

The week ending yesterday morning was clear, but uncomfortably cold, being the longest dry spell in this latitude for near three months.

Appearances now indicate that we are to be again flooded, and should this thing continue, the alarmists will soon have good cause to cry "overflow" as the time for the "music" is now beginning to approach.

The Ouachita and tributaries, remain about stationary, or rise but very little.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.—Messrs. Beard and Ditto, our Senator and member of the House, seem not unmindful of their friends at home.

We learn that Captain John Jennings, of the steamer Moro, died a few days ago at Camden.

SOMETHING WRONG.—Street Commissioner Gaudin, alias "William the indefatigable" raved last week from our midst, at the very time that he should have been at home and in action upon the streets.

The Commissioner is deserving much praise for the work that has already been done, but at the same time he is very justly censured for the wretched condition in which a majority of our streets are now in.

We shall however in behalf of those who are compelled to come among us, ask that the streets, at least those leading into town, be put in a condition, that they may pass them without jeopardy to the lives and limbs of both themselves and their teams.

G. P. Work, Esq. of the renowned McKee up yesterday morning, supplied us as usual, with the dailies of the several days preceding her departure from the city.

This favorite boat, has from circumstances unavoidable fallen behind her regular time, but will in a short while "come to time."

PNEUMONIA.—This disease, we see by many of our exchanges is quite prevalent in different portions of the country, and has been exceedingly fatal in many places.

THE RIVERS.—The Mississippi at this point continues to fall, but latest reports from up river, indicate that we may soon witness another rise in the lower Mississippi.

The Ohio at Louisville, is rising, with 4 feet 11 inches on the falls on the 17th inst. Advice of the 15th, (two days previous,) represented the river at the same point as falling.

Dates from St. Louis of the 15th, report the river as rising with eight feet water in the channel to Cairo, but less ice.

The Missouri is open to St. Joseph and swelling rapidly.

The Upper Mississippi is falling, and heavy running ice between Keokuk and Hannibal.

The Ohio river at Louisville on the 19th was falling with 4 1/2 feet on the falls.—[Cincinnati Intelligence, 21st, inst.]

The State Treasury.

A conflict has arisen at Baton Rouge between E. W. Robertson, State Auditor of Public Accounts, and Robert A. Hunter, State Treasurer, involving very important questions as to the limits of the powers of each over the funds in the State Treasury.

The following article from the Picayune sets forth the whole case, and is worthy of public attention:

The Treasurer has refused to pay a warrant for \$4000, drawn upon him by the Auditor in the usual form of law, but which he affirms that the Auditor had no right to draw under the law.

By an act of the State, approved last March, the sum of \$5000 was appropriated out of the Swamp Land Fund of the First District to be disposed of under the supervision of the Commissioner of that district to the draining and reclaiming of swamp lands in West Feliciana.

On the 8th of May, no survey having been made, and no work done under the act, one Peter Hommerick obtained from the Auditor a warrant for \$4000 for work done in reclaiming swamp lands in West Feliciana on an old contract, before the act was passed.

Mr. Hunter refused to pay the warrant, for several very solid reasons, of which we select two that appear very conclusive.

1. The Constitution of the State creates his office, while that of Auditor is the creation of law. It is provided in the Constitution. (Sec. 94.)

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasurer, but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law."

And in the law regulating the duties of the office, passed March 15, 1855, he is required (Sec. 5, second clause.)

"To disburse the public money upon warrants drawn upon him, according to law, and not otherwise."

"To keep a true and just account of appropriations made by law, and the disbursements under the same."

And still further, by section 14. "He shall have free access to the books of the Auditor, and to all officers of the State, for the inspection of all books, accounts, and papers which may contain the duties of his office."

Under these injunctions and directions of the Constitution and the law, the Treasurer contends that he is at liberty to inquire whether a warrant presented to him is drawn under an appropriation made by law, and has the right to refuse payment, if he ascertains it to be not in accordance with law, or against it.

In this case it is evident that the warrant ought not to have been drawn, because the law required certain conditions to be complied with before it should be paid, and being payable out of a specific fund for a totally different purpose from that for which it was appropriated, it is a violation of the law.

2. The Treasurer files another ground of refusal. He shows that the Swamp Land Commissioners are suspended, by a law of the last Legislature, from the power of drawing any money out of the Treasurer at all, and that this money could not be paid even if lawfully due. But this is secondary to the general question raised, whether the Treasurer has any discretion whatever, under the law, to examine the legality of any warrant drawn by the Auditor, and whether he is bound to pay it, when drawn according to the forms of office, when he knows that it is in violation of law.

The contractor to whom this money was payable claims that the warrant of the Auditor is final, and he accordingly brought suit against the Treasurer before the District Judge of East Baton Rouge.

The court there decided that the Treasurer is a mere ministerial officer, whose duty it is to pay all warrants drawn upon him, in the form of law, by the Auditor; and that the judgment of the Auditor in settling and adjusting claims upon the State, is final, and that when such claims are merged in the form of a warrant, neither the Treasurer of the State nor the courts can reconsider the question at all.

From this judgment an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court, and the decision will be looked for with a great deal of solicitude.

It will be difficult, we think, to maintain this judgment of the District Court, which makes the office of Treasurer altogether inferior and auxiliary to that of Auditor. The office of State Treasurer has been established in every constitution of the State; that of Auditor is of recent creation, by law. The function of Treasurer and Auditor were originally performed as parts of the office of Treasurer, and the creation of the new office of Auditor was merely a subdivision of labor, and for the convenience of the public service in the increase of checks, and in the settlement of accounts, and in the disbursement of money. The superior character of the constitutional office survives, and it cannot be reasonably argued that it was to be made merely a registering department in the office of the Auditor.

If the judgment of the Baton Rouge court obtains confirmation in the Supreme court, the Treasurer loses all independence of action as an officer of the Treasury, and is nothing but a paying teller to the Auditor's office.

The Jackson Mississippi publishes the following decision recently rendered by the Mississippi High Court of Errors and Appeals: Husband and wife; wife may purchase property on a credit exempt from her husband's debts. A femme covert acquires a good title to property purchased in her name, on the credit of the joint note of herself and husband; nor does the fact that the husband alone is legally bound to pay the note, render the property so purchased liable to his debts, if the purchase money be paid without a resort to his means.

When Senator Douglas arrived in New York, the Customhouse officials searched his trunk and found seventy five dollars worth of cigars, purchased in Havana, upon which he was obliged to pay duty. So says an exchange.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

N. O. CRESCENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 5th inst, has arrived at this port.

She brought Liverpool dates of the day of sailing, which are four days later than those by the Niagara at Halifax.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—The sales of cotton for two days (Monday and Tuesday) were 12,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,400 bales.

The market closed dull, but generally steady at the quotations by the Niagara.

Some authorities say that quotations were barely maintained, and report a decline of 1-16 on some qualities.

The quotations of last Friday, were however, generally continued, and were the ruling prices: Middling Orleans 7; Middling Mobile 6 1/2.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The political news by the City of Washington is of an interesting and important character.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—At the Emperor's New Year's levee, Napoleon made a decidedly menacing remark to the Austrian Minister, which attracted great attention, and was the subject of general remark.

It caused a panic in the Paris Bourse, and a decline of 3/4 per cent. in the English funds on the London exchange.

Italian affairs became more complicated and are growing more and more threatening. Later advices from India had been received in England, but the news was not of an important character.

The amnesty offered to political offenders and prisoners by the Queen was working slowly, but producing a good effect.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—Louis Napoleon's words to the Austrian Minister at the Emperor's New Year's Levee, were: "I regret that our relations with your Government are not so good as they were, but I request you to tell your Emperor that my personal feelings for him have not changed."

The emphatic tone and animated gesture with which the Emperor Napoleon accompanied this speech, attracted the attention of the assembled diplomatic corps, and its bearing upon the Italian question has attached great importance to it.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Postmaster-General estimates that the service of the Post Office Department for the next fiscal year will require the expenditure of sixteen millions of dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted a plan for diminishing the expenses of collecting the revenues, to the amount of some \$3,000,000 per annum.

He proposes the re-organization of the collection districts, the reduction of the number of negro ports of entry, and the discontinuance of 22 out of the 80 ports of delivery.

He also recommends that the revenue cutters be attached to the Navy Department.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—The Kansas City Journal of the 13th inst., says that Judge Williams had just arrived from Fort Scott, and reports that the neighborhood of the fort is under a reign of terror.

Business had been entirely suspended. The women and children were being removed to a place of safety, and the citizens had organized for the defense of the city, and were on guard day and night to prevent an attack from the lawless bands under Montgomery and other banditti who were ravaging the country.

The next Census.

The next census, and the ratio of representation to be established under it, is beginning to attract the attention of the public. The great preponderance of the North over the South in numbers, gives peculiar interest to the relative strength of the two sections after 1860.

The present House of Representatives is divided thus: From the free States there are one hundred and forty-six representatives; from the slave States there are ninety representatives. The St. Louis Democrat thinks that, during the next decade, the free States will have at least two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the members of the House of Representatives—based on his estimate upon the popular vote. This may all be true, remarks the Memphis Bulletin, and yet afford no just cause of uneasiness to the South. The free States of New England, and the free States of the young West, cannot be ranged in one line of antagonism to the South. The West has her own interests, resources and future to develop, without regard to the peculiar theories of New England. Most of her rivers are tributary to the Mississippi, that runs through the Southern States, and she must seek a market in the South for much of her produce. There is scarcely a doubt that in the event of a disruption of the Union, the West would prefer a union with the South, rather than with New England.

Before many years the West will have the population and political power, and will impress her views upon the policy of the Government in a manner not to be influenced by the theories of either the Eastern or Southern sections of the Union. She will elect the President, dictate the policy of the Government, and direct the destiny of America. Her people have too many forests to fell, too many cities to build, too many fields to clear, and too many roads to construct, to find time to devote to the abstractions of New England. A man who cuts down trees, grubs, and mauls rails for a living, has very little time to devote to the theories of Beecher and Stowe, or to indulge in fine-spun theories concerning the rights and duties of one set of people with respect to another. The West will be loyal to the Union, for, inhabiting neither extreme, she will discard the complaints of both disaffected sections, and interpose, in times of peril, to adjust their quarrels. Having no ocean boundary of her own, and no outlet but through the territory of other States for trade, she will see to it that these territories be free for her passage and transportation. Moreover, if the question of interest may be supposed to incline the people of the West to one section more than to another, the Memphis Bulletin maintains that the South has nothing to fear in a contest with the North and East for her good will.—[Natchez Courier.]

The February number of Arthur's Home Magazine is upon our table. We have often referred to the literary excellence of this monthly, and would simply state in this place, for the convenience of those wishing to subscribe, that it will be promptly mailed to them by addressing T. S. Arthur & Co., No. 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Terms, \$2 a year, in advance, or four copies one year \$5.

No lady will be admitted to the next Woman's Right Convention who does not shave and sing bass. Moreover the officers are expected to wear a moustache. Go it, gal!

A TEXAS PRIZE FIGHT.—On the 26th ult. a prize fight took place on Point Island, Texas, between an American named Robert Carr, and a Spaniard named Tamandra Priender, for \$1500 a side. A sporting friend has furnished us a full report of the battle, which was long and obstinately contested. They were both powerful men, Carr scaling 195 pounds, and the Spaniard 216, and the "mill" was a very merry one indeed, both parties being delightfully punched and pummeled. They fought thirty four rounds in two hours and ten minutes, when the stalwart Don succumbed to the superior pluck and science of Brother Jonathan. At the close of the entertainment all hands took to their boats and left for parts unknown.

A RARE PRINTER.—A Western paper contains the following advertisement:—"Wants a situation, a practical printer, who is competent to take charge of any department in a printing and publishing house.—Would accept a professorship in any of the academies. Has no objection to teach ornamental painting and penmanship, geometry, trigonometry, and many other sciences. Is particularly suited to act as pastor to a small evangelical church, or as a local preacher. He would have no objection to form ladies to instruct in the highest branches. To a dentist or chiropodist he would be invaluable, as he can do almost anything. Would board with a family, if decidedly pious, or would take charge of a small and select dancing school, if in a fashionable community. For further particulars, inquire of Colonel Buffalo, at Brown's Saloon."

DIED. Of a protracted droop, at the residence of his father, MATHEW D. THOMPSON, in Catahoula parish, WILLIAM JACKSON, aged 12 years and 6 months. The deceased was a youth of extraordinary qualities, of a sweet mid temper, obedient to his parents, and beloved by all who knew him. He suffered his affliction with unusual fortitude for one of his age, and changed the mortal for immortality without a struggle. He has left behind, his affectionate parents, brothers and sisters to lament his early death. Parents weep not for your child—he has left this world of trouble, and gone to that city, "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." S. T.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. \$10 Reward. STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER about the 12th inst., A LIGHT CHESTNUT HORSE, named SORREL PONY, about 13 hands high, small head, short mane, mixed with white, some color marks on the shoulders. Branded BY on the shoulders, some saddle marks, a dark stripe running down the back, legs from the knees down lighter color than the body, feet like those of a mule, hind legs very crooked, aged about 8 or nine years and rides pretty well. I will pay the above reward of Ten Dollars for the delivery of said pony to me in Trinity, La., or for such information as will lead to his recovery. ORREN L. ELLIS, Trinity, La., Jan. 24, 1859.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, District Court, Clerk's Office. Succession of Mrs. Eliza McMillan. WHEREAS Michael McMillan has this day filed his application in this office praying to be appointed Natural Tutor to the minor heirs of Mrs. Eliza McMillan, dec'd. Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that unless opposition to the same be made in ten days from this date that he will be confirmed as such. L. GIP DUKE, Jan. 20, 1859. Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Catahoula, Clerk's Office. Succession of George W. Miller, dec'd. Whereas, Mrs. Rosaena M. Miller has this day filed in this office her application to be appointed Administratrix of the succession of George W. Miller, dec'd. Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that unless opposition to the said application be made in this office in ten days that said will be confirmed in said appointment according to law. Jan. 22, 1859. L. GIP DUKE, Deputy Clk.

R. G. WOOLTON, Jr., Notary Public, WILL BE IN TRINITY, La., on WEDNESDAY, 27th and SATURDAY, to attend to Notarial Business. Office with Dr. Ellis. Dec. 19, 1859. 5-35

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Harrisburg Post office unclaimed for up to Jan. 10, 1859: Amussen, F B 2 Jennings, W W Brown, D W Johnson, W H H 2 Burnett, J S Johnson, J G Boyce, Judge H Lile, Isaac H Cox, Mr C P Lewis, J W Collinsky, Mr P McCarty, John Dunn, Isham McNeil, Dr D Dorsey, Richard O'Neil, Jonathan Drake, Sarah Robertson, James 2 East, Josiah Robins, William East, Jackson Skinner, Miss R E Eastbanks, W B Serriman, J S Frink, John S Sody, Mary Holstein, P J Slade, John F Harbert, Mercedes, Ware, T N 2 Wills, John 2 Williams, M B Harrison, W B Wilkney, M B Haine, John Userey, Matthew Hawkins, J E Wall, Mrs. Pattence Hubert, Mark A. Vickers-Ellmore, E. FLETCHER, P. M.

Was committed to the Jail of this parish on Saturday, 8th of January, 1859 a negro boy, of black complexion, stout and heavy built, about 35 years of age, no notable marks, says his name is Charles, and he belongs to a Mr. James McNeale, who lives near Williams' landing on Yazoo river, Sunflower county, Miss. Says that he runaway in September last. The owner is notified to comply with the law in such cases, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. H. G. RANDOLPH, Jailor. Harrisburg, Jan. 12, 1859. 5-34-1f.

FOR BOEUFF RIVER REGULAR PACKET. SOUTHERN, B. F. GOODWIN, MASTER. FRESSE & DORSEY, CLERKS. Point Jefferson and all landings on Bouff River, will ply regularly throughout the entire season. Passengers and shippers may rely upon every care and attention, and Capt. Goodwin, solicits a share of the patronage in said trade. For freight or passage having superior accommodations apply on board. Dec. 16th, 1858, 30-6m.

REGULAR OUACHITA PACKET. For Columbia, Pine Bluff, Castor's Harrisburg, Trinity and way landings on Black and Ouachita Rivers.—The entirely new, built expressly for the trade, light draught steamer Dr. Huntington, Lemm Moore, master, will remain permanently in the above trade, during the season. Dec. 8th, 38, 9m.

FOR THE BOEUFF RIVER TRADE. REGULAR BOEUFF RIVER PACKET.—For Point Jefferson and all landings on Bouff River, the new and magnificent packet steamer Falls City, Geo. Sweeney, master, will ply regularly between the above landings and New Orleans as soon as the water permits, and continue through the season. The Falls City is entirely new and light draught; passengers and shippers may rely upon every care and attention, and Capt Sweeney solicits a share of the patronage in said trade. For freight or passage having superior accommodations apply on board. Dec. 8th, 1858, 29-6m.

NEW ORLEANS TRENTON AND MONROE WEEKLY PACKET. The Regular Weekly Passenger Packet, H. W. McKRAE, J. W. TOBIN, Commander, G. P. WOOD, Clerk, Leaves New Orleans on Fridays, at 6 o'clock, P. M. And Arrives at: Trinity, on Saturdays, at 10 P. M. Harrisburg, do do 12 M. Columbia, on Sundays, at 8 A. M. Castor's Landing, do do 10 " Pine Bluff, do do 11 " Monroe, do do 5 P. M. Trenton, do do 6 "

And Descending Leaves: Trenton, Mondays, at 6 P. M. Monroe, do do 7 " Pine Bluff, do do 10 " Castor's Landing, do do 11 " Columbia, Tuesdays, 7 A. M. Harrisburg, do do 3 P. M. Trinity, do do 6 "

Descending, passes through BLACK RIVER Tuesday Evenings. ARRIVES AT NEW ORLEANS on Thursday Mornings.

This magnificent Passenger Packet (having been entirely rebuilt) will continue in the Trade, and leave as above punctually throughout the Season.—Will give Chart Bills Lading for Freighters for all points on Bayou d'Arbonne and Bartholomew, with privilege of reshipping. For Freight or Passage apply on board or to MUSE & RRO., Agents, corner Common and Front sts. New Orleans. 32-4s.

SHERIFF SALE. J. M. Poyton vs. O. J. McGraw—Magistrate's Court. BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias in this case, issued from the office of R. H. Cmy, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the parish of Catahoula, and to the Sheriff thereof directed, I will on Saturday, the 5th day of February, next, within legal hours, at the door of the Court house in Harrisburg, offer at public sale to satisfy said writ and costs for CASH, under benefit of appraisement, One Yoke of Oxen, and Seven Head of Hogs, January 19, 1859. D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff. print. fee \$1

SHERIFF SALE. Marks & Nowman vs. J. H. BYRANS. BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias in this case, issued from the office of R. H. Cmy, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Catahoula, and to the Sheriff thereof directed, I will on Saturday, the 5th day of February, next, within legal hours at the door of the court house in Harrisburg, offer at public sale to satisfy said writ and all costs, for CASH, under benefit of appraisement, the following property levied on by attachment as the property of defendant, to wit: An improvement upon public land, on the east side of the Ouachita river, 5 miles below Harrisburg, 20 head of hogs, more or less, a part marked with an upper figure 7 in each ear, and under bit in the right, a part with a crop and under bit in one ear, and a crop in the other. One red ox, marked with a crop and under bit in one ear, and split in the other. One yearling marked as first hog mark. 1 grind stone, and 4 cords of ash wood. January 19, 1859. D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff. print. fee \$6

State of Louisiana, parish of Catahoula—Eleventh District Court, Clerk's Office. Succession of J. W. Weeks, dec'd. WHEREAS Felix Robb has filed his application to the Clerk of the said Eleventh District Court, praying to be appointed administrator of said succession, therefore notice is hereby given, that unless opposition be filed in this office, in writing, within ten days from the date hereof, said applicant will be appointed according to law. [L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1859. C. C. DUKE, Clerk.

PROBATE SALE. Succession of James Cokerham. BY VIRTUE of an order of sale issued from the Hon. District Court of the parish of Catahoula in the 11th Judicial District of the State of La., and to the Sheriff thereof directed, I will on Monday, the 21st day of February, next, within legal hours, at the late residence of deceased in this parish, offer at public sale the following property belonging to said succession, viz: A Man slave for life, named Nat. 80 acres of land, with the improvements on the same. 50 head of cattle more or less. 5 Mare, 3 work Oxen, 150 bushels corn more or less. 2 Rifle Guns, and Plantation Gears, Tools, &c. Terms of Sale—At the appraised value. For all sums under \$20 Cash. For all sums of that amount and over a credit of 12 months. Purchasers to execute notes with security in solido, stipulating interest at 8 per cent from maturity until paid, with mortgage and vendor's privilege retained upon the land and slave as additional security. Jan. 19, 1859. D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff. print. fee \$9.

PROBATE SALE. Succession of Mary Trissler, dec'd. BY VIRTUE of an order of sale issued from the Hon. District Court of the parish of Catahoula, and to the Sheriff thereof directed, I will on Saturday, the 19th day of February, next, within legal hours at the door of the Court house in Harrisburg offer at public sale the undivided interest of the minor heirs of said deceased, being one-fourth of the following described land, situate lying and being in this parish, containing the quantity of 400 acres, more or less. The land is on the west side of Black river, opposite the Island in said river. Further particulars given day of sale. Terms of Sale—CASH, at the appraised value thereof. D. M. PRICHARD, Sheriff. print. fee \$8

Who wants Dogs! A PACK OF WELL TRAINED NEGRO DOGS for sale on reasonable terms. Particulars can be had by applying at this office. Jan. 12, 1859. 5-4f.

To the Public. The undersigned having completed the building of the School, at what is known as the Catahoula Church, (12 miles from the last of the above) fully asks the patronage of the public. The best reference as to the quality of the building can be given, and will be glad to get to advance pupils entrusted to his care. The rates of tuition are as follows: Latin, Greek, Geography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, \$12.50 per session of 10 weeks. English Grammar, Geography, State's Grammar, \$17.50 per session, of 10 weeks. Charges made from time of opening quarterly. The public funds will be gratefully received, but if the drafts are not paid, patrons of the school will be liable for their individual subscription. O'BRYAN AND SONS, Architects and Builders, Catahoula Church, Jan. 12, 1859.

FOR SALE. A Cast iron horse-power boiler, 20 inch FRENCH BURSTON, 6 miles above Trinity. H. G. RANDOLPH, Jan. 5th 1859, 5-33 f.

NOTE LAST. ALL persons are forwarded to the undersigned for a promissory note drawn in the name of Williams & McClenden, some of the date of 1847, for \$2,500, bearing interest One 1/2 per cent from the first day of January 1858, and persons desiring to have the same cancelled, should do so before the first day of September 1859, otherwise, it bears on the face certain credits, a beautiful engraving of the name of the person who has signed it. January 5th 1859, 5-33 f.

WM. E. MARSH, CIVIL ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR. We have published and published by the Railroad and Parish Surveyor of the Parish of Catahoula, Louisiana, a beautiful map of the Parish of Catahoula, Louisiana, showing the boundaries of the Parish, and the location of the principal towns, and the location of the principal rivers, and the location of the principal roads, and the location of the principal churches, and the location of the principal schools, and the location of the principal public buildings, and the location of the principal private buildings, and the location of the principal public lands, and the location of the principal private lands, and the location of the principal public waters, and the location of the principal private waters, and the location of the principal public forests, and the location of the principal private forests, and the location of the principal public mines, and the location of the principal private mines, and the location of the principal public lands, and the location of the principal private 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