

The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 2.

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HOLTON & WILLIAMSON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:

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All letters on business must be directed to the Editors. Letters must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

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Poetry.

The Little Straw Hat.
A dear little hat, and it hangs there still—
As if its voice the past but heart strings
Till it seems like a shadow of days past,
The bright one who had but once worn.

The hat is the same, but it shades no more
The light blue eyes as in days of yore;
The sun lit smile that danced o'er that brow,
That lit up our hearts and our memories too.

There's a dear little hat, for each smiling brow,
That has been loved and that has been true;
It has many a wreath for its crown both been worn,
The grateful taste of his youthful morn.

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could do justice to her beauty. We will, however, say the color of her eyes was a deep sea-blue, and they sparkled like waves dancing in the sunlight; her lips had doubtless been a pair of cherries, stolen by Cupid, to make her smile the prettiest mouth imaginable. Her nose was sunshiny, her form sylphlike and blooming with youth, her voice full of music, and every motion as graceful as a fawn's. She was good humored, intelligent and suitably grave, was just the maiden to ensnare student like Edward Ogilvie.

"Yes, Annette; the air is rich with golden tints and soft as a June evening. Suppose we ramble towards the village and listen to the martial music of the soldiers as they march from the ground."

"I should like it all things. My father says our company, the Blues, made the finest show of any on parade to day."

"Yes, and acted as a Major or Colonel. I believe, at any rate, he has just come home on horseback, in full uniform, with a sword by his side, and looks as brave, I tell him, as a crusading knight. He told me to hold my little tongue, and so I have to a full minute."

"And the longest time you ever held it?" "Netty," said the Squire, coming out of the house, his chapeau in hand and his sword unsheathed and beneath his arm. "Ah, Edward, good evening, man. Fine day we have had for the general review."

"Yes, sir!—are the troops dismissed yet?" "Not all."

"We were going up the road to the hill-top to listen to the music farther," said Annette.

"No, no! stay at home child," said the Squire gravely. "I suppose master Edward has asked you to go?"

"I did, Mr. Harwood; I thought the walk might be pleasant."

"Humph! Look you, young man," said Squire Harwood, bluntly, "military music is not made for the amusement of studious youths, after idling the day over musty books, nor merely to please a lassie's ear. It is the voice of the spirit of liberty, and calls the young men of the land, to fight her battles, and the maidens to make them youths to fight in, and colors to fight under. You, I see, like my Annette, and so far as I can see, she likes you back again. Now, Edward, you are a very correct, excellent young man, that I know; but you see I have a daughter, and I don't mean that she shall marry any man who, excellent as he may be, through all this war has never drawn a blade or pulled a trigger for the love of his country. Your brothers are all brave fellows, and serving her with honor. You stay at home to pore over dictionaries in the day-time, and come and make love to Annette by moonlight. Now, I have nothing against you, as I said before; but I've made up my mind Annette shall marry a man that has not had a hand in this war against the English. If you are a mind to follow the example of your brothers, and let me hear something you have done I can tell my neighbors of with pride, then you shall have my consent to marry Annette; for here, I dare say, she has given you long ago. A text, you know, is as good as a sermon, Master Edward. So if you want my daughter you know how she is to be won."

Thus speaking, Squire Harwood took Annette under his arm, and bowing very kindly, but firmly, to the astonished lover, disappeared within the house.

Edward remained standing a moment upon the spot where he had left him, as if trying to realize what had passed. He then turned away in silence, his cheek burning with the glow of a mortified and sensitive spirit.

The profession he had in view that of a clergyman, and although not deficient in courage or patriotism, he had sufficient his brothers to take the field and the deck while he remained at home. The words of the Squire sank deep into his spirit. He walked slowly downward, very sad, and filled with painful ideas of loving her who was so very dear to him. As he came upon the bridge, he had made up his mind. He stopped, and speaking aloud said firmly:

"If Annette is only to be won by taking up arms, I will enlist to-morrow! It is honorable to serve one's country. I am not yet a clergyman, and I can therefore act freely. This is the last day the reproach shall be thrown upon me, that I remain dallying at home while my brothers are abroad, exposing their bosoms to the weapons of their country's foes!"

While he was speaking, he saw that the ship, which he had noticed half an hour before at a distance, had drawn close in with the land, and had dropped anchor about abreast of the inlet. The sun had already set, yet he could see her distinctly, and discover that she was a merchant ship. He remained for some time watching her, and listening to the distant drum of a detachment of militia of the neighborhood, which was retiring homeward from the musterfield. The sound of the drum died away in the distance beyond the mill, and the low dashing of waves against the bridge fell upon his ear.

"Well, to-morrow, I too, shall march to the measure of the life and drum! I will enlist as a private and make my way up—"

He paused, thinking he heard the sound of oars. He looked seaward, but the twilight rendered objects too obscure to detect any boat approaching. Yet each moment the fall of the sweeps came clearer and nearer, and he was soon able to discover a barge pulling in towards the bridge. His position in the shadow of an overhanging limb shielded him from observation. He saw that the boat contained at least twenty men. It moved slowly as it drew nearer the land, and a person standing up in the stern directed its landing. It struck the shore close by the bridge within the inlet; and almost beneath where he stood, the party debarked. He now saw that half of them were seamen and half marines, and that all were armed. They were commanded by a young midshipman, who, forming them into a column marched them up the bank and on to the bridge. Edward, as they came near, drew himself up into the limb, and was

concealed in the foliage while he observed with surprise their stealthy movements.

"How far is the grist-mill hence, Sambo?" asked the young officer, looking about him after he had got on the bridge, save a man to guard the boat.

"The first mill ain't about a third of a mile out of creek, an' de tother one whar de mill-ut is an mile. There is a good path long de creek shore," answered a man in the true Yankee negro intonation, but speaking with manifest reluctance.

"If you deceive me darkie, you are a dead man!" said middy, very positively.

"I knows dat well nuff, so I tells you de truth, de I hates it mighty! I knows all 'bout dis place, cos I used to lib here once. Ober dar whar Squire Harwood lib—"

"I wish ober dat way an' widdir Ogilvie, an' I wish de nigger was safe in dar kitchen! I noder her go cook again in Boston ship, nor noder one a ter bein' took prisoner by de British as I is dis time!"

"Hist with your noise! each of you march forward in silence. We are in an enemy's country and must be cautious."

"Yes, I guess you better," said the negro. "If de country people knowed you was skulkin' here a ter corn, flour, sheep and oxen to keep from starvin' to death, as we have been a week past, dey be round as thick as snake in de grass, an' debble one ob you git back to our boat. So I vise you, massa, to keep sharp look out to de windward! Guy! how mad all them be in de mornin' when dey find out you land here in a prize ship, wid only two guns and thirty men, and carry off clear to Halifax de grist from dere two mills, and sheep and turkey too, for de lieutenant's dinner! Dey swear den, an' 'jest de Squire swear 'nuff for a whole regiment!"

"Forward," cried middy. "Silence all of you, and advance swiftly and with caution."

They filed off the bridge, and taking the path, along which the negro led the way, they were soon lost to Edward in the gloom of the overhanging banks of the creek.

"These men, then, are English," he reflected, as he let himself down to the bridge; "the vessel is a prize bound to Halifax, with a midshipman and thirty men—twenty here and ten remaining on board. My course is decided! It will take them an entire hour to visit both mills. Half of that time will do for me. I shall know where to seek the militia party with the five drums; and if I can find twenty brave men among them, to put themselves under my orders, I will win Annette before to-morrow's sunrise!"

As he spoke, he glided noiselessly away from the bridge, and after getting beyond hearing of the man at the boat, he flew like the wind across a meadow in the direction of what was called "the Cross Roads," a cluster of village habitations, the principal of which was a large country tavern, where he knew he could find assembled many of the militia men who had borne part in the review in the neighboring town. This inn was about a mile distant from the bridge, on the road in the rear of Squire Harwood's farm, across which, having fence after fence, Edward Ogilvie was now flying with the speed of a deer.

The tavern, as he came near, was so quiet, he feared that the men he sought had left for their respective homes. Seeing a light in the tap, however, he hoped yet to find some persons assembled there. Through the windows, as he approached the door, he saw the bar-room was nearly filled with men. The next moment, he was in their presence. His manner was divested of all excitement, and a spirit calm and resolute beamed from his eyes. There were at least twenty men in the apartment, most of them with knapsacks and bayonet belts upon their persons, and some leaning upon their muskets; while the guns of the rest of the party were stacked in the corner of the room.

Some of them were smoking, others drinking, and all listening to a long yarn told by one of the party, of certain exploits of himself personally performed at the battle of Pleasanton.

On Edward's entrance, the landlord first noticed him.

"Ah! so you can enter a tavern on a training day, Mr. Ogilvie; glad to see you. Though you are not much of a fighting man, I like you for your brothers' sake, who are all serving their country. But there must be parsons as well as soldiers, and every man to his trade."

All eyes were now turned upon the young man. Advancing a little way into the bar, he said with a firm tone:

"And what will you do?" asked the Squire. "You are not going to keep out of the danger?"

"No, sir! If there are twenty brave men here who will volunteer to go with me, I will proceed to the boat, take possession of it, and embark for the ship. In the night we can board her without difficulty, as we shall be taken for their own party. Once on board, the ship will easily fall into our hands; for most of her prize crew are ashore! Who will volunteer?"

The bold proposition at first startled the boldest among them. But in less than five minutes twenty of them had volunteered; and in two minutes more he was at their head, leading them to the bridge, while the quiet with an detachment, and we set out off the retreat of the enemy."

The result was in all respects successful. The English party at the mill, surrendered after a brief skirmish, and were taken to the tavern as prisoners within an hour after the Squire had left it. Edward and his brave band boarded the ship without suspicion, and after a short conflict he was master of her. He took her, by the aid of the released American crew, into Boston harbor the next day; and we need not add that in less than three months, he was rewarded with the hand of the beautiful Annette Harwood!

AN INCIDENT IN CHURCH.—An amusing incident is related by the Palmer Journal, as follows:

"A young clergyman, in a neighboring town after having commenced preaching on a warm Sunday, lost his sermon rather suddenly and unexpectedly. A gust of wind swept through the aisles of the church, took the sermon from the desk, and whirled it out of the window. Two deacons gre chased and after a half hour's pursuit, returned with the last leaf only of the wandering document, the remainder having escaped from them entirely. The clergyman unwilling to preach without notes, had sent himself to await the return of his sermon, and upon learning that it was lost to him forever, rose and gave out the hymn, commencing with—

"The wind you sweep our hymn away,
And dis-appoint us to our doom!"

which the choir sang with great effect, after which the services were closed with the benediction.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
The Opening Ceremonies of the Crystal Palace will be very grand and imposing. The President of the United States and the heads of departments, it is expected, will be present on the occasion, besides many other high and distinguished men from all parts of the world. Mayor Webster, of New-York, Theodore Sedgwick, an Abolitionist, a committee to have the President and Cabinet to attend, arrived in Washington, on Tuesday. The managers are confident that they will be able open the exhibition on the 15th of July, according to the announcement already made, and do not entertain any idea of a further postponement. The work, it is said, is progressing with the greatest celerity, and no exertions are spared to hurry it forward. The superintendents of the exhibition, Messrs. Dupont and Davis, were busily employed for the last week allotting space and assigning locations in the Crystal Palace.

BABES IN CHURCH.
The following incident, related in the April number of the Ladies' Repository, shows that babes in church are not ways regarded as nuisances. There is something very touching about it:

"A brother just returned from California says he was present in the congregation of Brother Owen, when a baby in the arms of its mother began to cry. A thing so unusual in California attracted not a little attention, and the mother rose to retire. Don't leave," said the preacher; "the sound of that babe's voice is more interesting to many in this congregation than my own. It is perhaps the sweetest music many a man has heard since a long time ago he took leave of his distant home. The effect was instantaneous and powerful, and a large portion of the congregation melted into tears."

We have often heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the glass observable on new linen, shirt bosoms, etc., is produced, and in short to gratify them we subjoin the following recipe for making Gum-Arabic starch: Take two ounces of white Gum Arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and on it a pint or more boiling water, (according to the degree of stiffness you desire,) and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it for use. A table-spoonful of gum water, stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for white muslin and bobbin.

Wanted, by a young lady, some one who can get the man of the Past.—Exchange.

Our **! wouldn't they cut it—was the! of all **?—Cayuga Chief.

The case is without a parallel, and our Devil says the man who would refuse—her don't live in this § of country, and if he did he (the Devil) would hit him and... himself to the hyemal altar, in ½ the time it has taken us to indite this.

If that is on the ¶ now, we will have a ¶ in; at least let us have a ¶ case and we will—off (Syracuse Star).

PAYING FOR LIVES.—As the statutes of Illinois provide that railroad companies shall pay \$5,000 for every life lost on the train of cars through the carelessness of the company or its agents, damages for the Chicago passenger will reach \$100,000 if such was the case there were twenty-one persons killed.

Minerals, &c.

From Silliman's Journal.
NOTICES OF THE RARER MINERALS AND NEW LOCALITIES IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA; by C. L. HUNTER, M. D.

The Diamond.—The occurrence of the diamond in the United States is now no longer a matter of doubt or uncertainty. On the first announcement a few years since of its discovery in North Carolina, the unexpected information could scarcely be credited by the scientific or intelligent portion of the community, although geological indications favored its existence in the southwestern region of the State. By some, the truth of the newspaper account was totally denied, and set down as only a marvelous story. By others, it was more charitably pronounced a mistake in the discoverer, on the ground that diamonds could be found only in South America, or the East Indies. The little gem, however, after a time was produced and exhibited to several scientific individuals, including Prof. Silliman and Prof. Shepard, who pronounced upon its genuineness in accordance with the published statement. This first diamond was found, several years since, in Rutherford County, N. C., in the gold washings commonly known as the *alluvial deposit*. It weighs about one carat and a half, is of a yellowish color, and presents one of the elongated *tabular* shapes. It may be seen figured in both Dana's and Shepard's Mineralogy (3d edition). Early in the spring of the past year (1852) another diamond was found by the writer of this article, in a similar deposit in Lincoln County, N. C. It weighs about half a carat, is nearly clear, with a delicate greenish tinge, and presents the same elongated shape as the Rutherford diamond.

In the summer also of the past year another diamond was found in Mecklenburg County, N. C. It weighs about three-fourths of a carat, is nearly of the first water, and resembles more nearly than either of the preceding, a brilliant, just elaborated by the artistic skill of the lapidary. It is also reported upon good authority that several small diamonds have been found in the gold washings of Georgia. In every instance, thus far, these little gems have been found in alluvial deposit, or drift, in which may be seen rounded pebbles. The peculiar conglomerate called *concretion*, strictly speaking, has not been identified; but in several places I have seen a stratum of gravel very compact, and agglutinated as it were by a ferruginous sedimentary cement, constituting an aggregate somewhat analogous to the *concretion*, and in the triangular matrix of a *whitish quartz*. It occurs massive, but imperfect crystallizations may be traced on some of the specimens. This locality is exceedingly rich in the variety of its mineral productions, including gold, the most precious, and iron, the most useful of metals. Here, from a gently rising elevation of two or three acres, the mineralogist may obtain the handsome addition to his cabinet of twelve or fifteen different species—some of them rare and quite desirable.

Kyanite.—At the lazulite locality just noticed are also found several varieties of kyanite, constituting, perhaps, two or more species. Some of the specimens are of a handsome bluish green color, with numerous lamellae diverging in different directions. Sometimes kyanite and talc or pyrophyllite are associated, forming large globular masses. This is the locality alluded to in Shepard's Mineralogy, (2d edition), but wrongly printed "Chubb's Mountain." It derives its name from one Gaspar Chubb, a sub-mountain resident of the Revolutionary period, whose eccentricity of character and marvellous tales are still remembered by the older inhabitants.

Leopardsite.—This is a singular spotted rock, found in Mecklenburg County, in the vicinity of the flourishing town of Charlotte. It occurs in large masses, generally presenting a *rhomboidal* or *trapezoidal* shape. It is not yet named by Prof. Shepard, under the head of *feldspar*, as the "leopard stone" of Fayetteville, an inland town of considerable trade, and while there showed it to a jeweller to ascertain its true name. The jeweller after a slight examination, informed him it was *gold*, and immediately proposed buying it. To this proposal its owner readily assented, and sold it to the jeweller for the trifling sum of three dollars and fifty cents! This information, although dearly bought, like Franklin's whistle, was highly serviceable to Mr. Reed in leading to further discoveries of great value. In 1839, he associated himself with three others for working the mine, and soon afterwards was richly rewarded by finding the large mass extensively known, weighing 48 pounds "steelyard weight." In 1844, and a few subsequent years, numerous other masses or "lumps" were found, weighing from one ounce to sixteen pounds. In the "Medical Repository," published in 1840, this early discovery of gold in North Carolina is properly noticed. It is not surprising that these first developments should, for a time, have greatly excited the public mind. Such is a brief history of the *gold* discoveries, and such the origin of the "gold fever" in North Carolina, whose contagious influences have spread, not only to her sister States of Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, but to the distant shores of the Pacific, and are threatened to disturb the tranquillity of the scientific reader.

"Green Mountain boys." Thus both extremes of the Alleghany chain—its southern and northern termini—and the numerous valleys of the more lofty Rocky Mountains, have been aroused to arms,—not of slaughter, but to new employment of the pick and the shovel.

Corundum.—A few years since, a straggling bowlder of corundum was found in Buncombe County, North Carolina. The mass, when broken afforded good specimens of a deep blue color, and highly crystalline lamellar structure. As it was merely an erratic boulder to search for the mineral situation in the adjacent mountain ranges whence it was probably drifted. During the spring of last year I had the pleasure of discovering a locality of this mineral in Gaston County, North Carolina. The specimens thus far obtained, although small, not exceeding 3 or 4 inches in diameter, are interesting from the fact that they were found in place. It is quite probable that future exploration will bring to light larger and more valuable specimens. The corundum is here generally associated with an aggregate of *mica* and *quartz*. In some of the specimens, with drusy cavities, may be seen numerous small, flattened, six-sided prisms, arranged singly, and in groups—Sulphates, are found to be handsomely studded with *specular iron*.

Emerald.—At the above corundum locality, may also be obtained emerald of good quality associated with *corundum*. The largest mass procured, about five or six inches in diameter, was exceedingly tough, and difficult of fracture. The gradation in color, from a deep blue corundum to a fine granular emerald, nearly black, owing to the mixture of iron, is quite perceptible. This locality is richly worthy of more thorough examination.

Amethyst.—An interesting locality of this mineral is found at Randleman's in Lincoln County. The crystals are remarkable for their size, beauty, and for the splendid groups in which they frequently occur. They are mostly of a smoky, or dark purple color, but occasionally, beautiful pink or rose-colored crystals are found. Perhaps no locality in the southern States has produced so many fine specimens.

Chalcedony quartz.—An interesting locality of this variety of quartz is found in Rutherford County. The crystals are hollow, nearly pseudomorphs of calcite, and have their interior cavities lined with crystals of chalcodendrite. Frequently the cavities are filled with water, and hence are known by the name of *water quartz*. The *quartz* by evaporation through scarcely visible fissures, leaving a yellowish powder, sometimes called *mountain mud*.

Lazulite.—This rare and interesting mineral was first discovered in 1822, by the late Dr. H. S. Hunter, near "Crowder's Mountain," in the southern part of Lincoln County (now Gaston). Specimens were forwarded by him to Prof. Olinsted, then attached to the University of North Carolina, and noticed in his "Report," (2d part) addressed to the "Board of Agriculture." A few years since, a more abundant locality was discovered about 20 miles northeast of the former near the southern terminus of Chubb's Mountain. The lazulite is here found pervading an *arenaceous* and *micaceous quartz*, appearing to constitute its matrix. Occasionally it is found imbedded in *concretion quartz*, and in the triangular matrix of a *whitish quartz*. It occurs massive, but imperfect crystallizations may be traced on some of the specimens. This locality is exceedingly rich in the variety of its mineral productions, including gold, the most precious, and iron, the most useful of metals. Here, from a gently rising elevation of two or three acres, the mineralogist may obtain the handsome addition to his cabinet of twelve or fifteen different species—some of them rare and quite desirable.

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TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

From the great decrease in the receipts of contributions to the National Monument during the last six months, the Board of Managers of the Monument Association feel it to be their duty to make another appeal to the patriotism of the American People.

They are unwilling to believe that the people of this country, under such deep and lasting obligations as they are to the founder of their liberties, and feeling, as they must, a profound sense of gratitude for the insupportable services which he rendered to them, will suffer a monument consecrated to his honor, and to aid in perpetuating his name to the latest ages of the world, to remain unfinished by the want of means necessary to complete it. It need scarcely be suggested that a fact like this in the history of our republic would not fail to reflect lasting discredit on the gratitude and patriotism of its citizens, and prove to the world that republics are too apt to be forgetful of what is due to themselves and to the memory of those who, under Providence, have made them great, prosperous, and happy. It is often the fate of the most distinguished and illustrious to be nearly forgotten after they have mouldered in the tomb for half a century. In the busy and ever changing scenes of the world, the stage of life is continuously occupied by those whose acts excite the interest of the living, and exclude the memory of such as have preceded them, though their reputation may have been more brilliant and their deeds more glorious.

But it was believed that WASHINGTON was one to whom the American people owed the greatest and most lasting debt of gratitude, and to whose memory every honor should be paid by his countrymen; that to honor him was but to honor themselves, and that they were willing and desirous to pay a just tribute to pre-eminent patriotism and to an equalled public and private virtue. Under this impression, a society was established some seventeen years ago in the city of Washington, for the purpose of erecting a magnificent monument to the Father of his Country; and the Board of Managers of that society have, during that long interval, made gratuitously every effort in their power, from a pure feeling of patriotism and a desire to honor his memory, to obtain the means necessary to accomplish the object of its organization. By unceasing and untiring exertion they have succeeded in collecting a sum sufficient only to carry up the proposed structure to an elevation of one hundred and thirty feet above the surface, about the one-fourth of its intended elevation; and they now regret to say that, unless the contributions are larger, such progress six months, it will be impossible to continue the work any farther. The blocks of stone which have been sent from the different States, associations, &c. to be placed in the monument, have done but little to add to its elevation, though they may contribute to its interest. That the public may understand how expensive such a structure must necessarily be, it may be proper to state that each course of 100 feet in height costs upwards of \$2,000, though executed with the strictest regard to economy. The materials and labor, with a small annual compensation allowed to the superintendent, and a still smaller to the architect, amounts to the expenditure which has been mentioned; and the Board of Managers are well satisfied that, had the work been undertaken by the Government, it would have cost double the amount of the present cost of the obelisk so far.

From two to three courses can be completed in a month, which require from four to six thousand dollars, while the monthly contributions have not averaged, for the past half year, more than two thousand dollars. It will therefore, be obvious that the work must necessarily be stopped if a more ardent and patriotic feeling does not prevail among the people of this country, and a more extended and liberal contribution be not made. To show with what ease this great object could be effected, it is only necessary to state that five cents a head from each white inhabitant of the United States would be sufficient to complete the monument in a few years; and yet such appears to be the apathy and indifference existing in relation to this noble undertaking that even that small sum cannot be obtained for so patriotic and glorious a purpose.

In Norway, the three-fourths of the amount necessary to erect a monument in honor of Charles the Twelfth was raised lately by voluntary contributions in two days; while in the Republic of the United States, brought into existence by the valor, perseverance, energy, and patriotism of Washington, in a nation which now contains a population of nearly twenty-five millions of souls, enjoying a freedom, independence, and prosperity nowhere else to be found, one-fourth only of the amount required to complete a monument worthy of the man in whose honor it is now being erected has, after the most unceasing efforts for seven years, been contributed. To the people, the army, and navy, masonic, odd-fellows, and other associations, the colleges, academies, and schools of the United States; banking institutions, city, town corporations, and from the polls at the different elections; applications, urgently requesting pecuniary aid have been made by circulars addressed to all, and still the contributions received have been insufficient to raise the monument beyond its present elevation. This is a painful and mortifying fact. It will now become the duty of the different States of the Union to show the interest they feel in this noble undertaking, and to evince the estimation and respect in which they hold the character and services of Washington, by contributing to the completion of his monument, that the States as well as the people may have the honor of raising a structure to his memory which will be an imperishable memorial of their gratitude and gratitude.