

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES Passed during the First Session of the Thirty-first Congress.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 14.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates thereon, to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the Representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That, from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved August 6, 1852.

OFFICIAL GENERAL ORDERS—No. 31.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 5, 1852.

III—The following promotions in the Adjutant General's Department have been made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Cooper, senior Assistant Adjutant General, to be Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, July 15, 1852, vice Thomas, deceased.

Brevet Major Lorenzo Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, July 15, 1852, vice Cooper, promoted.

Brevet Captain Edward D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major, July 15, 1852, vice Thomas, promoted.

IV—APPOINTMENT.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

Alexander E. Steen, of Missouri, (a Lieutenant in the late 12th Regiment of Infantry during the war with Mexico), to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1852, vice Martin P. Parks, Jr., deceased.

OFFICIAL

Millard Fillmore, President of the United States of America: TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Bartolome Blanco has been appointed Consul General of the Republic of Guatemala, for the United States, to reside in New York, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are all-warranted to the Consul General of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1852, and of [L. S.] the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-seventh.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President: W. HUSTON, Acting Secretary of State.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 43.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon in defending themselves from attacks and hostilities of Cayuse Indians, in the years eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight," approved February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay out of the money appropriated by the act to which this is an amendment, approved February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the amount found due to the persons named in the report of Aaron E. Wait, commissioner, to ascertain the necessary expenses incurred by said inhabitants, as the same was communicated to Congress by the Legislature of Oregon, at the second session of the thirty-first Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when a person shall have died, the amount shall be paid to his legal representatives, on the production of authenticated copies of the appointment: Provided, That if such deceased person shall not have been a resident of the Territory at the time of his death, and shall have left a widow in any one of the States of the Union, the amount due such decedent shall be paid to such widow; and if there be no widow surviving him, and there be infant children, then the amount shall be paid the guardian of such infant children; and if there be no widow or infant children, then to the legal representatives of such decedent as above provided for.

Approved August 21, 1852.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 44.]

AN ACT to confirm to the State of Michigan certain lands selected for military purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the selection and location by the State of Michigan of the lands lying in said State, described as sections numbered two, three, four, five, eight, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, in township seven, north of range fourteen east, heretofore made under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions," approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be and the same are hereby recognized as valid and confirmed to said State, in lieu of twelve other sections which were incorrectly noted as confirmations under said act, by reason of an erroneous interpretation given at the General Land Office to the original list of selections.

Approved August 25, 1852.

ANOTHER NORTH CAROLINA BOOK.—Calvin H. Wiley, of Greensboro', the author of *Almanac*, has written a work, "Life in the South," which is just out, in answer to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.—*Car. Watchman*.

We copy above one of the many notices we see in almost every paper we take up, of a book purporting to be a *Companion or Answer to Mrs. Stowe's novel*. We hope those papers that have noticed this work, will correct the false impression that has gone abroad that it has been prepared by Mr. Wiley as a *Companion to "Uncle Tom's Cabin"*. By reference to an article on this subject in another column from the Guilford Editor, it will be seen that "Roanoke" was written long before *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was built. We think great injustice has been done, not only to the author of *Roanoke* but also to the public, by an attempt on the part of the publisher to palm off an old book by changing the title.—*Weekly Post*.

The Baltimore American says the passage by the House of Representatives of the Bill appropriating ten millions of acres of lands for the benefit of the indigent in some of the different States, is a most beneficent measure, and one, we cannot doubt, which will be promptly confirmed by the Senate. The bill owes its introduction to the exertions of Miss Dix, whose earnest and well directed, yet unobtrusive efforts in behalf of this most unfortunate class of human beings, have been productive of an amount of good which perhaps has seldom before been accomplished by any one person. Her influence, though gently and modestly exercised, has been felt in every part of the coun-

try, and has everywhere been successful in directing attention to the condition and wants of the insane, and in securing for them those asylums where their maladies can be treated with any prospect of a successful result.—*Lynchburg Virginian*.

The Lobos Islands and the Guano Question.

Another Speck of War with England. On Monday last, in the United States Senate, Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution, which was adopted calling for copies of all the correspondence with the government of Peru regarding the Lobos islands and a copy of the instructions to the commander of the United States squadron in that quarter, on the subject of vessels loading with guano at those islands.

The Lobos islands, recently discovered to be valuable on account of their deposits of guano, lie some forty-five miles to the Westward of the Peruvian coast.—Peru has laid claim to them. England has recognized her claim, and the only remaining difficulty is, whether the United States government has recognized, or should or will recognize, the pretensions of Peru, although sustained in those pretensions by the government of England. A very brief statement, we apprehend, will settle this question.

In the year 1846, the bonds of the debt of Peru, due to her English creditors, amounting to some eight or ten millions of dollars, stood at the respectable figure of 87 1/2 per cent. Shortly thereafter, the Peruvian government—in legal hereditary possession of the Chincha islands, lying within a maritime league from the main coast, and rich in their deposits of the first quality of Guano—appropriated the proceeds of the removal of these deposits to the liquidation of the English debt. Peruvian bonds rose at once in the English market, for the penguins and other seaweeds had left a substantial security upon the islands for their redemption.—Thus far, this guano business is all plain sailing, and the forty five dollars per ton exacted by the Peruvian government of all comers for this manure, was a simple arrangement of legitimate trade between the rightful possessor and the purchaser.

But the assumption of the sovereignty of the Lobos Islands, by Peru, is another affair. It involves the question of an unlawful usurpation, on the part of Peru, and of a selfish connivance in the act, by the British government. Lord Malmesbury has declared, that "however advantageous it might be to Great Britain, to appropriate these islands, or to declare them common property, that it is impossible for Her Majesty's government to violate international law for national interests;" and, therefore, the claim of possession, set up by Peru, must be conceded. About the last of May, or the first of June, of the present year, Her Majesty's government, having accordingly decided upon recognizing the sovereignty of Peru, sounded Mr. Abbott Lawrence, our Minister in London, upon the subject, and the result, we regret to say, is not very creditable, either to his vigilance, his prudence, or his sagacity. Ignorant, perhaps, of the real merits of the case, Mr. Lawrence is understood to have consented, on the part of the United States, to the mutual monopoly of the Lobos islands between Peru and Great Britain.—This concession being made known, the Peruvian bonds, in favor of England, which had been down to 87 1/2 per cent., rose to the premium of 106 per cent.; for the guano of the Lobos Islands, added to that of the Chincha Islands, had been set apart by Peru, at \$45 per ton, more or less, for the redemption of those bonds.

But while such was the satisfactory complexion of this business in London, to the English Peruvian bond holders, and the Peruvian government, the act of usurpation of Peru met with a different reception in Washington. About the first of June last, Capt. James C. Jewett, master of the bark *Philomela*, in behalf of himself, and citizens of the United States generally, addressed a letter to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, inquiring whether citizens of the United States might take guano from the Lobos Islands without infringing upon the rights of the citizens, or subjects, or government, of any other nation. The official reply of Mr. Webster, after a deliberate Cabinet consultation, was clear and conclusive in support of the doctrine of the "common property" of all nations in the guano of those islands.

Under the guaranty of this letter of Mr. Webster, some thirty vessels from the United States—principally from New England and New York—almost immediately sailed for the Lobos islands, it being well understood that, under Mr. Webster's recommendation, the Secretary of the Navy had ordered a vessel of war, under Commodore McAuley, of the Pacific station, to be on the ground. It appears, also, that information of the views and decision of our Cabinet having reached London, through a leak in the house of Baring & Co., the Peruvian bonds, which had risen to 106, declined to 99 per cent.

Now we are on the eve of bringing this matter to the same crisis as the Nova Scotia fishery question. We learn that the Government of Peru has a steam frigate and a brig of war stationed at the Lobos islands, to enforce her monopoly in conjunction with England, upon all other nations; and that our vessels destined to the guano grounds are in the same danger of seizure and confiscation as our Yankee fishing smacks on the bands of Newfoundland. The probabilities of a collision with the Peruvians are even more imminent than the British colonial coast guard of the fishing grounds; for if we are correctly informed, at least one of our trading vessels has gone to Lobos islands, armed and equipped sufficiently to cope with a Peruvian man-of-war, and ready to fight it upon sufficient provocation.—*New York Herald*.

Baptists in Virginia.—There are in Virginia 550 Baptist churches, 90,000 members, and 418 ministers. The Rev. John Clay, the father of Henry Clay, was a Baptist preacher, and resided in Hanover county.

THE PROSPECT.

Good reader—whig reader—patriotic reader—we take up our pen as a journalist on this occasion with a feeling of despondency which we shall not affect to conceal. The name of the opposers of the old veteran Scott is Legion; and just now they are pealing a yell over the country worthy their name and origin. The materials of this opposition are discordant as North and South, East and West, or any conceivable latitude or longitude can make them; but charmed into association by the "cohesive power of public plunder," they give a united if not a harmonious howl, as they make their simultaneous rush upon the "spoils."

We ask the attention of the reader to the speech of Mr. Haynes at the Free-soilers' Convention in Pittsburg, and to note the names of the third party of 1848 who now declare adhesion to Pierce and King, because they are aware that their principles and purposes will meet most favor at the hands of the Democratic nominees. Let it likewise be borne in mind that the fire-eaters and disunionists of the South are laboring, with all the stormy zeal for which they are famous, to elect the same ticket. The Abolition disunionists of the North joining hands in the same purpose with fire-eating Disunionists of the South. Then look at the Fillibusters, the Interventionists, and other flag-bands of all sorts of parties and factions joining in this crusade.

Brethren of the Whig party, the array against us is terrible. Our contest is against men whose energies are whetted with the hopes of effecting all sorts of objects under the administration of Pierce;—the fire-eating disunionists find their sympathies drawn out to the Democratic ticket; the abolitionists look to it with earnest hope, their great leader, Van Buren, proposing to vote the ticket if he lives; tariff and anti-tariff men, improvement and anti-improvement men, and last but not least, the whole army of spoilsmen, are in the league against our conservative cause.

But, friends, we go forth under the unshuffled banner of a leader whose patriotism, and bravery, and fidelity to the Union no man doubts—whose great services all acknowledge—whose principles we all know. If our efforts are only half equal to the excellence of our cause and the fame of our leader,—success awaits us, and internal peace and prosperity will again gladden the land.—*Greensboro' Patriot*.

THE PIERCE LETTER OF DENIAL.

This production reminds one of the non-committal epistles of the author's wily friend and associate, *Martin Van Buren*. We heard a lococo declare a few days since, that "it was very ingeniously written." No doubt of this. To a superficial reader, it would appear, at the first blush, to be a direct denial of all the charges contained in the Bill of Indictment against Pierce. But upon close inspection, it will be seen, that it denies nothing—that it is in no part satisfactory. So general is it in its terms, that the plainest man in the nation would pronounce it a cunning attempt to evade the issue.

Why did not Pierce tell in substance what he did say? As he has become a witness for himself, why did he not tell the whole truth? Why did he simply answer the leading questions put to him? He had a good opportunity to say whether he was for or against the Fugitive Slave law—and he had also the very best chance to answer the question propounded by Scott, of Richmond, whether he will, if elected, veto a bill repealing or modifying, so as to weaken, that law! This he will not do. He has already evaded this issue, and he will continue to do it to the last. By such a course he expects to keep together his free-soil allies. He is pandering to them and other prejudices. The Rev. Mr. Foss scorb to the fact that Pierce did use the expressions attributed to him in his New Boston speech. He was the Reporter and was paying strict attention. His report of the speech was published and circulated in January last, throughout the State of New Hampshire, and no one thought of denying publicly its accuracy, until Pierce's double dealing was exposed about a month since. One account of the speech was published in Concord, immediately under the eyes and nose of Pierce. Yet he did not disown it or deny its correctness! Why was this? There are many strong facts and circumstances which go to corroborate the statement of Foss. The free-soil papers in Ohio that sustain Pierce have stereotyped the speech for the campaign, and are circulating it as genuine. They say Pierce did use the expressions, and therefore they go for him. They denounce the Northern men who attempt to rob Pierce of the "honor" of having made such a speech as dough-faces, sold to the slave power of the South!

This letter will not do! The South is not to be humbugged any longer by the "soft-souder" of such a Yankee Free-soiler. They remember the Arch-magician, and if they suffer themselves to be fooled again, the hand of resurrection can't save them!—*Ral. Reg.*

The Whig Cause in Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia American thus remarks on the Whig prospect in Pennsylvania:

The prospect for Scott and Graham in this State is exceedingly cheering. A correspondent, who is now on a business tour which brings him into contact with a large number of people and upon whose intelligence and honesty entire reliance may be placed, writes us under date of Lancaster, August 16th, that his observation and inquiries in the county of Lancaster induce the belief that Scott will have one thousand more votes than the people of that section gave to Gen. Taylor in 1848. Taylor's majority was 5,310; and the most intelligent citizens, on the spot, are confident that Scott will receive a majority of 6,000 or 6,500. Many meetings are to be held in various parts of the county during the month, and the people are said to be waking up and moving with the right spirit.—We are also told that Chester county may be certainly depended upon for a majority of at least 1000 for Scott. The masses are represented to be pervaded with an enthusiastic desire for the election of the Hero of Chippewa and Niagara, all the excitement running in that way.

The New York Times cites the following to prove the claims of Gen. Scott, as a Civilian: "On the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary difficulty," Lord Normandy, wrote thus to Sir John Harvey: The correspondence between yourself and that officer, (Major General Scott) is honorable alike to you and to him. It is gratifying to observe that the feelings of personal esteem that were established between Gen. Scott and yourself, when formerly opposed to each other in the field, should after the lapse of so many years, have induced and enabled you both to concur in averting from our respective countries, the calamities of war.

"And Frazer's Magazine, commenting on this letter, said 'that if it had not been for the good sense and good feelings of General Scott, it would have been impossible, in spite of all the wisdom and forbearance of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, to prevent that singularly indiscreet and reckless functionary, Gov. Fairbairn, at the head of the desperate band of adventurers over whom he presides, a flame upon the border, difficult to extinguish without considerable loss of blood and treasure on our part, and in all probability, permanent injury to the institutions and growing prosperity of the United States of America.'"

A British historian, speaking of a celebrated General, says: "No man can be a great soldier unless he possesses great administrative talent; and this talent is more likely to be brought forth and fostered by the business of war than by the management of cases at nisi prius; yet, because of the habit of speaking, the lawyer is deemed capable of governing, while the soldier, whose life is spent in action, and not in talk, is considered unversed in what are called the affairs of State." We quote this just remark not because we have any predilection for military chieftains, merely as such, unaccompanied by other recommendation, but because we think General Scott is unfairly dealt with in the present contest, in underrating his qualifications for the office for which he is now a candidate. If he had no experience, no virtues, no mind, we should not expect nor wish the people to support him. But when it is known that in every situation in which he has been placed he has performed his duty with distinguished ability, the fact that he is a great commander is an additional argument in his favor. It shows that he possesses that "administrative talent" spoken of, which is all-important in the Chief Magistracy of this country.—He who is "profoundly skilled in the difficult art of leading and controlling armies," of di-



DANIEL WEBSTER NOMINATED PRESIDENT.

New York, Aug. 12th.—A portion of the Whigs of North Carolina opposed to the election of Gen. Scott, have nominated Daniel Webster for President and Wm. A. Graham for Vice President, and are to call a Convention and select an electoral ticket.

The foregoing appeared as a telegraphic despatch in the Boston Traveller of the 12th instant. And on the 19th the "Webster men" had a meeting in Boston, and passed the following curious response to the Webster movement in North Carolina:

Resolved, That the friends of Daniel Webster, in convention assembled, in the home of our great statesman, send greeting to the National Whigs of North Carolina, and propose to accept their distinguished son, and offer our own to them as a fit associate in the coming Presidential campaign; and to all the South we say that, as compromises are the order of the day, we offer to accept the ticket furnished by the Baltimore convention, with the compromise, that the name of Webster be substituted for Scott, they taking what is due to the South, and we taking what is due to the South with Webster.

All this will pass for just what it is worth. No meeting of the friends of Mr. Webster has been held any where in North Carolina, that we have heard of.—And none of the true, tried friends of Mr. Webster in Massachusetts had any thing to do with the Boston movement.—Since their failure in the National Convention to get him nominated, they have browned upon every attempt to bring him out as a candidate. They are for Scott and Graham.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces, command the approbation of my judgment, and with them, I BELIEVE I CAN SAFELY SAY THERE HAS BEEN NO WORD, NOR ACT OF MY LIFE IN CONFLICT." Pierce's letter of Acceptance.

The Editor of the Constitutionalist and Republic, of Augusta, Ga., who was a member of the Democratic Baltimore Convention, denies emphatically that said Convention endorsed or approved the Compromise measures.—He was a member of the committee that reported the platform, and says that, "the language used in the resolutions was deliberately and carefully adopted, with the express purpose of avoiding any allusion, of the Compromise." Why, then, was any allusion made to the Compromise at all?

This, remarks a Georgia contemporary, is a candid confession, and so far as we have been able to understand the meaning of the wishy washy resolutions alluded to, is strictly true.—The Convention never intended to endorse or approve the measures which its members had not the moral and political courage to openly condemn. The whole object was to set a trap to catch Southern votes. It was a game of political imposition, dexterously played by B. F. HALLETT, a Free-soiler from the North, who drafted the resolutions with the Compromise in the Southern States.

Here, then, is an open avowal, by one who knows, that the Convention did not really endorse and approve the measures passed by Congress for the settlement of the dangerous and exciting questions connected with the slavery agitation; and yet we, and the friends of these measures, who stood by the Union and the Constitution in their support, are shamelessly told to mount this platform and under the lead of a standard bearer who hates and LOATHES slavery as much as the infamous fanatics of the constitution-destroying school, fight the battles of such political cheats! We shall pause long, and ponder deep, ere we do a deed at once so silly and so suicidal.—*Raleigh Register*.

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\$500 STOLEN!

Some unknown wretch, entered the room of the Sheriff of Cabarrus county, at the City Hotel, in this City, on Saturday night last, and took from his pantaloons pockets, five hundred dollars, in money—leaving the Sheriff's pocket book and gold watch on the floor. On Saturday, the Sheriff had made his annual settlement with the Comptroller; fortunately for him, as we have no doubt the rogue would have hung the whole.

Live Giraffe.

From the Newark (New Jersey) Eagle.

TENT TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The meeting last evening in Mr. Van Wagemen's large Tent was one of the most numerous gatherings of the people that we ever saw assembled together in the city of Newark on any occasion. At least four thousand persons were present, a large majority of whom were attracted thither by the announcement that Mr. SAMUEL H. HEWLETT, formerly of this city, was to speak on the occasion.

Mr. H. has been for some time engaged as laborer in the cause of temperance, and there is scarcely a section of our wide spread land in which his voice has not been heard. His present residence is in the State of Georgia, and he has a father and other relatives in this city. Occasionally he visits the scenes of former days, and a chance of listening to his spirit-stirring eloquence, original wit, and earnest appeals to his audience is behalf of the great cause he advocates.

Since we heard him last, which is now upwards of six years, he has much improved as a speaker, though at that time he had a method and power of speech that had a tendency to rivet the attention and cultivate the hearts by his peculiar, and at the same time winning gestures, illustrations and similes. He spoke last evening for nearly two hours, and such was the profound attention with which the multitude there assembled listened to his thrilling eloquence, that we believe we should be safe in saying that had he continued his address for an hour longer, his audience would not have diminished in the least.

He has a method of addressing an audience which is peculiar to himself—at one moment exciting the raptures of his hearers to the highest pitch of merriment, and at the next, portraying the evils consequent upon a free indulgence of rum-drinking in such thrilling and solemn strains of fervid eloquence, that his auditory are completely spell-bound; and if all are not converted to the doctrine he preaches, it is impossible, by any argument, to overthrow his positions.

THE CAROL

THURSDAY

GENERAL

HONOR

MASS MEET

From private information that making great Delegations to

ville, on the 10th

The Comtee invited Gov. Tennessee, at head, Hon. H. Hon. A. H. Badger, Manry, Morehead, Jno. A. Gilmer, James W. Col. John B. Bynum, Col. A. distinguishing

The meeting night with some light procession cue on the 10th

SCOTT A

We hope that a large delegation which is to be day, the 10th

Let us go up make a grand old Whig Banner over us in many noble victories roll up an old old Chippewa

November; our strength and encourage the great battle Scott will, as win the field complete let until the election

Distinctions from this and the "Mass Meeting" is making in the election of all every one that and fully determined sustain the cause of the Union. What 1840. The humbugged hard cider. Lundy's Lane and Chapultepec any one getting be hasty.

We want to be cut, from the 10th instant hope to give a November.

THE

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