Yankee Doodle on the Waters. BY J. A. C. O'CONNOR. Midnight on the waste of waters, Midnight on the silent sea; As our brave and gallant vessel Speedeth o'er the waters free. Sky and waters, sky and waters, Silence, solitude and stars; These slone do meet our vision, And the moon's pale, silver bars.

Placid are the ocean waters, And the wind, though strong, is still; As our gallant bark's a flying, While the belimman steers with skill. Oh, this is sublime-delightful! Sailing o'er the ocean deep; When the sea is calm and stilly, White the storm-wraths are asleep

Not assoulisenow a stirring, All our voyagers do sleep; Save myself and yonder pilot, On this night upon the deep; All is fair, and calm, and lovely, As we proudly onward flee; All is cool and soul-refreshing On the deep-blue, bring sea.

Hark ! from o'er the ocean stealing. Come a sound—a music note; Hush! again, for nearer, clearer in On the zophyrs doth it float. 'Tis not-no, 'tis not the night wind Sobbing 'mid the masts and spars, But 'tis cadence most as lovely As the anthems of the stars!

Softly, softly-ah! 'tis music! Yes, 'tis music, but from whence? And I strive to catch the burden. Straining ev'ry eager sense. Yes-no-yes, 'tis "Yankee Doodle!" "Yankee Doodle!" what a thrill! "Yankee Doodle!" "Yankee Doodle!" And again now all is still.

Once again, and nearer, clearer, Once again, and now quite plain; "Yankee Doodle!" "Yankee Doodle!" Floats from o'er the ocean main. "Yankee Doodle"-aye, forever! From you line-of-battle ship, With the Stripes and Stars a flying-"Bless them!" flows from heart to lip.

Moonlight on the waste of waters, Midnight on the silent sea, As a brave and gallant vessel Speedeth o'er the waters free. And that line-of-battle ship that Passed us by a spell ago, With the Stars and Stripes a flying, With that music soft and low;

That brave vessel's Southward sailing To the port from which we've sailed And the brave old flag's still flying, To its mast-head stoutly nailed. And as vessel sails from vessel, So that music dies away; Yankee Doodle!" "Yankee Doodle! Comes from o'er the ocean spray; "Yankee Doodle!" fainter-fainter-"Yankee Doodle!" o'er the sea: "Yankee Doodle!" "Yankee Doodle!"

Book Notices.

Bless our nation's melody.

WHAT WAS THE TRUE NUMBER OF THE TRUE APOSTLES? Also an Interesting View of the New Jerusalem. By A. Harwood,

This is a small volume, the main object of which is to prove that Matthias was not an Apostle of Jesus Christ. The author does not dispute the record by Luke, in the first chapter of Act; but he thinks the apostles, in choosing Matthias, were under a mistake. This is a bold thought for a professed believer. It is just such a thought as is cherished by Unitarians, Universalists, and others, who say they hold to the Scriptures, and yet reject the instruction which does not suit their prejudice or their fancy, We will be wise if we abide by the plain teachings of God's Word. Read Acts i 16-26.

BANDS OF THE SARACEN. By Bayard Taylor. New-York: G. P. Putnam. Pittsburgh Henry Miner. Pp. 451, 12mo. The reader of this volume will be conducted through Syria, Asia Minor, Sicily, and Spain, by a learned and most interesting guide. He will view Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, the Jordon,

the Hill Country, Galilee, Lebanon, Damascus, Bacibac, Antioch, Aleppo, Adana, Tarsus, Taurus, the heart of Asia Minor, the forests of Phrygia, the Sea of Marmora, Olympus, Constantinople, Mt. Etnay Gibraltar, the Alhambra, Andalusia &c. &c. with eyes not his own, but eyes peculiarly discriminating. He will see Mohammedanism in some of the actualities of life. Bayard Taylor is an observant and discriminating traveller, and he describes with great vividness. He makes you see and hear, understand and

STUDENTS ABROAD. By Richard D. Kimball. New-York : G. P. Putnam. Bittsburgh : H.

This is a professed narrative of a young Yankee's visit to England and France. The locality principally spoken of is Paris. The events, persons, and circumstances are the fruits of imagination. It is properly denominated Romance "Romance of Student Life." Those who have a taste for such readings will find enjoyment in

Missellaneons.

Recognition of Liberia and Hayti.

During the discussion in Congress, of the question of the Recognition of the colored! Republics, the Hou. Robert Mc-Knight, of Pennsylvania, delivered a speech containing valuable statistical and social information. The following is an Sidract : TENTON WHE

It has been to our glory that we planted the seeds of freedom, civilization, and Christianity on the shores of heathen Africa; and to our shame, that we have so long abandoned to others the culture and nurture of the plant. I trust all this has passed away. We gaze to-day on this distant Republic to find her not merely recognised as an equal by ten respectable Powers but growing alike in territory, wealth, civilizations learning, and influence. Liberia extends in length along the coast six hundred miles, and back toward the interior from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles. Her population is composed of some 17,000 Americans, 20,000 native Africans, assimilated to the former in civilization and religion, and of several hundred thousand natives, living on her territory, subject to her laws, and speaking the English langaage. The government, modeled after

Vice-President, Cabinet, a House of Rep- | should persevere longer in withholding our Courts; all the offices being filled by colormon schools, her seminaries, her college, copy of the Liberia Herald, of January 1, 1862, published in Monrovia. It is a very interesting number, containing, beside the accounts of the progress of our rebellion, reports from their President and Secretary of State to the Liberian Congress, in reference to the recaptured African slaves settled there, and a copy of the correspondence between Liberia's Charge d'Affaires at London, Gerard Ralston, and her Consul at Manchester, on the very interesting subject of the more extensive cultivation of cotton in that African republic. It also has a review of some native Liberian literature; among the rest of a treatise on the English language in Liberia, by Rev. A. Crummell, A. B., a colored graduate of Cambridge College, England, whose degree of Bachelor of Arts, this and other treatises prove he has well earned and admirably illustrates. This number (January 15, 1862,) contains the extract from President Lin-

recognition of Hayti and Liberia. Her soil being fertile and well watered, agriculture receives much attention; and coffee, sugar, palm-oil, and cotton products are shipped to distant lands. More than forty vessels built, owned, and manned by Liberians, are employed in their coast and river trade; while the State owns three brigs, a bark, and a steamer, engaged in foreign trade, the great bulk of which is being rapidly seized and appropriated by England, ever vigilant to secure all aids to her commercial supremacy. Her products and trade are rapidly growing, as illustrated by the following table of exports, showing seven years' progress, furnished from an

authentic source: 1852.None exported 5 tons 103 " 18,000 75 yoke 7,500 tons Palm-oil..... 3,000 tons

The two most important articles of growth and trade from West Africa are cotton and palm-oil. Of the former \$1,-450,000 worth are annually exported, of which \$200,000 passes through Liberian ports, and the balance through Lagos. This growth of cotton has excited hitherto the attention of other countries, and is especially interesting now to them and us, because of its partial failure in this coun. try from the disturbed condition of the cotton region. From the Abbeokutan country were exported in 1852, 235 pounds of cotton, and in 1859, 3,447 bales. The amount of palm-oil imported into Great Britain from West Africa, is shown by the following decennial table, ranging from 1790 to 1860:

1st deconnial period.... 1,325 tons \$307,800 2d decennial period..... 3,377 1,080,640 3d decennial period..... 13,927 4,119,647 45,912 ... 10,284,288 5th decennial period.... 1,260,781 " 281,414,944 6th decennial period.... 2,139,430 " 479,232,320 7th decennial period.... 3,789,201 " 848,781,024 An average of \$84,878,000 per annum. This increase in a single article of commerce is astonishing, and it is a notable fact that, at the points where most of this is exported, large shipments of slaves were formerly made. Now all this is changed, verifying the maxim that "Commerce is the hand-maid of Religion." In addition to the articles named, Liberia produces and exports ivory, camwood, gums, palm-nuts, ginger, hides, indigo, wax, ship-timber, &c. Most of this immense trade is now enjoyed by those countries already mentioned having treaty stipulations with Liberia, whereby no discrimination is made against her vessels and cargoes; whereas those entering our ports are compelled to pay an extra duty of \$1 per ton on the vessel, and 10 per cent. on the value of the cargo. (See Brightley's Digest, page 354.) I learn that this discrimination has already forced three vessels, which formerly ran regularly between-Monrovia-and-New-York-and-Baltimore, to seek the port of Liverpool. Vessels trading with Liberia are thus treated less favorably than those trading with China, Siam, and Japan, for which treatment no satisfactory reason can be given.

Hayti, too, presents powerful claims for recognition, including a large portion of the island named by Columbus, Hispaniola, more recently known as St. Domingo, situate near the entrance of the Mexican Gulf. With a genial climate, salubrious air, rich. soil and products, extensive commerce, and a thrifty population of some 600,000, what lack she that she should be precluded from recognition as one of the great national family, to all of whom we should be swift to accord comity? Her rare and costly products of soil, mine, and forest; her coffee, sugar, cotton, and fruits; her iron, copper, silver and gold; her mahogany and satin-wood, are readily exchanged for the products of our looms, forges, farms, and prairies, to the reciprocal benefit of each

We have the testimony of our commercial agents, that for want of treaty stipulations our own merchants and shippers have been deprived of many advantages, and suffered many onerous discriminations. The importance and prosperity of Hayti have been so fully set forth in a recent speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Sumner.] that I shall not enlarge upon it. Our commercial dealings with her are more extensive than with many nations, with whom we have formed treaties; as Austria, Sweden, Prussia, Turkey, Portugal, Central America, Japan, Den mark, the Papal States, and Sandwich Isles, to some of which we credit full ministers. From official tables of very recent date, I find that in point of commercial importance, of sixty countries with whom we enjoy amity and intercourse, Hayti stands No. 16, and Liberia No. 18, in the scale: and vet twenty-one of those standing lower on the list have diplomatic relations with this Government. "These

things ought not so to be." The annual value of our trade with the two countries is: Hayti-Exports \$2.673.682 Imports ... 2,062,723 Liberia—Exports

Politically, the recognition of Hayti is the state of the country with lively satisof importance now, in view of the new faction. He is a man of the right stamp, complications on and near the shores of and being a Southerner, his address and North America, and the struggles of the European nations for a footbold on our continent. Their more independent Repubcontinents. The more independents Republics we have around us, the further we avert the encroachments of restless than ambitious to veraments. Alfredy has the Haytian Government been recognized by England, Spain, Austria, Demica is Holland, Reiginn, Portugal, Sweden and Hangard Portugal, Sweden and Hangard Portugal, Sweden and Hangard Portugal, Sweden and Hangard Portugal Sweden and Portugal Swe over. ... As ... with Liberia, our owner Republic is, in this regard, far behind the

monarchies of Europe. I'fully concur in the sentiment of President Lincoln as expressed in his lasten-

nual message:

resentatives, and a Supreme and Inferior recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable ed men. She has her churches, her com- to discover it. Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them and her newspaper press. A specimen of without the approbation of Congress, I subthe latter I now hold in my hand, being a mit to your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a Charge d'Affaires near each of these new

important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.' The President could doubtless at once establish diplomatic relations with both of these States, as intimated in this extract. He had the power when penning his message, but was unwilling to inaugurate the novel policy without the approbation of Congress. Such consideration need not longer restrain him; for the act of emanci-Republics, and provides for colonizing the freedmen in them; so that all now really needed, is to fix the salaries of our diplomatic representatives, which is done in the bill now before the House. I contend. however, that this proper act should be done properly and gracefully; for by such a course we will not merely maintain our coln's recent message recommending the self-respect, but challenge that of sister nations.

> For the Presbyterian Banner. Letter from Sickles' Brigade. CAMP SEVEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, Friend Rifles," 1st Reg. Sickles' Brig'e,

June 15, 1862. Peninsula. What changes have taken osses we have sustained. Of the battle at to commence operations: that action, you doubtless all have read. Cosgrave, Hoover, Greiner, and McGuire, I was prevented by sickness from taking an | to dig holes; Rote, Keller, Benedict and active part in it; but of the more recent Jones to distribute poles on their shoulders, action of the "Seven Pines," I can speak who had to carry them a full mile. John more knowingly, having participated in it. Tryer I posted as guard—his duty was to The day the fight commenced, we were watch the flash of the rebel guns, and no encamped near Bottom's Bridge, on the tify the men, who were working and could Chickahominy, and about three o'clock in not see, when to fall on the sod; should the the afternoon were ordered hurriedly to rebels hear us and open. Thus far all was march to the relief of Casey's Division, quiet in the secesh quarters. Scarcely had which had been surprised and repulsed. our operations commenced when a compli-We left without our knapsacks, and after ment from Gen. Magruder, in the shape of marching about five miles arrived on the shell, was sent us. Through the timely battle-field at dark. The conflict had notice received from our guard, Mr. Tryer, ceased for that day, and we lay all that "he saw a flash; and that something night on our arms. The next morning, with a flery tail was coming toward us," we being the Sabbath, at about eight o'clock, were enabled to drop. It came within fifty the enemy opened the attack with a tremendous volley of musketry, which appeared to extend along the whole of our rapid succession, until we completed our lines. We were about one quarter of a task, which, owing to loss of time in dodgmile in the rear, but our Brigade immeing, occupied fully five hours. A number vanced to the front. Some of the prisoners we captured told us that our arrival was pickets had discovered our operations, and known among them, and desperate fighting was expected, as they knew by their experience at Williamsburg. We were posted along the commencement of a pine woods, in which the rebels were drawn up, waiting to receive us. We expected them to advance on us; but instead of that, they commenced shelling us. Their shells burst over our heads, on the ground, and in every direction. The whizzing noise they made in their passage through the air. was fearful. We soon got tired of it, and receiving the order to charge bayonets, we rushed forward through the woods on a double-quick, yelling and shouting like madmen. The rebels waited and reserved their fire until we were seventy-five or one hundred feet from them, when they poured aimed too low. They then turned and fled. tary. Telegraphs,) to try a telegraphic ex-The carnage among them for a short time, periment from a balloon. Saturday mornhand conflicts took place. In several instances | be | fought, Prof. Lowe | notified | me | that] during that day, drove them off, and at brought the wire a mile and a half, and I

by our Brigade was comparatively trifling, tending armies. two killed and about a dozen wounded in our regiment—none in our company. We have been laying here ever since, going out on picket every third day. We occupy now the post of honor in the whole army, being in the extreme advance; and only a mile from the enemy. We all think our Brigade has done its share, and now, after having suffered so much hardship, and lost more than half of our number, we wish for a little rest, and are perfectly will-

hemselves. This is a very poor part of Virginia no houses or signs of civilization near, and the ground swampy. The other side of the Chickahominy, however, we came through a very fertile region, with magni-ficent farms. The dwelling houses, with but few exceptions, were poor, dilapidated concerns, a disgrace to their owners. The weather has commenced to be hot, and I trust we will soon get out of here, as I think it cannot be otherwise than unhealthy; We are expectingua great battle here every day, but for my part I think the principal fighting over. We are receiving reinforce. ments daily, and soon I think the rebels. will see that it would be madness to resist. In reading your reports of the proceed ings of the General Assembly recently adjourned, I was delighted to see the stand 2,370,543 that eminent and loyal Divine, Dr. Breck-Imports 1,755,916 inridge, takes, and I read his address on:

> adieu. Pray for us: Yours, respectfully, J. C. LEAT.

cinnabar mines, near the Humboldt River, ual message:

ply, after the first of July, all the quick-pitals and barracks, which showed us to a contract of inquiry addressed to GEORGE

"If-any wgood-reason exists why we silver needed in the Territory, that the main body of their army contract when the silver needed in the Territory, that the main body of their army contract when the silver needed in the Territory, that the main body of their army contract when the silver needed in the Territory, that the main body of their army contract when the silver needed in the Territory, that the main body of their army contract when the silver needed in the Territory contract when the silver needed in the

Gen. McClellan and the Telegraph.

The following letter from Parker Spring, Superintendent in the construction of the United States Military Telegraph lines, gives an interesting account of the services of the Morse telegraph to the army, and of Gen. McClellan's use of it:-From the time the army of the Potomac first left Washington, the U.S. Military Tele-States. It does not admit of doubt that graph has never for an hour been allowed to remain in the rear. Before reaching his new headquarters. Gen. McClellan almost invariably learns that the wire is on the advance; that an office has already been opened at the point designated before he leaves his old camp, and that communication to the War Department at Washington is open for him. In several instances when the army had marched fifteen miles in one day, the telepating the slaves in this District, recently hours in advance. When our troops are passed into a law, does recognize both these obliged to remain a few days in one position, wires are immediately run from Gen. McClellan's quarters to the headquarters of all Commanders of divisions, thereby place ing the entire section of country occupied by our troops under his instant control. Assistance like this is surely valuable to our glorious cause, and I am happy to say it is fully appreciated by the General.

Saturday previous to the evacuation of Yorktown, Gen. McClellan ordered me to run a wire into our battery No. 6, in order to give him telegraphic communication from his headquarters, which were distant about one and a half miles. This battery laid half a mile in front of Gen. Heintzle-MR. EDITOR :- It has now been about man, and within half a mile of a long chain three months since I last wrote to you. We of rebel batteries. The office at battery were about leaving Camp Farnum for the No. 6, was to be located under ground, in a bomb-proof arrangement, in order to save place in that time! Our regiment then the precious dife of the manipulator, who numbered upwards of one thousand men; would be in his hole before daybreak, next now-only three hundred are left. Twenty-one of our commissioned officers were killed zleman's aids that it was a very hazardous or wounded at Williamsburg, and our total experiment; that from the point where the loss in that battle was three hundred and line must cross the fields, the rebel officers thirty-nine. Our noble captain fell, shot could be heard distinctly giving command; dead, whilst bravely fighting and encouraging us by his example. We ne'er shall dred, and fifty yards of us, and if we atlook upon his like again. Many familiar tempted to distribute poles with our wagon voices—some of whom I have listened to in we would be fired upon. Of these facts I our prayer-meetings are hushed forever. informed all our men. Regardless of danger. I cannot help but feel sad when I look back they unanimously voted for the extension. on the past three months. No amount of Fortunately that night was dark, and glory or praise can compensate for the promptly at 9 P. M., we were in readiness

Williamsburg and the part Sickles' Brigade After cautioning all hands to work especially our First Regiment—took in quietly, I detailed the men as follows:

After that, shot and shell followed in of these missiles fell within thirty feet of us showing conclusively that the rebel were directing the fire of their artillery at us. We have preserved pieces of a shell which knocked down a pole-behind us, which had been erected not five minutes before the shot was fired. The line was run through a soft corn-field, and it was amusing next day, after the evacuation, when we returned to this field, to see the life-like pictures of Tryer, Cosgrave and several others, nicely portrayed in the mud, and which no artist in the world could excel. They were at once recognized by all hands, and I promised to give you the particulars.

TELEGRAPHING FROM A BALLOON. The telegraph has been called upon to perform a still more mysterious wonder. For some time past I have been ordered by volley which, fortunately for us, was Col. Eckert (our Superintendent of Mili was awful, in which some desperate hand to ing, when we heard that a great battle must men on both sides were killed by mutual should extend the wire to his balloon, and hrusts. We made two charges on them we would try it. In one hour we had night occupied the ground which Casey was ready to ascend with the Professor. had lost the day previous. The next day The battle had commenced. When it had there was very little fighting, the rebels reached its zenith, Prof. Lowe and myself, being beaten at all points, and retreating in with the telegraph had reached an altitude disorder back to Richmond. Gen. Hooker of two thousand feet. With the aid of then said he could have marched into Rich- good, glasses, we were, enabled to view the mond, and I believe it. The loss sustained whole affair between these powerful con-

As the fight progressed, hasty observations were made by the Professor and given to me verbally, all of which I instantly forwarded to Gen. McClellan and division commanders, through the agency of the obedient field instrument, which stood by our side in the bottom of the car. Occasionally a masked rebel battery would open upon our brave fellows. In such cases the occupants of the balloon would inform our artillerists of its position, and the next ing to lay back on our laurels, and relin-shot or two would, in every case, silence quish our post of honor to others, who the masked and annoying customer. For have not experienced what military glory, hours, and until quite dark, we remained in is, and who are anxious to distinguish the air, the telegraph keeping up constant communication with some point. From the balloon to Fortress Monroe, a distance of one hundred miles, this wire worked beautifully.

A number of messages were sent and received between these two points, and had i not been for the tremendous rush of busi ness on the wire I would have telegraphed you directly from the balloon, while the battle was raging. Sunday morning, at day break, we again ascended. Early in th morning the battle was renewed, and with more fierceness than the day before. Incessant firing of musketry and artillery was kept up until noon, when I had the extreme pleasure to announce by telegraph from the balloon, that we could see the enemy retreating rapidly toward Richmond. At this time we could see firing on the James River, to the left of Richmond, distance from the balloon, some said, fifteen miles. This fire was of short duration

HOW BICHMOND LOOKED FROM THE BALLOON. The streets of Richmond in the morning presented a deserted cappearance; but very few people to be seen in the streets. Dur-But I am afraid I am transgressing on ing the afternoon and evening of Sunday your space and patience, so, for the present, nothing of interest transpired, beyond the removal of the rebel dead and wounded, all of which we could distinctly see from the balloon. Every available machine that had wheels was brought into requisition for this A Bargain.—One of the most valuable purpose. From the scene of battle into the city of Richmond, the road was literally n Nevada Territory, was shown to a party lined with ambulances, wagons and cars. of explorers, by some Indians, for thirty conveying dead and wounded. About twidollars worth of provisions and blankets. light we saw camp-fires innumerable around It is expected that this company will sup-ply, after the first of July; all the quick-ply, after the first of July; all the quick-pltals and barracks, which showed us to a

had fallen back to Richmond. Monday morning we made several ascensions, and found a small force near the last scene of action, and thousands of troops marching out from the city.

The Great American Desert—A Novel Enterprise.

In the acquisition of Territory from Mexico, we acquired not only good, bad, and indifferent lands, but we got a desert, and so large in its dimensions, so formidable in its withering desolations, that we are as much at a loss to know what to do with it as was the party who drew the elephant. Professor Blake, who, from his position of geologist, accompanying the exploring and surveying expedition of Capt. Williamson, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Survey, acquired a personal and familiar knowledge of this journado del muerta (desert of death,) in a recent lecture in San Francisco, in speaking of the Colorado Desert, pronounced it as fine a specimen of the desert as that of Lybia or Sahara. It extends from the base of San Bernardino Southwesterly one hundred and eighty miles, parts of its surface being below our boundary line in Sonora. Its area is some nine thousand square miles; and excepting the Colorado, which cuts | S across its lower end, is without river or lake. It stretches off to the horizon on all sides without one glimpse of vegetation or life. Its surface is ashy and parched; its frame of mountains rise in rugged pinnacles of brown rock, bare even of soil. Words are unequal to the task of describing its apparent expanses, the purity of its air, the silence of its night, the brilliancy, of the stars that overhang it, the tints of the mountains at daybreak, the looming up of those beyond the horizon, the glare of the midday sun, the violence of its local storms of dust and sand. Parts are entirely destitute even of sand

being smooth, compact, sun-baked clay other parts are covered with heaps of sand, disposed like snow-drifts in waves of fifty and eighty feet in height. Near the mountains along the Colorado there is a terrace as flat as the floor, and paved with pebbles of nearly uniform size, of porphyry, jasper, quartz, cornelian, and agate, all rounded by the action of the water, and polished till they glisten, by the driving sand! In this respect again, the porch of our Great Desert is like that which outlines the Lybian Desert. Doubtless the Northern part of the desert is the dry bed of an ancient lake of fresh water, whose beach lines are strongly marked. Probably, at a comparatively recent period, the waters of the California Gulf covered all the clay surface of the desert. It lies below their level now, and if a channel were cut through the natural embankment of the Colorado, it would be doubtless covered again with water. It is very probable that the Colorado Desert region was uplifted within historic times. Earthquakes occasionally agitate its surface, and in 1852 there were eruptions of mud and hot water in the central parts of the valley.

The National Intelligencer says that an enterprise is on foot for converting this formidable desert into a fruitful field by introducing water from the Colorado river on and over it, thus causing verdure to replace sterility, "causing the desert to bloom as the rose."

The propagator of this enterprise having devoted several years in the preliminary work, and having fully determined the practicability of the measure by actual instrumental surveys, now awaits the action of Congress to make a cession of this Sahara to the State of California; in compliance with the expressed wish of her Legislature. It cannot be doubted that Congress will at once comply with the application made by California, and allow the parties to go on with this novel work, which promises to be of so much benefit to the government and mankind Scientific and correction is allowed. American.

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