

The Gold Mines of California.
Our attention has been called to an article in the *Intelligencer*, copied from the *Pacific News* of the 30th November, 1840.
The article professes to be the substance of an official report about to be made by the Hon. Thomas Butler King to the State Department, on the subject of the gold mines of California. It also has reference to specimens and investigations made by Mr. Wright, member elect to Congress from that State.
This article alludes principally to the quartz rock bearing gold, which, to use the language of the *Pacific News*, is "found in inexhaustible masses or quarries through the whole mountainous region of the Sierra Nevada."
Mr. King, it seems, "has devoted two entire months to a laborious exploration of the whole region, and fully matured his conclusions in regard to it," and will bring with him to Washington a "full collection of specimens of the gold formation, both pure and in union with the quartz, which will fully illustrate and demonstrate, with almost mathematical clearness, his theory of the gold region of California."
Mr. Wright also has spent most of the past season among the mountains, making investigations and collecting samples from different locations, and subjecting them to the most rigorous tests. The result of these investigations is, that Mr. Wright "has examined a number of veins, and one in particular, which is very extensive, that yields on the average \$11 worth of gold from four pounds of quartz; that is to say, the yield of gold from the average samples of rock from this particular vein is nearly \$3 for each pound of quartz."
Mr. Wright has tested samples of rock from many different veins, and "in no sample yet tested, has there been a yield of less than \$1 to the pound of quartz."
It appears from the article referred to in the *Pacific News*, that the investigations of Messrs. Wright and King are nearly the same, and they both coincide entirely in their observations and conclusions.
Now, we will not dispute that the *Pacific News*, which says: "These quartz veins and quarries creep visibly in sinuous and broken lines through the whole western slope of the Sierra Nevada, and form vast masses of mountain rock, large enough and numerous enough to freight many times over all the navies and commercial marine of the world." We will attempt to enter into some speculations as to what will be the result of these important discoveries, not only to the United States, but to the whole world; and we may add, "the rest of mankind."
A few calculations, based upon these late investigations, should at once attract the attention of the whole commercial community, and Congress should lose no time in making preparation for the coming events.
The British Parliament should repeal all laws compelling the Bank of England to purchase all the gold imported into that country at a fixed price.
Germany has already become alarmed at the prospects of the future; for we believe she has declared gold no longer a legal tender, and has prohibited its coinage.
If such a state of things actually exists in California, as we are led to infer from the late discoveries made by Messrs. Wright and King, a complete revolution must take place in the standard value of gold at no very distant day; and this article, instead of being the most valuable of the precious metals, must take its place in the prices current with pig iron, and fluctuate in value on the arrival of every mill from the El Dorado.
We have it from the authority of those who are actually at the mines, that there are at least 40,000 persons employed in hunting for gold; and the estimate of the amount procured by each man is from \$10 to \$16 per day. We see numerous cases stated, where men have procured from \$100 to \$1,000 per day; but we will confine ourselves to what is mentioned to be a fact, that a good hand can at any time procure his average of \$16 per day. We now have reference to the "diggings"—not to the quartz-bearing gold, which "produces \$1 to the pound of rock."
If, then, there are 40,000 persons at present employed at the mines, the yield at \$16 per hand for each day would amount to \$640,000, or \$19,200,000 per month. We make no allowance for Sundays; for we presume they work every day. Estimating that the labor only continues six months in the year, the amount would reach the enormous sum of \$115,000,000.
Now, who, believes, or what evidence has come to hand which shows, that \$19,200,000 (which, according to the above calculation, is the result of one month's labor) has been procured from the mines of California since they were first discovered? The highest estimate of the amount brought to this country is about \$7,000,000; which, in my humble opinion, exceeds the sum by at least \$2,000,000. The balance has found its way to other parts of the world, and we doubt whether it amounts to \$10,000,000. We doubt it, because we have seen no reliable information that convinces us to the contrary.
But this is a small business, when we take into consideration the discoveries and investigations made by Messrs. King and Wright. These forty thousand men, now working at the "diggings" will not long be there, when they can go to the fine veins and quarries, which yield gold to the value of \$16 per pound.
The U. S. States sloop of war Marion, Commander Glendy, bound to the East coast from Boston on Tuesday last.

covered one very extensive vein, which averages \$3 in gold to the pound of quartz.
Now, the question is, how are these forty thousand gold miners to be benefited by leaving the diggings for the quartz formation? Instead of depending upon the spade, pick, and pan, or rocker, simple machinery will be introduced, such as is now used successfully in Virginia, which will pulverize the quartz and separate the gold without much difficulty. With such machinery, the quantity of ore worked will be vast, at the lowest calculation, one ton, or 2,240 pounds for each man.
This certainly most produce a result that will astonish the world; for if 40,000 men are employed in mining for gold, and each man realizes \$3,240 per day, the result for one day's work of the whole number would reach the sum of \$89,600,000. A month's labor would amount to the astonishing sum of \$2,688,000,000. We will not attempt to go beyond this in our calculations, for we are not far enough advanced in our arithmetic.
Are not these steamers from California worthy of the immediate attention of Congress? The calculations above are based upon the result of the laborious investigations of Messrs. Wright and King; for the *Pacific News* makes Mr. Wright say, that "in no sample of the rock tested has the yield been less than \$1 to the pound of quartz."
If these statements are based upon facts, it is time the people began to open their eyes; and immediate legislation is necessary by Congress for their especial protection.
The *Pacific News* informs us that they have put forth the statements under a full sense of their responsibility to the public; that their information comes to them "at first hand, from sources of unquestionable integrity and intelligence, and appears to be the result of a very thorough and deliberate investigation."
In conclusion, all we have to say is, that we are under the impression these investigations are based upon a false foundation—at least, we believe it will prove so, when practical skill takes the place of mere speculation.
Important from Santa Fe.
Horrible Indian Butchery—Murder of Mrs. White—Captain Papin killed in a Quarrel—More Indian Murders, &c.
St. Louis, Jan. 26.
By an arrival here on Saturday, we have received intelligence from Santa Fe, up to the 28th of November, which possesses considerable interest. It appears Mrs. White, who was captured, together with her child, some time since, by a predatory band of Kitaw Indians, has been murdered in cold blood by her captors.
The facts are given thus: As soon as the massacre of the party of emigrants, of which Mrs. White formed one, became known, Maj. Green made preparations to start in pursuit of the Indians. He left on the 18th November, with his force, and soon got on the trail of the Indians.
When he came in sight of the camp of the Eutaws, they exhibited much alarm, and before his men could reach them, they inhumanly shot Mrs. White, and precipitately fled—leaving behind their camp equipage and two Indian children. Major Green recovered the body of Mrs. White, but could find no trace of her child.
It will be recollect that the husband of Mrs. White, and eight other emigrants on their way to Santa Fe, were murdered by the Eutaws, and Mrs. White and her child made prisoners. Mr. Isaac P. Dunn, the brother of the unfortunate lady, resigned his seat in the Virginia House of Delegates the other day, for the purpose of raising a party and setting out for the Indian country, to endeavor to rescue his sister from the hands of the savages.—**Reporter.**
Capt. Alexander Papin, was recently killed at Santa Fe, in a quarrel with a man named Wheeler.
John Adams was murdered at Pena Blanca, a short time since, by a party of Mexicans.
A. J. Sims, who was convicted of the murder of John Jackson, was hung at Santa Fe on the 19th of November.
Mr. Thomas Boggs had arrived at Santa Fe from the California gold regions. He represents the party of Santa Fe miners as being very successful.
A new paper has been started at Santa Fe called the "New Mexican." It advocates the claims of Texas to that country.
Mrs. M. Jones is very successful in the management of a theatre at Santa Fe.
Novel Case.—The *St. Louis Republic* mentions a rumor which gives a widow and child to a gentleman recently deceased in that city, who was possessed of a large fortune. It is said, that in one of his eccentric freaks, some ten or twelve years ago, he went over to St. Clair county in Illinois, and there married a young girl, and a child was born to them. The marriage relation was not, it would seem, a pleasant one—they agreed upon terms of separation, and little was said of it until his death occurred. The widow has now stepped in to claim, for herself and her child, the legal right to the estate.
SENTENCES FOR MURDER.—In the Senate on Tuesday last a message was received from Gov. Johnston, calling the attention of the Legislature to several convictions and sentences for murder in several counties in the commonwealth. The first is that of Bridgett Harman, who is under sentence in Philadelphia; the second, that of James Hamilton alias James Thackara, in Lancaster, and that of Andrew Collaghan, in Wayne county. In neither case has the Governor issued his warrant, because of certain doubts in his mind as to whether they are really guilty of murder in the first degree.

THE DOLLAR.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 8, 1850.
In consequence of the absence of Judge Woodward, but little business has been transacted at the present term of our court. But few Jurors attended; so that the unnecessary public costs were a mere trifle.
Mr. Clay's Speech.
Having published the Speech of Gen. Cass, on his resolution of inquiry into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria, we this week publish the speech of Mr. CLAY in reply thereto. Our readers now have near about all that can be said on either side of the question, and can form their own opinions thereon. What the fate of the resolution may be, is not yet known, but we incline to the opinion that it will not pass the Senate. The subject, however, is beginning to occupy public attention elsewhere, as we see resolutions are being adopted by various public meetings; approving of the object sought in this resolution; and a meeting was held in New Orleans lately, called expressly for the purpose, at which resolutions of the strongest character, were adopted.
Dissolving the Union.
Col. FORNEY, in a letter dated Washington, Jan. 31, 1850, and published in the *Pennsylvania*, expresses the utmost anxiety as to the fate of the Union. The people of the Southern States, he says, are in a state of the wildest excitement, occasioned by the reasonable agitation of the question of slavery by Northern fanatics. The same letter also says that a Convention composed of delegates appointed by law, from all the slaveholding States has been appointed to be held in June next, and that five of those States have already adopted measures for the appointment of their delegates.
There is, to our mind, a great want of correct information among our Southern brethren, as to Northern sentiments on this question. Their speeches in Congress show that they are under the impression that the people of the non-slaveholding States, as a body, are opposed to their peculiar institution, and consequently that they are willing to sanction, or to assist in the efforts of the Abolitionists in their warfare against the Constitution and rights of the South. That we are opposed to the institution of slavery, in the abstract, all admit. But this can be no cause of offence, as a large majority of slaveholders are opposed to it to the same extent. One-half the Southern speeches made in Congress contain such declarations as—"the whole North, with here and there an exception, are against us." Let the North reply, which she can do with truth—"the whole North are with you, with here and there an exception."
Mr. Clay's Compromise Resolutions.
Mr. CLAY has offered a series of resolutions in the U. S. Senate on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories—the slave-trade between the States—the capture of slaves escaping into free States, and the question of the boundaries of Texas. These resolutions are designed as a compromise of extreme opinions on both sides of these questions—or rather as presenting a common ground, where moderate men of either set of opinions may unite without any sacrifice of principle, and thus finally and forever put to rest this dangerous and useless agitation that has well nigh rent the Union asunder. Mr. CLAY differs with most statesmen, whose opinions have been expressed on these subjects—differs with CALHOUN, with BENTON, with the present administration; and comes nearer agreeing with Gen. Cass than with any other. On the question of the interference of Congress with the institution of slavery in the Territories, they certainly agree.
The coldest weather this winter came upon us this week. Since Sunday last we have had extreme freezing, with a fair prospect of a little more of the same.
Dreadful Steamboat Accident—Fifteen or Twenty Lives Lost—Shameful Conduct of a Steamboat Clerk.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 26.
The steamer St. Joseph, from New Orleans, blew up and burnt to the water's edge, on the 23d inst., near Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkansas river. The St. Joseph had on board a large cargo and a number of emigrants. Fifteen persons were killed outright, and thirty-eight horribly scalded—many of whom have since died. At the time of the explosion, the steamer South America was near at hand, Captain Baker, of the St. Joseph, immediately hailed the South America, to board the wreck and take off the survivors, as his yawl was engaged in picking up those who were blown into the river. The South America, towed with the assistance of the *Capitain Baker*, and some passengers, hauled the iron chest from

the wreck, which contained \$1300 or 1400. He took the money out of the chest, counted it, and handed it to the clerk of the South America for safe keeping. The next day, Capt. Baker asked the clerk for the money, as he wanted to pay off his crew. The clerk refused to pay over more than the \$300 of the sum—leaving the balance for salvage.
Captain Baker and his clerk stopped here for the purpose of compulsion, by law, the clerk of the South America to give up the money.
When the facts of the case became known here, our citizens became justly indignant at the shameful conduct of the clerk of the South America, and serious threats were made to mob the boat if the money was not given up.
Letter from Col. Bigler.
We find the following characteristic letter from this gentleman, in the *Clinton Democrat*, of the 29th ult., and without presuming any apology to be necessary, hasten to lay it before our readers—after correcting several typographical errors that escaped the notice of the proof reader of the *Democrat*, which materially altered the force of expression of two or three sentences. The sentiments discussed in this letter are likely to occupy the attention of our present Legislature, and should therefore receive the careful reflection of every citizen of the State. The letter was written in reply to an invitation to participate with the Democracy of Clinton county, in celebrating the late anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.
CLEARFIELD, Jan. 5, 1850.
GENTLEMEN.—I have your flattering favor of the 1st inst., inviting me, on behalf of the Democracy of Clinton county, to join them at Lock Haven, on the 8th inst., in celebrating the approaching anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. A slight indisposition which has confined me to my room for a few days past, will prevent me availing myself of your kind invitation, which I very much regret, for I would afford me especial pleasure to meet our democratic friends of Clinton at the "festive board," on an occasion so well calculated to awaken interesting and gratifying reminiscences.
I need not speak to you of the military career of the Hero of the event which you meet to commemorate; of his skill, his bravery, his untiring vigilance, his toils, his victories and his final triumph at New Orleans. These are part of our national history, are familiar to all, and have long since assigned the name of Jackson to a high place in the temple of fame. As the beneficiaries of his useful life, enjoying the blessings of his labors, we may very properly commemorate an event which distinguished him at once as a brave, skillful and patriotic General, and reflected the highest honor on the American arms.
There are, however, features in the civil career of this great man, still subject to the tests of time, which in my opinion, may be appropriately and advantageously contemplated. Indeed his whole career as President of the U. S. is full of lessons of wisdom and instruction. Although not regarded by all as a political philosopher, or as having as thoroughly studied the problems of Government as some other distinguished American statesman, his heart was fully imbued with the pure principles of Democracy and his impulses, therefore, were always correct. He aimed at the intellectual, moral and social elevation of the mass of his fellow citizens, unceasingly resisting the natural current of power from the many to the few; protecting labor, industry and enterprise against the encroachments of capital and monopoly, desiring always to give general and equal prosperity to all classes of the people and "special privileges to none." His sagacious mind readily comprehended the right, and his clear judgment and "iron will" always enabled him to attain it in the least objectionable mode. Thus foreseeing the inevitable ills to result from a continued existence of the United States Bank, he determined, against the judgment and wishes of many of his most intimate friends, to reject its charter. The justice of this decision is now readily admitted—every year's experience from that time to the present has served to demonstrate its wisdom and patriotism. He more fully foresaw the dangerous tendencies of such an institution, with its means of concentrating the monetary power of the country, and more completely comprehended its baneful influence upon our political institutions, than any other man in the Union. Many of those who then regarded its existence as indispensable to the prosperity of the country, looking upon it as the regulator of the currency and of Foreign & Domestic exchanges, have been forced, by time and experience, to treat the proposition as an "obsolete idea." Another remarkable evidence of Jackson's great sagacity and patriotism was presented in the truthfulness with which he foretold the ruinous consequences of a wild and almost unlimited credit system, then being engendered by an excessive issue of Bank paper.—Respect for his admonitions would have saved the country much subsequent disgrace and suffering. But his views as given to the New York panic committees, were scouted by the merchants, speculators and bankers of the country, and they went on in their wild career and finally became the victims of their own folly; which broke upon them in the shape of a commercial revulsion, the like of which I sincerely hope the country may never again be called upon to endure. There are very few at this day who would be willing to assail the anti-bank and anti-monopoly doctrines of General Jackson. The baneful influences of corporations and special privileges on the rights and position of the working masses is shown by the experience of the

world. Every species of monopoly and special privilege tends to facilitate the passage of power and wealth from the many to the few; and may we not fear that too great facilities for concentrating the monetary power of the country may lead it to approximate the old feudal landed system in a tyrannical and absolute control of the rights and prosperity of the people? It should be the business of American statesmen to resist this tendency, and see that the blessings of Government like the dews of Heaven, are made to descend alike upon all. Indeed, in a more commercial view of the subject, all experience seems to demonstrate, that where banks of issue exist, the restrictive policy in reference to their privileges—the amount of their issues—the full liability of those who are to reap the advantages of the business of Banking, is the true policy for the people. There is no danger of the country suffering from a want of banking—the danger is all on the other side. An excessive issue of Bank paper never fails to enhance the nominal value of the property, goods and commodities of the country above a true standard, thus engendering a spirit of monopoly and speculation, and these evils in their train a whole brood of lesser evils on society; and certainly no more efficient mode of defeating the protective feature of a whig tariff can be devised, and yet our whig friends are at the same time the advocates of *big Banks* and *high Tariffs*.—My experience as a business man leads me to believe that the more closely we confine our Bank issues to the actual wants of wholesome trade, the more certain and ample will be the rewards of labor, and the more reliable will be the prosperity of the country; certain I am, that in the rash departure from this principle, we lessen the security of the public in the use of Bank paper, and increase the chances of injury to the innocent. The channels of circulation in this part of our State are now polluted with all kinds of Foreign and Domestic trash in the similitude of small Bank notes which are not unfrequently made the means of injury to the unwary; and it does seem to me, that the present time, when we are receiving large accessions of the precious metals from California and elsewhere, and when the gold dollar is being extensively coined and thrown into circulation, would be a most auspicious period to begin the good work of substituting coin for Bank paper below ten dollars. I am well aware that with the small issues of surrounding States forced upon us, there would be some difficulty in carrying this idea into practical operation; but no worse state of affairs than the present could be produced, and might we not hope that our sister States, seeing the good effects of such a policy, would follow our example, and thus relieve the people of all from a great inconvenience and no inconsiderable loss. As disease always attacks the weaker parts of the human system, so the diseases of our system of currency in the shape of counterfeit and discounts, always fall upon those who are least prepared to detect the imposition or to bear its injuries. Within my business circle, I venture the assertion, that there is not one man in ten who has not got more or less of this small worthless trash on hand, for which an equivalent has been given. This is an evil that deserves consideration. But, gentlemen, I am writing you with a long letter about matters you understand much better than I do.
I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by your invitation, and by your kind allusions to my own personal and political character. You will please accept for yourselves, and those you represent, assurances, of my high regard and allow me to subscribe myself,
Very truly yours,
Wm. BIGLER.
JAMES McHIE, PRESIDENT.
JAMES FEARON, VICE PRESIDENT.
GEO. A. CRAWFORD, D. K. JACKMAN, H. L. DIFFENBACH, Esq., Committee.

PUBLIC MEETING.
In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable meeting of citizens of Burnside and Bell townships, in Clearfield county, was held at McGhee's Mills, on Monday evening the 29th ult. The meeting was organized by appointing JAMES McHIE, Esq., President; THOMAS CAMPBELL, sen., PETER SMITH and MICHAEL SENDERLAND, Vice Presidents; James Campbell and Conrad Persian, Secretaries.
The object of the meeting being stated by the President, on motion, Geo. Walters, W. T. Gilbert, Thos. McGhee, Greenwood Fleming and C. Persian were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, after retiring a short time reported the following:
WHEREAS, An attempt is now making to form a new county out of parts of Indiana, Jefferson and Clearfield counties, to be called Mahoning, whose boundaries propose to include a part of Clearfield county, the inhabitants of which are unanimously opposed to the same—they having no business connections or intimacy with the citizens of the proposed county. Its territory with the exception of the part above named, laying on the heads of Western waters, the inhabitants seek a market for their lumber and produce in the South, whilst we of Clearfield find our market in the East—hence it is obvious that the connection would be unnatural and unjust, and that even so connected, we must ever remain as we now are, separate and distinct in all our business connections, having no interests in common. Therefore
Resolved, That we view with surprise and regret, the course pursued by the advocates of the proposed county of Mahoning, and deem it arbitrary and unjust & impolitic, as well as adverse to the interests of its citizens, to include any portion of Clearfield within its boundaries.
Resolved, That we are not opposed to

the formation of new counties, which it can be effected without being detrimental to the interests of the people; and where it is calculated to improve and develop the resources of the country and advance its prosperity.
Resolved, That although we live remote from the county seat of Clearfield, and experience great inconveniences in consequence, yet we much prefer remaining in our present connection to being transferred to our western neighbors, and be compelled to seek Justice beyond the wilderness, and do therefore most earnestly re-mostrate against the perpetration of so gross an outrage against our rights and best interests.
Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to prevent the incorporation of any part of Clearfield within the proposed county of Mahoning, and request our Representatives in the Legislature to exert their influence to prevent the passage of any bill so obnoxious to the community.
The above Resolutions were severally read and unanimously adopted, and on motion, it was
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the *Country Dollar*, and the Editors requested to transmit a copy to each of our Representatives in the Legislature.
On motion, Resolved, that this meeting do now adjourn.
JAMES McHIE, Pres't.
Vice Presidents:
THOS. CAMPBELL, PETER SMITH.
MICHAEL SENDERLAND, James Campbell, Secretaries.
Conrad Persian, Secretary.
That Knocking Stopped.
One W. A. Langworthy, of Rochester, has written a letter that is published in the *Adelphi Watchman*, which gives a different version of the mysterious noises.— He says, as one of the committee appointed to enquire into the matter, and after satisfying themselves as regards the absurdity of the answers to questions, that "by placing the girls on a table and putting our hands on their feet, the knocking stopped. By trying their dresses around their ankles with cords, it also ceased.—I may as well mention here, that on all occasions, without one single exception, this knocking was always under their feet; and any statement that you may have seen, incompatible with this, is a base fabrication.—When there was a knocking on the doors and tables, which communicated a vibration to the hand, these girls were, in every case, touching these articles with the back of their dresses. We tried other experiments of a different nature, all of which fastened on our minds conclusively the conviction that this "mysterious rapping" was so intimately connected with the persons of these girls, that were they thoroughly examined, sans culottes, the ghost would stand out in bare relief. But we were men; and as these girls were corn-cob, and very much frightened, we let it go at this, and dismissed their fraud entirely.
In the evening I made my report to an audience of 1500 citizens, in accordance with the above facts; and you may imagine as it was the last of the "ghost in public," as the next evening, the meeting broke up in a Philadelphia row; yet as the fools are not all dead, these women found plenty of things, looking somewhat like human beings, (though I blush to own them), to follow them to their secluded houses, on Trout street where, to this day, they keep up knighly knockings, to the no small wonder of a deluded set, and to the great gratification to another set, who are somewhat notorious on account of the remarkable development of that portion of the cranium lying immediately under the occipital bone. However, be this as it may, I never have seen them but once, and that was once in the street. So, whether the machinery goes off as well as of yore, I am unable to say."

Disastrous Fire and Loss of Life at Peoria, Illinois.
PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 28.
A most disastrous fire, attended with loss of life, occurred in this city yesterday morning. It broke out in the large building at the corner of Main street and Printer's alley. The lower part of the building was occupied by Mr. A. Heron, druggist, and the upper stories and rear by Mr. Decker, as the New York Temperance House, and by the printing offices of the *Daily Champion* & *Weekly Register*.
Owing to the inflammable materials, the flames spread with great rapidity. An explosion took place in the drug store, which brought the burning down with a tremendous crash—killing Mr. James Kirkpatrick, the editor of the "Peoria American," and severely injuring others. Mr. J. Peckitt, the editor of the "Champion," who rushed into the building for the purpose of saving his books and papers was suffocated and perished in the flames.
It is supposed that several other persons were burned to death. Nothing was saved from the building. The books and papers of the Grand Lodge were among the property destroyed. The total amount of the loss has not been ascertained. The loss of the *Champion* office is stated to be \$2500—insured for \$800.
The melancholy occurrence has cast deep gloom over the city.
The citizens are now digging among the ruins in search for other bodies.

A coppermine has been opened at the town of Glastenbury, near the Manchester line, Ct. It has been examined by one of the first Geologists in the country, and pronounced very superior and of great quantity.
Voltaire defines a physician to be an unfortunate gentleman, who is every day required to perform a miracle—viz. to reconcile health with intemperance.

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