





CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 9. In the Senate, Mr. Dallas presented the memorial of the Bank of the U. States, applying for a renewal of its charter, which was referred to a select committee chosen by ballot, consisting of Messrs. Dallas, Webster, Ewing, Hayes, and Johnson. Mr. Clay submitted a resolution which he would, he said, call up to-day, instructing the committee on Finance, to report a bill abolishing the duties on all articles imported, which do not compete with similar articles made or produced in the U. States, with the exception of the duties on Wines and Silks, and reducing the duties on wines and silks. The bill for the erection of barracks in the vicinity of New Orleans, was considered, and after some debate, was ordered to a third reading. The bill concerning Navy Agents, was ordered to a third reading.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10. In the Senate, the resolution submitted on Monday, by Mr. Clay, relative to the abolition or reduction of duties, was taken up, but its consideration was postponed, with the assent of the mover, till to-morrow. The bill providing for the erection of barracks and store-houses in the vicinity of New Orleans, was read a third time, and after a discussion, was passed. The bill concerning Navy Agents, was passed. The bill for the regulation of the Ordnance Department, was, after some consideration, laid on the table for the present. Some time was spent in Executive business.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11. In the Senate, Mr. Benton's four resolutions, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the Bank of the United States, were considered and adopted. After the morning's business had been gone through, the Senate resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, being Mr. Clay's resolution directing the Committee on Finance to bring in a bill repealing the duties on all foreign imported articles not Manufactured in the United States, except on wines and silk, and reducing the duties on those articles; when Mr. Clay rose and addressed the Senate, for about two hours, in a speech of much ability, in favor of the resolution. When Mr. Clay had concluded, Mr. Hayes, after a few remarks, in which he dwelt on the vast importance of approaching a question of such moment with care and deliberation, moved that it be postponed to Monday next, and made the special order for that day, which motion was carried.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cambridge, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill regulating our commercial intercourse with the French Island of Martinique and Guadeloupe, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Branch, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Navy, which was read a second time and committed as the preceding one. The resolution of Mr. Cooke, of New York, on the subject of claims for property lost or destroyed during the late war, was again considered. Mr. Cooke concluded his remarks, and was shortly replied to by Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio. The resolution was finally adopted, with a modification suggested by Mr. Whittlesey, of referring the subject to the Committee of Claims, instead of a select committee, as originally proposed. Mr. Polk made an ineffectual motion to bring up the Apportionment of Representatives bill.

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Emigrating Indians.—G. S. GAINES, Esq., U. S. Agent for removing the Choctaw Indians, we learn from the Register, has returned to Mobile, having dispatched about 4000 on their way to their destination across the Mississippi, and the balance of the nation would emigrate next season. It is said that after the Indians had separated themselves from their cabins and bid adieu to their long cherished hills, the good fare and kind treatment they experienced, soon restored them to cheerfulness, and they prosecuted their journey in excellent spirits, and high anticipation of future benefit from the exchange they had made. They were treated with the most humane attention by all the agents of the government, and were amply furnished with tents, hospital stores and what else was necessary.

Legislature of Georgia.—We learn from Milledgeville, Georgia, that previously to the adjournment, the House of Representatives of the Legislature of that State, passed the bill from the Senate, commonly known by the name of the Gold-Mine Bill, without amendment—yeas 84 nays 31. The bill provides that certain sections of the Cherokee country, containing within them about a million and a half of acres, and supposed to be the richest districts in gold, be reserved from the general lottery and drawn into a separate lottery, to be drawn at the same time with the other. It divides the reservation into lots of 40 acres, and gives to every citizen of Georgia, over 18 years of age, who has resided there three years, one chance, whether he has drawn a lot previously or not, and to every married man an additional chance. The number of tracts will be about 40,000, and the price of the grants \$10.—All the Georgians are by the bill, permitted to have an interest and a chance for a share, and the number of grants at \$10 will produce for the general benefit, after deducting the expenses, a fund estimated at above \$300,000.

New York.—The Legislature met at Albany on the first Monday in January. In the Senate, Lieut. Governor Livingston took the chair. In Caucus, the Jackson members of the House resolved to support for Speaker Chas. L. Livingston, Esq. of the City of New York, who was elected accordingly—Livingston 90—Francis Granger 31.

Massachusetts.—The Legislature assembled on Thursday morning, and was organized by the choice, in the Senate, of Wm. THOMPSON as President, upon the third ballot—and Wm. B. CALLOW as Speaker of the House. There were, we observe, 450 members voting in the House of Representatives.

The Legislature of the State of Maine assembled at Augusta, for the first time on Wednesday, 11th inst. As the majority is composed of the friends of Gen. Jackson, it is said that they will pass a law prescribing that the election of electors for President and Vice President shall be made by general ticket. The object will be to give to the Jackson party the whole State. It is not improbable, however, that the framers of such a law may overreach their own purpose. [Journal]

Gold.—The business of gathering gold is greatly extended in the south, and appears to yield a fair profit on labor and capital. We have no correct idea of the aggregate value produced, but suppose that it must be two or three millions a year. Some of the mines are said to be the richest that are known in any part of the world. The chief quantity is obtained by mining; proper; much gold, however, seems to have been deposited while in a state of fusion, and the washings of the beds of rivulets afford a considerable amount.—[Niles.]

FUGITIVES.—Our papers have teemed with accounts of the flight of robbers and thieves from England to the United States. These adventurers generally make a bad business of it—being caught and re-exported. We desire that Mr. Bull will keep his thieves, as well as his paupers, and his fustians and calicoes, at home. We like not "free trade" in either. Suppose we send him a few cargoes of worn-out negroes, in return for his many ship loads of paupers? We don't like to owe Mr. Bull anything. Let there be a reciprocity between Jonathan and John.

It is stated in the Report of the Paymaster General which accompanies the Report of the Secretary of War, that within the last eight years, upwards of nine millions of dollars have been disbursed by that department in small sums, without the loss of a single cent to the Government, and without having had resort to a single coercive measure to compel a more prompt settlement of accounts. It is stated in a late Liverpool paper, that Washington Irving was about sailing for America.

THE LEGISLATURE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RICHMOND, JAN. 7. Public attention has been principally engrossed, for the last week, with the proceedings of the Select Committee upon the subject of the coloured population of the Commonwealth. For the purpose of allowing that and other committees time to mature business, the house does not meet until 1 o'clock, each day. In these committees, the great bulk of the business is actually done, unseen by the public eye; and it rarely happens that the measures of a committee are defeated in the house. Amendments are often made in the hall, but the main principles are first determined in the rooms. None but members of the committees are allowed to vote on propositions; but any gentleman who moves an inquiry, is allowed, and indeed solicited, to give his views on the subject.

The committee above named, is now the point of attraction to all who are not specially engaged in some other inquiry. They have decided against paying the owners of slaves put to death in the Southampton insurrection without form of law. In a few days, we may expect a report upon the whole subject. It has been decided by the committee, that there shall be an annual appropriation for the removal of free persons of color, beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

In the house, on Monday, after the adoption of some resolutions of inquiry, and the passage of a number of local bills, the election of sundry officers was made. Lawson Burfoot, Esq. was re-elected Treasurer; James E. Heath, Esq. first Auditor; and James Brown, jr. Esq. second Auditor, for the ensuing year. The election of a Register of the Land Office was postponed until the 1st of February, on motion of Mr. Williams of Harrison, who stated that he could demonstrate the necessity of an amalgamation of that office with some other department of the government. Mr. W. since obtained leave to bring in a bill for that purpose.

On Tuesday, no measure of a general nature came up for discussion. The table was cleared of every thing ready for action, which consisted mostly of local matters. On Wednesday, a bill proposing to create a new county out of parts of Lewis and Nicholas, was called Wayne, was rejected, after a little sharp shooting between Messrs. Williams of Harrison and Hays of Lewis, and some remarks by Messrs. Erskine and Stephenson. An ineffectual effort was made by Mr. Brown of Petersburg, to take up the bill concerning the Petersburg Rail Road. This bill provides for a loan, with a view to pay more speedily than the law of last session authorizes. It will scarcely be taken up until the question of a general loan for the purposes of Internal Improvement shall have been first decided.

On Thursday, memorials were received from a large number of the Clerks of Courts, praying a revision of the law of last session, reducing their fees. The bill, extending the time within which prosecutions for petit larceny shall be commenced, caused some debate, but was finally passed. Several local bills passed; and the report of the committee on slaves, &c. rejecting petitions praying that negroes may not be taught any trade or art, or be employed in mills, as millers, &c. was concurred in. A resolution, offered by Mr. Wood of Frederick, proposing to amend the law concerning Internal Improvement, so as to require the State to take one half the stock of joint stock companies, instead of two fifths, as now authorized, was negatived.

The Reports of the Principal Engineer, on the New River Rail Road, the Winchester and Parkersburg Road, the survey of the Shenandoah Valley, &c. were received, and referred. It will be seen, by the general report of the Engineer, that he is decidedly in favor of Rail Roads over Canals, and speaks of the former in terms of enthusiasm. On Friday, Mr. Karakodon obtained leave to bring in a bill concerning a road from some point of the National Road near Cumberland, to intersect the Winchester and Parkersburg Road. Among the bills passed, was one prescribing uniform conditions on which subscriptions to joint stock companies are to be made. It will be recalled, that early in the session, an inquiry was introduced upon this subject. The Senate will doubtless pass the bill; in which event the Charles-town, Smithfield, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company will realize the State subscription ordered last winter. As I believe all the requisitions of the new law are already complied with.

After the despatch of sundry resolutions and bills of local import principally, the report of the committee of privileges and elections, on the Morgan-Infected election, was then taken up. Ineffectual efforts were made to postpone its consideration; and, after some debate, the resolutions were agreed to—which declare Henry A. Byrnes ineligible to a seat in the house of delegates, not being a free-holder; and that, in consequence of irregularities in conducting the election, it be set aside, and a new writ of election ordered. On Saturday, the proceedings in the

house were of very little public interest. Another resolution, concerning the delinquent land law, was offered by Mr. Randolph, of Albemarle, and referred to the committee of finance. The committee on roads, and that on the subject of negroes, &c. are the "lions of the day." The road committee have decided that the interests of the State "demand the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of a line of communication, uniting the navigable waters of the Ohio with the tide water of James River;"—that it is "a State work; and that funds ought to be provided upon the faith and credit of the Commonwealth."

The committee on the negro question, will probably report, on Monday, a series of resolutions, testing the sense of the house upon the various propositions for the removal of free negroes. We may expect an earnest and animated debate—not perhaps upon the main question of removal, but as to the species of property which is to be taxed for the purpose. The people, themselves, by public meetings, should express their views upon the subject, so that their delegates might truly represent their views and feelings. As at present advised, many, if not most of the Western delegates, will, I think, go against an increase of the tax on lands. The slavery question has not yet been considered by the committee.

RICHMOND, JAN. 14. The business of the week has been of a deeply interesting character.—Subjects peculiarly exciting have been under discussion, and crowds have been present to listen to the debates. On Monday, Mr. McDowell, from the committee of roads, &c. reported the resolutions mentioned in my last letter, declaring that the interests of the state demanded the prosecution of certain internal improvements, connecting the tide water of James River with the head waters of the Ohio; and that, being a state work, the funds ought to be raised on the faith and credit of the state.

Mr. Williams, of Harrison, moved to recommit the report, with instructions to the committee to present a scheme of improvement, embracing all the objects contemplated. Mr. McDowell moved to lay the report upon the table, for the present, in order that, at an early day, the principle of a loan might first be decided. This motion, after some further debate, was carried.

The balance of the day was spent in discussion upon a bill amending the act of the last session concerning the Petersburg Rail Road subscription, so as to authorize a more speedy payment of the subscription than that of authority. The bill was eventually laid upon the table. On Tuesday, Mr. Goode, of Mecklenburg, after some inquiries of the chairman of the committee on the colored population, gave notice that he would the next day move to discharge the committee from any further consideration of the whole subject, on the ground that the agitation of the subject in the Legislature, before the people themselves had acted upon it, was mischievous, and likely to disturb the peace and harmony of the State.

Mr. Powell, of Spotsylvania, announced to the house the death of Col. Charles Tod, of Caroline, and moved that the members wear crapes on the left arm for thirty days, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, which was unanimously adopted, and the house then adjourned. On Wednesday, Mr. Goode, of Mecklenburg, offered a resolution, proposing to discharge the select committee, appointed on the subject of slaves, free negroes, &c. from the consideration of all petitions, memorials, &c. which have for their object the manumission of persons held to servitude under the existing laws of this Commonwealth; and that it is not expedient to legislate on the subject.

Mr. Randolph, of Albemarle, (grandson of Mr. Jefferson,) moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all which relates to the discharge of the committee, and to insert instructions to the committee, to inquire into the expediency of submitting to the vote of the qualified voters, the propriety of providing by law that the children of all female slaves, who may be born in the State, on or after the 4th of July, 1840, shall become the property of the Commonwealth—the males at the age of 21 years, and the females at the age of 18, if detained by their owners within the limits of Virginia until they shall respectively arrive at the ages aforesaid, to be hired out until the net sum arising therefrom shall be sufficient to defray the expense of their removal beyond the limits of the United States.

Mr. Goode supported his motion very earnestly, contending that great alarm and uneasiness had been excited throughout the state, by the untimely intermeddling of the Legislature, before any indication had been given by the people themselves of any wish to have the subject touched at all. Mr. Bryce, of Frederick, declared that he should vote against both propositions, and permit the committee to proceed with their investigations. Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, went into an examination of the evils of slavery, and urged the necessity of action on the subject at the present time. Mr. Bolling, of Buckingham, made an eloquent speech against Mr. Goode's

proposition—attributing the decline of Virginia to the blighting effects of slavery;—and earnestly urged the propriety of suffering the committee to finish their labors. Mr. Randolph supported his proposition, and attributed the excitement among the people to other causes than the action of the Legislature. Mr. Gholson, of Brunswick, moved to amend the resolution, by striking out the intention of addressing the house. On Thursday, Mr. Gholson made a speech of more than two hour's length, against the proposition of Mr. Randolph, and denying the right of the Legislature to touch the subject at all. His speech was considered, by those who thought with him, a masterly effort.

Mr. Rives, of Campbell, followed Mr. Gholson, in an energetic speech, in which he declared that he would rather enjoy the honor of being the author of Mr. Jefferson's scheme of emancipation, than of all the resolutions of that great man's life. He was decidedly in favor of Mr. Randolph's proposition, which merely asked a reference of the subject to the people themselves. On Friday, the subject was resumed, when Mr. Brodnax of Dinwiddie, delivered a long and very eloquent speech—opposed to Mr. Randolph's motion, but favoring a medium course. He demonstrated the ability of the State to send off annually, 6000 persons of color, for the sum of \$200,000—a sum which would scarcely be felt by the people. He forcibly depicted the necessity of some action on the subject, while he was totally opposed to any scheme which would invade the right of property.

Mr. Bruce, of Halifax, followed, in a neat and able speech, showing the unconstitutionality of the proposition of Mr. Randolph, and the injurious effects of legislation at this time, which, he thought, would excite hopes amongst the slaves which never could be realized. All this debate, upon this delicate subject, is carried on with open doors, in the midst of thronged lobbies and galleries. A large number of ladies have attended every day, and the Senate adjourns after but a few minutes' session, to attend the deliberations of the house.

On Saturday, the debate upon the "all-absorbing question," was resumed by Mr. Powell, of Spotsylvania, in the presence of a large assemblage of visitors—many of them ladies. This gentleman was opposed to any movement by this Legislature, believing that the people had not sufficiently manifested their wishes on the subject. Mr. Daniel, of Campbell, followed, against the propositions. Mr. Faulkner, of Berkeley, spoke at some length earnestly and ably in favor of action.

Mr. Marshall, of Fauquier, took the floor against the motions as they then stood, believing the people not prepared for such a plan—he hoped to see the evils of slavery eventually remedied. Mr. Roane, of Hanover, moved an adjournment, and is entitled, by parliamentary courtesy to the floor on Monday. It will require three or four days more, to give vent to the various lucubrations of the brain, which are yet to be elaborated into speeches.

From the Enquirer. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. THURSDAY, JAN. 5. The Committee of Courts of Justice reported the following Resolutions: 1. Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that the petition of sundry citizens of the county of Culpeper, praying the passage of a law for the encouragement and protection of white mechanics, by prohibiting any slave, free negro, or mulatto, being placed as an apprentice to learn a trade or art, under severe penalties upon the owner of said slave, as well as upon the person who may undertake to teach said slave, free negro or mulatto, his art or trade, be rejected. Agreed to.

2. Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that the petition of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Charles City and New Kent, praying the passage of an act, prohibiting the owners of mills, from employing as millers, slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, be rejected. Agreed to. 3. Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that so much of the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Augusta, as prays the Legislature to adopt means to procure an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, vesting in the General Government exclusive legislative power on the subject of lotteries, be rejected. Agreed to.

4. Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that so much of the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Washington, as prays that the law concerning slaves may be amended, so that the master may be made responsible for the good behaviour of his slave, or for his keeping the peace, be rejected. On motion of Mr. Keller, laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Cabell, the Committee of Courts of Justice was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reviving the law requiring memorials of deeds to be returned to the Clerk of the General Court, to be by him recorded; and also of reducing the same, together with the law requiring lists of certificates for probate and administrations to be returned to the said clerk, into one act with amendments. Mr. Brodnax presented a memorial from a Convention of Clerks of Circuit Superior Courts, which has met in Richmond. In introducing this memorial, Mr. B. said that it was drawn in a remarkably lucid manner, and

being upon a subject of importance, it was entitled to be printed. It contained an analytical table, showing the reduction of the rates of the fees under the new law, which placed the subject in a new point of view, and was at once clear and complex, and contained a great mass of minute information. Believing that the statements in the memorial were of a nature which no argument could explain, and that, to be understood by the members, they ought to have them before them, he moved that it should be printed. Agreed to.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6. Mr. Brodnax proposed the following resolution: Resolved, That leave be given to bring in a bill, to reduce the fees of Attorneys in the Superior Courts of Chancery now established in this Commonwealth, and also the fees of Commissioners in Chancery, both in the Inferior and Superior Courts. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Ball, the Committee on Militia was instructed to report a bill for the annual assembling of the officers and non-commissioned officers of each brigade or division, at some central or convenient place in their respective brigades or divisions, for a specified time, to be trained by some proper and competent instructor. And that the said Committee be farther instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing each officer and non-commissioned officer, thus assembled and trained, a per diem amply sufficient to remunerate them for the loss of time and expence.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7. Mr. Randolph submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of transferring from the Commissioners of the Revenue to that of the Clerks of County Courts, the duties of making out and keeping the Land Books of the counties; and to suggest any other means of rectifying the errors of the present Land Books, and which may conduce to their future security. The resolution was adopted. MONDAY, JAN. 9. Mr. McDowell from the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation, reported the following resolutions: 1. Resolved, That the best interests of the Commonwealth demand the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of a line of commercial intercourse, by such a mode as may be deemed most eligible, uniting the navigable waters of the Ohio with the tide-water of James River. 2. Resolved, That this measure is appropriate to a State work; and that it ought to be executed under the direction of the government; by funds to be provided upon the faith and credit of the State.

EDUCATION. THE Female School at the Charlestown Academy, will hereafter be continued under the joint care of Misses Sarah K. Churchill and Mary J. Allen. Both ladies have experience in teaching, and all branches of learning which are usually, and can be thoroughly taught in such schools without expensive apparatus, will receive careful attention. Miss Alden will teach MUSIC on the Piano Forte, and is ready to receive scholars. The next session will commence on Monday the 9th inst. Scholars will be received at any time during the session. Jan. 5, 1832.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY. MISS MARY POLE, who has been employed for several years as an instructor of Young Ladies, having determined to locate herself permanently in Charlestown, takes this method to inform her friends and the public, that her school will commence on Monday the 13th of February, at the residence of the late Doctor Lee Griggs. Pupils will be admitted at any period of the year, and charged accordingly. The following branches comprise the system of education which will be taught in this Seminary, viz: Reading, Writing, Composition, Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes.—Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. MUSIC & DRAWING will also be taught in this Seminary. Persons desirous of obtaining special information relative to the character and capacity of the instructress, and the terms of tuition, are referred to the following gentlemen, viz: David Humphreys, Esq. Rev. Septimus Tutton, William Stephenson, Esq. Dr. Stirling-John Hay, Esq. and Capt. Geo. Blackmore. P. S. Parents at a distance, are informed that good boarding can be obtained for their children, on moderate terms. Dec. 29, 1831.

CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will take charge of such scholars as may be sent to this institution—the next session commencing Monday the 9th of January. He will, if possible, have associated with him early in the spring a well-qualified teacher, and the school will therefore be conducted under their united care. Other assistant teachers will be added when necessary. ALEX. JONES. Jan. 5, 1832.

NEW GOODS. THE subscriber has lately received a fresh supply of seasonal goods. HUMPHREY KEYES. Jan. 5, 1832.

For Sale or Rent, THE Brick House lately occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Buckmaster, and adjoining Captain Cleveland's New Store.—Possession may be had on the first of April. Apply to Mr. DAUGHERTY. Charlestown, Jan. 12, 1832. French and English China. I HAVE a few sets of French and English China Tea Ware, very superior—and new yet unused Dining Ware, all of which will be sold cheap, by applying to H. M. Cleveland. Jan. 4, 1832.

THE... The name of Sec... the U. S. S... as Secretary without... The Nat... The Minister to Rome propo... under detail made by... to by the... votes being decided in... the Vice P... and further, again shortly vote, the no... creary of Lo... and confir... The Supre... mented its... Monday the... associate Jus... Baldwin, and... The Chen... promptly av... the late decla... peals of Mary... seen by an a... pot that port... of Rocks and... the 23d of no... pers-Ferry to... next. These... which have b... will make in... The Rich... changes for... be expected... resolved of... ion that it w... or perhaps lo... "Patri... soz" will ap... The R... the followi... by a corres... would ther... buying Te... Governme... viting all i... States to r... form another... thing of the... for the Ind... and underit."

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