Term, of the Watchman.

ation, per year, Two Dollags-payable in But it not paid in advance. Two dollars absquent insertion. Court orders charged et heher thun these rates. A liberal deducato these sho andvertise by the year. a the Editors must be postpaid.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

algest genius," says Waldo Emerson," is we gives back to us our own thoughts." Der ne thousands who will read Mr. Clay's med and wonder how it can be esteemed so real ince it is only a plain and forcible ex. their own sentiments. They have hought as Mr. Clay does; they would mened the faculty of ready and cogent ex. They do not always realize that wed consists the true greatness of Henry His speeches are all applications of minou sense and the most simple obvious and to the matter under consideration—to the and and prospective condition of the country. sically about it. You are quite welcome breet, while you read, that he is one of the at gifted among prators and illustrious among and statesmen who addresses you, but you and be unconscious, though you try ever so d to be so, that a sincere devoted patriot is sering, from the depths of a generous and fer. soul counsels which he deems most essenalto the safety and well-being of his beloved You may or may not be conscious in those counsels are the fruits of half a cenand experience and of forty public service, but you cannot and that they are spoken from the fulness of a minic and generous heart .- N. Y. Tribune.

CLAY pronounces "that this is not a or of defence, but one unnecessary, and of Bauve aggression." He even declares that this Mexico that is detending her firesides. seastles, and her altars, not we." For these espressions he will be censured and sullened by enemies. He has been censured for them already by the New York Courier, and Enquirer, which takes the lead in grounding upon them the charge that Henry Clay is at my opposed to the war, but that he symhis with the enemy, and takes his stand miss his own country! There is a political men as the proof of wisdom, and ferocity matherent to commend the heroism, to lamithe losses, to defend and protect the honwith American army; all is undone, if, amid believe of glory or the tears of sorrow, one signing is heaved for the sufferings of the ment; against whom it is unlawful to think my thought or utter any sentiment that does membrace and express to extremity the væ inter of the conqueror. To doubt the wisdom, habecessity, the moral and political advantagest the war, is to " aid and comfort" the enmy to regret or to pity is high treason; to adhe war without conquest and subjugation distility to the Republic and enmity to the The very language we speak has been inged by this furious spirit. It is wholly erstous to speak of the American army as an of invaders; and when the Mexicans tat the gates of Mexico, they are not deding their firesides, castles, and altars-not all; they are crossing the Rio Grande, or Nueces, or the Sabine, carrying fire and solution into our own horders! We protest must this insanity of intolerance, which fetwhe freedom of thought and discussion, and mes common sense and common humanity Merthe heels of passion. It is only when busted by the flerce rules of such a wild with that Henry Clay, of all men that live, mid be found, or supposed wanting in affecon and fidelity to his country. - N. American.

MR.CLAY'S GREAT SPEECH.

We present to our readers, entire, in Spaper, the great Speech recently dewered at Lexington, by the eminent Batteman and Patriot, whose name heads his pragraph. It will create a most promind impression wherever it is read, and loves conclusively, that though its diswished author is verging towards the and chmacteric of life, his powers of and are as gigantic and brilliant as in palmy days of his meridian splendor. the language of a German critic—" the mat its ebb, is still the mighty Ocean. Aevery hour of danger and difficulty, eyes of the country has been turned Mr. Clay, and it was but meet and right. wresent perilous crisis of our Nationallars, that he should step forward to mighten the public mind by his profound was his far-reaching sagacity, his boldof thought and ardent patriotism. every thing else emenating from his enthusiastic affection for his counglowing every line of this great His interest sees her's alonebition can only gratify itself by lafor her greatness-for her; he prowery aspersion, braves every peril. is bonesty on every point is pure and levident. The man does not exist, we whose life, as a whole, has surhis in demonstrations of undeviastalted patriotism, and whose pub-Greer excels his, in unconquerable disof all but direct, straight forward

should consider it a libel on our to urge them to a pursual of this for to resist it, is impossible. Some as can desdry spots even on the face Sorious God of day; and such may themselves, that they can detect and heresies in the principles which Weech inculcates. Nevertheless, its tone the propositions laid down and every sentiment expressedtemmand the approval of the counwhole country, and reasonable all parties, will rally upon the of honor and right, which Mr. has presented .- Ral. Reg.

to conclude a treaty of peace !

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.



NEW SERIES. NUMBER 32, OF VOLUME IV.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1847.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY.

At the Mass Meeting at Lexington, Kentucky, On Saturday, November 13, 1847.

(CONCLUDED.) Of all the possessions which appertain to man, in his collective or individual condition, none should be preserved and cherlis greatures has nothing of tragedy strut or ished with more sedulous and unremitting care than that of an unsullied character. It is impossible to estimate it too highly in society, when attached to an individual, nor can it be exaggerated or too greatly magnified in a nation. Those who lose or are indifferent to it become just objects of scorn and contempt. Of all the abominable transactions which sully the pages tormity, and long duration. I have ever flicted upon us by the parent country of of history, none exceed in enormity that regarded slavery as a great evil, a wrong Great Britain, against all the entreaties of the dismemberment and partition of -for the present, I fear, an irremediable and remonstrances of the colonies .-Poland by the three great continental Powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.-Ages may pass away and centuries roll around, but as long as human records endure all mankind will unite in execrating the rapacious and detestable deed. That was accomplished by overwhelming force, the security, safety, and happiness of both tury and a half, and it may require an and the unfortunate existence of fatal dissensions and divisions in the bosom of Poland. Let us avoid affixing to our name for itself whether slavery shall cease or in the mean time, moderation, prudence, and national character a similar, if not continue within its limits, without any and discretion among ourselves, and the worse, stigma. I am afraid that we do exterior intervention from any quarter .- blessings of Providence, may be all necesnot now stand well in the opinion of oth- In States where the slaves outnumber the sary to accomplish our ultimate deliver- it for such purposes and objects as he may er parts of christendom. Repudiation whites, as is the case with several, the ance from it. Examples of similar inflic- deem the honor and interest of the nation to the nations, I apprehend, look upon us in vested with all the rights of freemen with- justice might be multiplied to an indefi- 3, Resolved, That by the Constitution of the the prosecution of the present war as being actuated by a spirit of rapacity and an inordinate desire for territorial aggranas the test of patriolism. It is not suf. dizement. Let us not forteit altogether that the American should fight for his their good opinions. Let us command send a son to fight and die for it; it is their applause by a noble exercise of forbearance and justice. In the elevated station which we hold we can safely afford to practise the godlike virtues of moderation and magnanimity. The long se- erable that we might safely adopt a sys- of casting Texas out of the confederacy it commences, or at any time during the proico. To her the loss of them would be humiliating, and be a perpetual source of regret and mortification. To us they might prove a fatal acquisition, producing disnational existence and national territory sition of the Bay of San Francisco in Upper California. To us, as a great maritime Power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Mexico, which can never be a great maritime Power, it can never be of much advantage. If we can obtain it by fair purchase, with a just equivalent, I should be happy to see it so acquired; as, whenever the war ceases, Mexico ought to be required to pay the debt due our citizens, perhaps an equivalent for that bay may be found in that debt, our Government assuming to pay to our citizens whatever portion of it may be applied to that object. But it should form no motive in the prosecution of the war, which I would not continue a solitary hour for the sake of that

But what, it will be asked, shall we make peace without any indemnity for the expenses of the war? If the published documents in relation to the late negotiations between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners be true, and I have not seen them any where contradicted, the Executive properly waived any demand of indemnity for the expenses of the war. And the rupture of that negotiation was produced by our Government insisting word with churches, schools, and other institu- gress, at the commencement or during the proon a cession from Mexico of the strip of tions appertaining to the civilized state. mostly barren land between the Nueces They have made successful war in repelland Rio Bravo, and New Mexico, which Mexico refused to make. So that we are now fighting, if not for the conquest of all Mexico, as intimated in some quarters, for that narrow strip and for the barren Province of New Mexico, with its few miserable mines. We bought all the Province of Louisiana for fifteen millions of dollars. and it is, in my opinion, worth more than all Mexico together. We bought Florida for five millions of dollars, and a hard bargain it was, since, besides that sum, we gave up the boundary of the Rio Bravo, to which I think we were entitled, as the western limit of the Province of Louisiana, and were restricted to that of the Sabine. And we are now, if not seeking the conquest of all Mexico, to continue this war indefinitely for the inconsiderable objects

to which I have just referred. But, it will be repeated, are we to have no indemnity for the expenses of this war? Mexico is utterly unable to make us any flection that the moral and physical conpecuniary indemnity, if the justice of the dition of the African race in the United war on our part entitled us to demand it. States, even in a state of slavery, is far Her country has been laid waste, her cities | better than it would have been if their burnt or occupied by our troops, her means ancestors had never been brought from so exhausted that she is unable to pay their native land; and if it should be the RUMOR-PEACE COMMISSION. even her own armies. And every day's decree of the Great Ruler of the universe New York Journal of Com- prosecution of the war, whilst it would that their descendants shall be made incontains a letter from Washington, augment the amount of our indemnity, struments in his hands in the establishthat the Mexican Congress at would lessen the ability of Mexico to pay ment of civilization and the christian rehad appointed three Commis it. We have seen, however, that there is ligion throughout Africa, our regrets, on is cherished for the purpose of propagating or honor done him by their attendance on this oc-

nity! I hope, for reasons already stated, to our country.

Among the resolutions which it is my justice. Unfortunately, however, it is not intention to present for your consideration always safe, practicable, or possible, in at the conclusion of this address, one pro- the great movements of States and public poses, in your behalf and mine, to disa- affairs of nations, to remedy or repair the vow, in the most positive manner, any de- infliction of previous injustice. In the insire on our part to acquire any foreign ter- ception of it we may oppose and denounce ritory whatever, for the purpose of intro- it, by onr most strenuous exertions, but, ducing slavery into it. I do not know that after its consummation, there is often no any citizen of the United States entertains other alternative left us but to deplore its such a wish. But such a motive has been perpetration and to acquiesce, as the only often imputed to the slave States, and I alternative, in its existence, as a less evil therefore think it necessary to notice it on than the frightful consequences which this occasion. My opinions on the subject might ensue from the vain endeavor to of slavery are well known. They have repair it. Slavery is one of those unforthe merit, if it be one, of consistency, uni- tunate instances. The evil of it was inwrong-to its unfortunate victims. I And here it is amongst and amidst us, and should rejoice if not a single slave breath- we must dispose of it as best we can, uned the air, or was within the limits of our der all the circumstances which surround country. But here they are, to be dealt us. It continued, by the importation of with as well as we can, with a due con- slaves from Africa, in spite of colonial resideration of all circumstances affecting sistance, for a period of more than a cenraces. Every State has the supreme, un- equal or longer lapse of time before our controlled, and exclusive power to decide country is entirely rid of the evil. And, has brought upon us much reproach. All blacks could not be emancipated and in- tion of irreparable national evil and in- require. out becoming the governing race in those nite extent. - The case of the annexation United States, Congress, being invested with States. Collisions and conflicts between of Texas to the United States is a recent power to declare war and grant letters of the two races would be inevitable, and, and an obvious one, where, if it were after shocking scenes of rapine and car- wrong, it cannot now be repaired. Texas nage, the extinction or expulsion of the is now an integral part of our Union, with blacks would certainly take place. In the its own voluntary consent. Many of us State of Kentucky, near fifty years ago, I opposed the annexation with honest zeal thought the proportion of slaves, in com- and most earnest exertions. But who parison with the whites, was so inconsid- would now think of perpetrating the folly ries of glorious triumphs achieved by our tem of gradual emancipation that would and throwing her back upon her own ingallant commanders and their brave ar- ultimately eradicate this evil in our State. dependence, or into the arms of Mexico? mies, unattended by a single reverse, jus- That system was totally different from the Who would now seek to divorce her from tify us, without the least danger of tar- immediate abolition of slavery, for which this Union? The Creeks and the Cheronishing the national honor, in disinterest- the party of the Abolitionists of the present kee Indians were, by the most exceptionedly holding out the olive branch of peace. day contend. Whether they have intend- able means, driven from their country, and be further prosecuted; that it is the duty of the We do not want the mines, the mountains, ed it or not, it is my calm and deliberate transported beyond the Mississippi river. President, in his official conduct, to conform to the morasses, and the sterile lands of Mex- belief that they have done incalculable Their lands have been fairly purchased such a declaration of Congress; and that if, attraction, dissention, division, possibly dis- to the system we attempted, near the close and restoring the Indian country to the union. Let, therefore, the integrity of the of the last century, all slaves in being Cherokees and the Creeks, under color of prosecute the war for purposes and objects oth. tion of the work. This canal of Mexico remain undisturbed. For one, be born subsequent to a specified day war of our revolution millions of paper I desire to see no part of her territory torn were to become free at the age of twenty- money were issued by our ancestors as ther progress of the war, taking care to make amfrom her by war. Some of our people eight, and, during their service, were to be the only currency with which they could have placed their hearts upon the acqui- taught to read, write, and cipher. Thus, achieve our liberties and independence, curity of our armies in Mexico, in every consion of their freedom, capable, in some de- rency. Stern necessity has prevented the gree, of enjoying it. After a hard strug- reparation of that great national injustice. gle the system was defeated, and I regret ted, our State would be now nearly rid of voice, impaired by a speech of more than

Since that epoch a scheme of unmixed benevolence has sprung up, which, if it had existed at that time, would have obviated one of the greatest objections which was made to gradual emancipation, which is the American Colonization Society.— About twenty-eight years ago, a few inand trials, sustaining itself almost entirely interests and honor may require. by spontaneous and voluntary contributions from individual benevolence, without scarcely any aid from Government.— The colonies planted under its auspices and judgment of Congress. are now well established communities, ing attacks and invasions by their barbarous and savage neighbors. They have made treasies, annexed territories to their dominion, and are blessed with a free representative Government. I recently read position and in careful attention to the compare advantageously with the messages of the Governors of our own States. I am not very superstitious, but I do solemnly believe that these colonies are blest with the smiles of Providence; and if we may dare attempt penetrating the veil by which he conceals his all-wise dispensations from mortal eyes, that he designs that Africa shall be the refuge and the home of the descendants of its sons and daughters, torn and dragged from opinion whatever as to purposes and objects their native land by lawless violence.

It is a philanthrophic and consoling reaccompany Mr. Trist to Wash another form in which we are to demand account of the original wrong, will be extending slavery. indemnity. It is to be territorial indem- greatly mitigated.

It may be argued that, in admitting the citizens, the sentiments and opinions which I that that firebrand will not be brought in- injustice of slavery, I admit the necessity of an instantaneous reparation of that in-

mischief even to the very cause which they and occupied by inhabitants of Georgia, ter such declaration, the President should dehave espoused, to say nothing of the dis- Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee .cord which has been produced between Who would now conceive of the flagrant different parts of the Union. According injustice of expelling those inhabitants were to remain such, but all who might repairing original injustice? During the become the right and duty of Congress to adopt instead of being thrown upon the commu- Thousands and hundreds of thousands of tingency. And, if Mexico should decline or renity ignorant and unprepared, as would families were stripped of their homes and be the case by immediate emancipation, their all, and brought to ruin by giving for the purposes and objects so declared by Conthey would have entered upon the posses. credit and confidence to that spurious cur-

But I forbear. I will no longer trespass it extremely, as, if it had been then adop- upon your patience or further tax my own three hours' duration, which professional duty required me to make only a few days ago. If I have been at all successful in the exposition of the views and opinions which I entertain, I have shown-

1st. That the present war was brought about was the continuance of the emancipated by the annexation of Texas and the subsequent slaves to abide among us. The scheme order of the President, without the previous consent and authority of Congress.

2nd. That the President, being unenlighten. dividuals, myself among them, met toge- ed and uninstructed, by any public declaration ther in the city of Washington and laid of Congress, as to objects for which it ought the foundations of that society. It has to be prosecuted, in the conduct of it is neces. gone on, amidst extraordinary difficulties sarily left to his own sense of what the national

> 3d. That the whole war-making power the nation, as to motives, causes, and objects, is confided by the Constitution to the discretion

4th. That it is therefore the right of Congress of the war, to declare for what objects and purposes the war ought to be waged and

5th. That it is the right and duty of Congress to announce to the nation for what objects the present war shall be longer continued; that it is the duty of the President, in the exercise of all his official functions, to conform to a message from one of their Governors to and carry out this declared will of Congress, their Legislature which, in point of com- by the exercise, if necessary, of all the high powers with which he is clothed; and that, if but wish only a just and proper fixation of the public affairs of their Republic, would he fail or refuse to do so, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to arrest the further progress of the war by the most effectual means

Let Congress announce to the nation the objects for which this war shall be further protracted, and public suspense and public inquie. tude will no longer remain. If it be a war of conquest of all or any part of Mexico, let the people know it, and they will be no longer agitated by a dark and uncertain future. But, although I might have foreborne to express any for which the war should be continued, I have not thought proper to conceal my opinions, whether worth any thing or not, from the pub-

lic examination. Accordingly I have statedof our country, as well on the score of moder. avoiding discord and discontent at home, to abstain from seeking to conquer and annex to the

I have embodied, Mr. President and fellow- they had listened to him.

have endeavored to explain and enforce in a series of resolutions, which I beg now to submit to your consideration and judgment. They

are the following: 1. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy war existing between the United States of A. merica and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the former: and that the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics arose out of the order of the President of the U. States for the removal of the army under command of Gen. Taylor from its position at Corpus Christi to a point opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within territory claimed by both Republics, but then under the jurisdiction of that of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens; and that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even any consultation with it although it was in session; but that Congress having, by subsequent acts, recognised the war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

2. Resolved, That, in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate, and as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to presecute

marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and mainiain a navy, to secure his co-operation in preand to make rules for government of the land the Congress of the United Stat and naval forces, has the full and complete war- portance of making an approp making power of the United States; and, so a survey and final constructi possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes, and objects of any war, when

4. Resolved, as the further opinion of this meeting, that it is the right and duty of Congress to delare, by some authentic act for what purposes and objects the existing war ought to cline or refuse to endeavor, by all the means, civil, diplomatic, and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and, in defence of its authority, should continue to er than those declared by that body, it would the most efficacious measures to arrest the furple provision for the honor, and safety, and segress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5. Resolved. That we view with serious alarm and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexing Mexico to the United States in any mode. and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed ent hues. It is set in with fine by one common authority, owing to their great difference in race, law, language, and religion, and the vast extent of the respective territories and large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the content of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies and the constant application of military force : in other words by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people in the first instance, but which there would be just cause to apprehend might, in the process of time, be extended over the people of the United States; that we deprecate, therefore, such a union as wholly incompatible with the genius of our Government, and with the character of free and liberal institutions, and we anxiously hope that each na- town, and the great wonder is tion may be left in the undisturbed possession of water made its way to the e its own laws, language, cherished religion, and hard and flinty a formation. It territory, to pursue its own happiness according be by absorption; otherwise it w

to what it may deem best for itself. 6. Resolved. That, considering the series of Sandstone is found near this splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our taining crystal formations of th brave armies and their gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practise the virtues of moderation and magnanimity towards their discomfitted foe. We have no desire for the dismemberment of the United States of the Republic of Mexico. limits of Texas.

7. Resolved, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever for the purpose of propagating found an immense body of Plumo slavery or of introducing slaves from the United States into such foreign territory.

8. Resolved, That we invite our fellow-citi. gated. I also found near here an zens of the United States, who are anxious for tity of "Talc" and also "Felspan the restoration of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war shall continue to be prosecu. place is owned by Mr. Idler, an in ted, are desirous that its purposes and objects and practical miner. I saw at shall be defined and known; who are anxious to avert present and future perils and dangers, with which it may be fraught; and who are also anxious to preduce contentment and satis. 6th. That it seems to me that it is the duty faction at home and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their ation and magnanimity, as with the view of respective communities and to express their views, feelings, and opinions.

After reading the resolutions and handing United States Mexico or any part of it; and, them to the Secretary, Mr. CLAY concluded by especially, to disabuse the public mind in any apologizing for the length of time which he had quarter of the Union of the impression, if it any trespassed upon the meeting, and thanking the where exists, that a desire for such a conquest ladies and gentlemen most cordially for the casion, and the profound attention with which

Note by the Editor .- The speech w interrupted by bursts of applause, and its commencement and conclusion the tremendous cheering.]

Correspondence of the Richmond South RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., Nov. 15, To the Editors of the Southerner

My last communication for The erner was dated at the quiet and hospitable little town of Shelby. thence I radiated, like the sun, (not quite so luminous.) in all dire embracing a four through several c of Western North Carolina.

This little town has about five inhabitants all told, many of w great affluence. The general ber the inhabitants seems to partake kind of chivalry known to exist ous portions of the Palmetto State is perhaps owing to the frequent course which her citizens have v town during the summer mont people of this place are generally formed, and I have no doubt a r among them for a few months or i one competent to appreciate their of etiquette, might be rendered ingly pleasant and desirable.

They have here two hotels, three es, an academy for boys, a fine coor and some half dozen mercantile er ments, which sell annually a thousand dollars' worth of goods

One of the many prominent this place is Judge Foreman. the State of New York, but I years past a resident of Rutherf Judge F. was the founder of the Syracuse in New York, the original the "safety fund" system New the projector of the Erie canal,

Judge Foreman, in his place gislature of New York, in Onondaga county, proposed in a concurrent resolution to direct to be made of the most eligible a route of a canal to open a co tion between the waters of the river and Lake Erie.

Previous to this time, Judge F. in Washington, holding an interv Mr. Jefferson; the object of mammoth enterprise. Mr. J. plied to Judge Fl. "You are fifts advance of the age." But noth ted by this lukewarmness man one from whom he had anticip assistance and encouragement, forward unfalteringly in this course, knowing that it was a terprise for his native State, an would, when completed, greaand elevate her in the estimate sister States. He finally, after gling, accomplished his object. an appropriation from the Les a survey, and ultimately for the great thoroughfare for millions ions of commerce which annua through its channel. It is a sta ument to the greatness of that r conceived so magnificent an and the name of its founder die, while the sails of commerc to whiten the waters of the bear

I saw at this place several be ticles of jewelry, made by Mr. the town out of the native Nor gold. He has of his own may bracelet for a lady, containing ent alloys of gold, giving as light red, and the workmans is equal to the imported. I th dies of North Carolina should Mr. B. in this department of An

Near this town are found se specimens of minerals and preci viz: the Amethyst, the Agate, mond, the Furmalin or Sharos, 1 lar Quartz, the Pseudomorphis the Nickle, in a slate formation. ry curious crystal quartz, perfe parent, of various shapes and containing pure water on the These are dug out of a branch porate through the pores of the ent colors. A species of Cabault found near town.

There is an ore near here, the Hydrodate" which is almost all This ore is truly singular, in acid will not act upon the gold i ing out. The acid seems to hav finity for the iron contained in and leaves the gold untouched. periment presents a new feature

Within three miles of Ruther occurring in oblique rhombic pris feetly translucent and beautifull

The most important gold mine specimens of ore (black and bro drodates) which would yield 81 bushel. Ore of a very prepossesi racter is found here at levels, varyi five to fifty feet. The veins are ly very small. Some are only an the surface; but at the twenty I they widen to fifteen inches or Should these minor veins form a ence with the main vein at variou the mine will become exceeding! for there are a great number

In these veins the "homblend" tion seems to skirt the edges and to