## THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY.

How the Bords were Abstracted -- Dispostiton of the Stolen Property - De-

meaner of the Prisoner. The great Wall street bond robbery still contimurs to be a leading topic of discussion among the business men of the city. The principal operator, as has already been announced, was taken into custody by City Marshal Westcott of Newburyport, and two of United States Marshal Murray's detectives of this city. The plan of working the lob was as follows:—It was first ascertained that Mr. Lord kept in his safe an unusually large amount of available securities, that he was rather careles in locking them up at night, that he seldom tooked at the boxes containing them, and that a certain number of days, two or three at least, might clapse after the robbery before they would be missed. Several plans were concocted and abandoned, each one involving a new party, until the number of

seven were intrusted with the secret.

Horace Brown (as he is called), the principal operator, was selected to do the finer portion of the work. He saw it would not do to rob the place at night, as they might be discovered by place at night, as they might be discovered by the patrol police carrying away the boxes con-taining the securities. It was, therefore, de-cided that the robbery must be committed in the daytime. He visited the office several times, and ascertained the precise situation of affairs, learned the habits of Mr. Lord, and soon ascer-tained that he could easily approach him on some business pretext. On Wednesday, the day of the robbery, Brown and three accomplices of the robbery, Brown and three accomplices placed themselves near the door of the office. The door of the safe at this time stood wide open, and Mr. Lord was at his desk. Brown entered, and made as an excuse that he wished to rent an office for the purpose of doing a commission business in hops and making ad-

He placed himself in a position where his own eye could command the door, and began talking very earnestly to Mr. Lord. Having secured that sentleman's undivided attention, he gave the signal to his accomplices, who entered sud-denly and noiselessly, and abstracted the boxes, Brown at the same time moving his feet to creat some noise, and speaking still more emphatically on the hop question. As it is no unusual matter to see tin boxes carried about Wall street at any time of the day, these were taken with perfect impunity. Brown left directly after-wards and joined his comrades. The bonds were taken to a secure place and looked over. The amount somewhat surprised the robbers, who had not counted upon any such extraordi nary sum, and they congratulated themselves upon having made the greatest hit of their lives

vances upon this staple.

A brief consultation resulted in the following disposition of the bonds:—To make each man secure it was proposed to divide them into seven parcels, making about the sum of \$215,090 to each man. This being done a rendezvous was appointed where at some time, to be decided according to circumstances, the parties should meet and negotiate for their return. The first thing was to await the announcement reward which they were certain would be offered. This done, the next matter was to fix a time and place where the seven could meet and negotiate the return of the property. Boston was the city chosen, and March 22 the day named for the gathering of this precious assemblage. It is stated that some negotiations were already pending when the Marshal's officers pounced upon one of the parties.

City Marshall Westcott, of Newburyport Massachusetts, received information relative to the whereabouts of Brown that led him to suspect that person was in some way mixed up in the great bond robbery. As he wanted Brown upon another charge, he thought it would do no harm to look after him. He accordingly started for New York, gathering information as he went, and ascertaining that Brown was in this city and was just then contemplating to go to Boston, he applied to United States Marshal Murray of this city for assistance. Detectives Poore and Dunshea of the Marshal's office were detailed for this business; met their man at the New Haven depot on Monday night week, satchel in hand, and followed him over to

Boston. The arrest was made on the cars; but as Marshal Westcott could hold the prisoner on a charge at Newburyport, he was taken there at Detectives Heath and Jones, of Boston were then sent for, and had an interview with the prisoner. Marshal Murray was telegraphed by his men that the man was in custody, and Chief Young was also sent for. Brown confessed his guilt to the others, and seemed to make scruples of how he had done the job. Chief Young came on armed with a power of attorney from Mr. Lord to act the same as if that individual were present; but all attempts at negotiation

for that time tailed. Brown's manner was that of a man fully impressed with the idea that he had the inside track and the whip hand, and that he meant to use both to the very best advantage. He plumply and plainly stated his case: That he knew the locale of the bonds, that they could only be brought back through him, and that the price he demadded for them was \$100,000 cash and his liberty, otherwise they might send him to prison and the bonds remain hid until dooms day. Chief Young returned to New York, leaving the prisoner still in custody at the Ocean House. On Thursday night he left New York

again for Boston. The man Brown, whose real name is still suppressed at the request of the police, is a man so marked in appearance as to excite attention at once. He is about five feet eleven inches in height, has dark hair, and sharp, piercing eyes, a broad, round, full face, a very pleasant expression of countenance, large mouth, has a strong, sonorous voice, is full chested, weighs about 175 pounds, and is about thirty years of age. He is of genteel address, entertaining in conversation telis a story admirably, and appears perfectly indifferent as to his fate, having promulgated his ultimatum, and waiting to hear the result. He has been out of Charlestown State Prison one year. - N. Y. World.

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Eleventh National Woman's Rights Convention.

The Eleventh National Woman's Right Convention will be held in the city of New York, at the Church of the Puritans, Union Square, on Thursday, the 10th of May, at 10 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by persons to be

hereafter announced.

Those who tell us the republican idea is a failure, do not see the deep guli between our broad theory and partial legislation; do not see that our Government for the last century has been but the repetition of the old experiments of class and caste. Hence the failure is not in the principle, but in the lack of virtue on our part

The question now is, have we the wisdom and conscience, from the present upheavings of our political system, to reconstruct a Government on the enduring basis that has never yet been tried—equal rights to all?

From the proposed class legislation in Congress, it is evident we have not yet learned wisdom from the experience of the past; for while our representatives at Washington are discussing the right of suffrage for the black man, as the only protection to life. liberty, and happi ness, they deny that "necessity, of citizenship" to woman, by proposing to introduce the word "male" into the Federal Constitution. In securing suffrage but to another shade of manhood, while we disfranchise fifteen million tax-payers, we come not one line nearer the republican idea. Can the ballot in the hand of woman, and dignity on her brow, more unsex her than do a sceptre and a crown? Shall an American Congress pay less honor to the daughter of a Presi-dent than a British Parliament to the daughter of a King? Should not our petitions command as respectful a hearing in a republican Senate as a speech of Victoria in the House of Lords? Do we not claim that here all men and women are nobles—all heirs-ap-parent to the throne? The fact that this backward legislation has roused so little thought or protest from the women of the country but proves what some of our ablest thinkers have already declared, that the greatest barrier to a

distinctions of an effete European civilization, we as a nation can never realize the divine idea we as a nation can never realize the divine idea of equality that man in his highest moments has enunciated to the world. To build a true republic, the church and the home must undergo the same upheaving we now see in the State; for while our egotiam, sellishness, luxury, and ease are baptized in the name of Him whose life was sacrifice—while at the family altar we are taught to worship wealth, power, and position, rather than humanity, it is vain to talk of a republican Government. The fair fruits of liberty, equality, and traternity must be blighted in the bud, till

cherished in the heart of woman. this hour the nation needs the highest thought and inspiration of a true womanhood infused into every vein and artery of its life and woman needs a broader, deeper education, such as a pure religion and lefty patriotism alone can give. From the baptism of this second revolution, should not woman come forth with ew strength and dignity, clothed in all those "rights, privileges, and immunities" that shall best enable her to fulfil her highest duties to humanity, her country, her family, and hersel? In behalf of the National Woman's Rights Central Committee.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President. Susan B. Anthony, Secretary. 48 Beekman st., New York, March 31, 1866.

## NOTES ON SCIENCE.

PRODUCTION OF HEAT BY PRICEION In France much attention has recently been bestowed upon the production of heat by friction, the experiments being the same as those conducted by our American philosopher, Count Rumford, more than fifty years ago. Count Rumford, more than fifty years ago Rumford constructed a hollow cylinder of iron into which he fitted a solid plunger, which was caused to press against the bottom of the cylincylinder was placed in a box containing water at sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and was turned by horse-power. Two hours and thirty minutes after the friction had commenced the water boiled. In the present French ex-periment a copper cylinder and plunger are used, and the proposition is made to warm rail-road carriages by the hot water produced by attaching the plunger to the wheels, and placing the copper globe under the car. It is claimed that the additional fuel required to get up the extra steam, in order to overcome the friction and produce theat, is not so great as would be necessary if the cars were warmed in the usual

Nothing is said about setting the passengers teeth on edge by having this noise carried on under their feet.

A clear elucidation of the science of the sub ject is given in Professor Tyndall's "Heat Con-sidered as a Mode of Motion," published by the Appletons. Experiments in the direction of producing heat by iriction are not likely to succeed as economical investments.

NEW EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS. New explosive compounds are diligently ought for, and every nitro-compound is made the subject of experiment, after sending the first intrend explorer to an untimely grave. The most recent substance is nitro giveerine, sometimes called Nobel's blasting oil. The French chemist Chevrent first announced to the Acade my of Sciences in Paris, in a paper dated July 5, 1813, the discovery of the compound nature of the fats. Previous to that time fat had been regarded as an unmixed organic substance. Chevruel proved if to be composed of several salts called stearine, margarine, and olelne, Stearine, for example, was shown to be a combi-nation of stearic sold and the oxide of the sweet principle of oil called glyceryle; in other words, stearme is the stearate of the oxide of glyceryle or it could be called the stearate of glycerine. This glycerine, which is at the base of many fatty bodies, is by some scientific men called an alcohol, and it has recently found numerous ap-

plications in the arts. Nitro-glycerine was first prepared by Sombrero about twenty years ago in the inboratory of Pe-louse, in Paris. Its enormous explosive force was discovered at the same time, but the danger attending its preparation deterred investigators from entering the field of research, until Mr. Alfred Nobel had the intrepidity to introduce it on a large scale to the public as a substitute for

blasting powder or gun cotton.

Nitro-glycerine is a pale 'yellow oily liquid'of 1'6 specific gravity, insoluble in water. It does not explode by direct flame, and when exploded by a fuse or concussion leaves no residue. It explodes with great rapidity and force, and the overer claims that it can be kept an indep nite time without decomposition. A few drops on an anvil detonates under the blow of a ham-mer, but the explosion is not communicated beyond the drop which receives the blow, repeated blows are required to detonate the whole quantity. It can be heated to 212 degrees Fahrenheit without igniting, but explodes at about 350 degrees Fahrenheit. It is polsonous, producing violent but usually only temporary headaches.

The treezing point is very nearly the same as that of water—and some authorities assert that it solidities at forty degrees Fahrenheit. One hundred parts of mitro-giycerine, when burned produce 20 parts water, 58 parts carbonic acid. 3·5 parts oxygen, 18·5 nitrogen.

One volume of the oil produces incombustion, 554 volumes of hydrogen, 469 volumes carbonic acid. 39 volumes oxygen. 236 volumes nitrogen. One volume thus suddenly expands to nearly one thousand three hundred times its original space. producing an irresistible disruptive force. As the expansive force is greater than that of gunpowder, smaller holes and fewer charges will be required. The oil is simply poured into the dril holes, and water-tight safety-fuse attached, and the bole stopped with sand or water. It is often poured through water into the holes, and as it toes not, like glycerine, mix with water, being heavy, it sinks to the bottom and the water above serves as a plus. If the blasting oil be frozen it must be handled with care, as an engineer in Germany found to his cost when trying to break up some frozen pieces with his pick. It could be frozen in tin cases of proper size, and intro-duced in the same manner that gun-cotton is.

The question whether nitro-plycerine under goes spontaneous decomposition or not is by no means settled. It is well known that guncotton, if not properly washed, and if exposed even to diffused light, undergoes spontaneous decomposition, and as a recent instance of spontaneous explosion in Greenwich street was artributed to n'tro-glycerine, it may be worth while to be cautious about storing quantities of the oil in cities until the matter is sufficiently

investigated. USES OF GLYCERINE. The uses of glycerine are daily extending, and as it is now a commercial article as easily ob-tained as alcohol, there is one application which ought to become popularly known. This is the property it possesses of dissolving out the deriferous principle of flowers. The leaves of roses, of hyacinth, jasmin, geranium, etc., are to be put into a stoppered bottle, and glycerine left in contact with them for three or four weeks. All of the perfume will be extracted, and as the plycerine will mix readily with water, a scented wash can be prepared for the hands, as well as an extract made for use in the preparation of performery. If the glycerine be left in contact with red pepper balls, it will extract a principle very strengthening to the hair and less dan-gerous than the preparation of cantharides now often used. We could fill a column with an account of the uses of glycerine which have sprung up within ten years, and may recur to

the subject again. MAGNESTUM. The metal magnesium is now extensively manufactured in this country and Europe. As we have large quantities of the native carbonate in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, we ought to be able to compete with England in this article. Various methods are used in its production: 600 parts of childride magnesium, 100 parts fused chloride of sodium (or better, a mixture di 7 parts chloride of sodium and 6 parts chloride of potassium), 100 parts pure palverized fluorspar are to be intimately mixed, and to the mass 100 parts sodium in fragments added, and the mixture projected into a hot crucible and covered.

After the first energetic decomposition has passed, the jused mass must be stirred. The government of equality is found in the aristocracy of its women. For while woman holds an ideal position above man and the work of afterwards purified by downward distillation.

ife, poorly imitating the pomp, heraldry, and | The metal can be drawn into fine wire, and is now extensively used as a source of light in photography. Two ounces of magnesium will produce a light during ten hours equal to that afforded by 74 stearing candles, of 5 to the pound, consuming 20 pounds of stearing.

The Ecston Magnasium Company produce the metal in quantities, and some enterprising photographer ought to take pictures cheaply at night. By means of the magnesium light the drawing rooms of private houses, with the family sitting around the table reading, or with their work, a family group, can readily be taken. For microscopic photographs the magnesium wire is more available than the sun, imasmuch

as it is always ready.

In Plymouth, England, a highly explosive compound of magnesium has been tried, but the nature of the substance has not been fully ascertained in consequence of the danger attending the preparation of it.

Few persons are aware of the interesting discovery made by Professor Woehler, of Gottingen, of a hydride of silicon, which can be prepared from an alloy of magnesium and silicon.
By pouring bydrochloric acid upon the alloy a
spontaneously combustible gas is given off, and each bubble of gas forms a ring of silica, just as a ring of smoke is formed before a cannon, or whenever phosphoretted hydrogen gas explode at the surface.

An Opera-nouse to be Raffled Away.—It will be recollected, says a Chicago correspondent, that Mr. Crosby, the gentleman who built our beautiful Chicago Opera House, falled shortly after its completion, owing more than the entire establishment cost. Mr. Crosby was always re-garded as an estimable young gentleman, and much sorrow and sympathy were expressed by our citizens at the sad termination of his endeavor to build up art in this city. This sympathy is now about to take a tangible shape. The time for the disposition of the property for the benefit of the creditors was fixed at a period now past, but at the earnest solicitation of a number of the friends of Mr. Crosby it was postponed till the 1st of June, with the promise that some-thing should be done whereby Mr. Crosby might escare his embarassments, and save something from the wreck.

A meeting of a number of our leading bankers, merchants, and citizens generally, was held a few days since, and a scheme was inaugurated which they hope will effect the object they seek. It is to put up the Opera House in a lottery scheme, with a capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with one hundred and fifty thousand tickets at five dollars each. In addition to the Opera House, two hundred thousand dollars worth of Colorado mining stock will be added as prizes to be distributed among the ticket holders. With all this temptation, the projectors of the scheme hope it will eventuate in an entire success, while many calm, clear heads think they see certain failure. Whatever is done for Mr. Crosby's benefit will have to be done within the space of sixty-five days, as his extension only runs to the 1st of June.

THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS, -Honduras has recently adopted a more liberal constitution; and the change in the fundamental law rendered new election of Deputies and Fresident essential. Last November, therefore, there was a stoutly contested political canvass, resulting in the success of General Don Jose Maria Madina over General Alvarez, and a third, but unim-portant candidate. General Medina, who thus secures the Presidency for the new term by a flat-tering majority, was the incumbent under the old regime, and is spoken of as a true patriot, The inaugural ceremonies took place on February 18. A Honduras letter-writer says the morning was ushered in by salvos of artillery, and a procession of military from the castle, headed by the commanding officer of the port, conveying the national banner from the castle to the residence of the aforesaid officer, as is the custom here. In the atternoon the same pro-cession was formed again, with the addition of the municipality, the American and English Consuls, and all the respectable citizens and strangers, and the flag was conveyed to the castle again, being saluted by cannon and small

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JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
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And all principal Drugglass and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other into matical by mall will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

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J. ISAACS, M. D., Protessor of the Eye and Ear
treats all diseases appertaining to the above members
with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most
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accompany their patients a he has no secrets in his
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INSURANCE COMPANIES. GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, & 415 WALNUTSTREET, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, \$200,000. This company continues to write on Fire Risks only Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701 Losses by fire have been premptly pale, and more than \$500,000 Disbursed on this account within the past few years. For the present the office of this company will

No. 415 WALNUT STREET, But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SPEPPARD, TLOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLIE.
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F 1 R E 1 N S U R A N C E,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
NULTOR FOURTH Street,
Chaster Perpetual. Authorized Capital, 8500 000
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings,
officer permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on
MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture,
city or country.

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First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
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CHITTE DE

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE

COMPANY LEGISLATURE

PENNSYLVANIA 1835.

OFFICE 8. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALN T

STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

ON VESSELS,
CARGO.
To all parts of the w
FREIGHT
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by Biver. Canal. Lake. and Land
all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise senerally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1805.

120 000 United States 5 per cent. loan, 71.... \$95,000-60
200,000 Treasury Notes.

100 000 State of 1 ennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan, 20,555 54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent.
Loan.

125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent.
20,000 Pennsylvania Raliroad First Mortgas Six Per Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Pennsylvania Raliroad Second Mortgas Six Per Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Pennsylvania Raliroad Second Mortgas Six Per Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Pennsylvania Raliroad Mortgas Six Per Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Pennsylvania Raliroad Mortgas Six Per Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Western Pennsylvania Raliroad Mortgas Six Per Cent. Bonds.

23,750-00 Sign Shares Stock Germantown Gas Cumpany principal and inferest gueranteed by the City of Philadelphia.

7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Raligonal Company Fond Company.

8,580-0

7,150 143 Shares Stock Fennsylvanta Rail-road Company. 5,000 166 Shares Stock North Pennsylvanta. Railroad Company. 46,000 Deposit with United States Govern-ment, subject to ten days' call..... 28,000 State of Tennesses Five Per Cent. Logn. 8,580-0 3,250-00 

pany.
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies \$ 133. Estimated value.
Cash in Banks. \$55,956 89.
Cash in Drawer. 67848 40.511.44 2,910 00 56,635-37 \$1,253,630-18

Thomas C. R 57 4
John C. Davis,
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Theophius Faulding,
John B. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
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1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA. Assets on January 1, 1866.

\$2,506,851'96. UNSETTLED CLAIMS,

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. Charles N Bancker,
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT

INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 133 S. FOURTH Street PHILADELPHIA. Annual Policies issued against General Accidents o

descriptions at exceedingly low rates, Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from \$100 to \$10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent, secu ring the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid. short time Tickets for 1. 2, 3, 5. 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of \$3000 or giving \$15 per week it disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street. Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance For cliculars and turther information apply at th General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of th

General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of th Company.

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THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co., OF PHILADELPHIA. Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Thir 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOW-INTEREST DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, \$150,000. Samuel R. Shipley, dermish Hacker, Joshua H Morris, Richard Wood, Charles F. Collins C. Longstreth, Richard Wood,
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ROWLAND PARRY, ACTUARY.

17 968 No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHCEN'X INSURANCE COMPANY O
PE, ADELPHIA.
INCO: PORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In socition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE
this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on
liberal terms on buildings, merchandles turniture, etc.,
for imited periods, and permanently on buildings, oy
deposit of premium.
The Company ms been in active operation for more
than SIX: Y YEARS, during which all losses have been
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DIRECTORS.
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Edmond Castifion,
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PIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—In corporated 1825—Charger Perpetual—No. 510 WAL—NUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, ravorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured as undoubted pecurity! the case of less.

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Faac Harieburst,
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WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.