

not make good all the loss and injuries, independent of the probable loss of life.

"It is said the Mississippi, at St. Louis, is also high. Should this prove to be the fact, what will be the situation of New-Orleans and the whole lower country?"

"Cincinnati, Feb. 19, 1832. Yesterday, at noon, the water began to fall, and has now, (6 o'clock, P. M.) subsided about one foot.

"I have seated myself for the purpose of giving you an account of one of the most devastating floods, that has ever occurred in the western waters. But I find the words inadequate to express the terrific grandeur of the scene, the lower part of the town presents—particularly when emanating from so feeble a pen.

"The river is now fifty-five feet above its ordinary level; this unprecedented rise has inundated all south Wheeling, and has carried off twenty-eight houses. The distress of the unfortunate families thus driven from their homes, is heartrending beyond expression.

"Bridges in every direction have been swept away, and there are now eight feet of water on the national road, which has prevented our receiving the eastern mail during yesterday. The passengers and mail are within two miles of town, but cannot approach further.

"Serious fears are entertained for the safety of families living on the banks of the river, and on islands; they will remove from floor to floor, and thus procrastinate their departure, until the means of escape are cut off.

"The loss sustained above, in consequence of the flood must be immense, as dwellings, barns, mills, lumber, flour, wheat and hay-stacks, &c. have been floating down in great quantities for many hours. But great as has been the destruction of property above, it must be trifling compared to the ruinous effects of the rise below.

"The Columbus, which has just arrived, reports that not a vestige remains of many of the towns below. Marietta presents a most melancholy appearance. A large portion of the place has entirely disappeared, and in the higher parts of the town little more is to be seen than the tops of chimneys. Nothing could be learned respecting the safety of the inhabitants, as the boat could not effect a safe landing.

"The effects of this terrible calamity, will be sensibly felt by the mercantile portion of your citizens. Very many merchants bordering on the Ohio, who were doing a large and profitable business, have lost every thing, and are thus made bankrupt. But the most deplorable consequences, is the effect it will have upon the health of the country. The vegetable matter the river most deposit, will, I fear, produce fevers of the most malignant nature.

"I have not time at present to answer the enquiries made in your last, but will take an early opportunity of writing more fully.

"From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette, Feb. 21. THE FLOOD AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

"The river continues to subside slowly.—At 6 o'clock last night it had fallen 2 feet 4 inches. As yet little opportunity is afforded to survey the extent of actual destruction. Some of its consequences begin to be observable.

"It is ascertained that there has been plundering to a considerable extent, in the deserted houses. Some wretches detected in attempts of the character, or in their actual perpetration, have been committed to prison. Other things little less dishonorable are tolerated. There is a prospect of a scarcity of provisions, especially the articles of flour. The holders have advanced the prices. Before the rise, flour, in store, was five dollars twenty-five cents per barrel. It is now six fifty to seven, and on the rise. This is individual speculation upon a public common calamity, a visitation of Providence upon a whole country. Ought those concerned in it to be censured?"

"Trial of Mrs. Chapman.—The trial of Lucretia Chapman, alias Mina, on a charge of being an accomplice with the Spaniard Mina in the murder of her late husband, William Chapman, before the Court of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, resulted in her acquittal on the 26th ultimo. The trial excited the most intense interest, and lasted 11 days. The court sat on an average eight hours a day, and on the last day more than eleven hours. Mina's trial was postponed until next court, to be held on the 23d of April, mainly on the ground of the publication of a letter signed by Lucretia Chapman, which was published in the Boston Morning Post, and copied by the paper published at Doylestown, where the court

was held. This letter was addressed to a relative of Mrs. C. and rebouces against the most bitter charges and reproaches against Mina. The court has passed an order, inhibiting the publication of any of the evidence introduced in the trial of Mrs. Chapman, or any comments thereupon, tending in any way to prejudice the public mind against the prisoner yet to be tried. Preparations are making to present the whole case to the public, after his trial, in a heavy pamphlet.—Raleigh Star.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1832.

To the Editors of the Miners' & Farmers' Journal:

GENTLEMEN—Observing in your paper of the 29th ult. some queries respecting the treatment of the auriferous ores of this country, I am induced to offer the following desultory remarks.

In reply to the first, I should say much depends upon locality. The quartz in the lodes of this country is either massive, granular or cellular, and according to its structure the treatment of the same, in preparing for the stamps, varies.

Supposing the quartz to be massive, with its auriferous minerals disseminated throughout; the object is to prepare it by artificial means for pulverization to a given quality in the shortest time, and to be enabled to exercise the greatest economy. In this case, the means employed would be calcination, by which mode the coherent crystalline character would be destroyed, the rock become soft and separate, and of course the stamping rendered comparatively easy.

If the quartz be granular, assuming the appearance of sand-stone by means of the peroxide of iron inclosing the grains, such as found in a vein at Moore's Mine in Lincoln county, also in some formations in Habersham, Ga.—which veins are singularly and interestingly characterized by the large portion of silver contained in them—in this case the particles of quartz are naturally loosened, and calcination is unnecessary, being ready for each blow of the stamps to take direct effect.

Cellular quartz, with regard to this question, not mineralogically—may be subdivided into two kinds; what is commonly called "Honeycomb," and another of a spongy description, resembling pumice-stone. These cells are either empty or filled with argillaceous solution, the divisions of which being of a brittle nature, require not the aid of calcination for their reduction. Some species of "Honeycomb" are based upon massive quartz of such solubility as not to be separated by manual labor; in consequence thereof calcination would render the separation simple.

Sub. 2d & 3d.—The object of roasting ores containing sulphate of iron or pyrites, is to cause the evaporation of the component parts of sulphur, which otherwise would operate against proper amalgamation: for this the heat must be strong enough to effect that purpose. This process can be carried into effect either in the open air or in furnaces. The latter way is decidedly the best, but requires the pyrites to be stamped fine. Ores prepared in this way would get rid of their volatile substances under from 500° to 600° Fahr. Care should be taken in charging the furnace, in order that every particle may be exposed to an equal degree of heat, which must be further aided by turning the charge and exposing a new surface to the free access of the oxygen of the air. This process is concluded when the sulphureous smell is no longer perceptible, and the pyrites losing its metallic lustre becomes of a dark red color.

"The communication of "One of the People," on the subject of the Declaration of the Boston Masons, has been received and considered. One objection we have against publishing it, is its extreme length; we also object to engaging our columns on the subject of which it treats, either pro or con, as it conflicts with the rules to which we have endeavored to confine ourselves since the commencement of our humble labors—not to subject the paper over which we have control to any of the parties of the day. Notwithstanding, we will endeavor to give "One of the People" an insertion, in consequence of its being an answer to an article which we thought proper to publish a few weeks past, as an afterpiece to the proceedings of the Anti-Masonic meeting in this county. We may find room for it next week, if our columns are not engaged with more important matter. In the mean time we protest against any more contributions of this kind, as we do not wish to offend any one by rejecting their pieces.

The Silk-worm.—On the last page of this week's paper will be found an article on the rearing of the Silk-worm, from the pen of Mr. Gideon B. Smith, the present editor of the American Farmer, which was furnished to Doct. M. W. Alexander, of this county, a few years ago, who has made successful trials in this interesting culture. Those who may have a desire to try the experiment of raising the Silk-worm, will be furnished with a copy of these instructions, with the Eggs, which have been left for disposal at this office.

New Papers.—Proposals have been issued for the publication of a paper in Asheville, Buncombe county, in this State, to be called the "Jackson Republican," by Mr. William Potter.

Proposals are also out for the publication of a Literary and Scientific paper at Chapel Hill, by the title of "THE HARMONIC." As the design appears to be good, we shall give an insertion to the Prospectus in our next paper.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Our readers will recollect, that immediately after the fire of May last, whilst many of the cities and towns throughout the country were making up their generous contributions in favor of the sufferers, a plan was mentioned in the Boston papers, for procuring a Fire Engine, to supply the place of those consumed in the fire, to be purchased by the voluntary contributions of the Firemen of that city. The time which has elapsed without any further notice of the subject, led us to suppose that the purpose,

had been relinquished. But the following extract from the Boston Patriot of the 24th ult. has convinced us that we had not done justice to this generous people; and that the act is the more worthy of our admiration, because it has been done so unostentatiously. It will be recollected, that Massachusetts contributed more to the Relief Fund than any other State, and the city of Boston more than any city except Philadelphia and New-York. Add the probable cost of this Engine, and Boston will stand second, only to Philadelphia.

Besides the intrinsic value (which is not a little heightened by the embarrassed state of the Town Finances,) of this noble offering from "Boston to Fayetteville," it will serve as another obliterator of local and sectional prejudices, both among the donors and recipients. It will never be looked upon here without kindling and strengthening our affections for our brethren of the East.

Its arrival, which will probably be within a few days, will form a new era in our Fire Department. As it is doubtless of the best construction, and capable of being made efficient in time of need, it will infuse a new spirit into the Company which will be formed to receive it.

From the Boston Patriot.

The Fire Department.—The parade by this body, on the morning of the 23d, consisted of twenty Engine Companies, two Hook and Ladder Companies, two Bucket Carriage Companies, one Hose Company, six Fire Companies, (exclusive of two attached to a Bucket Carriage, and Hook and Ladder Carriage) and the Fayetteville Engine, "Union," with their different apparatus, making thirty-one companies, comprising in all 1155 men, marshalled by the Chief and Assistant Engineers. Most of the Engines, in complete order and their brass work brightly burnished, were decorated with Banners, American Ensigns and Tri-colored Flags, &c.

The Fayetteville Engine, purchased by the contributions of the Members of the Department, formed an interesting part of the parade, being manned by two delegates from each company. It bore a banner, "Union," with a drawing of the engine, and underneath "Boston and Fayetteville." The other banners bore the mottoes of the several Companies, heads of Washington and Lafayette, &c.

For instance, the "New-York," No. 7, bore a banner representing a building on fire with their engine in front—"On Hand." The Brooks, No. 11, (generally called the Piano Forte,) had a banner—"Semper Paratus."—The Rapid, No. 13, had a banner inscribed—"Rapid we move, our duty to prove."

The procession moved with the utmost regularity through the principal streets of the city, and attracted much attention. As the Department moved through Commercial street, a salute was fired from the Baltimore Pier, by the Columbian Artillery.

We are glad to hear that a Memorial is about to be, or has been, forwarded from Salisbury to Washington, urging the propriety of establishing a line of Stages direct from this town to Salisbury, instead of one of the present horse mails. The object is one of considerable importance, and is well worth a similar movement on the part of the citizens of this town. Indeed, we are only surprised that it has not before received their attention. There is more intercourse, arising out of agricultural and commercial dealings, between that town and this, than between this and any other town in the western part of the State; and we trust that it is destined to be a growing intercourse. Yet there is no direct stage communication. The influence of the Members of Congress from that district and this, will no doubt be gladly employed in furthering an object so useful to both places.—They will well deserve the thanks of their constituents, for promoting an object calculated to unite different sections of the State more closely together.—Pay. Obarver.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Cambria, from London, has arrived at New-York, bringing London dates of the 14th, and Portsmouth of the 16th January.

The French Ministers have been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies. Thursday, they wished to grant a Civil List to Louis Philippe of fifteen millions of francs, when Mr. Odillon Barrot and his friends out-voted the Ministers, and granted only twelve millions, being less than half the amount enjoyed by Charles the Tenth.

German papers to the 11th January had been received in London, announcing military preparations by Holland on the Belgian frontiers.

It is a very anxious moment, and it seems to hang on a breath, whether there will be a general War in Europe or not. There is an English fleet in the Tagus, under Admiral Parker; the Regent, 120; the Asia, (Colington's flag ship at Navarino, being the finest round sterned 84 in the British navy;) the Revenge, 76; and Victor brig of war, 18.

The troops embarked at Lisbon for Madeira have been re-landed, the people of that Island being about to shake off the yoke of Don Miguel in favor of Maria da Gloria. The States General have granted a large budget to the King of the Netherlands, which, we apprehend, will not lessen his warlike propensities.

This is the Summary of the news from Europe.

The London Sun of the 13th says, the Paris Express mentions that the Sultan has declared War against the Pacha of Egypt, and that it was currently reported in Paris on Wednesday, that the formal refusal of Austria to ratify the twenty-four articles had reached the Prussian Embassy the preceding day.

Despatches had been received by the English Government, which state that 800 Polish officers in Saxony, who have refused the Amnesty of the Emperor Nicholas, are on their march, in small detachments, to France. Each receives a small sum per diem from the Saxon Government.

Latest from Mexico.—The New-Orleans Bee of Feb. 14th acknowledges the receipt of Vera Cruz papers to Jan. 27th. They contain, say the editors, very violent articles, tending to inflame the minds of the people. Even the Censor itself, the proverbial weathercock of the Mexican politics, seems to have shifted in favor of the movement. A letter of the 29th has been communicated to us, by which we learn that the Ministry have not been changed, as reported. It states, on the contrary, that Vera Cruz will be invested by a body of 2,500 men, who left Jalapa on the 23d, with 4 pieces of artillery and 2 howitzers, commanded by the Minister of War! The inhabitants of the city are in great trepidation; though Santa Anna, at the head of the garrison, makes a show of gallant resistance, and prepares the city for the brunt of the siege. From the firm, determined obstinacy of the parties, much blood, it was apprehended, would be shed in the approaching contest.

BOTANICAL.—FLORA LINCOLNENSIS.

Lycopus americanus. Water Hound. Catalpa baccifera. Catalpa-tree. This tree appears to have been introduced by the aborigines, and derives its name from a tribe of Indians residing on the Catawba river. Phlox pratensis. Tynah-grass. Evidently introduced, but not successfully naturalized within the limits of the United States. Potamogeton natans. Pond weed. Elephantopus carolinianus. Elephant's foot. Daucus glomerata. Orchard-grass. Introduced. Molugo verticillata. Carpet-weed. Cephalaria occidentalis. Button wood. Mithella repens. Parting-berry. Conium Florida. Dog-wind. The bark of the common Dogwood has been found to be an efficacious and valuable substitute for the Peruvian bark. It, therefore, as Thatcher observes, our native productions are adequate to our exigencies let expensive exotics be rejected. C. serotum. Red-rod, red willow, &c. C. stricta. Calliopsis americana. Bermudian Malberry. Ostrya virginica. Penny-nut. Amaranth hybridus. Tooth-cup. Ludwigia alternifolia. L. macrocarpa, L. nitida. H. x. open. Holly. I. prinoides. Sanguisorba canadensis. Great Burnet. Convolvulus venosus. Bind weed, Morning Glory. C. stans. Dwarf Morning Glory. C. batatas. Sweet potato, Carolina potato. C. panduratus. Wild potato, cane. Ipomoea nil. Morning Glory. I. carolina, I. quamoclit, I. bono nox, I. cocconea and some others. Solanum nigrum. Deadly nightshade. S. carolinense. Horse-nettle. S. tuberosa. Irish potato. S. lycopersicum. Tomatoes. S. melongena. Egg plant. About 100 species of this extensive genus are indigenous to America. Physalis peruviana. Ground Cherry. P. obscura. Bumelia obovata. Spermocoe diotina. Drosera rotundifolia. Sand-worm. Rhamnus caroliniana. Buck-thorn. Comandra umbellata. False fox-glove. Eryngium virginianum. Eryngo, Sea Holly. E. aquaticum. E. foetidum. Conium maculatum. Hemlock. A deadly narcotic poison. Smyrnia trifoliatum. Alexander's. Cissus dederaea, Eclipta prostratibus. Cissis maculata. Water Hemlock, Wild Parsnip. This plant resembles the hemlock in its deleterious qualities. In the spring of the last year, two children of Mr. John Gasten of this county, and a negro girl were searching for angeli, on the banks of a water-course, and, unfortunately dug up, and eat a considerable quantity of the root of the Water-Hemlock, supposing it to be the object of their pursuit. A very short time after it was received into the stomach, the usual effects of narcotic poisons were induced; as dilation of the pupils, nausea, dimness of vision, vertigo, wild delirium, convulsions, &c. One of the white children was so far exhausted from the virulence of the poison, before medical aid could be obtained, that all efforts to restore it proved abortive. The other two, with great difficulty, were saved. This holds out an instructive lesson to parents to discountenance that too common practice with children, of searching for fragrant roots.

Isaridia palustris. Water purslane. Ludwigia pal. of Elliott. Polygnum procumbens, Paneratum rotatum. Celtis occidentalis. Nettle-tree, Hack-berry. Viburnum opulus. Guelder-rose, Snowball. V. acerifolium. Maple guelder-rose, Dockmackel. The Indians apply the dockmackel externally as a sovereign remedy in every species of inflammatory tumor. V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. Trilescantia virginica. Spider-wort. Orobanche uniflora. Squaw-root, Cancer-root. As-trigent and antispasmodic. Uvalaria perfoliata. Bell-heart. U. sessiliflora. Polygonatum multiflorum. Solomon's seal. Juncus effusus. Rush. J. caespitius, J. tenuis, J. eulanius. Melanthium virginicum. Black-flower. Aesculus flava. Buck-eye, Horse Chestnut. Polygnum aviculare. Buck-beet, and two varieties. P. scandens. Climbing Buck-beet, P. orientale. Prince's feather. P. persicaria, P. punctatum, P. convolvulus, P. eridium, P. sagittatum, P. barbatum, and a few others. Andromeda mariana, A. arborum. A. paniculata. Epigaea repens. Trailing Arbutus. Monotropa uniflora. Indian pipe. Cereus canadensis. Indian tree, Red bud. Hydrangea vulgaris. Hydrangea. Saponaria officinalis. Soap-wort. Cymbalaria stellatus. Campion. Stellaria pubera. Stitch-wort. Spergularia saginoides. Sparry. Cernuatum vulgatum. Mouse-ear Chickweed. Agrostemma Githago. Cuckie. Oxalis violacea. Wood sorrel. O. stricta, O. acetosella, O. corniculata. Penthorum sedoides. Orpine. Cactus opuntia. Indian Fig, Prickly Pear. Prunus Chickasaw. Chickasaw Plum. P. spinosa. Sloe. P. cerasus. Garden Cherry. P. domestica. Plum. P. virginiana. Wild Cherry. Caphea viscoissima. Wax-weed. Agrimonia eupatoria. Agrimony. Crataegus punctata. Thorn bush. C. crus galli. C. coccinea, C. parvifolia, C. glandulosa. Solidago odora. Golden-rod. S. canadensis and some others.

NOTICE. FOREWARN all persons from trading for a note of hand, given by me to Alex. McRibben, for the sum of Twenty-five Dollars, dated December 30, 1831. Any person trading for said note may expect to lose the amount, as I never intend paying it in consequence of the note being given through rashness and without value received. JAMES M. BLACK. March 12th, 1832. 1w

TRUST SALE. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me given by William J. Morrison, for purposes therein mentioned, which fully appear on the records of the County Court of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina, I shall proceed to sell on Monday, the 9th day of April next, at the Court-House in Charlotte, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of Land, viz: The one whereon the said William J. Morrison now lives, containing three hundred and seventy acres; also, a tract joining Robert G. Howard and others, containing one hundred and twenty acres; also, a Tract of Land bounded on the lands of William Stitt and others, containing twenty acres; also, the following negro slaves, viz: Dick, James, Elias and Noah, Fielding, Lucy, Eliza and her two children, Adaline and her three children, also a negro slave Nancy. Due attendance will be given by R. I. DINKINS, Trustee of W. J. Morrison. February 28, 1832. i177

Land for Sale. THE subscriber being anxious to remove from this State, offers for sale his plantation, about five miles from Charlotte, lying on the head waters of Sugar Creek and Gum Branch, and near Capps' and Bennett's Gold Mines, containing about 440 acres, on which there are two dwelling houses, &c. which would answer for two families—the land is as good as any in this section for Corn or Cotton. There is on this land a fine prospect of a mine being opened, as some very rich specimens have been found. Those wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber on the premises. WM. McCORD. Mecklenburg city, March 2, 1832. i177

NOTICE. THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Alexander H. Ingram, dec'd. at the February term of Mecklenburg County Court, requests all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make immediate settlement; and all having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery. ROBT. WALKUP, Adm'r. March 1, 1832. 417p

To those desirous of raising good Horses. AERONAUT. THIS thorough bred and celebrated horse Eagle, (sired by the imported horse Eagle, the fleetest horse of his day,) will stand the present season in the town of Charlotte, two days in each week; and at Joseph McGinnis, seven miles north of Charlotte, the same number of days. The low prices of all kinds of produce has hitherto prevented most of the farmers of this country from raising horses of a good stock: To obviate this, the proprietor has concluded to reduce the price at which AERONAUT has hitherto stood: He will stand the present season at the exceedingly low price of Four Dollars the single leap; Six Dollars the season, & Eight Dollars the insurance. As opportunities like the present but seldom occur for breeding from a good stock of Horses, it is hoped that the present will not be passed by. Further particulars will be made known in handbills. THE PROPRIETOR. Charlotte, March 6, 1832. 3178.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Isaac Price and others vs. Court of Equity, No. Thomas Grier and others vs. December Term, 1831.

IN this case, it was Ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal, to Archibald White and his wife Susan, two of the defendants, who reside out of the limits of this State, that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Mecklenburg county, at Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, there to answer or plead, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them and be heard ex parte. By order, D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. c. March 2, 1832. 181

TAKEN UP AND committed to the jail in Concord, N.C. a negro man who calls his name JIM. He is about 22 years old, 6 feet and 2 inches high, and says he belongs to William W. C. Kirklin, living in Barnwell District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. WM. O'MAHAN, Jailor. March 2, 1832. 79

MARRIED On the 11th inst. by Thomas Boyd, Esq. Mr. Henry Hotchkiss, from New-York, to Miss Henry Standley, daughter of the widow Standley, near this place.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. MARCH, 1832. Sun rises sets. MOON'S PHASES. 14 Wednesday 6 85 52 For March 1832. 15 Thursday 6 65 54 d. n. m. 16 Friday 6 65 55 New, 2 8 35 morn. 17 Saturday 6 45 56 First, 10 0 34 aft'n. 18 Sunday 6 35 57 Full, 16 8 45 morn. 19 Monday 6 25 58 Last, 24 2 2 aft'n. 20 Tuesday 6 15 59

Silk-Worm Eggs. FOR sale at this office, several thousand Eggs of the Silk-Worm, at 50 cents per thousand, with instructions for the management of the same. Those wishing to try the experiment of raising the silk-worm, are requested to apply immediately before the warm weather commences. March 1, 1832.

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Pocket Book Lost. LOST, on Wednesday evening, the 29th ultimo, in Charlotte, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a small amount of money, about \$2 1/2; also, two Notes, one on Aaron G. Griffith, of \$45 and some cents, dated 2 or 3 years ago; the other on Hamilton McCreel, of \$25; also an account against John F. Hunter, of \$8 25, which has been settled; also two receipts from Mr. Campbell, the constable; also other papers, which are not recollect. The public are cautioned not to trade for the notes. Whoever will return the Pocket Book, with its contents to the subscriber, 4 miles south of Charlotte, shall be rewarded for their trouble. MARTIN ICEHOWER. March 4, 1832. 2i

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