

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1826.

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BY AUTHORITY OF THE State of North-Carolina. LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GRAND PRIZE 20,000 DOLLARS. Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday in September next.

| SCHEM.                            |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 1 Prize of \$20,000 is            | \$20,000 |
| 1                                 | 10,000   |
| 1                                 | 5,000    |
| 1                                 | 2,000    |
| 2                                 | 1,500    |
| 3                                 | 1,000    |
| 10                                | 500      |
| 20                                | 180      |
| 40                                | 100      |
| 50                                | 50       |
| 430                               | 20       |
| 1,080                             | 10       |
| 7,366                             | 5        |
| 9,000 Prizes, 2 25,000 Tickets    | 119,430  |
| 14,000 Tickets, 1 at 5 Dollars is | 119,430  |

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

| Maturity Prizes as follows:  |        |
|--|--------|
| THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE First day, will be entitled to a Prize of \$250 |        |
| Second day,  | 500    |
| Third day,   | 500    |
| Fourth day,  | 500    |
| Fifth day,   | 500    |
| Sixth day,   | 500    |
| Seventh day,   | 500    |
| Eighth day,  | 500    |
| Ninth day,   | 1,000  |
| Tenth day,   | 1,000  |
| Eleventh day,  | 1,000  |
| Twelfth day,   | 1,000  |
| Thirteenth day,  | 1,000  |
| Fourteenth day,  | 1,500  |
| Fifteenth day,   | 1,500  |
| Sixteenth day,   | 5,000  |
| Seventeenth day,   | 10,000 |
| Eighteenth day,  | 20,000 |

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to 73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The noble purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

J. WEBB, Commissioner. Hillsborough, April, 1826.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. David Stark vs. Asa Thompson; Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L COLEMAN, C'k. Price adv. \$2. 628

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. Paul Barringer vs. Asa Thompson; Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L COLEMAN, C'k. Price adv. \$2. 628

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. George Ury vs. Asa Thompson; Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

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## Gen. DAVIE, of NORTH-CAROLINA.

FROM THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

In the early part of the year 1780, a dark cloud seemed to hang over the Southern part of the Union. The French and Americans combined had been repulsed at Savannah; Lincoln had surrendered at Charleston, and the British were in possession of the city. The British had cut to pieces the force under Buford at Waxhaws; and the upper parts of S. Carolina and Georgia were in the possession of the enemy. It is at this dark period that our tale commences. One evening in the month of June, when every thing seemed to smile, but the attempt of the Americans to gain their liberty, a man was seen riding on the road leading from Salisbury to Charlotte about five miles south of the former place. In his person he was large and well formed; he appeared to be about twenty-two or three years old; his dress consisted of a blue coat, the breast and tail skirted with yellow cassimere, on which plated buttons were thickly set; his small clothes were also of yellow cassimere, and his boots fair topped; his hat was one of that kind that are commonly denominated '76, and which were worn by the officers of that period; the epaulettes that hung on his shoulders, the pistols that were on his side, and the sword that dangled by his side, all denoted him to be an officer of superior rank. He followed the road until he came to the residence of General Matthew Locke, a wealthy citizen of Rowan and a distinguished partizan of the revolution. This gentleman lived about six miles from Salisbury, where Doct. Scott now resides. It was after dark, and the family had collected round the fireside, when the barking of the dogs announced the approach of a stranger to the house. It was but a short time until he entered the house, and was immediately recognised as Major, since Gen. W. R. Davie. As might be expected, the first enquiry was concerning the news of the war and his present business; in order to make this known, I am under the necessity of retreating a little in my tale. Davie finished his education at Nassau-Hall, in the year 1776; returned to the South, and all the officers stations being filled, he commenced the study of law at Salisbury. Not being contented in this situation, while his country was in need of his services, he by some means raised a company of volunteers and hastened to South-Carolina. By his bravery and prudence, he obtained the notice of Lincoln, and was appointed Major by that officer. He filled this appointment at the battle of Stow, when in the brave but useless attempt of his cavalry to break the lines of the enemy, he received a wound which confined him for five months. Soon as he was able, notwithstanding the discouraging prospect of rescuing the Southern part of the Union, he made application to and received permission from the government of North-Carolina, to raise a regiment, consisting of two troops of cavalry and one of mounted riflemen. Knowing the distinguished patriotism of the citizens of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Rowan, he determined to make these counties the theatre of his recruiting expedition. While in Salisbury, altho' very young, he had, by the suavity of his manners and his determined patriotism, attracted the attention and obtained the friendship of many families in the surrounding country; among them was Gen. Locke. Davie had contracted an intimate friendship with his son George. Young Locke was a man of fine personal appearance and remarkable for his activity and bodily strength. He had not received so liberal an education as Davie, yet by his natural strength of mind, and his peculiar sweetness of disposition, he had so improved the education he did receive, that he might be called an accomplished, intelligent young man. These qualities mingled with a similarity of feeling between him and Davie, in regard to their love of country, had linked these young men together in the strongest ties of friendship. A few months before the arrival of Davie, Locke had married a distinguished young lady of his county, but had not yet left his father's residence. It was for the purpose of engaging the services of his young friend, that Davie, as I said before, visited the residence of Locke's father. The meeting of the young friends was mutually joyful; Locke, to find that Davie had recovered from his wound; and Davie, that he was once more in the country of his friends. Davie, while he eloquently related the exploits of his former campaign while he displayed, in glowing colours, and recounted the many advantages that would occur to America, if the present struggle succeeded, had gradually communicated to the bosom of his friend, the feelings that actuated his own; so that when Davie

offered him the appointment of lieutenant, if he would accompany him, Locke replied with animation, "Yes! and nothing but death shall make me leave the struggle until the independence of my country is acknowledged." Davie smiled at the enthusiasm of his friend; and secretly observed, "Such was the kind of man he wished to fight under him." The two were seated at the table, and Davie, as it was determined that Davie should go on recruiting, and Locke, with as many friends as he could collect, was to repair to Charlotte in ten days, where Davie had provided the necessary equipments. These consisted of a large sword, a pair of horse pistols and a rifle; in the purchase of these Davie is said to have spent the last of the fortune left him by his uncle.

At the appointed time, the corps met in Charlotte and proceeded to the south. To follow their many engagements would exceed the limits I have prescribed; suffice it to say, that while the British overcame almost every other opposition, the corps of Davie alone remained uninjured. To the brave and cautious Davie, aided by the equally brave but more impetuous Locke, no difficulty appeared too great to be overcome, no danger too perilous to be attempted; and in truth, the defence of North Carolina appeared to depend alone on this small corps.

... proceeded from Camden to Waxhaws. Davie now joined by a troop of riflemen under General Joseph Graham of Lincoln, was compelled to fall back nearer Charlotte; Cornwallis still pursued; and on the night of the 29th September, the corps of Davie arrived at Charlotte about midnight. Learning from his scouts that Cornwallis was still advancing and would arrive there early next day, Davie determined, in the words of Lee, "to give him a specimen of the country he was in." The village of Charlotte then consisted of about twenty houses, the two principal streets crossing each other at the Court-house, which was of rock. Davie ordering the horses to be tied at some distance in the rear, placed his men behind a wall of stone; he had scarcely arranged them, when Tarleton's cavalry came in sight. The enemy seeing the defence that was intended to be made, halted at the lower end of town and formed themselves into columns corresponding with the breadth of the street; in this order they advanced against the small but determined corps that were behind the wall. The cavalry charged with some violence on the Americans, but were repulsed with considerable loss. They again formed and advanced to the charge, but were again driven back with equal loss. Then Cornwallis riding up, reminded them of their former fame, and told them he hoped they would not let it be tarnished now by so small a force. The cavalry now charged with renewed vigor, but were again driven back by the steady and successful fire of American rifles. But the main body of the enemy now coming up, forced Davie's corps to retreat and mount their horses. The cavalry of the enemy pursued; but from the inferiority of their horses, were unable to keep up, and did not advance fast, for fear it was a plan laid to draw them into an ambush. Soon as the Americans were at a sufficient distance, they halted, and loading their rifles, would wait until the enemy came up; they would then fire, wheel and run again, until they were far enough ahead to halt. They continued this irregular kind of battle for about four miles, the enemy still pursuing; when Locke, who had fought that day with more than his usual bravery, actuated perhaps by his beloved wife, and knowing the destruction that would attend the advance of the enemy, he trusted to the fleetness of his horse, and remained some distance behind his companions, to give them what he called "a sure shot," but to him fatal trust, for his horse accidentally stumbling when he was considerably in the rear of his corps, threw him and made his escape. The enemy was so close on his rear as to render an escape impossible; and to expect quarter from an enemy, by whom he had been distinguished for his opposition to the crown and his bravery in defending the American cause, particularly on that day, was improbable; or perhaps, his high spirit disdained to surrender himself a prisoner; but what will the cause, he determined to sell his life as dear as possible, and three of the front dragoons paid the forfeit; but at length, overcome by numbers, he was killed, and the British as if determined to make his dead body pay for the many soldiers they had that day lost, literally cut him to pieces; and conceiving his death a sufficient booty, did not continue the pursuit any farther. Judge the feelings of his companions in arms, and of his sincere friend Davie, when they returned and found him wel-

tering in his own blood, which flowed from a hundred different wounds.

The rough and proud eye of many a soldier was on that day wet with tears, as they silently looked on the bloody face and sunken eyes of their brave, and so lately animated lieutenant. If such were the feelings of his companions, we can form but a poor idea of those of one who, when, anxiously expecting the return of her husband, was presented with his mangled body.

Davie retired with his corps towards Salisbury, and paid the last tribute of respect to his friend and martyr in the cause of freedom.

Thus perished a young man who, had he lived, would have been an important instrument in obtaining his country's freedom; and no doubt would have enjoyed the reward of his talents, bravery and patriotism, so well merited.

No monument of marble points out the place of his burial—no inscription relates to us his services in the revolution—no poet has sung of his deeds—and 'tis only when his humble sepulchre is passed by some one of his companions in arms, and he stops to drop a tear over the grave of his friend, that we discover the spot where rests a youthful hero of the revolution.

S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Sir: I have seen, since my arrival, your notice of Mr. Randolph's letter in relation to my treatment of him during my last passage from this port to Liverpool, which letter was so magnanimously published to the injury of an absent man. I have to express my acknowledgments to you for interposing a kind word in my behalf, until I could speak for myself. This, I now find, in the opinion of my friends, ought to have been done before; but I assure you it has been omitted entirely because I thought the character of Mr. Randolph was so well known throughout the country, that reply was not necessary. As it has been suggested to me that there are many very respectable persons, who, knowing only one side of the question, may take his account of it to my disadvantage, without hearing the other side plainly told, I am therefore obliged, very much against my feelings and inclination, to place myself before the public, by showing, in self-defence, the conduct of Mr. Randolph on board my ship.

No sooner had we gained the deck of the ship at Newcastle, than Mr. Randolph's irritable disposition began to show itself, in consequence of his overhearing one passenger ask another whether Mr. Randolph had paid his steam-boat fare, his refusal to do which had become matter of public conversation on board the steam-boat, for this he swore he would not do, by reason, as he alleged, of having been taken to this city against his will, and that therefore they were bound to return him free of expense; and to prevent difficulty or detention one of the passengers actually paid Mr. Randolph's passage to Newcastle. It is proper for me to state here, that the stories about the dog and the duel, circulated in this city after our departure, were not exactly correct; although it is true that in the affair of the dog, between myself and a steerage passenger, Mr. Randolph very particularly and politely requested of me permission to take the animal, and I consented; and as it regards the duel, Mr. Randolph did display his pistols on deck, but for what object I cannot say, unless for the purpose of intimidation. On getting to sea, Mr. Randolph's querulous disposition manifested itself in such a variety of ways as to defy description. It mainly consisted in contradiction, severity of remark, profanity, vulgarity, and even obscenity; indeed, as regards the latter, such was his language, that the two gentlemen passengers who had their families with them actually desired me to have a separate table for the ladies in their own cabin, and I was obliged to assure them that if he did not mend his manners he should have another apartment and table for his own private use. Out of such conduct, which was either alienation of mind or influence of drink, grew the affair on deck which he has so generously requested should be taken and judged by itself without any irrelevant matter. This irrelevant matter is nothing more or less than general abuse of every thing and every body. It was his custom to go upon deck, late at night, and there interfere with the discipline of the ship, by diverting the attention of officers, helmsman, and watch; a practice which neither master nor passengers, as far as my experience goes, will approve; nor, while I am governed by my present views of duty to my owners, my passengers, and myself, will I permit. On this occasion, I politely requested him not to do so, and was trea-

ted in the vulgar manner he has publicly acknowledged. The officer of the deck afterwards told me he remained in the precise position I left him an hour, with a large hunting knife in his hand; and I was also told that he said in the ladies' cabin, that but for the presence of the officer and helmsman, he would have tipped the vessel. The general conduct of Mr. Randolph had become such, that I was compelled, for the safety or all on board, to make such arrangements as would prevent him from committing any greater act of violence, should he attempt it; but I believe he got wind of what was in preparation, for he behaved much better afterwards. I am happy to reflect that I am very well known in his own State, and will trust my character there and elsewhere with perfect confidence. I have been twelve years carrying passengers across the Atlantic, and can truly say that Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, is the first passenger I ever had a quarrel with on board my ship. I will merely add, that all the passengers on this occasion, except Mr. Randolph, expressed their desire, on our arrival at Liverpool, to sign a paper declaring their entire satisfaction with my conduct throughout. I did not deem it necessary to procure such testimony, but for the fact, I confidently appeal to any one of those gentlemen.

S. BALDWIN.

## SUPERSTITION OF THE CHINESE.

In the London Missionary Chronicle for July, are several extracts of a letter from Messrs. Tyrman and Bennett, on the state of the English Mission at Batavia, Island of Java. These gentlemen visited this station, in July, 1825, and the date of their communication, which possesses very considerable interest, is in September following. In speaking of the practicability of getting the Chinese inhabitants of Batavia to attend Christian worship, or to persuade them that any thing can be better than to follow the customs of their forefathers, it is remarked—

"They are a most industrious, ingenious, and sagacious People, but are among the grossest idolaters, if not the most so, of any people. We find them every where worshipping their ancestor's images, and painted representations of their gods, burning gilt paper to the souls of their departed relatives, to serve as money for them in the other world!"

"At Huitenzorg, we actually found a French engraving of a bust of Bonaparte, in a gilt frame, placed, as an object of worship, over an altar-table, in a Chinaman's house, having wax and incense tapers burning before it! To try what value was put on this picture, we endeavored to purchase it; but the man said it could not be parted with, because they worshipped it; but he could not and would not tell us why they worshipped the picture. On returning rather suddenly into the room, we found the old man lifting up his hands in worship to the picture of the late Ex-Emperor."

"In a Chinese temple, we observed an apartment appropriate to the worship of a long range of Javanese idols, of metal and stone, found by the Chinese, in various parts of Java. The sculpture of many of these idols was excellent, but they were very ugly. They were placed on an elevated altar, having an immense table placed before them, with many incense tapers. The Chinese, when questioned as to the reason of their worshipping these idols, said, 'they were some of the gods of the country, and they thought it was well to worship them.'"

"Humanly speaking, there is not much ground to hope that the Chinese will adopt the Christian religion; but God is all sufficient. The case of the Malays is, if possible, still more hopeless: They will readily discuss religious topics, but they appear to be shut up in their prejudices, and possess a sovereign contempt for all others."

La Grange.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Fisher, of Boston, who is on his return from Europe, will bring with him several views of La Grange, the country seat of Gen. Lafayette, taken by himself, and executed in lithography, from the original, by one of the first Parisian Artists.

Boat. Cent.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 28.

We lately announced to our readers, with sad forebodings, the illness of James Shriver, Esq. the Chief of the Brigade of Engineers, engaged in surveying the waters of the State of Indiana. The mail of Saturday brought the news of his death in an official letter to the War Department. It took place on the evening of the 8th instant. He was a highly respectable citizen, an excellent topographer, and of course a valuable public officer.

The Hon. Joseph Gist, a member of Congress from the united Districts of Union, York, Spartanburg, and Chester, South Carolina, has declined being a candidate at the next election.