

Fall & Winter Fashions.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received the *Fall and Winter Fashions*, from Philadelphia and New-York, accompanied by drafts of all the various styles and colors now in vogue in those cities; and having in his employ the best of workmen, he is enabled to make every description of Men's Garments, as well as Ladies' Habits, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the state, and which he will warrant to fit well. His terms are as low, for first rate work, as any body else's; and he pledges himself to do his work as expeditiously as it can be done any where else.

All kinds of Garments, Cut on short notice, and reasonable terms.
All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to, and returned according to directions.

Having accepted an Agency from Mr. Allen Ward, I am prepared to teach his Patent System of Tailoring. BENJAMIN FRALEY, Salisbury, Nov. 15, 1829. 93

To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED, two or three Journeymen Tailors, who are first rate workmen, and steady men; to such, constant employment will be given. Apply to BENJ. FRALEY, Salisbury, N. C. Nov. 19th, 1829. 94

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber contemplating to remove West at next fall, is desirous of selling his Tavern Establishment in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county. It is conveniently located near the Court-House, and is the best stand for business in the place. The house is commodious, with excellent Stables, and all necessary out-houses. Persons desirous to purchase, are requested to make early application, as the subscriber will make some disposition of the property soon.

Should any person, who is inclined to embark in the business of keeping a House of Entertainment, prefer this Establishment will be rented, from one to five years, on reasonable terms; and the Furniture may be had with it; so that the establishment will be ready to go into without scarcely a cent's expense; where a man who is industrious and accommodating, cannot fail of making very handsome profits. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. THOMAS V. CANON, Nov. 19th, 1829. 497

Gold mines, land & negroes.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, and is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 120 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation adjoins the celebrated Capps Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded that Gold abounds in two hills, particularly on the plantation; a branch runs through it, for three fourths of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke mines; there is also on the place good water-power for mining operations.

Also, 29 or 35 likely NEGROES for sale; or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or inquire of Robert I. Dinkins, in Charlotte, for a description, &c. W. M. BOSTWICK, Charlotte, Mecklenburg co. N. C. Nov. 10, 1829.

Valuable Sale!

NOTICE.—That on Monday, the 14th of December next, there will be sold, at public sale, at the late residence of Francis Neely, deceased, the following property, viz:

A large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, (amongst which is about sixty fat hogs,) two Waggon and Harness, Farming tools, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, including all the personal property on the home plantation, and the other plantations adjacent. Also, a tract of Land adjoining the land of the heirs of Henry Guffy and others, containing two hundred acres.

Also, on Monday, the 28th day of December next, there will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, THE MILLS of the deceased, on Third Creek, (well known by the name of Neely's Mills,) with all the land adjoining, containing four hundred acres, more or less.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, all the personal property on said premises, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs (amongst which are about thirty five fat hogs,) Wheat, Corn, Oats, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large quantity of Plank, and a variety of other articles.

Also, will be sold, at the same time and place, the tract of Land on which Thomas Williamson now lives, on Second Creek, joining the land of Thomas Innes and others, containing about three hundred acres.

Sales to continue from day to day, until all shall be sold. A credit of twelve months will be given; by the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

ALEXANDER NEELY,
ISAAC HOLEMAN,
ROBT. N. FLEMING, } Ex'rs.
November 16th, 1829. 5198

To Travellers.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his House of Accommodation, situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Catawba and Rocky Rivers, immediately at that public cross road well known as the Rocky River and Wadesboro' Roads, leading from the interior of South Carolina and Charleston, by way of Cheraw and George Town on the one Road, and from the interior of North Carolina to Charleston, by way of Camden, on the other.

The subscriber informs the public, that he has spared no pains or expense to make those persons comfortable who may honour him with their custom; and assures them, that from the high situation of the above Roads, they may be safe in travelling them at all seasons of the year; and that the addition of his stand, makes the stages complete to and from Camden and Cheraw, to Charlotte, Salisbury and Concord, N. C., and also to the Virginia Springs; as well as to those persons visiting the Gold Region of North Carolina. A. C. LABATT, Nov. 26, 1829. 93

Cutting Out Garments.

THOMAS V. CANON having purchased of Allen Ward, the right to his Patent Protractor System of Tailoring, for the district of country forty miles round Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. will sell to any Lady, for \$5, the individual right to use said system, and will instruct them in the art, and warrant them to cut a coat as well as a man; he will also furnish each person buying a right, with a book of Fashions and Instructions, Protractor Scales, and a sheet of Profile Figures, colored, &c. Applications had better be made before September next, as the subscriber will leave the State about that time.

Gentlemen, by paying \$10, can become subscribers to this universal System of Tailoring, for a year; and receive the Fashions regularly, receive instruction in the art, Protractor Scales, sheets of Profile Figures every quarter, &c. &c. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord.

THOMAS V. CANON, Nov. 19th, 1829. 497
N. B. The subscriber is also Agent for the Patent System of Tailoring, by Mr. Wilson, of New-York; and has received books of Fashions, Plates, Squares, &c. explanatory of the system. He is prepared to sell rights, and teach the art, according to this system, on reasonable terms. THOS. V. CANON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will expose to public sale, on the 22d of this month, all the interest of William Carson, dec'd, in the Machinery and Gold Mine on the land leased from the Guardian of Geo. Means, being the one-fourth. The said land joins the Capps Gold Mine tract, and the Machinery is now in operation, and well adapted to mining purposes. Several houses, a negro man and other personal property, will be sold at the same time. The sale will take place on the premises. Twelve months credit will be given. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and those having demands against the same, to present their claims for settlement, within the time directed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar. JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r. Nov. 4th, 1829. 496

Twenty Dollars Reward,
WILL be given for my man Bristol, the 31st of October last, if secured in any jail in the state, or delivered to me at my plantation, about 7 miles west of Salisbury. Bristol is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, was raised in the Forks of the Yaukin, by the late Col. Richmond Pearson. He has a down look when spoken to, although he speaks freely. WILLIAM GAY, November 18th, 1829. 94

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 perceivable; says he left home about 10th of August last. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. F. SLATER, Sheriff. Oct. 13th, 1829. 89

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. 10

North Carolina, Ashe county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1829: Joseph Hagermann vs. Elizabeth Hagermann; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that notice be published for six weeks in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court for our said county, on the third Monday of March next, and plead to, and answer the said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. 6199 Test: DAVID EARNEST, c. c. c.

North Carolina, Iredell county:

IN Equity: Petition for sale of real estate. Pursuant to an order of the Court of Equity, made at last term, upon the joint petition of the Executors of R. Simonton and the Executors of James Irvin, I will sell at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 15th and 16th of February next, being the Monday and Tuesday of the February Court, those Lots in the town of Statesville, known by the name of the Irvin Lots, upon a credit of twelve months; except the corner lot, (and that known by the name of the stable lot,) to the purchaser of which a credit of one and two years will be given, the second payment to bear interest from the expiration of one year from the date of the sale. Bond with approved security will be required. Witness, John Musher, Clerk and Master of said county, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1829. 6100 JOHN MUSHAT, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law: May term, 1829: Eliza Cox vs. William Cox. Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829. 6197 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. c. c.

ALMANACKS.

FOR sale, at the office of the Western Carolinian, the "Farmers and Planters Almanack," for the year 1830: price, 10 cents a piece.

SHERIFFS DEEDS,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AERIAL.

RIDDLE.

By something firm, I nothing am,
Yet every thing that you can name;
In no place have I ever been,
Yet every where I may be seen:
In all things false, yet always true,
I'm still the same, but ever new.
Lifeless, life's perfect form I wear;
Can show a nose, eye, tongue, or ear:
Yet neither smell, see, taste, or hear.
All shapes and features I can boast,
No flesh, no blood, no bones, no ghost:
All colors without paint put on,
And change like the chameleon.
Swiftly I come and enter there,
Where not a clink lets in the air:
Like thought I'm in a moment gone,
Nor can I ever be alone.
All things on earth I imitate,
Faster than nature can create.
Sometimes imperial robes I wear,
And in beggar's rags appear:
A giant now, and straight an elf,
I'm every one, but ne'er myself:
Ne'er all I mourn, ne'er glad rejoice;
I move my lip, but wait a voice.
I ne'er was born, nor e'er can die:
Then prythee tell me, what am I?
ANSWER.—A Shadow in a Glass.

BIRTH DAYS.

Why should we count our life by years,
Since years are short and pass away?
Or why by fortune's smiles or tears,
Since tears are vain and smiles decay.
O count by virtues—these shall last,
When life's short, weary race is o'er;
And these, when earthly joys are past,
May cheer us on a brighter shore.
Who are the old? Not they whose creases
Have white locks o'er their temples spread;
Wisdom alone is man's grey hairs,
And these may crown the youthful head.

Gen. WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

The following prefatory remarks, and biographical sketch of Brig. Gen. Wm. Davidson, who was killed in battle during the Revolutionary War, at Cowan's Ford, on the Catawba river, is taken from the Newbern Spectator.

"It has been remarked, by one of the most chaste and literary writers of our country, that merit, wherever it is found, never failed to emerge from obscurity, and assume its proper rank and estimation in the world. This assertion was never more truly exemplified, than in the life of the subject of this biographical sketch. Just emerging into manhood, at "the hour which tried men's souls," he quickly decided upon the cause he should espouse, and manfully fought, and gloriously died for his country. His services were too great to be easily forgotten; and our Legislature, feeling the grateful sense of the obligation due him, upon the division of Rowan County, gave the new County which was thereby created, the appellation of Davidson.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant in the North Carolina line, and Brigadier General in the Militia of that State, was the youngest son of George Davidson, who removed with his family, from Lancaster county, in Pennsylvania, in the year 1750, to Rowan county, in North Carolina.

William was born in the year 1746, and was educated in a plain country manner, at an academy in Charlotte, the county town of Mecklenburg, which adjoins Rowan.

Like most of the enterprising youth of America, Davidson repaired to the standard of his country, on the commencement of the revolutionary war, and was appointed a Major in one of the first regiments formed by the government of North Carolina.

In this character, he marched with the North Carolina line, under Brigadier General Nash, to the main army in New Jersey, where he served under the Commander-in-Chief, until the North Carolina line was detached, in November, 1779, to reinforce the Southern army, commanded by Major General Lincoln. Previous to this event, Major Davidson was promoted to the command of a regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

As he passed through North Carolina, Davidson obtained permission to visit his family, from which he had been absent nearly three years. The delay produced by this visit saved him from captivity as he found Charleston so closely invested when he arrived in its neighborhood, as to prevent his junction with his regiment.

Soon after the surrender of General Lincoln and his army, the loyalists of North Carolina, not doubting the complete success of the royal forces, began to embody themselves for their active aid in the field to the subsequent operations of the British General. They were numerous in the Western parts of the State, and especially in the high-land settlement about Cross Creek.—Lieutenant Colonel Davidson put himself at the head of some of our Militia,

called out to quell the expected insurrection. He proceeded with vigour in the execution of his trust; and in an engagement with a party of loyalists near Calson's mill, he was severely wounded; the ball entered the umbilical region, and passed through his body near the kidneys. This confined him for eight weeks; when on recovering, he instantly took the field, having been recently appointed Brigadier General by the government of North Carolina, in the place of Brigadier General Rutherford, taken at the battle of Camden. He exerted himself, in conjunction with General Sumpter and Colonel Davie, to interrupt the progress of Lord Cornwallis in his advance towards Salisbury, and throughout that eventful period, gave unceasing evidences of his zeal and firmness in upholding his falling country.

After the victory obtained by Morgan at the Cowpens, Davidson was among the most active of his countrymen in assembling the Militia of his district, to enable General Greene, who had joined the light corps under Morgan, to stop the progress of the advancing enemy; and was detached by General Greene, on the night of the last day of January, to guard the very ford selected by Lord Cornwallis for his passage of the Catawba river on the next morning. Davidson possessed himself of the post in the night, at the head of three hundred men; and having placed a picquet near the shore, stationed his corps at some small distance from the ford.

General Henry Lee, from whose "memoirs of the war in the Southern Department of the United States," we copy the present sketch of General Davidson, gives the following account of the battle:

"A disposition was immediately made to dislodge Davidson, which the British General, O'Hara, with the guards, effected. Lieutenant Colonel Hall led with the light company, followed by the grenadiers. The stream was rapid, the water waist deep, and five hundred yards in width. The soldiers crossed in platoons, supporting each other's steps. When Lieutenant Colonel Hall reached the middle of the river, he was descried by the American centinels, whose challenge and fire brought Davidson's corps into array. Deserted by his guide, Hall passed directly across, not knowing the landing place, when lay below him. This deviation from the common course rendered it necessary for Davidson to incline to the right; but this manœuvre, although promptly performed, was not effected until the light infantry had gained the shore. A fierce conflict ensued, which was well supported by Davidson and his inferior force. The militia at length yielded, and Davidson, while mounting his horse to direct the retreat, was killed. Our loss was small, excepting General Davidson, an active zealous, influential officer. The British Lieutenant Colonel Hall was also killed, with three of the light infantry, and thirty-six wounded. Lord Cornwallis's horse was shot under him, and fell as soon as he got upon the shore. Leslie's horse was carried down the stream and with difficulty saved; and O'Hara's tumbled over with him in the water."

The loss of Brigadier General Davidson would have always been felt in any stage of the war. It was particularly detrimental in its effect at this period, as he was the chief instrument relied upon by General Greene for the assemblage of the militia; an event all important at this crisis, and anxiously desired by the American General.—The ball passed through his breast, and he instantly fell dead.

This promising soldier was thus lost to his country in the meridian of life, and at a moment when his services would have been highly beneficial to hers. He was a man of popular manners, pleasing address, active and indefatigable. Enamoured with the profession of arms, and devoted to the great cause for which he had fought, his future usefulness may be inferred from his former conduct.

The Congress of the United States, in gratitude for his services and in commemoration of the sense of his worth, passed the following resolution, directing the erection of a monument to his memory.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council of the State of North Carolina be desired to erect a monument, at the expense of the United States, not exceeding the value of five hundred dollars, to the memory of the late Brigadier General Davidson, who com-

manded the Militia of the District of Salisbury, in the State of North Carolina, and was killed on the first day of February last, fighting gallantly in the defence of the liberty and independence of these States.

GENERAL HOUSTON.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Arkansas to the Editors of the Western Chronicle, dated Cantonment Gibson, September 21st, 1829.

"It is amusing to read the statements and speculations in the various public journals of the day, respecting General SAMUEL HOUSTON, late Governor of Tennessee—some of which are well calculated to excite great interest among his relatives and acquaintances, and to give them much inquietude and unhappiness.

"Profound mystery hangs around this man, and the circumstances in which he has placed himself. His former elevation in society, contrasted with his present situation and exile, are well calculated to excite the curiosity of many, and awaken the generous sympathy of all.

"I became acquainted with General Houston many years past, in the Army of the United States, was with him soon after his arrival west of the Mississippi, in the Arkansas Territory, and with whom I had a passage in a steamer, as far as Cantonment Gibson, on the Neosho, or Grand River; and with whom I had many and frequent conversations—found him always un-

served in his manner and conversations on all subjects, except that of his own peculiar situation. If he became serious and melancholy, he sought to conceal it by assuming a calmness of expression and manner. He was often alone and reading, seldom participating in the amusements on board, nor did it appear that he sought to exact the slightest tribute of regard from any, but seemed rather satisfied with every thing, or rather cared for nothing. It was, however, impossible to associate with him, and not to discover the distinctive impress, *non sum qualis eram.*" I am not what I have been. After a short residence in this country, he appeared less depressed and melancholy, and sometimes talked very cheerfully, speaking in raptures of the beautiful scenery and natural advantages of the county, deploring the misery and ignorance of the Osage Nation of Indians, of whom he had seen a great number.

"I was with the General again, at his wig-wam or summer house, constructed of cane, and closely entwined and mantled by the Limsa Bean, at the mouth of the Illinois river, distant from this place about twenty-five miles, the residence of ULATAKA, alias Gen. JOHN JOLLEY the principal Chief of the Cherokee, his Indian Father, about sixty years of age, a half-breed, somewhat above the middle size, very genteel in his person, a man of fine manners, mild, intelligent, and possessing a high character for honesty and benevolence, by whom the General was received with the most cordial and paternal affection and regard, which brought to my recollection the language of the classic poet of the feast of Aeneas. Indeed, General Houston seems to have excited much interest and regard in this country, and it seems, with him, that self-interest may be merged in the loftier consideration of endeavoring to do good among the Indian Tribes located west of the Mississippi; and with his knowledge of the Indian character, he is certainly capable of doing much good. His talents are not of the "splendid and sparkling kind," and yet profound, respectable, varied, and useful. But his location in the Cherokee Nation, has been ascribed to aberrations of the mind, to which the malevolence of slander, has added intemperance, of either of which I have not discovered the least indications. Indeed, the deportment and conversations of General Houston merit unqualified approbation. We do not discover in him the least tincture of bitterness. We hear nothing from him but manly sentiments, conciliatory language and enlarged and liberal views of things. He seems to be satisfied with his situation, and in a state of enviable peace—but we cannot permit this man to remain in exile—he will be restored to society and usefulness again. In the mean time, we will do him the justice to bear testimony to the high estimation in which he is held by the Whites, and the Indians who have the pleasure of his acquaintance."