

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1829.

[VOL. X., NO. 489.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY J. M. WHITE, Proprietor of the *Western Carolinian*.

- LIST OF LETTERS**
REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of October, 1829.
- Michael Albright
 - Marcus V. Beard
 - White F. Almond
 - Sarah Anderson
 - Thomas Brown
 - Marcus V. Beard
 - Jerem. Brown
 - John Blackwell
 - Michael Baker
 - Moses L. Brown
 - Rich'd. Bradshaw
 - Elias Barber
 - Henry Baker
 - John Barkley
 - John Butner
 - Dan'l. Biles
 - Nathan Chaffin
 - Christena Canble
 - John F. Cowan
 - Elizabeth Colter
 - Marin Cotts
 - David Chross
 - Armond H. Cole
 - Wille Coats
 - Andrew Cruse
 - Henry Christian
 - Calen Cimbril
 - Sarah Crump
 - Daniel Call
 - Wm. C. Dukes 2
 - John R. Dunn
 - Geo. P. Deveraux
 - Jan. E. Hobbins
 - Elizabeth Edelman
 - Peter Ear
 - Jan. or Jack Ellis
 - John Frisley
 - Jacob Fisher or Paul Klutz
 - Fulton Lodge
 - Peter Fearor 2
 - Francis Gibson
 - Oaks & Griffin 2
 - Joseph Graham
 - Caty Glover
 - John F. Gonikac
 - Dan'l. Helfer
 - Buseats Hartly
 - Sam'l Hoie
 - James Hyde
 - James E. Heie
 - Johno. Hulen
 - Wm. A. Howel
 - John Hughes
 - Wesly Harris
 - James E. Heie
 - Col. J. W. Hunter
 - Henry Hill
 - Eveline Henderson 2
 - George Howard
 - William H. Hughes
 - Billy D. Haden
 - Abraham Hill
 - Celia Hill
 - Robert Hulen
 - John Johnston or Peter Krider
 - John Johnston
 - Thomas C. Jones
 - Sam'l. Johnston

- LIST OF LETTERS**
REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st of October, 1829.
- John Andrew
 - Lansou H. Alexander
 - John C. Barnheart
 - James H. Burns
 - Mahias Barringer
 - John Barnheart
 - Charles F. Blum
 - Catharine Brown 2
 - David Bradford
 - John L. Barringer
 - George Curzine
 - Joseph Crawford
 - George Clue
 - Geo. or Andrew Curzine
 - Elijah B. Davis 2
 - Andrew Davis 2
 - John F. Dry
 - Jacob Faggot
 - Robert Farr
 - John Freeman
 - Allison Fleming
 - John Garmon 2
 - George Gage
 - Josiah Harris
 - James Harris
 - William How
 - Jonathan Hartsel
 - Levi House
 - Roderick Hardin
 - Capt. Sam'l. C. Harris
 - Miss Sarah Harris
 - Alexander Irwin
 - William A. Johnston
 - Thomas Lofton
 - Thomas Littleton
 - Wm. McLellan, Esq. 2

State of North Carolina, Davidson county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1829. Joseph Clark vs. Frederick Craver. Original attachment. Jacob Cook summoned as garnishee. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Frederick Craver is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said Frederick Craver to be and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson aforesaid, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in November next, then and there to reply or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, Anno Domini, 1829.

New Goods,
FRESH, FASHIONABLE, AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!
ARE now 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 bought 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 for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.
JOHN MURPHY.
I. 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.

Mansion Hotel,
IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA,
By **EZRA ALLEMONG.**
THIS elegant Establishment is situated at the North Corner of the Court-House, and is the center of business. The proprietor has taken great pains to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description necessary for the comfort of Travellers, and no expense will be spared in providing for the Table the best the country affords. The Bar will be stocked with choice Liquors, and the Stables, equal to any in the state, provided with plenty of provender of all kinds, and attended by obliging and attentive Hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal, if not superior, to any in the place; the House contains a number of private rooms, with out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers, with or without families. On the premises is an ICE HOUSE, which will regularly be supplied whenever the season will admit of it. The subscriber assures the public that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make those comfortable who may think proper to call.
The Northern, Southern, Lincoln and Cheroke STAGES, stop at the Hotel.
EZRA ALLEMONG, Agent.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 10th, 1829.

NEW GOODS,
THE 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

DANIEL H. CRESS,
HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS;
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Boiling Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.
His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash, and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT,
SON of the imported Horse Eagle will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 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.

Gold Washing Machine.
NOTICE.—This is to notify the public in general, that having acquired from the Department of State of the United States, a patent for the Machines for Washing, Cleaning and Separating Gold dust, consisting of a Funnel, Trunk and Spout, I hereby forwarn all persons from using or making said Machines without my permission.
Rutherford Co. Sept. 1st, 1829.

THE GOLD REGION.
To the Editor of the Western Carolinian:
Six. I send you some extracts from a Report of our Gold Region in the Southern States, read before the Lyceum of Natural History in the City of New York, and to be published in Silliman's Journal of Science and the Arts. The report is by Mr. Nash, known to the public of North Carolina; and it is by his permission that I have made the following selections for your paper, should you think them sufficiently interesting to its readers. I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c. LOUIS D. WILSON, New-York, Sept. 22d, 1829.

"The Gold Region is much more extensive than has been hitherto supposed; it commences in the neighbourhood of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, in the State of Alabama, and extends north-east through the western parts of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, the middle parts of Virginia, Maryland, and finally a narrow strip or belt reaches the Delaware river, a few miles west of Trenton, New Jersey.

The width occupies the greater part of the whole great slope from the foot of the Blue Ridge, or Alleghany Mountains, to the small granite ridge seen along the borders of the diluvial formation or lower country.—through the Southern country, from the Delaware to the Chatahoocly rivers. A narrow strip or belt only extends through Pennsylvania, which may be seen a few miles west of Philadelphia, on the roads either to Bethlehem or Harrisburg; but South of the Susquehanna, by far the greater part of the surface of the country between the Blue Ridge and the diluvial, is made up of the gold formation. This formation stretches through near eighty degrees of latitude, in a north-east and south-west direction; and in the State of North Carolina, is more than two hundred miles wide, from east to west, comprising an area of not less than eighty thousand square miles.

Within the limits of the gold formation in North Carolina, is a galaxy of Iron Mines. This range of Iron ore is seen in the south east part of the county of Rutherford, and passes into South Carolina: from Rutherford or the north, it runs through Lincoln county, into Wilkes and Surry counties,—is seen in various places through Virginia and Maryland, and not improbably reaches Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Iron works have been erected in Lincoln, Rutherford, Wilkes and Surry counties, in North Carolina; and at several places through Virginia and Maryland. Bar iron is forged in various places, as well as numerous kinds of castings made from the ore. During the late war, large quantities of Iron were manufactured at the numerous Iron works in North Carolina; and the business is still carried on to a large extent. The ore often lies on the surface, and on high elevations; and is so abundant, that the day is not far distant, when the Southern States will be supplied with iron from their own forges.

There is no country in the world that enjoys a finer climate than that section of country generally does, embraced in the gold region. Elevated above the lower or diluvial country, the violent bilious diseases arising from marshes, swamps, and sluggish streams of water, with their tormenting inhabitants, the mosquitoes, may be said to be rarely known. The ranges of Alleghany Mountains, especially through Georgia, and the Carolinas and Virginia, frequently rise to a great height,—in North Carolina often to six or seven thousand feet above the ocean; and stretching along north east and south west, in vast piles and masses, protect the country from the cold blasts of north west winds, which prevail during the winter months in the northern parts of the United States. The chilling storms from north-east, and the deep snows of the eastern states, seldom reach south of the Potomac. Snow rarely falls in North Carolina to lie more than a day or two; and further south, may be said to be almost unknown. The pulmonary complaints of the eastern states rarely occur; the prevailing winds at all seasons of the year, are south-west, and come from the Gulf of Mexico. A person travelling through the country will see as many aged people, according to the population, as in any other section of the United States. It is not uncommon to see individuals of both sexes, eighty, ninety, and in some instances an hundred years or more old. For mildness of climate, general salubrity of atmosphere, and longevity of its inhabitants, to country exceeds that of the gold region.

This country is not only interesting to the man of science, but also to the historian, on account of its having been the theatre on which many of the great and important scenes of the Revolution were acted, which contributed to the establishment of the independence of our country.

The battle of Cow Pens in South Carolina, of King's Mountain, at Ramsour's Mills, at Oulford between General Green and Lord Cornwallis, at Hillsborough under Col. Washington; as well as many important transactions and military movements in Virginia,—transpired within this section of country. Nor has it been less remarkable for its having been the birth place or residence of many great and distinguished men of our country. In Georgia and South Carolina, it has produced Mr. Crawford, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Smith, Mr. McDuffie and others; in North Carolina, General Jackson, General Davis, Governor Caswell, Governor Martin, Mr. Henderson, and others; in Virginia, Patrick Henry, Mr. Randolph of Roanoke, Mr. Giles, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, chief justice Marshall, Mr. Lives, Messrs. Barbers, and Mercer; in Maryland, Mr. Wit, the venerable Charles Carroll, and several other distinguished individuals,—have had their birth or residence in the section of country combining the gold region.

The soil in the gold region is generally fertile, more especially on the banks of rivers and creeks. Some of the finest wheat and tobacco lands in Maryland and Virginia, as well as the corn, cotton and wheat lands of the Carolinas and Georgia, are included in this section of country. The timber is generally yellow or pitch pine, white oak and hickory, in the eastern part; towards the Alleghany, along the streams, elm and sycamore, and some soft maple; on ridges, and near the mountains, chestnut, white ash, some beach and sugar maple,—are the prevailing timber.

Grasses, in general, do not flourish so well east of the Blue Ridge; but on arriving amongst the mountains, they are adorned with luxuriant pastures; and all kinds of herbaceous vegetation, are seen in the greatest perfection.

The general surface of the country in North Carolina, embraced in the Gold Region, may, for the most part, be called a gentle slope of territory. The streams all run eastward into the Atlantic Ocean: the surface cannot be said to be generally hilly, or mountainous; though some parts present a rolling, broken country, with hills and mountains of moderate elevation. As we approach the Alleghany, the country becomes high in its features. The Blue Ridge throws off numerous spurs, eastwardly; which cut up the country into high, rugged mountains, with their valleys and crystal streams. The main range of mountains, frequently rise to a majestic height, with peaks that tower in sublime grandeur, overlooking a great extent of country, in all directions. One of these, called the Grand Father Mountain, situated between the counties of Burke and Ashe, cannot be less than seven or eight thousand feet above the Ocean. It seems like a vast pyramid, on the summit of immense piles of mountains. Nothing can exceed its commanding situation. On the east side, the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers take their rise, and run south-east through North and South Carolina to the ocean. On the north side, and at its base, commences the Great Kenhawa; and, winding amongst the Alleghany in Virginia, reaches the Ohio river 400 miles distant. On the west, start the Tennessee and Holston, which uniting, plough south into Alabama, and turning north into Tennessee, unite with the Ohio ten or twelve hundred miles from their source. These streams can be seen from the summit of the Grand Father Mountain, a great distance in their windings and turnings on their way to the ocean. The traveller who reaches the summit of this mountain looks down on the country in every direction, with feelings of sublime and majestic awe. There is a stillness that reigns around him—the azure sky is canopied over him in an immense cavity, with banks of clouds in the horizon, apparently below him. His eye extends over a large portion of North and South Carolina, and Georgia; the state of Tennessee east of the Cumberland Mountains, as well as the high and mountainous range of country in the western part

of Virginia, and the eastern part of Kentucky,—are within his range. On the south-west, are the ranges of the Alleghany, coming from a sightless distance, up to the base of the pinnacle on which he stands. On the north east, is the Pilot Mountain, a long mass itself, and the ranges and piles, pillow on pillow, peak on peak, until lost in the distant horizon;—the air he breathes is as pure as the Hesperian breezes; not a fly, or an insect, or a reptile, appears to torment him. The base of the pinnacle that elevates him, has become bald; the trees and shrubs disappear on ascending the main range, until the frowning rocks and cliffs triumph over the vegetable kingdom. He finds that he is no longer in the mild regions of the temperate zone. Instead of the vine and the myrtle, the extreme height of his elevation, sparkling the productions of milder climes, caps itself with the Norwegian blast and storms. There is no spot along the whole line of the Alleghany, from Alabama to Canada, that will so amply reward the lover of sublime and grand scenery, as a visit to the Grand Father Mountain; though some elevations in South Carolina, as well as others in North Carolina, are very commanding.

The first thing that strikes a person's eye, on entering the Gold Region, is a red argillaceous soil, almost every where seen. Day after day, and weeks together, he may travel, and the same peculiar redness will appear by the way-side, in ploughed fields, in ravines along the banks of streams, and almost in every place where the eye can rest. This redness of soil is called, in Virginia, the red lands; and, so far as my information extends, is commensurate with the gold formation. This soil seems to have been formed by the decomposition of the adjacent rocks; and is easily distinguished by its bright redness, from that arising from the decomposition of the sand stones. It covers the greater part of the Western half of North Carolina; is seen in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama; it occupies the greater part of Virginia, from the Blue Ridge to the low country; is seen in the neighbourhood of Fredericksburg, and on the road from that place to the Potomac river. The red lands about the heights of Georgetown, and on the road from Washington to Bladensburg, are of this formation. The counties of Frederick, Montgomery, part of Annapolis, Baltimore, and Harford, in Maryland, are covered to a great extent with this red soil. It often lies over the granite, next to the diluvial formation, in patches throughout the Southern country. The Pentecostary near the city of Baltimore, stands on this soil: Let a person who has travelled in the Carolinas and Virginia, start from Baltimore and go west to Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, distant 75 miles, he will soon recognize his acquaintance, the red soil, after passing two or three miles from the city. The soil has the same peculiar, red appearance; and the rocks associated with it, are the same as those seen further south in Carolina.

The traveller who passes through the Gold country, will see innumerable ranges of white quartz scattered over the ground in the greatest confusion, on its surface generally, in a north-east and south-west direction. These are called, by the inhabitants of the country, Flint Ridges, and are the Gold Mines themselves.

To a person residing in the gold region, nothing can be more easy than to discover gold wherever it is to be found. Let him, in the first place, proceed to a flint ridge, especially if it is situated in the red soil: a common flying pan and a spade, are the only implements necessary to commence operations: let him dig up a few spades full of the red earth lying near the surface, and amongst the masses of quartz, or flint; the flying pan being filled with this red earth, he may next resort to some rivulet or spring of water in the vicinity, and commence working the earth; water is to be pretty freely poured into the pan at first, and the whole quantity agitated; at the same time, the earth should be frequently stirred up, so that the water will more completely penetrate all its parts; let fresh water be constantly added, from time to time, as the earth is stirred and the pan agitated. This process being continued for a few minutes, all the earthy and ferruginous particles will have become suspended in the water, and floated away as fresh water has been from time to time added; what now remains in the pan, will be coarse pebbles and gravel: water should continue to be poured on these, whilst the pan is constantly agitated, which settles the gold to the bottom by the power of gravitation; the coarser pieces can be picked out by the fingers, while the fine

Gov. Martin was one of the delegates from North Carolina to the Convention which formed the present Constitution of the United States; and took notes, and reported the debates on the various subjects which came before the Convention. They were all written out fully by Gov. M. himself, in a beautiful, classical style; and would, if published, be an almost invaluable document, for explaining the views and intentions of the framers of the Constitution, at the time this great bulwark of our liberties was established. The Gov. was one of the Delegates who did not sign the Constitution; and it is said he never published his report of the debates, because he thought the views of some of the members, as expressed in debate, might injure them in the estimation of the public. At the Governor's decease, these debates went into the possession of his descendants, who now reside in Surry county; and might probably be obtained, should any one make application, in or for that they might be given to the world.

At Salisbury, N. Carolina.—Ed.