

A large party from Tepic have been hard at work for several weeks, with rather poor success till yesterday, when they struck a rich vein, yielding the first day 2 lbs. and to day 24 lbs. There were gone countenances have assumed a smiling appearance, though they fear good luck will be of short duration.

Thursday, May 17.—The wind last night blew furiously from the Sierra Nevada, and at daylight I found the water in my "baca" skimmed over with ice. Reports of good success among a few diggers below are current. One man is said to have taken \$1200 in one day from the Arroyo, though it is probably exaggerated. In his immediate vicinity, others were doing little.

Tuesday 11th.—A cold wind prevailed last night, with hail and rain. It lasted till sunrise, when it cleared—a complete change of climate in twenty-four hours, and all are complaining of colds.

Saturday, 19th.—It is six weeks since I reached the mines, and they have been rendered memorable by the hardest work I have ever undergone; and what is more vexatious, it has been without its reward. Three Mexicans however, near Wood's Camp—1 1/2 miles below—look out yesterday, (keep your hat) \$2,200. Adjacent to their mine, others were getting their "little uncoc,"

From the Placer Times of May 12

MASACRE OF INDIANS ON CONSUME RIVER.—STATEMENT OF WM. DAVLOR.
The letter below was received at our office shortly after our own prepared account had been published. In many particulars it will be found to differ materially from the one referred to.

"On or about the 26th ult., I left my rancho with a party of Indians in my employ for the mines. After making such arrangements as were necessary, I left them and returned. About the 26th a party of armed white men came to their camp, or where they were at work, and killed an Indian while working with a crowbar, and on his knees; they then shot another thro' the arm, who tried to escape. After a run of a short distance he was shot through the thigh, when trying to conceal himself, his brains were beat out with rocks & stones. Some white men who were about my camp, on hearing the alarm, ran toward the spot, and met the party coming back, who warned them not to go further; the Indians were fighting, they said. They minded them not, but proceeded to where they found the bodies of the slain Indians, the remainder of the party having fled.

The company of whites now followed on the trail of the Indians, and about ten miles from my house overtook a party travelling to their home, and surrounded them without difficulty; in a few moments commenced separating the men from the women and children, when, apprehending danger the men broke and attempted to escape. They were allowed to get off, the rest, fourteen in number, were slaughtered on the spot. The same day, or next, about noon, the party of whites arrived & encamped about 150 yards from my house. Myself, wife, and cousin, were out to bury a member of the family, deceased, and in previous to leaving the ground, I was informed that a party of armed men were at the house and about to kill the Indians there. I returned with my wife, and a few moments after the four Indians left the grave and passed within thirty steps of the camp, when they were fired upon and one fell dead, another passed not ten steps from the door wounded, the remaining two escaped. The captain of my house shortly after and requested me to kill a beef for his men; I refused, and they soon after raised camp.

The next morning I was called by my wife to see two men, who were riding rapidly to the South; in a few moments they wheeled and galloped hard back. Then I saw Indians running to take shelter in the brush; I sent for them and they came and told me that a party of white men had taken a small party of women and children prisoners. Where, or for what purpose, I am unable to say. I, with four Indian servants, buried 15 Indians, slain, and found the remains of one partly buried. Mr. Thomas Rhodes, with the assistance of two or three Indians, buried the bodies of the first two killed. The white men report having killed 27 before coming to the house. Twenty-two men and thirty-four women and children are yet missing from the rancho.

Wm. Davlor.
Affray at Stockton.—A quarrel occurred at Stockton, on the 24th of May, between an American, named Huddart, and Jose Jesus, the celebrated Indian chief, in which the latter was shot by the former, the ball entering the right breast, passing toward and lodging in the shoulder. At the last advices, Jose Jesus was convalescent, and it was thought he would recover, though with the loss of the free use of his right arm. From all accounts, there had been some previous difficulty between the two, and they were both intoxicated at this time. Huddart was tried by a jury of 12 men, and sentenced to three years confinement in irons. He is to be sent to Gen. Smith to be placed in the custody of the military. Huddart was formerly a lieutenant in the New York regiment of volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

POLITICAL MATTERS.—PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL RILEY.

The following document has caused a great excitement in the territory, as will be seen below:

To the People of California:
Congress having failed at its recent session to provide a new government for this country, to replace that which existed on the annexation of California to the United States, the undersigned would call attention to the means which he deems best calculated to avoid the embarrassments of our present position.

The undersigned, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, assumed the administration of civil af-

fairs in California, not as a military Governor, but as the executive of the existing civil government. In the absence of a properly appointed civil Governor, the commanding officer of the Department is by the laws of California, *ex officio* civil Governor of the country, and the instructions from Washington were based on the provisions of these laws. The subject has been misrepresented or at least misconceived, and currency given to the impression that the Government of the country is still military. Such is not the fact. The military government ended with the war, and what remains is the civil government recognized in the existing laws of California.

The situation of California is almost identical with that of Louisiana, and the decisions of the Supreme Court in recognizing the validity of the laws which existed in that country previous to its annexation to the United States, where no inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or repealed by legitimate legislative enactment, furnish us a clear & safe guide in our present situation. It is important that citizens should understand this fact, so as not to endanger their property and involve themselves in useless and expensive litigation, by giving countenance to persons claiming authority which is not given them by law, and by putting faith in laws which can never be recognized by legitimate courts.

A brief summary of the organization of the present Government may not be uninteresting. It consists 1st, of a Governor, appointed by the Supreme Government; in default of such appointment the office is temporarily vested in the commanding military officer of the Department. The powers and duties of the Governor are of a limited character, but fully defined and pointed out by the laws. 2d, A Secretary, whose duties and powers are also properly defined. 3d, A Territorial or Departmental Legislature, with limited powers to pass laws of a local character. 4th, A Superior Court (*Tribunal Superior*) of the Territory, consisting of four Judges and a Fiscal. 5th, A Prefect and sub-Prefects for each District who are charged with the preservation of public order and the execution of the laws; their duties correspond in a great measure with those of District Marshals and Sheriffs. 6th, A Judge of first instance for each District.—This office is by a custom not inconsistent with the laws, vested in the 1st Alcalde of the District. 7th, Alcaldes who have concurrent jurisdiction among themselves in the same district, but are subordinate to the higher judicial tribunals. 8th, Local Justices of the Peace. 9th, *Ayudantes* or Town Councils. The powers and functions of all these officers are fully defined in the laws of this country, and are almost identical with those of the corresponding officers in the Atlantic & Western States.

The method here indicated to attain what is desired by all, viz: a more perfect political organization, is deemed the most direct and safe that can be adopted; and one fully authorized by law. It is the course advised by the President and by the Secretaries of State and of War of the United States, and is calculated to avoid the innumerable evils which must necessarily result from any attempt at illegal local legislation. It is therefore hoped that it will meet the approbation of the people of California, and that all good citizens will unite in carrying it into execution.—

Given at Monterey, California, this 3d day of June, A. D. 1849.

(Signed.) **B. RILEY.**
Brevet Brig. Gen'l. U. S. A., and Governor of California. Official—H. W. Hall, Lect. Bvt. Capt. and Sec'y of State.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

On June 4th, Gen. Riley issued another proclamation to the people of the District of San Francisco, from which we extract the two chief paragraphs:—
Whereas, Proofs have been laid before me, that a body of men styling themselves "the legislative Assembly of the District of San Francisco," has usurped powers which are vested only in the Congress of the United States, by making laws, creating and filling offices, imposing and collecting taxes, without the authority of law and in violation of the Constitution of the U. States, and of the late Treaty with Mexico; Now, therefore, all persons are warned not to countenance said illegal and unauthorized body, either by paying taxes or by supporting or abetting their officers.

And, whereas, due proof has been received that a person assuming the title of Sheriff, under the authority of one claiming to be a Justice of the Peace in the town of San Francisco, did, on the 31st of May last, with an armed party, violently enter the office of the 1st Alcalde of the District of San Francisco, and there forcibly take and carry away the Public Records of said District from the legal custody and keeping of said 1st Alcalde: Now, therefore, all good citizens are called upon to assist in restoring said records to their lawful keeper, and in sustaining the legally constituted authorities of the land.

The General then goes on to argue that the Justice of the Peace is regularly subordinate to the Alcalde, and says that the Alcalde being the regular agent of the law must be sustained, notwithstanding the dislike for the individual holding the office. At the same time he, as Executive, will always be ready to employ legal means to count in competency or real abatement.

ACTION OF THE PEOPLE.

A mass meeting was held at San Francisco on June 12th, Wm. M. Stewart presiding. Hon. T. Butler King made a speech, as did several other gentlemen.—

The following resolutions were adopted:—
Resolved, That the Congress of the United States having failed to pass any law for the government of this country, the people of California have the undoubted right to organize a government for their own protection.

Resolved, That the people of California are called upon, by an imperative sense of duty, to assemble in their sovereign capa-

city and elect delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution for a State Government; that the great and growing interests of California may be represented in the next Congress of the United States, and that the people of this country may have the necessary protection of law.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite our fellow citizens at large to unite with us in our efforts to establish a government in accordance with the constitution of our beloved country; and that a committee of five persons be appointed by the President of this meeting, to correspond with the other districts, and fix an early day for the election of delegates, and the meeting of the Convention; and also to determine the number of delegates which should be elected from this district.

Of this meeting the *Alta California* remarks that it was enthusiastic and united. The same paper hopes that other districts will follow the example; and that the campaign thus propitiously begun will not be suffered to flag till the Representatives and Senators of California take their seats in the United States' Congress.

A meeting was held at San Jose on the 7th June, Kimball H. Dimmock presiding, to consider Gen. Riley's Proclamation.—The Spanish part of the meeting unanimously sustained the General. The following resolutions were adopted by the Americans:—
Whereas, We, the resident citizens of California, believe ourselves to have been created by the Congress of the U. States in a manner unworthy of the services which we have rendered to the nation; by their neglecting to provide for us a territorial government, and by their interfering in the question of slavery; which question we, the people of California, presume ourselves to be the most competent to settle, as it will most affect us for good or evil.

And whereas, It is indispensable to the well-being of society, and especially to the greatly growing population of California, that the administration of justice should be in accordance with the established usage of nations, and established upon just and known principles; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we give our unanimous approval to the proclamation of Gov. Riley; and that we believe ourselves now called upon to elect the delegates recommended by his Excellency, with the avowed object of forming a State Constitution, to be presented to the Congress of the U. States, for admission into the Union.

Resolved, That we now call upon all our fellow-citizens of Upper California to unite with us, and that we manifest at the ballot box at the time appointed, our desire to carry out the views recommended in said proclamation, as we believe them to be the views of the great majority of the people of California.

ADDRESS OF THE ST. FRANCISCO ASSEMBLY.

The *Alta California*, of June 24, contains an address to the people of the territory, from the Legislative Assembly of San Francisco district. This document, which covers a page of that paper, calls on the people to act promptly for themselves in the organization of a regular State Government; they are now without any government, a mixed mass of human beings from all regions, and all tongues and habits, impelled by the same feverish desire of fortune making. The United States has assumed the right to tax them, not only without representation, but without giving them any government at all, making them bear the burthens of the Union without enjoying its benefits, thus violating in them the first principles of freedom. Thereby Congress has, so to say, abdicated its authority to control them and thrown them back on their natural rights, especially in the right of instituting a Government.

In this emergency what sort of government can they set up, which will be in accordance with the United States' constitution and violate no duty to their beloved country or her institutions? A State Government. It is not necessary that they should pass through a territorial administration in order to become a State. Texas did not. And for population they certainly have enough before the meeting of Congress. By organizing a State Government they may also settle "a great and harassing political question in the United States," which must certainly defeat a territorial organization for a long time.—
That question California has to settle herself, and the sooner the better.

The Assembly accordingly recommends a Convention of twelve delegates from each district, to be held at San Jose on the third Monday in August next, for the purpose of framing a State Constitution, and setting it on foot. And till the new Government is adopted, the people are advised to keep their district organization.

COURAGE OF THE CAMANCHE.—Major Henry, of the U. S. Infantry, in one of his interesting letters from San Antonio, Texas, to give an idea of the obstinate courage of the Camanche Indians, gives the following as one instance of desperate resistance on a chief of that tribe:—
"A party of them had been for some time annoying the settlement in the vicinity of San Antonio. A large force had been collected to pursue them. A battle ensued near the town; many were killed and some taken prisoners. One chief and his squaw shut themselves up in an old Spanish house resolutely refusing to surrender. The command was drawn up around the house, and he must have seen that every avenue of escape, as well as all hope of success, was cut off. Wishing to spare him they sent the prophet of his band to use his influence to prevail upon him to surrender. He scorned their proposals, and for an answer sent an arrow among the troops, which killed, one of their men. His position was so favorable that he killed seven. To get him out, they made a hole in the roof and threw composition balls into the house. Suddenly he opened the door, and with desperate energy rushed forth and nearly succeeded in making his

escape. He dealt death-blows until he fell, killing three more before he was shot down. One can hardly realize such desperate resistance from one man. His squaw was killed during the attack. He had buried her. She was found in her simple grave, with the warrior's saddle as her tombstone."

Departure of the Irish Prisoners.

The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* gives the following account of the last sad interview between the departing patriots and their friends:—
The last moment previous to departure, having arrived, the prisoners were once more surrounded by their friends—many of them ladies—of whom they took a tender and affecting farewell. Mr. O'Brien, his brother, were with him from an early hour in the morning. The Rev. Mr. Meagher, S. J., uncle to Mr. T. F. Meagher, and several female relations, were present; as were the wife, sister, and other relatives of Mr. O'Donoghue, and several ladies, and others, relations of Mr. M'Manus. We shall not attempt to describe the most painful scene that presented itself at this moment. The friends of the "convicts" as the law calls them; betrayed the most intense grief; but their own demeanor was marked by the manliness and fortitude that distinguished them all through, and even at a time when their enemies menaced them with the "traitor's doom."

Having taken an affectionate leave of their friends, and cordially shaken hands with several gentlemen who were present, and with the Governor, the deputy Governor and other officers of the prison, they entered the van, accompanied by Inspector Howden, and Mr. Lamb, the Governor of Smithfield prison.

In taking his place in the van, Mr. Meagher said, in a firm tone, "I feel a prouder man leaving the country even thus, than many who remain in it." "And so do I," responded Mr. O'Donoghue. The other gentlemen made no observation; but no man who saw them could doubt that, if it had been their fate, they would say *adieu* *pro patria* more with as much fortitude and resignation as they now bid farewell to their friends and native land.

They were dressed as usual—certainly not with less care, and Mr. Meagher had in his hand Ossian's Poems, as he said "to remind him of the old country of which he still did not despair."

Every friend of Ireland will peruse with proud satisfaction the following calm, but steadfast and resolute address of the dispirited convicts to their fellow countrymen, left upon the eve of embarkation with a friend for promulgation:—
"Fellow-Countrymen—If your efforts to procure a mitigation of the penalties to which we are about to be subjected had been as successful as you desired, we could not have offered to you more sincere and grateful acknowledgments than those which we now tender, for the sympathy and solace which you have displayed in our behalf.

"At this moment, whilst we are bidding our last sad farewell to our native land, the reflection that our fellow-countrymen have not witnessed with indifference our removal from amongst them is a sweet source of consolation; and, as we are assured, that this remembrance will hereafter be a something alleviation to whatever suffering it may be our lot to endure.

"Knowing that we address many who do not concur with us in political opinions, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to offer any observations upon the policy by which this country is governed—upon the policy which gave occasion to our resistance to British power—upon the policy which now consigns us to exile. We are compelled to repress even the emotions which we feel in reflecting upon the awful condition in which we leave the land that we have deeply loved; nor is this a fitting occasion to point out the means by which its disaffairs may be repaired; but we cannot refrain from the expression of a hope, that you will not despair of our country; and we may be permitted to offer to our countrymen a parting exhortation, that they will lay aside those unhappy dissensions which have so long paralyzed the intrinsic strength of the Irish nation, and henceforth learn to love and confide in each other.

"We feel that it is not necessary to say anything to you in vindication of our motives. Even those who most condemn our conduct know that we have not been actuated by considerations of a personal nature in hazarding all that was dear to us for the sake of our native land; but we owe it to our feelings to declare that, whatever may be the sacrifices we incur by devotion to its interests, our latest aspiration will be a prayer for the prosperity, the honor, and the independence of Ireland.

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
TERENCE BLEW M'MANUS,
PATRICK O'DONOGHUE.

"Richmond-prison."

Poverty and Avarice.
The *Cincinnati Commercial* of the 25th July notices the death of an old beggar woman in that city a few days previous, named Elizabeth Morelock, who, with an idiotic and hunch back daughter, whose deformity rendered her an object of pity, had for many years lived on the charity of the public. She died in the night, and when a candle was lighted by her idiotic daughter, ordered it put out, as she could not afford to pay for it. When taken sick, she ordered a chest, which, after her death, was found to contain money, to be placed beside her bed, keeping it within reach during her whole sickness; and when the death struggle came on, she was told that she must die, she flung herself on the chest and claved at it, in her wild avaricious phrenzy, until she tore the very nails off her fingers. After her death, the chest was opened, and found to contain \$440.00 in small silver change,

\$16 in cents, and notes of hand on which money had been loaned amounting to \$288 making a total of \$723.67. An old stove was also found to contain a considerable amount of silver and copper coin, carefully stowed away. The money was placed in the hands of an executor, appointed by the court, for the benefit of the daughter. The old woman and her daughter lived in the utmost poverty, without fire, and almost destitute of clothing. She paid no rent, and a few months since was ejected from her residence, when her piteous wailings induced her neighbours to make up four or five dollars for her, which was paid to the landlord, and she was restored to her room. In 1840, when small change was so scarce, this woman made a handsome speculation by selling five hundred dollars worth at one time to a single individual! This money was accumulated by beggary by herself and daughter. The latter was generally flogged on her return home at night, when she did not make a good day's work of it, and was always whipped before she was sent out in the morning! The cries of the poor creature, while under the lash of her avaricious mother, have frequently excited the indignation of the neighborhood.

Later from Mexico.

Reported Wreck of California Vessels.—
Pronunciamento in favor of Santa Anna—Americans Attacked and Robbed, &c.
The Royal Mail steamer Great Western arrived at Mobile, on the 21st instant, in 91 hours, from Vera Cruz. She brought 25 passengers, and \$30,000 in specie for New Orleans, and \$1,300,000 for England.

The Congress was opened on the 1st of July. The message of President Herrera says that the reduction of 40 per cent. in import duties has produced the best effects, having increased the Custom receipts \$5,279,728 in eleven months, the army expenses may be reduced, and the number and salaries of civil officials diminished.—
The national expenses may thus be reduced to \$8,000,000 per annum, the interest of the national debt not included, and the receipts may as the President thinks, be made to cover the whole. The public debt, having been reduced \$95,000,000, is now not much more than \$1,000,000, and as a large part of it bears no interest, the interest will not surpass a third of the revenue; moreover a further reduction of certain claims is probable. The President specially recommends to the consideration of Congress those creditors whose property has been taken by force or voluntarily given by them to meet the expenses of the war.

The United States Government has offered to that of Mexico to sell the whole stock of muskets belonging to the U. S. which have been made disposable by the substitution of percussion locks for the old flint locks in our army.

A person named Luis Zaumudio raised the standard of rebellion at San Andro, a village in the State of Mexico. His followers numbered only about 100, badly disciplined and badly equipped. He published a pronunciamento squinting toward Santa Anna, going for the Roman Catholic as the only religion to be tolerated, and a junta of two men known for honor, intelligence and patriotism to be appointed by the chief, Zaumudio himself, to direct the enterprise.

The insurrection in the Sierra Madre is near its end. The *Trait d'Union* of the 4th says that the Chiefs have betaken themselves to the mountains with no more than eight hundred men, and that the rebels are all struck with panic. Subsequently, however, one of the leaders, Quiroz, with six hundred men, attacked Puiones which was defended by only 60 troops; the insurgents were defeated, if the Mexican story be true, in spite of their being ten times as numerous as their antagonists. They lost 12 men, among them one of their leaders.

A conducta reached Puebla on the 8th, with one million eight hundred and forty-two thousand dollars in bullion, &c.
The French minister proposes to furnish Mexico with arms.

Senor Arranzuez, brother of the Mexican minister to France, has been appointed Consul at New York, and has started for that city.

A pronunciamento had taken place in Sultepec in favor of Santa Anna on his return. The government sent a force against the party and dispersed them.—
The Mexican government have a project in contemplation to rent out all the coast custom houses for \$11,000,000 per annum—a very good bargain if it can get it—and re-establish the tariff of 1845.—

A correspondent of the *Trait d'Union* writes from Mazatlan the 18th of June:—

"It appears that the placers of California are meanwhile the theatre of inevitable misery, if we can believe the recitals of the gold seekers, who had left our city and had returned.

"I have to give you some news more deplorable yet. The loss of many vessels is announced on the coast of California. It is said that the passengers of a steamer which touched at San Blas have declared that they met at sea a vessel with keel up on which were lashed twelve dead bodies. The passengers of the barque Jennings, which has anchored in our port, on its return from San Francisco, say they met with a poop of a brig at sea, under water. The Mexican schooner Maria del Rosario, which left Mazatlan for California the 25th February last, is probably lost, for nothing has been heard from her."

The cholera still continues at Saltillo, making rapid strides towards the State of Durango, on the frontier of which it has already made its appearance.—
A company of American emigrants by the land route for California, under the command of Major Barry, was attacked by its route by a strong party of Indians' and all massacred, except one or two who escaped.

A very strong representation came over in this steamer to the U. S. government, in favor of Mr. Clifford's remaining as minister in Mexico. Mr. Clifford, through his industry and attention to the interests of his countrymen, has gained the good will and esteem of all.

An American by the name of Henry Wood, who purchased in the neighborhood of Durango a lot of five hundred mules for the gold mines in California, had them taken away from him at Guadalupe Calvo, on his way to California, by the Mexican authorities. The affair appears to be a downright robbery on their part.

The Mexican government has finally issued a circular authorizing the consumption of American tobacco imported during the occupation of that country by our army with the restriction that it should not be mixed with the tobacco of the country under penalty of confiscation.

PREMATURE INTERMENTS.—The editor of the *Cincinnati Atlas*, writing from Xenia Ohio, on the 26th, where there had been a few cholera cases, relates the following incident:—

"I cannot doubt that there have been many cases of too hasty burials, in cases of cholera. I saw a young man to-day, who was reported all one day to be dead, and was actually in a state of collapse. He said that he heard the persons at his bedside say 'he is dead,' and at the same time he was perfectly conscious, and in the full possession of his senses. He said he was in dread they would bury him alive."

LIST of Paid Subscribers to "The Country Dollar."

Antes, jr., Philip	Kline, Dr. D.
Arnold Mannassah	Kirk Jason
Alexander W. cc. 50	Kunes Wm.
Brown John	Kylar Jacob
Brown Thomas	Livergood Peter
Bonsall Benj.	Livergood Roland
Butler John—50	Leonard Wm.
Bloom, sen. James	Leonard A. F.
Beissel H. B.	Laughlin J. W.
Barger Joseph	Litz David.
Bloom Isaac	Lutz Levi
Bloom Wm. M.	Lanich G. D.
Burchfield Thomas	Luther M. H.
Bagshaw Wm.	Leonard Thomas
Beaumont John	Lumadco jr. Wm.
Bell Grier	Livingston Daniel
Beatty George	Livergood E. R.
Boone Joseph	Linsley Fletcher
Breth Henry	Miller F. G.
Beers John	McGhee T. A.
Bronco John	Martin Wm.
Barr John	Munson Chester
Campbell Jacob W.	McCullen N. K.
Campbell J. A.	Moys Jonathan
Caldwell Alex.	Moore Wm. L.
Cline Isaac	McCullough Thos.
Crowell John	Maurer Reuben
Cardon L. C.	Montgomery Wm.
Conklin Richard	Merrill Wm.
Chambers J. R.	Mitchell Samuel
Carr Asahel	Mays Thomas
Caldwell Samuel	McBride Wm.
Crowell Jacob	McEanly Rev. P.
Carson Benjamin	McClarren Joseph
Cuttie J. L.	McKeeghen David
Cooper Isaiah	Nichols sen. Martin
Crowell Daniel	Nichols jr. Martin
Dressler David	Naudier John B.
Dunlap, sen. Wm.	Ogden D. W.
Daugherty, jr. John	Ogden Ab'm
Draucker Isaac	Passmore G. C.
Dunlap Isaac	Pearce Jacob
Erhard Christian	Patton John
Ellis Asaph—37	Peace jr. Abs.
Fulton Washington	Patchin S. C.
Fulton Ephraim	Porter William
Fullerton Isaiah	Peace Ab'm
Foally Wm. C.	Rishel Nathaniel
Fulton Thomas	Read James A.
Fulton James	Read Amos A.
Fulton Samuel	Redabach J. S.
Fleming Wm.	Russel John
Foster, Dr. C. R.	Rishel W. L.
Ginter Conrad	Reed G. L.
Graham, sen. John	Ruple John
Gilbert W. T.	Stites Joseph
Graham J. B.	Shirey I. S.
Gearhart Adam	Schnarrs J. F. W.
Gulich John	Small George W.
Gulich G. P.	Sloss Wm.
Goodfellow G. D.	Stewart John
Gearhart Peter	Stites John
Goodlander Daniel	Spackman Benj.
Graham, jr. John	Spaw John
Goodman John	Shippy William
Horn S. W.	Shoening F. W.
Hunter James	Shroy John
Hunter Thomas	Schler Michael
Hills, Dr. W. M.	Scorfield Gilbert
Hills, Dr. A. M.	Scorfield Elisha
Hunter J. A. T.	Shaw Joseph
Hoyt, Dr. J. P.	Shaw Archibald
Heisey J. B.	Scorfield Alexander
Holden Wm.	Schnell Michael
Holt V. B.	Stewart Daniel
Hunter Wm.	Tate Joshua J.
Hunter J. C.	Thompson S. C.
Hartshorn Benj.	Thompson J. D.
Habler Jacob	Taylor R. C.
Hughes Richard	Thompson James
Hunter Josiah	Turner George
High Ab'm	Taylor J. M.
Hugab F.	Thompson Rufus
Hegarty J. H.	Thompson Moses
Hemphill James	Williams Edward
Hurd H. H.	Welch W. C.
Harshbarger Adam	Wilson S. P.
Irvin Wm.	Wallace W. A.
Irvin David	Wrigley James
Irvin Joseph	Woods & Wilson
Irvin, sen. John	Wager John
Johnson Samuel	Wilson John
Johnson Ela	Worrell C. S.
Johnston George	Wright Wm. K.
Johnston Charles	Waple Henry
Johnston Edward	Waple Richard
Kylar J. W.	Watson C. D.
Kline Solomon	Zeigler James.
Kylar Ab'm	

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for wood, canvas and fuel, at the Clearfield Bridge Factory for the years 1847 and 1848 will please call at the store and settle for the same, to avoid further trouble, having relinquished the business.

JAMES FORBES.
July 31, 1841.