

GOLD MINES, NEGROES, LANDS, &c.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Angus Chisholm, dec'd. on the 1st of January next, and to continue from day to day until all shall be disposed of.

Sixteen or eighteen likely Negroes, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls.
Also, the well known Gold Mine on Beaver Dam creek, known by the name of Chisholm's Gold Mine, including ninety acres of Land.

Also, one tract of Land, containing 470 acres, adjoining the Randolph line and A. Harris' quarter, on which there has been a quantity of Gold found: One tract, do. adjoining the above, of 180 acres, on which Wm. Partin formerly lived: One tract, do. of 50 acres, in the lower part of Montgomery, adjoining N. Clarke's Mill tract: One tract, do. adjoining Capt. McAuley: Two tracts, do. formerly belonging to Mrs. Ann Smith, on which there is a Gold Mine: One tract, do. of 50 acres on the west side of the Yadkin River, adjoining Josh. Carter's land.

Also, an excellent Fishery, including the lower part of the Norrows, including 25 acres of land.

Also, in Randolph county, 90 acres, where Edward Brewer formerly lived: One tract of 120 acres, on Jackson's Creek, where Jonathan Jerratt formerly lived.

Also, in Davidson county, one tract of 208 acres, where Wm. Groff now lives, on which there is a Tan-Yard and 25 acres adjoining.—Also, 200 acres, on which James W. Daniel now lives.

A liberal credit will be given, by the purchaser given bond with approved security.

WHITSON H. CHISHOLM, Adm'r.
November 3d, 1827. 7194

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

THE 27th of December next, being the anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by the Brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 82, Statesville. There will be on the occasion, a procession; and brother N. W. Alexander will deliver an address.

Brothers of the neighboring Lodges are invited to attend.
In the evening, a Ball will be given at Mrs. Mary Worke's. By order,
THOMAS KERR, Sec'y.
Statesville, Nov. 26th, 1827. 3193

ESTATE OF ALFRED MACAY

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Alfred Macay, late of Salisbury, dec'd. desires all persons indebted to said dec'd. to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them, legally authenticated, for settlement, within the time limited by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.
JAMES MARTIN, Jr. Exec'r.
Nov. 23d, 1827. 13402

LAND FOR SALE

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, will be sold on the premises, on the 15th day of January next, a Tract of Land containing 180 acres, adjoining Francis Gibson and others, near Stirewalt's Mill in said county, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, by
SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. m. c.
Price adv. \$2.25. 2196

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term thereof, 1827, the Clerk and Master will sell at the village of Mocksville, on the 1st day of January next, the

LANDS and MILLS.

Known by the name of Sane's Mills, on Dutchman's creek, forks of the Yadkin. Also another tract of land on the same creek, containing 196 acres; being the property of George Sane, dec'd. A credit of twelve months will be allowed on the whole, and a further indulgence of 6 and 12 months for a moiety, with interest after the expiration of 12 months. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved securities, on the day of sale. And title deeds will be delivered upon full payment of the purchase money, by
SAM'L SILLIMAN, C. M. C.
October 18th, 1827. Price adv. \$2.75. 10194

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 1st of May last, my Negro Boy GEORGE, about 26 or 27 years of age, smooth black skin, pleasant countenance, having one of his fingers injured by a machine as renders it useless, and, as well as recollect, quite doubled up in his hand, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Said boy belongs to the estate of Jesse Wren, dec'd. now in the care of the subscriber, and lawful agent of said estate. It is supposed he intends making his way to some free state. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, in Lancaster District, S. C. or lodged in any jail in North Carolina, Virginia or Maryland, so as I receive him; or \$25 if taken in South Carolina.
ROBERT STINSON.
November 4th, 1827. 3m100

TO JAILERS.

PETER, a stout made, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South Carolina, on the 21h July last. Information of him directed, Libert Hill, Kershaw District, South Carolina, would be thankfully received.
JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jun.

BOOK BINDING

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Bindery in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.
Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.
Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,
JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 61

SCOTT'S NAPOLEON.

ONE copy of this work (new) for sale, at a price less than the original cost. Apply at the office of the Western Carolinian, No. 12, 1827.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of
Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,
of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. As he has two Stores, he will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Stores in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves.
JOHN MURPHY.
N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c.
Oct. 24, 1827. 13998

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN away from the plantation of Mrs. Trotter, near Salisbury, S. C., a bright mulatto boy, about 30 years of age, and near six feet high. He is stout, and well made; has a down cast look, and a little inclined to stoop in the shoulders. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, in Salisbury, or to the overseer on the plantation.
THO. G. POLK.
December 1st, 1827. 494

STATE BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Salisbury Branch, Oct. 25, 1827.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the 1st day of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.
A copy from the Minutes.
9194 JUNIUS SNEED, Cashier.

LATEST FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robb & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up: the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg; he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.
The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.
THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.
Concord, Sept. 1, 1827. 98

DR. J. W. HILLYARD,

REGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson county, that he has just received a fine assortment of Fresh Medicines; and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than has ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, in future, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. August 27, 1827. 73

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN County Court, November sessions, 1827. Daniel Casey vs. Willet Casey; original attachment, levied in the hands of David Casey, and summoned him as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, on motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of February next, and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.
6197 JOHN GILES, C. P.

State of North-Carolina, Burke county.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1827. Lidia Beach vs. Elijah Beach; divorce. On motion, it was ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that Elijah Beach appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Burke county, at the court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday of March next, and there plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.
Test: WM. W. ERWIN, C. P.
Price adv. \$3. 3m199

State of North-Carolina, Alle county.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1827. Majory Baldwin vs. Elisha Baldwin; Petition for divorce. Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the court-house in Jefferson, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and the same set for trial. Witness, David Earnest, Clerk, at office, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1827. D. EARNEST, C. P.
Price adv. \$4. 3m103

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county.

JOHN NEIL and others, heirs at law of James Neil, dec'd. vs. Thomas Neil, Mary Cary, Silas Hunter and Botesy his wife; Petition for sale of the real estate of James Neil, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in this case reside out of this state, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, giving notice to said defendants to appear at next term of said court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus at the court-house in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, 696
ALEXANDER H. McREE, c. m. c.

POETRY.

EVENING.
This is the hour when mem'ry wakes
Sweet dreams that could not last;
This is the hour when fancy takes
A survey of the past.
She brings before the pensive mind
Dear thoughts of earlier years,
And friends that have been long consign'd
To silence and to tears.

The few we liked, the one we loved,
Come slowly stealing on;
And many a form far hence removed,
And many a pleasure gone.

Friendships that now in death are hush'd,
Affection's broken chain,
And hopes that fate too quickly crush'd,
In mem'ry live again.

I watch the fading gleams of day,
I muse on bright scenes flown;
Tint after tint they fade away—
Night comes—and all are gone.

AUTUMN.
Leaves are growing pale,—
Sad proofs of summer's fleetness;
Flowers begin to fall,
And lose their blooming sweetness;
Chilling vapours breathe
Their plaintive sighs before us,
And beauty fades from all beneath
The sky that darkens o'er us.

Oh! that aught so fair
Should for a season perish!
But they leave no share
With hopes that mortals cherish;
Nay; the flowers shall bloom
With spring, renew their gladness,
And above their transient tomb
Shall leave no trace of sadness.

TIT FOR TAT.

Young Jacky at a ball did swear,
"I'll dance with none but beauties rare;"
"Suppose (said one) we law dispense,
To dance with none but men of sense?"
Says Jack, "I suppose you did—what then?"
"Sweet air—you'd never dance again!"
ALBION.

GOLD MINES.

We have been favored with the last number of Professor Nilman's "American Journal of Science," from which we extract the following "remarks in the Gold Mines of North-Carolina, by Charles E. Roche, Miner and Mineralogist, from Saxony."

At the solicitation of some of my scientific friends, as well in Germany as in this country, I will proceed to offer at this time, a few observations on the Gold Mines of North Carolina, in anticipation of a more regular account of the geology of that region of country, which I contemplate publishing at some future day.

My first visit to these mines, was made more than two years ago, under the patronage of the "North Carolina Board of Agriculture" &c. to which duty I was assigned by my scientific friend, Professor Olmsted, now of Yale College, but then Professor in the University of North Carolina, and geologist of the State. During that excursion, my investigations were directed to ascertain the geological formations of the whole region, rather than to make a particular examination of the mines themselves. Having performed this duty, as well as circumstances would permit me, and made my report to Professor Olmsted, accompanied by a geological map of the country, I immediately returned to the Yadkin, with a view of examining more minutely the mines themselves. I accordingly spent several months at two of these mines, and during the summer, visited and examined all the others of any note, spending at each sufficient time to ascertain, as far as possible, its extent and formation. Thus, I think my opportunities of forming a correct opinion of the Gold Mines of North Carolina have been superior to those of any other person, who has ever attempted to describe them. (a.)

The geographical situation of the mines of North Carolina is too generally known to require any further description at this time. I will therefore proceed to give my ideas,—first, on the geological structure of the gold region; and then on the causes which have heretofore rendered the mines of this region less productive than they will hereafter become, under a different state of things; concluding with a few general observations growing out of the nature of the subject.

(A.) Granite is the base of the formations of the gold region of North Carolina. It is constituted of coarse crystals, and its surface is very irregular. On its more elevated situations, it has been much worn by the action of water in early times, and now lies exposed, at places on the surface

(a.) During the past two or three years, notices of the gold mines of North Carolina have appeared in the public papers; but few of these are to be relied on. The reports of Professor Olmsted however are of a different character. They contain much correct and valuable information. Mr. Olmsted's reports may be found in "Silliman's Journal," and in the small volumes published by the North Carolina Board of Agriculture.

of the earth in large masses, some of them round, as on the small mountain four miles south east of Salisbury. In the lower parts of the country, greenstone and greenstone slate are commonly found in beds in the granite. (b.)

The greenstone and greenstone slate, in respect of structure, differ in two particulars: 1st, In stratification, and 2d, In composition.

As to stratification. We occasionally find the greenstone distinctly stratified in almost regular parallel strata, which continue for some distance, when they are intercepted by a mass of the same substance, stratified in a different direction. (c.) At other places, the greenstone is found in irregular masses, showing no inclination to stratification.

As to composition. The composition of the greenstone and greenstone slate, bears a striking relation to the stratification. For example, I have noticed at those places where the greenstone is stratified, that the hornblende forms but a small constituent; while at those places where the greenstone is not stratified, the hornblende is the chief constituent; and sometimes so much so, as to lose its character of greenstone, and to become basaltic hornblende. (d.)

In looking over the whole of this formation, we have abundant evidence to conclude that great derangements have taken place in it since its first construction. The cause and manner of these derangements, whether by earthquakes, by the contraction of the greenstone itself, or from some other cause, we are left to conjecture. On some future occasion I may give my ideas on the subject.

This formation of greenstone is characterized by the existence of veins in it, containing gold; and in this particular, it differs from all others.

We here find the gold in two different situations.

I. As a part of the constituents of the veins, and

II. As an ingredient in the alluvial spots of ground in the ranges of this greenstone formation.

I. In veins. Before I give a particular description of the veins containing gold, it may be proper to give a short account of veins in general. (e.) Veins, in general, are fissures in rocks, which were occasioned by the contraction of the original mass from its soft state, to a harder, or as some say, by earthquakes. These veins, at one time were open, and were subsequently filled up by other materials than the rocks, or substances in which they are situated. Hence, from this it is clear, that different veins in the same formation of rocks may not only be of different ages, but may be made up of different materials; while veins of the same age in the same formation of rocks always very much resemble each other in their composition.

For this reason, in all mining countries, where the mineral is found in veins, whenever a new vein is discovered, it becomes an important point to ascertain whether the new vein is of the same formation as that of any vein before known. After ascertaining this, an estimate may be formed of the richness or poverty of the new vein from analogy with the others.

Experience has also taught, that we may form a pretty correct idea of the extent of a vein, in length and depth, from its thickness on the surface. (f.)

The last remark I shall make on this part of the subject is, that a vein cannot extend further than the depth of the formation of rocks in which it is situated, but must terminate there. Hence it is highly necessary, in mining, to know the depth of the general formation at the place where you wish to operate.

These general remarks were necessary to a correct understanding of the veins in the greenstone formation embracing the gold region of North Carolina.

On a former occasion, I remarked, that the veins of the greenstone now in question are distinguishable into three

(b.) This granite, in its structure, resembles very much the granite called "Central Granite" of the mountains of Silesia and other parts of Europe.

(c.) This may be very distinctly seen at Barringer's gold mines, Cabarrus county.

(d.) I followed this formation of secondary greenstone, passing into hornblende, in a north east direction, from Salisbury as far as the Virginia line: and it seems that the hornblende, west of Lynchburg in Virginia, belongs to the same formation.

(e.) My views on this part of the subject are according to the Wernerian theory.

(f.) Veins of two feet thickness in other mining countries have been followed two thousand feet deep, with but little variation.

formations, as well on account of their age as in other particulars. I will extend the view I then took of the subject.

The oldest formation of veins, pertains more particularly to the south west part of the gold region. The thickness of these veins is from two to four feet; their extension in length is known already to exceed a mile.

This gives assurance that they sink to considerable depth. Their general direction is east and west, dipping occasionally 40° to 50° North. The ores and minerals in these veins are: rhomboidal iron ore, prismatic iron ore, pyramidal copper pyrites, and prismatic iron pyrites. In the last two, is a mechanical mixture of native gold. All these ores are in a mechanical mixture with each other. They show distinct signs of having been changed from their original form. Where the atmospheric air could have any influence on these pyrites we find that one part of the sulphur has escaped; the consequence of which is, the metallic appearance of the pyrites is changed to that of brown reddish oxid of iron; and owing to this color we can see the fine particles of gold, and ascertain the richness of the deposit. But where the pyrites have not undergone this change, then the gold cannot be discovered, owing to the color being nearly the same. (g.)

The second formation of veins in which gold is found, is more extensive than the first, and occasionally contains richer deposits of gold; but I think they are less to be relied on for regular profits, than the veins of the first. The most of the veins in the eastern and north eastern section of the gold region belong to this formation.

I hazard the opinion, that the veins of this formation do not always extend to so great a depth as those of the one before mentioned; first, because, the greenstone superincumbent on the granite in this part of the region is comparatively not so deep, and secondly, the veins already discovered are seldom more than twelve to fifteen inches thick. The gold, and other ores particularly belonging to this formation are enclosed in rhomboidal quartz. It appears, that the gold is sometimes deposited in other substances, which however are peculiar to certain places. (h.)

The greenstone near the veins is most generally decomposed, and mixed with a great number of loose crystals of prismatic iron pyrites. Between the greenstone and the vein, or at the place of their junction, the gold is most generally found. Hence it is, that we often see specimens or pieces composed partly of the vein, and partly of the greenstone, apparently held together, and united by the gold which runs through both substances. All the large pieces of gold that have been found in this country, pertain to the veins of this formation. (i.)

The third formation of veins, is more widely dispersed than the two others, and may be found over the greater part of the region. Their thickness generally exceeds that of the veins of the first and second; and their direction, in length and depth, is seldom one like the other. The materials composing these veins are: rhomboidal quartz, mixed with pyramidal copper pyrites, prismatic blue malachite, diprismatic green malachite, prismatic iron pyrites, prismatic arsenical pyrites, prismatic tellurium glance, prismatic antimony glance, and lastly, here and there, fine metallic gold. It is very probable, that these veins, should they be pursued, if not productive in gold, may, at a greater depth, become valuable on account of the copper and other metals found in them. [To be Continued.]

(g.) My own experiments have satisfied me of the correctness of these remarks. Within the past two years, veins have been worked on, and at the depth of eight or ten feet no more gold is seen, but pyrites in great abundance are found. I have analysed some of these pyrites and find in them the same relative proportion of gold, as in the brown red oxid of iron.

(h.) As before stated, the first gold found, was in a matrix of quartz. The last finding was in a different substance. Professor Olmsted writes to Mr. Fisher of Salisbury that Professor Silliman has analysed some specimens sent him and pronounces it to be "bitter spath—a magnesian carbonate of lime."

(i.) Barringer's and Reed's mines are examples in point—and it is very clear that the rich deposits of gold on the lands of Mr. Parker, belong to the same, i. e. the second formation.

Mr. A. Willard, Jr. of Boston, has made a Clock for a large church in Mexico, and it is the first one ever made in this country which strikes the hours and quarters.