THE SPECTATOR.

RUTHERFORD TON, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1830.

TWe are authorised to announce DR. John McENTIRE as a candidate to represent the County of Rutherford, in the Senate, at the next Session of

the Legislature. We are authorised to announce the name of ROBERT MCAFEE, Esq. as a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow citizens, to represent this county in the House of Commons, at the ensuing Election for members of the General Assembly.

We are authorised to announce Col. WM CARSON, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for

Our readers will pardon us for the absence of many articles of domestic intelligence, which we have omitted, to make room for Mrs. Barney's letter and the extract from Mr. Livingston's Speech, on the great Constitutional question, which cannot fail to intererest our readers. We have given Mrs. Barney's letter as we found it, not vouching for her statements, as being entirely correct and without prejudice with regard to General Jackson's course toward her husband, in his removal from office.

The Season. Every kind of vegetation in this neighborhood, at present wears a fine and growing appearance. The corn and cotton looks uncommonly well, and for many years the wheat and all kinds of small grain have never given more flattering hopes to the husbandman. The weather has been fine and serene, except from the 23d to the 25th of May, when we had a few days of rainy cold weather. A very sudden change took place on Monday last, when the thermometer fell from 85 to 63 degs. during the afternoon; and on Tuesday the weather was unusually cold, the thermometer ranging in the warmer part of the day, not more than about 70, while in the morning and evening "the blazing fire" felt quite comfor-

ley of Brackettown, Burke County, committed su- America, and attribute their present degradation to icide by hanging himself with hickory bark across | the effect of the gold mines ;-that the grovelling the limb of a tree in the woods. The circumstan- employment of searching for the precious metals ces as related to us by the Coroner were, that the served to debase the mind and destroy the princi deceased had for some years suffered from a bruised knee, which had affected his whole nervous system. For some weeks past it had been observed that he appeared strange and melancholy at times, but not till about a week before his death, did by the shackles of the Papal religion which has his family entertain fears of his suicidal intentions, when he expressed himself to his family, that, "before a week more hadrolled round, he should stand a monument to the heavens and the earth!" A little son was now engaged to accompany him and watch his movements. All noticed his melancholy and drooping appearance, at times, which confirmed their worst suspicions. On Friday mentioned, he visited one of the gold mines not far distant from his house, accompanied by his little son.-About sun down, they set out on their return home, when they had proceeded part of the way, he mentioned to his son that he wanted him "to go back to the mine and bring his pipe, which he had forgotten to bring along." The child returned to the mine for the pipe, but not finding it, returned to the spot where he had left his father, but not finding him, he spread the alarm at the mines, when all turned out in pursuit of the deceased. They continued the search until about midnight, with torches and &c. in every direction; but returned without finding the object of their pursuit. Early in the morning, the search was renewed and a little before sun rise he was found hanging to the projecting limb of a tree on the steep side of the mountain, and with hickory bark around his neck, dead. pretence sent him for his pipe; in the meanwhile he turned into the thickets of the wood and pursued his way to the side of the mountain, where he carried his fatal resolution into execution in the manner described. The deceased, was about fifty years of age, and has left a large family of children.

The Coroner's Inquest was held over the body of the deceased on Saturday, who gave a verdict of east we are not so well acquainted, but should pre-'Suicide by hanging."

inal acts and intentions, made by a young man, on his death bed, in Litchfield, by the name of Edmund Williams, aged 18 or 20 years. It appears that, as the prospect of his recovery became smaller an unaccountable mental distress preyed upon him, until at length he declared, that he could not leave the world in peace until he had made certain disclosures in which he had been concerned in company with two others, relatives, living in the same town, named Levi Williams and Isaac Arno. This criminal trio had committed several robberies broken stores and done many acts of violence. They had formed a plan of entering the house of an old gentleman named Robert Patten Esq. Litchfield, whom they supposed to be possessed of considerable money, and murdering the old man and family, if necessary, and after securing the money, to set fire to the house. They had prepared implements necessary for entering the house, together with instruments of death-long knives or daggers attached to handles of several feet in length, clubs &c .- and a night fixed on to carry into effect their horrid purpose. But a day or two before the night assigned, the younger Williams was taken sick, and the business was postponed to await his recovery; but growing worse he was constrained to confess his guilt both to God and man before his. death. Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of Levi Williams and Isaac Arno, butthey effected a seasonable escape, and it is not now known where they are. Previous to the disclosures of the deceased Williams, we do not learn that any suspicions of crime was attached to them-They were farmers.

lications deprecating the pursuits of mining for the precious metals, as tending to retard the prosperity and advancement of the country in the arts, public improvements, and the moral happiness of the people. These ill boding prophets, in the height of their fears, held up the picture of the present con-Suicide. On Friday the 4th inst. Mr. John Smal-dition of Spain, Mexico and the states of South ples of patriotism and liberty. But what are the ence, perhaps from chemical or accidenfacts. May we not rather attribute it to the despotic forms of their governments, the superstition and ignorance of the people, fixed and confirmed hung about them for centuries, like an incubus, robing them of every power to improve the condition of their country, and encouraging nothing but luxury by which they could dissipate their vast resour ces-than the corrupting influence of the gold .-But what have the people of this State or of the United States, to fear from the effects of the gold mines in this region? Surely no evil. Under wise and equal Government, and under laws which protect individual enterprise-not controul it; people active, intelligent and jealous of their rights and all striving to advance the greatness of the na tion in improvements and arts. Wherever individual enterprise has been unshackled by Governmental influence, success and an improvement in the condition of all around, has always been the consequence. Nor does it matter much what occupation is followed so lbng as it is productive of wealth and tending to add to the resources of the nation-keeping all classes employed and consequently benefitting all. The effect produced on this section of the State has been favorable to the interest of the farmers as well as those engaged in mining, in the ready sale of their produce, at highthat too in "shining dust." Many whose affairs a It appears that he had matured his plan of escap- year since were in a state of embarrassment, have ing the watchful eye of his son, and under a false collected the "hidden treasures" from their own soil, and made themselves independent and happy.-And many interprising adventurers who have engaged in it, have been rewarded with a plentiful, golden harvest. At present, the mines which are worked in this and Burke counties, produce at the

The Gold Mines. We have noticed several pub-

The receipts of the mine worked by Mr. Charles Hill on 2nd Broad River in this county, for the last

least calculation 1,500 dwts. per diem, or \$7,000

per week. Of the products of the mines to the

same them to be still greater. We ask what evil

can this new source of wealth produce on the pros-

perity of this State?

three weeks have been as follows: Days. Worth \$356, and averaging 33 dwts. per day.

EXTRACT From Observations on the Gold Region and Gold Mines of North Carolina. BY JOEL STRONG.

From the geological features of this portion of country, it may be considered of secondary, and perhaps of volcanic formation. The rocks are principally silicious slate, greenstone, quartz, feldspar, hornblend, petrosilex, basalt and wacke, in different varieties and modifications, but nearly all of them exhibit a tarnish and other evidencies of decay. The Slate is however the most abundant, and is found of almost every color; and from the softness of steatile, or soapstone, to that of the most hard and silicious kind. The soils have a red, a white, or a grey appearance, and are evidently formed by decomposi- no deposite mines have been discovered. which was putchased last week by Messrs. J M'D. tion; the former principally by the iron pyrites, the second of the softer species of slate, and the latter of sulphureted iron tents upon the surface. The lava is like-

"Murder will out." The Gardner, Maine, Chron- | ferrugenous sand, universally admitted as | intimately mixed together, and the gold is icle, gives an account of certain disclosures of crim- the gangue of the precious metals and pre-

> Appearances seem to justify the supposition, that an immense torrent of a riferious lava, at a great degree of heat, was projected from the bowels of the earth towards the westward, or south-western part of this region, and meeting resistance from the structure of rock, composing the lower part of its formation, passed alone under it in an eastern or rather northead direction, raising it up to a considerable degree, and sending up streams through the fissures and rents made in the rock by its heavings, with sufficient force to reach the surface, and sometimes throwing up considerable portious of the rock itself, in the form of hills, and gushing out burning torrents at their base. The former of these streams may perhaps be considered as composing the vein mines, and the latter, what are called the deposite mines of gold found at the foot of the hill and covered to some little depth, perhaps by the washing of the earth from the hills upon them.

The vein mines commonly appear in oblong slips, their longitudinal direction bearing to the east of north, and corresponding with the direction of the veins of rock throughout the country; and they commonly rise to the surface from the west, in an angle of about forty-five degrees, but frequently appear divered from this, which seem to change their ustural course, by some obstruction in their passage. Only a small part of these streams, however, have reached the surface; but when only one has done so, a considerable number of others may generally be found near it, at different depths, as if the isures through which they burnt were made at different periods of this great commotion, and the lava sent up with different beds and the pressure of the hills the con-

degrees of force.

veins appear to be of the same age, and, upper surface of the beds be found much although at a distance from each other, lower than any part of the deposite. they often exhibit some shades of differ tal causes; they are nevertheless essentially of the same composition, and may be considered as a cellula or porous lava, the most prominent ingredients of which are quartz, iron and sulphur, but are intermixed with almost every known raneral. They are always securely coated round with what is called talk or soapste le; but this substance seems to be principally com-posed of allumine and silex, and to bear some analogy to volcanic ashes. All of this lava appears to have cooled with considerable rapidity, and the top of the veins to have cooled first, and in such a manner as to have afforded a passage for exhalaations from the lower parts, until their heat subsided. In following these veins in their descent, the top rock, or that part nearest the surface, is always the most hard and firm, and contains the most quartz, and is frequently intermixed with the white arsenite of iron and sulphurite of different appearances. It is so poor in gold that it is seldom if ever wrought.

Owing to the variety of minerals and especially to the quantity of sulphur contained in this lava, it is constantly uncorgoing a decomposition. The black suphurite of iron becomes converted into the red oxer prices than they have formerly obtained, and ide, and even the quartz itself beers evident marks of corrosion and decay. This process is however favorable to the developement of the gold, which from is purity is exempt from any chemical action and only becomes liberated from its Langue.

At what place these streams or veins first make their appearance at the surface and how far to the east, or rather to the northeast, they may be traced, is at present unknown, but it is certain that they abound from South Carolina to Virginia, throughout the whole region, which has been described and are perhaps of much greater extent. But, at the place where I suppose them to commence, the commotion of the earth, which occasioned their existence. appears to be the most violent: and the streams consequently more frequent, and disgorged a greater portion of their contents upon the surface which, in some places by subsequent decompositions has formed a rich and auriferous soil of considerable extent. The deposite mines as they are called, and which appear to have been formed by the lava gushing out at the base of the hills are in the vicinity of this place. These latter mines correspond precisely with the gold mines, in the vallies among the Honkadoo hills, in the interior of Africa, described by Mungo Park. At this place, the lava likewise seems to have been longer in cooling and probably from the commotions of the earth, to have undergone some degree of agitation, while in a instances, and especially at the deposite and appears in compact and hon ogenous masses rarely containing any gold or other substances. Passing from this place to the eastward, or rather northeastward, and the vein mines appear less numerous, and to have disgorged less of their con-

in finer particles and more universally dissemmated among the whole mass, all of which seem to indicate that the commotions which produced them were less violent and of shorter continuance and the lava more rapid in cooling.

In the neighborhood of these veins, and sometimes at a considerable distance from | Lizabeth Lattimer, and where any have been discovered, I have frequently observed volcanic slugs, and sometimes considerable portions of this la- Edward C. Dale, a which from their isolated state seemed to have been thrown through the air. have never examined any of these, which I did not find auriferous, but most com- Margaret Lattimer, monly they were slightly so, and the gold Henry Lattimer, and in very fine particles. It seems probable, that, during these irruptions, considerable quantities of fluid matter were sometimes thrown into the air, and that the gradual diminution of their projectile force might be favorable to the aggregation of the principal part of the gold they contained into masses of considerable size; and this may perhaps account for the most considerable lumps of gold being found at or near the surface and unconnected with any mine. But in all cases whatever throughout the whole of this region, the gold is found in irregular and indeterminate forms, and appears as if it had been thrown into small crevices or among sand, while in a fluid

The similarity of the lava composing the gold ore in all the mines in this region, both in point of age and composition affords a strong evidence, that they were all brought into existence at one time and by one great commotion of nature.-The deposite mines may doubtlessly be traced to immense beds underneath the adjacent hills, although it may be extremely probable, that upon the cooling of these nections between them and the deposite, The contents of all these streams or may be nearly or quite destroyed, and the

The vein mines seem to be derived from a large horizontal stratum, which lies underueath the rock composing the lower part of the vent formation, which has been derived. That this stratum is of great thickness and extent and likewise very rich in this precious metal, is apparent from the great extent of country in which these veins abound, the quantity of matter they contain and their increased richness the deeper they are followed. The thickness of the crust of formation, covering this stratum, may be supposed to differ in different places, and likewise to be more or less difficult to penetrate, but its average thickness may be supposed not much to exceed the height of the hills adjoining the

deposite mines in the county of Burke. That such an immense body of heated lava once existed, at no very great depth from the surface, is farther coroborated, the habit of making: by the appearances of the ledges and quarries of rock in many parts of this country. I have frequently found the veins and fissures of these to exhibit traces of heated vapours and exhalations having passed through them from underneath, and to be coated over, in the same manner and with the same substance, as the smaller masses of lava in the upper part of the vein mines. In some instances, I have found the coating to form a black porus riptus of several inches in thickness, partially decomposed and considerably auriferous, but the gold in very fine particles. Near the top of a considerable number of large hills or mountains, as they are sometimes called, which I have examined, I have neverfailed to find volcanic slugs, scorive and other evidences of their having once inherited all the phenomena of volcanoes; and the age of these appearances uniformly bear gold mines.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

FROM JUNE 3 TO 10.				
- 8	Sun Rise.	10A.M.	1 P. M.	S. Set.
Thursday.	64fair	74 fair	85 fair	79 fair
Friday.	66 fair	75 fair	90 fair	80 fair
Saturday.	67 fair	. 80 fair	92 fair	80 fair
Sunday.	70 fair	84 fair	90 rain	80 fair
Monday.	60 fair	75 fair	85 rain	63 fair
Tuesday.	45 fair	64 cloudy		60 fair
Wedn'y.	45 fair	71 fair	4 fair	79 fair

MARRIAGES.

In this County, on Sunday evening last, by R. K. Wilson Esq. Mr. Tolivar Davis to Miss Katharine Logan, daughter of Moses Logan Esq., all of

In York District, So. C. a few days since, Mr. James Raudall of this county, to Miss Martha Wiey of the former place.

GEORGE C. SPECK.

ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens Asheville and the public generally, that he cution. It is believed the contemplated road can has located himself at Mr. Patton's, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all ock, as the outward surface appears quite loose its various branches. He flatters himself that from all persons wishing to undertake this improvement, placid state, favorable to the aggregation his long experience and perfect knowledge in eveof the gold into larger particles. In some ry minutia of his business, to merit a share of the ir side of the road, and make proposals immediatepublic patronage. Unremitted attention will be v to the Commissioners-ample time will be givpaid and no exertions shall be spared to acommo- in to complete the work. Bond and good securimines, which may be considered as the date those that may favor him with their custom. In the complete the work. Bond and no exertions shan be spared to accommod the complete the work. Bond and no exertions shan be spared to accommod to complete the work. Bond and no exertions shan be spared to accommod to which their custom. In the complete the work. Bond and no exertions shan be spared to accommod to which their custom. In the complete the work. Bond and no exertions shan be spared to accommod to which their custom. In the complete the work. Bond and no exertions shan be spared to accommod the contractor: and the moderate to comport with the lay and times and scarcity of money. If The sub-portunities of getting cash for labour, at a leisure scriber has made his arrangements to receive the eason of the year, are few and far between-make Philadelphia Fashions quarterly. Asheville, June 7, 1830. 17 3w.

> NOTICE. Meeting of the Rutherford Lyceum and Soci A ely for General Improvement—will be held at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the fourth Monday in June next, for the Election of the Officers for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be offered. May 10, 1830.

State of North Carolina, Haywood County.

Romulus M. Saunders,

Attorney General, Margaret Lattimer, James Lattimer. Margaret Lattimer Jr., Dorothy Dale. Sarah Dale, and Flizabeth Dale, John R. Lattimer, Sarah Lattimer,

Superior Court of Equity-Spring Term, 1830.

Information filed by the Attorney General of this State, in obedience to a resolution of the Legislature, praying that two grants for 49,920 acres of land each, lying in the counties of Maron and Haywood, issued upon Entries, made in the county of Buncombe, by William Catheart and - Stedman, and which grants are in the name of William Cathcart, and bearing date on the 20th of July, 1796, may be vacated, anoth led and revoked, and declared absolutely void.

The Information charges that these grants were? fraudulently, irregularly and illegally obtained upon untrue suggestions, and in direct contravention of the Acts of Assembly, touching the entering, surveying and granting of lands, which allegation is sounded upon the following statement of facts:

1. That at the time the said lands were entered they were in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians, and constituted a part of their territory. 2 That the said William Cathcart and man, were not then and never have been citizens of this State. 3. That no ectual survey ever was made of the said lands, previous to obtaining the grants, and that Joshua Williams, who signed the plats as Deputy Surveyor, was the Agent of the said William Cathcart, and directly interested the grants.

4. That the entries contain no definite description of the lands entered, are deceptive in this particular and intended to deceive. 5. That the grants were made to William Cathcart alone, irregularly and without any authority. 6. That the surveys include more than 640 acres each, and that sepa rate surveys were not made of the land mentioned in each entry. 7. That no taxes have been paid to the General or State Governments from the year 1796 to the year 1827, on the said lands, but that on the contrary, the said William Catheart, by himself or his agent, in the year 1799, claimed that the said lands were exempt from taxation upon the ground that they were within the boundaries set apart for the Cherokee Indians.

The Information further charges and the fact is verified by affidavit, that the said William Cathcart was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and is believed to be dead, and that one John Brown, as agent of the defendants, who are citizens of Pennsylvania, has in their names commenced suits in Ejectment, against divers citizens of this State in the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, for the lands included in the said grants

T is ordered by the Court that a copy of this Information be served upon the said John Brown. and that publication be made once a week, for six weeks, in the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, printed at Rutherfordton, and the National Gazette, of Philadelphia, that the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Waynesville, on the second Wednesday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demurr to the said Information or the same will be taken pro confesso and

Witness, Joshua Roberts, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the second Wednesday after the fourth Monday of March 1830. 17 6 Pr. adv. \$7 50. J. ROBERTS, C. M. E.

CABINET FURNITURE.

ABINET FURNITURE of every description, made in the best workmanlike style, and of various kinds of wood, can be had at the Work Shop of the subscriber, in Asheville, Buncombe County. The following are a few of the many articles in his line of business which he is in

Sideboards, China Presses, Secretaries, and Book Cases, Bureaux of various kinds Breakfast, dining, and tea Tables, Card and Dressing Ta-

Bedseads of every kind Ladies' Work Stands Candle Stands. Wash Stands. Easy Chairs, Cradles and Cribs. Cupboards.

Clock Cases & Coffins Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in one of the principal cities in Virginia, he has no hesitation in saying that his farmithre, for style and durability, cannot be surpassed by any in the State. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied on reasonable terms. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctu-

ALSO-on hand and for sale 11 barrels of SUPERFINE FLOUR SAMUEL ROGERS. Asheville, June 7, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE. NDFR authority from the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, I will on Monday, the 12th day of July next, expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, in the a great correspondence with the age of the Public Square, in the Town of Rutherfordton, the following tracts of land, owned by the Bank, and lying in the county of Rutherford, viz:

453 acres, on Broad River, formerly the property of Robert H. Taylor. 80 acres, formerly owned by Robert Harden 700 acres, in Green River Cove, formerly ow

ned by Richard Allen Esq. 100 acres, formerly owned by James Levans. 170 acres, on the Road leading from Rutherfordion to Morganton, formerly owned by Freder-

A credit will be given, on all sums over one hunded dollars, by the purchasers giving honds with approved security. Terms will be more fully made lnown and information, as to the Title given, on the

ISAAC T. AVERY, Agent of the S. Bank of N. Carolina, at Morganton Rutherfordton, May 22d, 1830. 15 tds

WHO WANTS MONEY? THE Commissioners of the Hickory Nat Gap Road, have lately marked off an alteration t a place known by the name of Pacis Gap, just elow Jay Freeman's; and, now propose to let the work to any person desirous to contract for its exto your minds quickly, and say what you will do for, as it must and will go soon.

JAMES GRAHAM. ? Commu-T. F. BIRCHETT. Scioners. June 1, 1830

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. THE subscriber having been re-appointed by the Court as STANDARD KEEPER, for he County of Rutherford, is now ready to attend b the duties of his office.

JOHN LOGAR

erve to awaken enquiries and stimulate to an in vestigation of the causes which have produced the deposites of the precious metals in this region.

A New Surface Mine. A surface mine has latebeen discovered on the plantation of Mr. John Pettit, of Whiteside Settlement, in this county, Carson and James Allen, for \$6,000. The mine said to be very sich, one person having collected with a simple pan the value of \$2 in a few hours. and quartz, and often constitutes a dark wise more porous and its ingredients more