

ELECTION of U. S. SENATOR.

Messrs. Editors: It will devolve on the next Legislature to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the appointment of Governor Branch to a post under the General Government. Without presuming to designate any particular gentleman as a fit person to receive the appointment, I will take the liberty of suggesting a few reasons why the Senator at this time, should be conceded to the western section of our State. I do this with no desire to excite sectional feeling either in the East or West, but rather to allay any that may arise, and to call up sentiments of a more generous cast.

It is a misfortune, injurious alike to the character and prosperity of our State, that certain prejudices, called *Eastern* and *Western*, have so long existed among us, and have been felt uniformly in all important elections by the Legislature, and even in measures of general policy. It is certainly time that an end should be put to this state of things, and that other motives and reasons should furnish the rule of action. While we admit that both parties are, alike and equally, bound by the obligations of patriotism to discontinue these local divisions, it cannot be denied that the East alone have it in their power to accomplish the object. They being the strongest party, have but to set the example of forbearance and liberality and the thing is done. But so long as they continue to hoist the banner of local jealousy, so long as they continue to engross to themselves all the important appointments, and to carry their points by the force of sectional feelings—it cannot be otherwise than that the Western members will sympathize with each other, and act together. It is human nature, and nothing else can be expected.

That there is a growing desire among many of the patriotic and enlightened men, both in the East and West, to put an end to this local division, and to see better and more liberal feelings cherished and cultivated, we have reason to hope. If report is to be credited, at the last session of the Legislature, many (though not all) of the Eastern members were willing to yield to the West a Senator in place of the venerable Nathl. Macon, who had resigned. This wish, however, it is said, took its rise mostly from circumstances growing out of the re-election of Governor Branch. When Governor Branch was first elected, it will be remembered that he succeeded in opposition to Western men, and that nearly all the Western members had voted against him, for one or the other of the two Western candidates of Mr. Branch in the East, and perhaps by that gentleman himself, that he would not be re-elected without opposition; and it is believed there were not wanting men in the East as well as in the West, who were willing to risk their chance in such a contest;—calculating that the Adams interest in the East united to the Western vote, would insure success. The calculation was not without reason, had not the bulk of the Western members determined to act on a different principle. Although in the first instance they voted against Gov. Branch, yet as his conduct at Washington had in general met their approbation, they were willing to forget past things and vote for his re-election. The embryo opposition therefore was smothered, and he was re-elected without opposition. Nor is it out of place here to remark, that President Jackson afterwards assigned this general vote as one reason for appointing Gov. Branch to the post he now holds. It was this manly conduct in the Western members that arrested the attention of many of Gov. Branch's friends in the East, and made them willing to reciprocate such liberality by voting for a Western man in place of Mr. Macon; but whether these feelings have passed off with the occasion or still exist, is yet to be seen. Why they were disappointed, it is not now necessary to inquire. If, however, those feelings were commendable at the last session, and had their influence, then, certainly that influence should not be lost by the issue of a single year. As another evidence that a sentiment in favour of conciliation is to be found in the East, we might make a quotation from the circular of a distinguished member of the last Legislature addressed to his constituents. The sentiments there expressed are creditable to the head and heart of their author, and complete the just economy of our only reliance for him to practice on those principles in the Senate of the next Legislature, where, to the honor of his country, he has been returned without opposition. That circular very plainly remarks, that it is *demagogues* alone who strive to keep alive this unnatural warfare between the East and the West—a class of men who, having no personal merits to recommend them to office, hope to sail in on the current of party.

But, certainly, every true and patriotic friend of North Carolina must wish to see an end put to such a state of things, and that more enlarged views may influence the members of the Legislature from all parts of the State.

The first reason, therefore, why the

Senator should be given to the West is, that it will promote the rise of good feelings between the Eastern and Western parts of the State; that it will be one step towards digging the grave of local antipathies—towards uniting our people, and supplanting in their bosoms narrow jealousies, by the higher feelings of State pride and patriotism.

The next reason is one that grows out of the very nature of our government, and appeals with great force to the good sense and republican principles of all parties. Our government is, in theory, and intended to be in practice, a *representative* government. As such it requires that not only the whole in general, but every part in particular, should be represented. It is on this principle, that our State Constitution makes *residence* in the county a qualification for membership in the Legislature. It is on this principle, and no other, that our Legislature have laid off the State into thirteen districts for the choice of Representatives in Congress—each district being composed of counties contiguous to each other. It is likewise on the same principle that the State is laid off into fifteen districts for the choice of electors to vote for President and Vice President. And here it may be remarked, that if the principle could, with consistency and safety, be dispensed with in any case, this one would oppose less objections than any other; and yet, when the Legislature, some years ago, changed the mode, assuming to themselves the power, how great was the excitement produced among the people throughout the State. If, then, the *Representative* principle has been thus strictly adhered to, in all elections to be made by the people; that is, in the choice of electors, and of Representatives to Congress, can any good reason be assigned why it should not be preserved, as much as circumstances will permit, in the election of Senators? It is true, theoretically speaking, the Senators are the Representatives of the State; but what is the State but another name for the people of the State?

If it be wrong to elect a member from an Eastern to represent a Western district, is it less wrong to choose a Senator from the East to represent the West? or rather, to take them both from the East, when one equally well qualified may be found in the West?

It cannot be denied that the pursuits and interest of our people in the East and West, are, in many respects, essentially different from each other; and consequently that a Senator, taken from the seaboard, cannot so well understand the feelings and wants of the upper counties as one who lives among them,—and vice versa (and who will deny it?) do not reason and impartial justice suggest, that the two Senators should be located—one in the upper, and one in the lower division of our State; Do not *representative* principles, of which we have spoken, loudly call for such a location.

Now, has this hitherto been the practice in North Carolina?—Let facts speak for themselves.

The Federal Constitution was ratified by North Carolina in Nov. 1789—40 years ago. Counting the terms of both Senators, it gives to North Carolina 80 senatorial years. During the whole of this time, the *Western* part of the State has been permitted to furnish only two Senators, both of whose terms, taken together, make 19 years, while the East has furnished *all the rest*, say for 61 senatorial years. Certainly there is not a liberal minded man in the East, however strong may be his prejudices, who will candidly say this is fair or consistent with those just principles of republicanism acknowledged as the basis of our government.

The constitution of North Carolina was adopted in the year 1776, 53 years ago. Now in the whole course of 53 years, there have been but *three Western* Governors, who together filled that office only eight years, while the Eastern Governors filled it 45 years.

Were it necessary, the same, nay, much stronger results could be shown in reference to all the other executive offices.

How has all this happened? Will any one say that during all this time, the West have not had men able and willing to serve the State; No, it cannot be so said. The truth is, these results have been produced by the watch words, "*Eastern*," "*Western*," or, in other words, by the influence of local jealousy. Although, for the past 30 years, a majority of the white population of the State has been located in the Western counties, and for the past 20 years, that majority has stood at nearly two thirds of the whole; yet so it is, the political power is in the East, and as we have seen, that power, pretty uniformly, has been exercised to the advantage of the East. The history of North Carolina shows that while the people of the Western counties have been subjected (to say the least) to a full share of all taxes and burdens of government, they have been denied not only an equal voice in making the laws, but scarcely admitted to a participation in the important offices of government. In a word, they have been treated more like con-

quered subjects than like brethren! Let the candid and dispassionate men in the East, particularly those who have borne a part in public life, refresh their memories by looking back, and say whether this be not true? Let them also answer, whether this treatment from one part of the community to the other, be a just and wise course of policy? Is it consistent with the political principles of our institutions or with our general notions of right and wrong? Is it patrolling on that divine rule of doing unto others as we would wish others to do unto us? But possibly some of the Eastern people may have been led to think that the important interests of the seaboard would not be safe in the hands of a Western Senator. Supposing that such an erroneous opinion does exist, the only way it can possibly be disproved in advance, is by looking to the general sentiments and conduct of Western men while in other public situations:—in the State Legislature, for example.

Who, we would ask, have been more friendly to developing the resources of the State in the East, than the Western members of our Legislature? Who have more liberally supported objects of internal improvements in the East than the leading men from the West? Let the Journals of the General Assembly answer. Are there not several highly important works in the East, that never could have been carried through but for the firm and constant support of Western men? What now would be the condition of the Clubfoot and Harlow Creeks Canal but for the firm and steady support of Western men? Let that gallant sailor, who, in time of war, so bravely served his country abroad, and now in time of peace supports her best interests at home—let him answer. What now would be the state of the works below Wilmington—the flats and the bulkhead, but for the unwavering support of Western men? For several years past, where did the much aggrieved and suffering people around the borders of lake Mattamuskeet find truer friends than among certain of the Western members? And it is a striking fact in point: the first bill ever brought before the Legislature, looking to a direct communication from Albemarle Sound to the Ocean, was introduced by a Western man, then, and yet a member of the Commons.

These facts are not mentioned here in a spirit of parade or as rhetorical flourishes, but as sober evidence to show that the best interests of the seaboard would be more than safe in the hands of a Western Senator.

The same liberal feeling that influenced him, or his brethren in the State Legislature, would be strengthened and enlarged by the stimulus of State pride and patriotism, when acting in Congress.

These remarks might be extended much farther; but amplification on a subject of this nature is not necessary. Enough has been said to invite the reflection of candid and dispassionate men in the East to the question; and it is certain, whether they consider it on views of policy—looking to the future; or motives of justice—looking to the past; or on the fair and equitable principles of republican doctrine—they will, in every case, be brought to the same conclusion, that the West, at this time, is entitled to the Senator. A NATIVE CITIZEN.

Fine Arts.—The Boston Bulletin, says—"We saw a common sized cherry-stone last evening, which contained twenty dozen silver spoons, manufactured by a lad in this city!!!"

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 27, 1829.

The Report of the operations of the "Young Men's Missionary Society within the bounds of the Presbytery of Concord," has been received; but from a press of business, we are unable to give it this week. It shall appear in our next.

The communication of "B. C." shall be attended to, as soon as we can spare time to transcribe it, and give it a form more suitable for appearing before the world.

CAPPS' GOLD MINE.

The following description of the celebrated *Capps Mine*, in Mecklenburg county, in this State, is from the pen of Mr. Nash, late Civil Engineer, and is contained in the Extracts from his Report on the Gold Region, politely furnished us by our friend Gen. Louis D. Wilson, and published, with the exception of the following, in last week's *Carolinian*.

"The reader, in order to have a correct idea of the situation of this Mine, must imagine a small stream, taking its rise in a gently undulating country, about five miles from Charlotte, in a north-west direction, the stream running to the south and south-west: On the west bank of this stream, a hill of small elevation is seen running parallel with it; along the top of this hill is a *flint ridge*, which may be followed by the numerous masses of quartz scattered on its surface, for the distance of half a mile, or more. Gold was first discovered on the surface, amongst the masses of quartz, and on breaking open the masses themselves. The earth, when washed, yielded gold in great abundance. Numerous pits have been sunk along this ridge, for the distance of a quarter of a mile, or more. After removing the masses of quartz and earth for a few feet on the surface, a large vein of quartz is laid open, which declines to the west.

Several of the pits have been sunk to the depth of sixty or seventy feet into the vein; which is broken up by sledges, pig axes, and crow bars, and raised to the surface by buckets and winlasses. The ore, as it comes up, presents the appearance of porous, spongy quartz; of tentacles containing (one half of its entire bulk) the red oxide of iron, and the auriferous iron pyrites, in a state of greater or less decomposition: At times, the pyrites will be almost entirely decomposed; at others, the work of decomposition can scarcely be said to have commenced. The quartz often appears not unlike honey-comb, or flawed with little cavities; and is generally called the *honey-comb rock*. The *red dirt*, as it is called, (which appears to be earth mixed with the oxide of iron; by filtration of water from a vein of this kind, in large quantities, in the mine.

The gold is often found lining the cells of the quartz, in small particles; and not unfrequently it pervades the substance of the quartz itself, and is seen in the form of small grains in the solid rock, on breaking it open. Specimens of great richness and beauty, are often obtained from amongst the masses of the ore, as it is raised to the surface.

Some of the pits have been sunk sixty or seventy feet deep at this mine, without encountering much water, and the vein appears to grow wider towards the bottom; but the pyrites was found to be less decomposed than near the surface: in deed, it is said by the miners, that veins never have their pyrites decomposed after reaching down to the level of living water; and contain but little of the oxide of iron. Some few specimens of copper pyrites, have also been obtained at this mine.

After the ore is raised to the surface, it is then sorted for pounding and grinding. It is first subjected to a furnace heat, to drive off the acids, and to prepare it more readily for pounding; by rendering the rock more brittle. The pounding is done by putting the ore into mortars, or a long trough, and heavy pebbles shod with iron falling into it, which are raised by arms fixed to a shaft, and turned by horse power. After undergoing this process for a while, the ore is reduced to powder, or fine dust, quartz, pyrites and all; it is then put into a mill, and ground under water, with quicksilver, to reduce the ore to a greater degree of fineness, and at the same time collect the gold by its uniting with the mercury, (or quicksilver.) The mill is fitted up not unlike a bark mill, with stones running on their edges, or in a vertical position. A large curb, or tub, is raised three feet high, made water-tight, with the bottom formed by setting up staves around a large mill-stone, imbedded horizontally in earth and clay; the tub is made so that its top diameter is two or three feet larger than the bottom; from the centre of the horizontal stone, or bottom of the tub, a shaft is raised in an upright position, and fitted into a stout frame above, and turning on a pivot at the lower end; a large mill stone is fastened to this post by a spindle, so that it will roll on its edge, turning on its axis: two of these tubs are thus fitted up, a few feet apart, with stones in them, turned by cog-wheels, driven by steam, water or horse power. A large stream of water constantly runs into the tubs, and keeps them full; the ore from the pounding

mill is now put in, and with it the quicksilver; as the stones turn round they wash the ore to great fineness by their weight and friction. Each stone has two motions—one rolling round on its edge, turning on its axis; the other directly askew, as it is carried round by the shaft; thus greatly agitating the water, and giving it a motion like a whirlpool. The gold settles to the bottom by the power of gravitation alone, and is taken up by the quicksilver, forming an amalgamation, or compound, with it, while the earthy and ferruginous particles float away with the water. The water runs off from the curb down an inclined plane, or a kind of spout two or three feet in width, the bottom of which is lined with skins, hair upwards, for the purpose of intercepting and securing any of the finer particles of gold which have escaped the mercury in the tub while washing or grinding.

Sometimes the ore is put into the tub without having been first burnt; and then not unfrequently the acids combine with the mercury, forming a compound, which floats off along with the water. Sixteen pounds of quicksilver was one day lost in the course of a few hours, from one tub, by this mysterious, and, to the miners, inexplicable process. More or less quicksilver is daily lost, in consequence of not first sufficiently preparing the ore by burning. The amalgam, or compound of gold and mercury, is subjected to a powerful heat in a crucible, with a retort fitted to it; the quicksilver is thus expelled, and comes off by the process of distillation, while the gold is left behind.

Twenty hands have been employed at this mine since the 1st of January last; and the quantity of ore raised, pounded and washed, will vary from fifty to an hundred bushels per day, by the aid of eight horses; yielding from two to three pennyweights of gold to the bushel of ore, worth near 90 cents per dw. The best business hitherto done at this mine, has been 1200 dwts. of gold per week; and from forty to fifty thousand dollars worth of gold will have been obtained before the expiration of a year from the commencement of operations.

A company of four gentlemen carry on the operations of this mine; giving to the proprietors, (most of whom are minor children) the liberal allowance of one-fourth for a part of the ore, and one-fifth for the remainder, for the term of five years.

Charleston Medical College.—We would call the attention of those concerned, to the advertisement of the *Medical College of South-Carolina*, (located in the city of Charleston) which will be found in another column of this week's *Carolinian*. We are impressed with the belief, that this institution offers greater inducements to the Southern student to attend a course of lectures, than most of the Northern Colleges of the kind, which annually draw off so many of our young men, and such large sums of our money. The Faculty of the Charleston College are distinguished men in their profession; and the opportunities for Clinical instruction which the Armhouse and Marine Hospital of the city afford, are scarcely surpassed in any of the Northern towns. The terms of tuition are very moderate.

Female Education.—The moral and social condition of the females, and the degree of education among them, afford the surest indications whereby to judge of the refinement of a people, and of the prevalence of correct and virtuous principles in a community. Hence, it must be gratifying to the philanthropist and the Christian, to know that a new era has commenced in our country, in regard to the education of females. The *ornamental* branches alone are not now deemed sufficient in giving a young lady a *finished* education; it is found, that to blend the *useful* branches of instruction, with the lighter departments of literature, better fits them for accomplished members of the community; and is more likely to render them ornaments to society, and a blessing to those towards whom they may be called to sustain a more tender and interesting relation.

These remarks have been elicited by a visit we last week paid to Mrs. WILLEY'S Female School, in this place, during a public examination of her pupils. The visitors were greatly surprised to witness the promptness and accuracy with which these young ladies (who are centred the hopes of their parents, and the moral destinies of the rising generation) went through all their exercises, in reading, spelling, parsing, answering questions in geography, history and topography, and reciting lessons in grammar, portions of Scripture, history and poetry. It was interesting to see little girls from four to six years old, who had been in school only two quarters, reading easy lessons with promptness, spelling words of easy and difficult syllables with accuracy, and reciting long passages without hesitation. The young ladies, from eight to ten years of age and upwards, exhibited beautiful specimens of Writing, and fancy Penmanship; showing a progress more rapid than ever before witnessed in this place. All who have visited Mrs. Willey's School, bear cheerful testimony to her ample accomplishments as an instructress. They have particularly observed the happy facility with which she infuses into the minds of her pupils, a portion of the rich stores of her own.

We would refer to Mrs. Willey's advertisement, in another column of this week's paper, for her terms of instruction, the branches taught in her School, &c.

Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her School, for the instruction of Young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuation of favour.

Her terms are the same as heretofore:

Reading and Spelling, per quarter	\$3.
Together with the above, Recitations and writing	\$4.
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric	\$5.
Plain Needle work, marking samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches	\$6.
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a Lady to execute work with facility, equal to the imported	\$10.
Drawing and Painting on paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and paper, a new and elegant method,	\$10.

N. B. The present quarter of the School will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter.

Salisbury, Sept. 21st, 1829. 6190

Dan'l. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

WM. B. WOOD, J. Exrs.
THOS. WOOD, J. Exrs.

August 19th, 1829. 5m93