

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 492.]

**New and Desirable!**  
 ALLS & MEENAN,  
 are now receiving their fall supply of  
 Dry Goods,  
 Hardware,  
 Groceries, &c. &c.  
 all of which will be offered at very reduced prices for cash or on credit.  
 Salisbury, Oct. 28th, 1829. 393

**DANIEL H. CRESS,**  
 Has just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of  
**Spring and Summer GOODS,**  
 Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloth, Shirts, Bonnets, and every article usually found in a Store.  
 The stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash, and he is determined to sell them at the lowest possible price, for cash, or on credit, on a short term. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.  
 Salisbury, Nov. 3d, 1829. 70

**New Goods,**  
**FRESH, & AFFORDABLE, AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!**  
 A new opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury, consisting of  
**DRY GOODS**  
 of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,  
**GROCERIES,**  
 Hardware and Cutlery,  
 extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and brought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower prices than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see for themselves, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.  
**JOHN MURPHY,**  
 J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.  
 Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829. 85

**A CARD.**  
**A. TORRENCE & Co.**  
 HAVE removed to the north corner of the Court House—the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel, where they are disposed to sell **GOODS very low.**  
 Salisbury, September 18th, 1829. 85

**The Andrew Jackson.**  
 THE new Steam Boat Andrew Jackson, built expressly for the Cheraw and Augusta trade, will commence running alternately between the two places, as soon as finished, which will be previous to the 1st of Nov. She goes direct (inland) between Charleston and Cheraw; and will take freight at the lowest possible rates. 3mt03  
 J. Joshua Lazarus will be my agent in Cheraw for her also, and will attend promptly to the shipment of Cotton by her, consigned either to myself or others in Charleston.  
**HENRY W. CONNER.**

**20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE,**  
 LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in its neighborhood, and it is believed that its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.  
 Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

**Committed to the Jail**  
 IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 12th October, 1829, a Negro Man, who calls his name NED, and says he belongs to Col. Arthur, living about three miles from Columbia, S. Carolina. He appears to be 50 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black complexion, stout built; third finger on right hand a little crooked and stiff, caused by a rope; no other marks perceptible; says he left home about 10th of August last. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.  
**F. SLATER, SM.**  
 Oct. 13th, 1829. 89

**NEW GOODS.**  
 THIS subscriber has just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of  
**GOODS,**  
 consisting of  
**Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c.**  
 Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for cash, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase.  
 The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.  
**D. STORKE.**  
 October 5th, 1829. 3mt100

**CHEAP NEW GOODS.**  
**GEORGE W. BROWN**  
 I now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
 Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c.;  
 which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality  
 Tenerif Wine, Old Molasses ditto, Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine Old Holland Gin, old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica and New England Rum; together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country.  
 Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.  
 Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829. 6mt11

**Cowan & Reeves**  
 HAVE just received, at their Store, Wood Grove, Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury, a good and fresh supply of  
**GROCERIES.**  
 They also have on hand, a good assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter  
**DRY GOODS,**  
 suitable for both Gentlemen and Ladies, purchased in New-York and Philadelphia; consisting of  
 Blue, black, brown, steel-mixed and olive Broad Cloths  
 Casimeres, Casimets and Sattinets.  
 White and Red Flannels  
 Point and Rose Blankets  
 Camblets and Plaids  
 Cantoll Grapes and Silks  
 Bombazines, Bombazines and Circassians  
 Cassimere Shawls and Points;  
 together with every other article usually found in a Store in this section of country.  
 All of which they are determined to sell as low as any other person whatever, engaged in the same line of business, for Cash, Cotton, or on a credit to punctual dealers.  
 The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. C & R.  
 October 31st, 1829. 3mt03

**BARGAINS!**  
 I WILL expose to public sale, on Tuesday of November Court next, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the following property; name:  
 One Tract of Land lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, containing 320 acres, more or less; adjoining Zacarish Macatee, Frederick Ford, and others, tolerably well improved, and very healthy.  
 Also, one other Tract or piece of Land, on Grane Creek, half a mile from Salisbury, containing 25 acres more or less; on which there is a piece of Meadow of ten acres, equal to any in this country.  
 Also, one new Stick Gir, swung upon steel springs, with Harness, of excellent make.  
 Also, four or five new Copper Stills, of various sizes. Terms made known on the day of sale.  
**EDWARD CRESS.**  
 October 31st, 1829. 3mt93

**THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE FERONAUT,**  
 SON of the imported Horse Eagle will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10th day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; and will be let to Mares at eight dollars the Season; six dollars the Leap; and twelve dollars to insure a foal.  
 S. L. FERRAND,  
 C. L. BOWERS.  
 Sept. 10, 1829.

**WAGONERS,**  
 Driving to Fayetteville,  
 WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 19

**GENERAL DAVIS.**  
 FROM THE NEWARK OBSERVER.  
 We this week present our readers with a spirited sketch of the life of Gen. Davis. Although he first drew breath in the mother country, yet his extreme youth, being only seven years old when he came among us, prevented him from imbibing those hereditary and acrimonious prejudices, which Great Britain has always evinced for the United States. A better proof of his greater attachment to his adopted country, than to his natal soil, cannot be adduced, than by a review of the useful and eventful life which he devoted to its service. Several of his sons are now living, one of whom is a distinguished planter in South Carolina.  
 Davis, Richardson, William, of North-Carolina, was born in the village of Egremont, near White Haven, in England, on the 20th of June, 1756.  
 His father, visiting South Carolina soon after the peace of 1763, brought with him this son; and, returning to England confided him to the care of the reverend William Richardson his maternal uncle; who, becoming much attached to his nephew, not only took charge of his education, but adopted him as his son and heir. At the proper age, William was sent to an academy in North Carolina, from whence he was, after a few years, removed to the college of Nassau-hall in Princeton, New Jersey, then under the auspices of the learned and respectable doctor Witherspoon. Here he finished his education, graduating in the autumn of 1776, a year memorable in our military as well as civil annals.

Returning home, young Davis found himself shut out for a time from the army, as the commissions for the troops just levied had been issued. He went to Salisbury, where he commenced the study of the law. The war continuing, contrary to the expectation which generally prevailed when it began, Davis could no longer resist his ardent wish to plant himself among the defenders of his country. Inducing a worthy and popular friend, rather too old for military service, to raise a troop of dragoons, as the resident mode of accomplishing his wish, Davis obtained a lieutenantancy in this troop. Without delay the captain joined the South army, and soon afterwards returned home on furlough. The command of the troop devolving on Lieutenant Davis, it was at his request annexed to the legion of count Pulaski, where captain Davis continued, until promoted by major general Lincoln, to the station of brigade major of cavalry. In this office Davis served until the affair of Stono, devoting his leisure to the acquirement of professional knowledge, and rising fast in the esteem of the general and army. When Lincoln attempted to dislodge lieutenant colonel Maitland from his entrenched camp on the Stono, Davis received a severe wound, and was removed from camp to the hospital in Charleston, where he was confined for five months.

Soon after his recovery he was employed by the government of North Carolina, to raise a small legionary corps, consisting of one troop of dragoons and two companies of mounted infantry; at the head of which he was placed with the rank of major.  
 Quickly succeeding in completing his corps, in whose equipment he expended the last remaining shilling of an estate bequeathed to him by his uncle, he took the field, and was sedulously engaged in protecting the country between Charlotte and Camden, from the enemy's predatory incursions. On the fatal 16th of August, he was hastening with his corps to join our army, when he met our dispersed and flying troops. He nevertheless continued to advance towards the conqueror; and by his prudence, zeal and vigilance, saved a few of our wagons and many of our stragglers. Acquainted with the movement of Sumpter, and justly apprehending that he would be destroyed unless speedily informed of the defeat of Gates, he despatched instantly a courier to that officer, communicating what had happened; performing, in the midst of distress and confusion, the part of an experienced captain. The abandonment of all the southern region of North Carolina which followed this signal overthrow, and the general dependency which prevailed, are well known, and have been recorded; nor have the fortunate and active services of major Davis been overlooked. So much was his conduct respected by the government of North Carolina, that he was, in the course of September, promoted to the rank of colonel commandant of the cavalry of the state.

In this station he was found by general Greene on assuming the command of the Southern army; whose attention had been occupied from his entrance into North Carolina, in remedying the disorder in the quarter master and commissary departments. To the first Carrington

had been called; and Davis was now induced to take upon himself the last, much as he preferred the station he then possessed. At the head of this department colonel Davis remained throughout the trying campaign which followed, contributing greatly by his talents, his zeal, his local knowledge, and his influence, to the maintenance of the difficult and successful operations which followed. While before Ninety-Six, Greene foreseeing the difficulties again to be encountered, in consequence of the accession of force to the enemy by the arrival of three regiments of infantry from Ireland, determined to send a confidential officer to the legislature of North Carolina then in session, to represent to them his relative condition, and to urge their adoption of effectual measures without delay, for the collection of magazines of provisions, and the reinforcing of his army. Col. Davis was selected by Greene for this important mission, and immediately repaired to the seat of government, where he ably and faithfully exerted himself to give effect to the views of his general.  
 The events of the autumn assuring the quick approach of peace, colonel Davis returned home; and having shortly afterwards intermarried with Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of general Allen Jones, of North Carolina, he selected the town of Halifax on the Roanoke, for his residence; where he resumed his profession, the practice of law.  
 At the bar, colonel Davis soon rose to great eminence; and indeed, in a few years, became one of its principal leaders and ornaments. He was possessed of great sagacity, profound knowledge, and masculine eloquence. His manners were conciliatory, but imposing and commanding. The late Alfred Moore, who was afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and who was a very able lawyer, as well as an excellent man, was the intimate friend of colonel Davis, and his rival in their honourable career at the bar. Colonel Davis was appointed by the legislature of North Carolina, to represent that respectable state in the Convention, called at Philadelphia, in the year 1787.  
 Being at that time a young man, he did not take a prominent part in the discussion which resulted in the formation of that constitution, which has been so severely tested, and found to be so admirably adapted to the government of our country. But he there learnt the true foundations on which the government was laid, and the solid arguments in support of it.  
 His name does not appear to that great instrument; the illness of his family having called him home before the labors of the Convention were concluded. But when the constitution was submitted to the judgment of the State Convention in North Carolina, for its adoption, he stood forth its most able champion, and its most ardent supporter.  
 The university of North Carolina, is mainly indebted to his exertions, and to his labours, for its establishment, and for the assignment of permanent lands or property for its support. Colonel Davis was extremely anxious upon this subject, and exerted the utmost powers of his persuasive and commanding eloquence, to ensure success. He was deeply sensible of the extreme importance of extending, as widely as possible, the advantages of liberal education, that there might be a perpetual succession of enlightened and liberal men, qualified to administer the affairs of this great and increasing people, with wisdom and dignity. He considered the public liberty insecure, and liable to be disturbed by perpetual factions, unless education be widely diffused.  
 Colonel Davis was now appointed a major general in the militia of North Carolina; and some time after, in the year 1799, was elected governor of that state; the duties of which station he performed with his accustomed firmness and wisdom. He was not, however, permitted to remain long in that station. His country had higher claims on his talents and services.  
 The venerable Mr. Adams, then president of the United States, anxious to make one more effort to put an end to the differences which subsisted between this country and France, associated general Davis with Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Murray, as his ambassadors on a mission to France for that purpose.  
 Soon after his return to America, general Davis lost his wife, a lady of lofty mind and exemplary virtues, to whom he was greatly attached; and not long after, he took the resolution to retire from public life, and to become a farmer on his own fine estate at Tivoli, beautifully situated on the Catawba river, in Chester district, South Carolina.  
 When war took place between this country and Britain, in 1812, General Davis was offered by the government of

this country, a high command in the army. But his increasing infirmities admonished him not to assume duties beyond his strength, which might prejudice the service, instead of promoting it. The wounds received in the revolutionary war, and the rheumatism from long exposure during his service, became fixed on his constitution, and rendered him incapable of those active exertions which his high sense of duty would have exacted from him as a commander. He, therefore, declined the honour offered him, after a good deal of hesitation.  
 General Davis continued to reside at his beautiful seat on the banks of the Catawba, to which travellers and visitors were constantly attracted by his open hospitality, his dignified manners, and elevated character. Occasionally he made excursions to the Warm Springs, in Buncombe county, North Carolina, for relief from the harassing rheumatism, which afflicted and wasted him. On these visits he was always greatly admired by the intelligent strangers who visited that place of resort from all the southern and south-western states. The affability of his deportment gave easy access to all. But no person approached him, however distinguished by his talents or character, who did not speedily feel that he was in the presence of a very superior man. His great and varied information, combined with his profound knowledge of men and things, made him the most interesting of companions. The ignorant and the learned, the weak and the wise, were all instructed and delighted with his conversation, which had an irresistible charm for all. Although no man spoke more plainly his opinions and sentiments on proper occasions, he had the art of never giving offence.  
 At home, and in his own neighborhood, general Davis was revered with the highest filial piety. He was the friend of the distressed, the safe counsellor of the embarrassed, and the peace-maker of all. His own character, free from every spot or stain, gave a power to his interpositions, which was incalculable.  
 General Davis had a deep and even awful sense of God and his providence; and was attached to the principles and doctrines of christianity. But he had not attached himself, as an avowed member, to any particular sect. He thought they generally dogmatized too much, and shut the door of christian charity too closely. He devised a proper site on his estate for the erection of a place of worship, to be erected by any christian society, which should choose to put up a suitable building thereon.  
 He was a tall man, of fine proportions; his figure erect and commanding; his countenance possessing great expression; and his voice full and energetic. Indeed his whole appearance struck the beholder at once, as indicating no ordinary man; and the reality exceeded the appearance.  
 Such was the man who has been taken from his afflicted family, his friends, and his country. He met death with the firmness of a soldier, and of a man conscious of a life well spent. His memory is cherished by his family and friends, with the most enthusiastic attachment. The good he did survives him; and he has left a noble example to the youth of his country, to encourage and to stimulate them in the honorable career of virtue and of exertion. May it be appreciated and followed.

Wade, who carried off the money entrusted to him by the Suffolk Bank in Boston, has been sentenced to the State Prison for 3 years.

**South Sea expedition.**—The N. w York Courier of Saturday says:—"The brig *Anawan*, the flag vessel of this expedition, dropped down to the lower bay yesterday, and will proceed to sea this morning. Thus, after three years of perseverance and industry, Mr. Reynolds bids himself upon the ocean, in search of the undiscovered islands of the South.

The Pawtucket Chronicle speaks of some remarkable tall men of Attleborough, who in passing across Narraganset Bay, with pantaloons rolled up, remarked to their friends that it was wet walking.

A letter from London, dated Aug. 22, 1829, says—"We have had nothing but rain here for the last 30 or 40 days, and it is as cold as charity; not a musquito in the kingdom."

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