. Warden Merritt, Peter Williamson, Daniel Thatcher, Samuel Biddle, Thomas McClintock, Frederick Brown, Thomas Wittberger.

SHALL to-morrow remove with my family from town, to my plantation in the Wake Forest, on the middle road from Raleigh to Louisburg and about equidistant from the two places. Mr. John Dunn is authorised to sell my property in and near town, and on terms very favorable to the purchaser.
55 CALVIN JONES.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE HOUSE & LOT lately occupied by Mr. Charles Gorham, on Fayetteville Street, near the Market. It is an excellent Stand for a Dry Good or Grocery Store. For terms, which will be accommodating, enquire of WESLEY WHITAKER, Raleigh, Nov. 1. 54

MILLINERY AND MANTUA MAKING.

MRS. THOMPSON has opened a Store next door above her Husband's Cabinet Ware-Room on the East side of Fayetteville Street; and has received a handsome Assortment of STRAW BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, &c

Mrs. T flatters herself, from the knowledge she has of the Mantua-making Business, (having been engaged in that line for several years in Petersburg, Virginia) that she will be able to please such Ladies as may favour her with their commands.
Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1821. 54—St

GREENSBORO' ACADEMY.

THE annual Examination of the Students of both Departments of this Institution will take place on Wednesday the 12th day of December next and end on the Friday evening following.

The Exercises of this Academy will be resumed on the 1st day of January next, under the care of the Rev. William D. Paisley in the Male, and Miss Polly Paisley in the Female Department. The Students in this Institution will have the advantage of a good Library.
By order of the Board.
A. GEREN, Secy.

Nov. 3. 55 St

SHOCCO FEMALE ACADEMY.

Within two miles of the Shocco Springs.

THE Fall Examination of the Students of this Institution will commence on the 15th of next month, and I can with great pleasure inform the public, that I have, at the request and entire satisfaction of all the Trustees in the neighborhood of the same, employed the Rev. Rufus Wiley, his son and daughter, of Newbern, to take charge not only of this, but a Male Academy, (which is within two hundred yards of it,) where young men can be prepared for the University, who will commence the first session on the first day of January next, on the following terms: For tuition \$10 per session, in either department, and \$40 for board for young ladies, or for boys under ten years of age, if boarded with Mr. Wiley, and for thirty dollars board can be obtained within one mile of the Academy, in as respectable houses as any in this part of the State.

The healthiness and respectability of the neighborhood, the uncommon low price for board, together with the superior qualifications of the Teachers, ought to satisfy all those who have children to educate, that these schools are not second to any of the kind in this country.

WM. K. KEARNY.

Oct. 26, 1821.

This may certify all whom it may concern, that the bearer, Mr. Philip Wiley, son of the Rev. Rufus Wiley, of Newbern, has been, during several years, under my immediate care, as a pupil in the Newbern Academy.—During the whole of this period, he has been distinguished by the undeviating propriety and correctness of his deportment, as well as by his rapid progress in the various branches of a Classical and English education. As a Latin and Greek scholar, he may deservedly rank among the first of his age—and is probably surpassed by few—he is also well acquainted with English Grammar, Arithmetic, Trigonometry, & the branches usually taught in Schools and Academies. Indeed, such has been the singular correctness of his deportment, and such his thorough and critical knowledge of the languages, that I should most cheerfully and confidently recommend him as a suitable person to take upon himself the office of an instructor in any School or Academy.

JNO O. FREEMAN, Principal of Newbern Academy.
Newbern, Feb. 24, 1821.

I have known Mr. Philip Wiley from a child, and cheerfully testify to his uniformly good conduct, and correct habits. As one of the Trustees of the Newbern Academy, I have had frequent opportunities of observing, and of learning from the observation of others, his attention to study and progress in learning. I believe him a good scholar and an excellent young man.

WM. GASTON, Pres't of Trustees of the Newbern Academy.
March 23, 1821.

We have been for some years Trustees of the Newbern Academy, and so far as our observation has gone, or we have heard from others, we entertain no doubt that the character given of Mr. Philip Wiley by the Principal of the Academy, is deserved by him.
J. R. Donnell,
Edward Graham,
J. Stanly,
John T. Boyd,
Francis Hawks,
M. C. Stephens,
A. Henderson,
Thomas Wadsworth,
W. C. Stanly,
R. S. Mason, can testify to the same during the period he has been.