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Miscellaneous. THE REPUBLICAN. CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1871.

THE REPUBLICAN. CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1871.

States made a wise distribution of powers between the Federal and the State governments. The Federal government must fall to fulfill its proper duties if it undertakes to discharge, in addition to its own, the functions of the State governments.

should suffer free government to be lost on this continent and should imitate here the bad examples found in the Old World, making one man and his will supreme over the people and their rights.

must be confined to the sums requisite to meet the interest upon the debt, and the expenses necessary to maintain the efficiency and dignity of the government; the sums drawn from this generation by the tariff and internal taxation should be limited to the purposes just mentioned, and the efforts to reduce prematurely the principal of the debt at the expense of the general prosperity of the nation should be abandoned.

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MARK TWAIN, who had been so thin that he had to lean against a wall to support himself, was considerably better by a long, cadaverous specimen of humanity just in from the country, who said that he had a brother living in Cairo so poor that the sun would shine through him, and that he had to pat on an overcoat to make a shadow.

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parallel of latitude fifteen miles south of the southern boundary of the city of Philadelphia. Having determined the southern boundary of the city, they measured fifteen miles due south, and then ran due west until they intersected a due north line from the tangent point aforesaid, and here they set up the corner stone between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and ran due west two miles from the said corner stone to a path called the Indian war path, and here they were by the Indians from continuing the line to the end of five degrees of longitude, as they would not suffer it to pass westward of the war path. At the time of fixing these boundaries there were only Maryland and Pennsylvania in the controversy; the three colonies on the Delaware, New Castle, Kent and Sussex, being part of Pennsylvania; and, according to the agreement, boundary stones were prepared in England and sent over to be placed at the distance of a mile from each other, every fifth stone being a larger size, and having the arms of Lord Baltimore on one side, and those of the Penn family on the other, and on the intermediate stones the letter M on the side next Maryland and P on the side next Pennsylvania. The stone at the northeast corner of Maryland having been set near a stream of water was washed down and lost, and commissioners were appointed by the three States, namely: H. G. S. Key, of Maryland, Joshua P. Eyre, of Pennsylvania, and George B. Kent, of Delaware, to restore the lost boundary, who called to their assistance Colonel J. D. Graham, United States Topographical Engineer, to assist in tracing the lines as laid down by Mason and Dixon. These parties met on the ground in 1847, and finding some discrepancies in the measures between the boundaries, Colonel Graham began to have some doubts about the correct measure of the radius of the circle drawn from the Court House at New Castle, and having found the stations of the east survey at Iron Hill and at Gray's Hill, the line between these points was used as a base line in determining by triangulation the distance between the Court House at New Castle and the tangent stone, and by the trial said stone was found to be within two feet and four inches of the perpendicular, that is, that it should have been that much farther west, and the old stone was not disturbed, and the new one placed on the north side of it, as it now stands, marked "TANGENT—1849." Then in order to restore the lost boundary at the northeast corner of Maryland, the due north line was run until it intersected a line drawn east from the station at the Court House and Dixon line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and on making the excavation for the new boundary, they found, at the depth of three feet, a cut stone, unmarked, and of the same dimensions and quality as the stones set on the arc of the circle, and had probably been buried at the base of the one bearing the arms, when the latter was placed at the same point at the Commissioner John Ewing, in 1845. A writer in the Cecil (Md.) Democrat, who is contributing "Events, Incidents, and Characters" in the early settlements of those States, gives the following in relation to the establishment of the boundary line between Maryland and New York: "A passenger in the cars from Elkton to Newark may notice in a field to his left, about a hundred yards from the railroad, and near a maple tree opposite the Yellow House, a cut granite stone, with a smaller dark one close on the south side of it. This is the tangent point made by the division line between Delaware and Maryland, touching the circle of twelve miles radius drawn from the steeple of the Court House at New Castle. It is an important point in the history of Maryland, and is the boundary which settled the long controversy between Lord Baltimore and the heirs of William Penn, in accordance with the decision of Chancellor Hardwicke and the agreement of the Proprietors. The grant of Lord Baltimore, which was some fifty years earlier than that of Penn, was bounded by the Delaware Bay on the east, and on the north by the fortieth degree of north latitude, clearly comprehending all of what is now called the State of Delaware, and the Delaware up to the city of Philadelphia. Through the whole controversy it is easy to perceive that Penn had the more influence at the Court of England, and that the rights of Lord Baltimore were sacrificed to the rights of the Duke of York, and the words hactenus inulta, hitherto unculivated, in the charter of Maryland, it was alleged, could not apply to land which had been settled by a Christian people, and there had been a Swedish settlement at Fort Christina. The ten miles around New Castle were to be measured by a radius of twelve miles from New Castle, and the old surveyors, Archibald Mason and John Lukens and Jonathan Hall, after opening a vista, as they called it, proceeded to measure with chain, the radius of twelve miles, and fixed it at the point where the stones, above referred to, now stand. This measure was made about 1760 to 1763. It was determined that the due west line from Cape Henlopen should terminate at the distance of thirty-four miles three hundred and nine perches, and at that point the tangent or division line between the provinces should be drawn straight up the peninsula to the tangent point aforesaid. The land was then covered with a dense forest, and after much labor and expense a vista was opened through the whole distance of some eighty miles. The parties in controversy entered into an agreement to refer the matter to commissioners to be appointed by them respectively, and they recommended that commissioners take to their aid an assistance Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians and surveyors, who came over and brought letter instruments, and proceeded at once to finish the survey in accordance with the agreement; which they completed in about four years, and were honorably discharged on the 26th of December, 1767. Of the work of their predecessors, the surveying of the line due west from Cape Henlopen to its termination midway between said Cape and the Chesapeake Bay; the trace and measurement of the radius of twelve miles from New Castle Court House; and the determination of the tangent point, were accepted as settled. In their report Mason and Dixon say, "We computed how far the true tangent line would be distant from the point shown us as the tangent point, and found it would not pass one inch to the westward or the eastward." The next point which they determined was the beginning of the due west line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, which was to be on a