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COUGH SYRUP The Bristlemassing off OUGHS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, COLDS, WHOOPING, COUGH, INFLUENZA,

And all diseases of the

Throat and Lungs.

It is properly in earlier and in the most views and in the most views and efficient the most views and efficient the most views in troduced in the last shoot and efficient the view in troduced in the last shoot the test of Thirty's vary and constantly grown in favor of the view of the last of indeed sent testify was a series and a series and series and success one transfer and series and success of the series and series are series and series and series and series are series and series and series and series are series and series are series and series and series are series

OMSELLER'S MH

# LIVER PILLS

PLAIN AND SUGAR-COATED, As a safe, convenient, and never-failing remedy for LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVE NESS, SICK HEADACHE, and all BILLI ARY DISORDERS. SELLERS's LIVER PILLS

Stand Unrivalled!

They are prompt, but mild in their effect arouse a healthy action of the Liver; carry off morbid secretions, and leave the system in a healthy condition.

To prove what we say, we only ask a trial.

R. E. SELLIERS & CO., Sole Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa. Rejoice, Ye Afflicted Ones!

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Rheumatism of 16 Years' Standing Completely Cured

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And Blood Purifier! The Great Internal Remedy, Why do you suffer when the cure is at handled the settlemonial and be convinced.

Messrs, R. E. Seilers, & Co.—This is to certify that for the last sixties was I have been severely afflicted with Encumntism, often confined to my house and even unable to walk. Being in the post office about two months ago, any that other confidency, and under the total condition, and under the total confidency, and under the total confidency of the post of the pos

condition, and enter me to us a Johnson's, Rheumatic Compound. I followed his advice, and n. w, by the blessing of God and the use of a half bottle or your Compound, I am free from all symptoms of rheumatism, and can walk without the aid of my a taff as well as ever.

JAMES McDOWELL. JAMES McDoWEILS.
Tha cknown Mr. McDowell for a number of years, and do not hesitate to gouch for the truth of the above statement.

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h such additions as will be found to materially

Increase its Medical Properties. This much esteemed and highly valuable proparation will not fail to effectually remove Nervous Debility, Gravel, Calculus, Briek Dust Deposits, Eloss of Appetite, Ulceration of the Kidnamatory Dompiaints, Weak Nerves,

Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. IT IS INDEED

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

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It acts gently upon the system, restores the Digestive Organs when Inactive, and excites a

Health and Vigor to the System, Giving to the Patient Renewed Health and Strength.

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Dr. T. Proposes to cure Gonorrhoes and Gl
in, hope one to three days, without interfeence with the or advances to business. Fr
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instand-Seminal Emissions stocks. In the foundain days. Skin diseases in in the fine diseases of a private nature, treated with unparalled success.
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and all impurities of the Blood, and diseases
of the Kidney and Liver speedily cured by
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AN EMMENAGOGUE FOR LADIES. A compound prepared and sold only by Dr Young, warranted to remove all obstructions of the beathy measured flood, imparting to the and activity to the costem; price if the bone and activity to the costem; price if any require Yelling cases of long standing may require Yelling cases of long standing any require Yelling to the cost of the cost and Married ladies should, not me the above compound for reasonarmade known with each package.

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Persons at a distance, by stating theirsymptoms, age and occupation, can receive madicine by express, securely packed from obsercine by express, section, packet from case, vation.
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Destroy Your Rate and Roachs Furnishing Goods,

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Address Adopted at the Great Union Meeting in Cooper Institute, New York, Last Week--- A Good Doc-

ament for the Times. Just previous to the delivery of Mr. Seward's speech at Cooper Institute, in New York, last Thursday night, the following address was read to and

following address was read to and adopted by the immense gathering:

It is the right and duty of the people at all times to discuss the acts of their public servants, and especially when grave public questions are depending. The present is a time which demands such discussion, both because the questions now before the country are of great magnitude in themselves, and because different views prevailln the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government. We hope these differences are not irreconcileable; and in order to promote a final agreement, the people should interpose with an expression of their own opinions.

The issue of the war, glorious to our arms, and more glorious for the freedom which it brought, leaves upon our hands the great task of pacification. This is the first question. Every other is subordinate to it. All attempts to pervert the occasion to purposes of party, on whichever side, are unworthy of just men and dangerous to the public welfare.

What the country needs is repose.

men and dangerous to the public welfare.

What the country needs is repose. The conflict of tirms has ceased; the conflict of passions, which led to that of arms, should cease also. The alacrity with which our heroic soldiers have returned to peaceful pursuits is not less honorable than their victories. They cherish no ennifies toward those whom they have overcome. They did not fight for vengeance, but for "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," They now want a firm and lasting peace; not merely a cessation of armed hostilities, but public tranquility. They want and we want tranquility. They want and we want tion of armed hostilities, but public tranquility. They want and we want all the channels of business to be reopened, and the whole people left free to repair the waste of war, and the Southern people to regain their places, if they can, as loyal citizens of one country, with one Constitution and one destiny.

The element for disturbance, and, as we thinks the only one, to the political

The element for disturbance, and, as we think, the only one, to the political condition of the freedmen, the late slaves whom we have emanch; ated by the great Constitutional Amendment.—There is no substantial disagreement among loyal men respecting their civil rights. We all agree that they must have all the civil rights of any other class of citizens—the rights of person and of property, the right to sue and to testify; in short, they must have equality before the law. But whether they shall also have the suffrage is the dividing question. Those, who insist viding question. Those who insist at they should have it, do so chiefly these grounds. Some of them say at the elective franchise is a natural that the elective franchise is a natural right; that every person has a just title to participate in the enactment of the laws by which he is governed. Others say that the blacks aided us in the suppression of the rebellion, and therefore should be endowed with the privilege of participating in the government of the country which they helped to save. Others still maintain that the suffrage is the only safeguard of the colored race for the preservation of their freedom and civil rights.

On the other hand these propositions are denied, and two other considera-

o denied, and two other considera-ns are put forward; first, that in re-ect to the States, whether those lately n rebellion or those which have ever been loval, the Federal Government been loyal, the Tederal Government has no right to interfere with the question of the elective franchise; and second, that in respect to the District of Columbia and the territories which are subject to the legislation of Congress, the question is one of expediency, depending upon the circomstances of each particular case; the elective franchise being not a right but a trust, and that wherever great numbers of the blacks At the well known stand I wherever great numbers of the blacks

to the States respectively or to the people.

There can be no question whatever that the power of determining who shall, and who shall not, enjoy the elective franchise belongs exclusively to the respective States. New York has no more right to say who shall or who shall not vote in Virginia, than Virginia has to say who shall or who shall not vote in New York.

Over the District of Columbia the power of Congress is no doubt plenary, but it is a power to be exercised not only for the inhabitants of the District, but for the whole country. Our Congress, our President, our Judges, our Cabinet Ministers, the Ministers of forcing States, our treasury, our sreviews, are there. We must provide for the safety, comfort and convenience of the other inhabitants. To admit into the government of that District all the blacks who may flock into it from the safotining States for a residence, without discrimination, is an act of revolutionary frency. To say that all like discrimination, is an act of revolutionary frency. To say that all ke discrimi-

adjoining States for a residence, without claser minution, is an act of revolutionary frensy. To say that a like discrimination exists as to the whites is no answer. It is bad to have a thousand ignorant voters—it is worse to have two thousand. If the suffrage is atready debased, as some men say, it is muct of folly to debase it. till further, even though it should be done by way of supposed counterpoise of injunious forces.

The elective franchise is not a natural sight but a political trust. If it were rue that every person who is subject to heliaws is entitled to a purtin making the laws is entitled to a part-in making them, then every sojourner among us, every foreigner, the moment he lands, is entitled to a voto, for he is as much governed by our laws as if he had always lived upon our soil. To have a voice in the election of the magistracy is to hold a trust conferred by the laws and regulated by them according to circumstances, for the best government of the whole body of the 1 mbitants.

Because the blacks have fought for the country, that does not necessarily give them a right to govern it, or participale in its government. If it were otherwise, every hoy from 16 to 21 who fought in the Union ranks, and there were thousands upon thousands of such. ere thousands upon thousands of such, hould have a vote, instead of waiting

ight to participate in the Government

we flust answer in the words of their own number, more intelligent than many others, white or black, "the able-bodied only bear arms, the able-minded only bear arms, the able-minded only should vote."

To insist that the black will not be protected in their freedom and all their rights, if they have not the elective franchise, is to forget that by the second clause of the Great Amendment it is provided that "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

It is also to forget that the men and women of the South are of like sentiments and instincts with ourselves, and something, certainly, may be expected from their regard to their interests and from their sense of justice.

It is a curious feature of the Freedmen's Bill, which the President has just vetoed, that it took the blacks under the protection of the Frederal Government as if they were not able to take care of themselves, while the same persons who reged through the measure, are the most clamorous to give the same dependent population a large share in the government of the country.

The exclusion of representatives in both Houses of Congress from the States lately in 'reebilion' can only be justified on the theory that those States are not in the Union, or that no proper dections have been held, or that the persons elected cannot take the oath prescribed by Congress as test of loyalty. The first theory is opposed to the opinion and practice of the whole North during the war, and the last cannot apply, because the oath his not been tendered to any person claiming to be a representative, the second theory should seem also not to be held, for there does not appear to have been inly investigation before the regular committee on elections of the respons is tive elections. Some other reason is supposed to exist, and that a desire to make the exclusion a means of compelling those States to do something which they could not otherwise be compelled to do. This is an unjust proceeding and an unsafe precedent. Congress cannot, of right, do indirectly what it cannot do directly. We are bound, therefore, to express our conviction that the exclusion as representatives from the eleven States which are now unrepresented in Congress, of loyal men, who were fairly elected, and can take the oath, is a manifest usurpation.

expression for the fidelity of the public servants to the trusts which they have sworn to execute, is of more value to the people of this country than the rise or fall of any party, or the success or failure of any measure. In the present unhappy difference between Congress and the President, the latter, in obedience to his sense of constitutional duty, declines the vast patrouage and power, civil and military, which the former would give him. We honor him for this. We believe the whole country will do as much. It knows that no man has suffered more, or struggled harder for his convictions. His loyalty to his country, and his devotion to all classes of its people, are unquestioned; and while it does not become freemen to promise beforehand concurrence in all acts of any public servant, we express to Andrew Johnson our confidence in his integrity, and his fidelity to the principles in reference to which he was elected; our hearty commendation of the general doctrines of his two messages, and our readiness to support him in all constitutional measures for the public welfare.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The following important letter was read to-night by Governor Cox, of Ohio, to the Union Representatives in Congress, from that

Representatives in Congress, from that State.

Washington, Monday, February 28th, 1868.—Gen. Geo. B. Wright, Chairman of the Union Central Committee, Columbus, Obio: Dear Sir:—On Saturday Inst I had the honor of an interview with the President, which I regarded as of sufficient interest and importance to make it proper that I should reduce to writing my remembrance of his statements whilst they were fresh in my memory, since he seemed to me in a perfectly free and unpremeditated conversation to axhibit with peculiar clearness the processes of his own mind in reaching some of his opinions, and, to express them with such munifest candor and entire freedom from personal feelings that I could the question is one of expediency, depending upon the circumstances of each
particular case; the elective franchise
being not a right but a trust, and that
wherever great numbers of the blacks
are in an informant and debased coudition it would be unwise and dangerous
to diffil them to the suffrage. These
are the opposing themes, and it cannot
be denied that the judgment which men
will form upon them depends nuch
upon their theory of government. They
who believe in the democratic-republican theory inherited from the fathers
will sextraphened be and the cannot
of the States as they were
reserved by the Constitution. It will be
remembered that the tenth amendment
of that instrument declares that 'the
powers not herein obligated to the United States by the Constitution, nor proshifted by if to the States, respectively or to
the people."

There can be no question whatever
that the power of destruining who
shall, and who shall not, enjoy the elective franchise belongs as a constant of the states
when he entered upon the duties of his
shall not yold in Virginia, than Virwhen the remembered that the power of destruining who
shall not yold in Virginia, than Virwhen the remembered that the necessary who shall not was not willing to own. That his polithe propie, "Inthe difference of the states of the propies of

gave his consent and a seemed to the accuracy of my report, which is as follows:

He said he had no thought which he was not willing to own. That his policy had simply aimed at the earliests possible restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted, and therefore when he entered upon the duties of his office he was obliged to adopt one of his office he was obliged to adopt one of his office he was obliged to adopt one of his office he was obliged, and that was substantially the one which he has carried that of Mr. Lincoln, with which he into out he agreed, and that was substantially the one which he has carried to out. Congress had no just ground of continuing the control of the was satisfied that no long continuing the called a pelicy of restoration. He was satisfied that no long continuing the called a pelicy of restoration are of hilliary government, and not to give themselves equal to the exigency, now that the work of destruction was over themselves equal to the exigency, now that the work of destruction was over the same work to do. Hence, there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which he one are, and probably not so near, the first properly desired to the exigency, now that the work of destruction was over and that of republishing had been a nearer, and probably not so near, the first opposition to the about the same work to do. Hence, there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which should restore our government we would be not nearer, and probably not so near, the work to do. Hence, there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which he needs to prove the same work to do. Hence, there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which he needs to prove the same work to do. Hence there is a real necessity of a dopting a policy which he needs to prove the same work to do. Hence there is no feed to yet which tended everywhere to same work to do. Hence there is no feed to yet whence the prove of the country.

One central the proper system of pacifications s

ternal force. Thus, in the case of the freedmen's bureau is to against the idea of the bureau in toto, for he had used it and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had contemplated that either by proclamation of his own, or by some action of Congress, a condition of peace, the technical end of the rebellion, would probably be declared at some period perhaps not very remote, and as he understood the present law, the bureau might continue in a year from that time, Mesawhile, he could say to the South; "It depends upon yourselves to say whether the bureau shall be discontinued at an earlier day, for I will put an end to it just as soon in the years just preceding the war. ment to which he is subjected.

The blacks fought for a country and they have it; they fought for their freedom and they have obtained it. For thanks to God, the sun of this glorious morning has not seen a single slave through all the unbroken land from sea to sea. We would welcome our eman-

as you, by proper action for the protection of the freedman, make it unnecessary."

Thus, said he, the hope of getting rid of the institution stimulates them to do what is right, whilst they are not discouraged by the idea that there is no hope of an end to what they regard as a sort of military government. If, on the other hand, the bureau were to be made a permanent thing, by legislation, which, on its face, appears part of the fixed law of the land, all of the objections he had urged in his message applied in full force to it, and instead of encouraging the South to loyalty, you tend to drive them to desperation and make their hatred of the government inveterate. The same principle of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner in which he held martial law over them. Whenever they should show so peaceful and law abiding a condition of their community that martial law was not needed, it should be removed.—Their own conduct would thus determine the matter, and the desire and interest of all the best people increased to put down disturbances and outbreaks, mine the matter, and the desire and interest of all the best people increased to put down disturbances and outbreaks, to protect men and obey the laws, because by so doing they would hasten the withdrawal of the direct interference of the military arm in theiraffairs. In precisely the same way and under the influence of the same idea he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section regarding it as necessary and proper to impose upon the rebellious States conditions which would guarantee the safety of the country, and regarding the then existing affairs of the local governments as have disqualified themselves by their treason for continuance in

power; he deposed them and established Provisional Governments. Then he asked himself what conditions ought to be demanded of them, and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions, viz.—The amendment of State constitutions, excluding slavery, the acceptance of the same amendment of State constitutions, excluding slavery, the acceptance of the same amendment of the constitutions, the repudiation of the rebed debt, and the admission of the freedmen to various rights, &c., everybody is familiar with. To stimulate them to accept these conditions, being such as using his best judgment, and in the absence of any Congressional plan, he thought the nearest right of any he could frame, he engaged that, on their acceptance with evidence of good faith, he would permit them to organize their State governments, elect Legislatures, &c., and so far as Executive acts could do so, would restore them to their position in the Union of the States.

They have so far accepted his conditions that he did not regard the experiment a failure, but a success. He had accordingly reorganized the Postoffice Department, and in like manner in all the Executive Departments recognized them as States in the Union, only keeping enough of a military hold to protect the freedmen as hade before d Provisional Governments,

respects which he had named. He would admit only such representative as are, in fact, loyal men. Giving satisfactory evidence of this whenever a State or District sent a loyal man, properly elected and qualified, he would think it right to admit him, the same as from any other State, and he would admit none but such loyal men, so that other States or districts might thus be induced to elect and send similar men. When they had done all this their representation would be full and the work would be done. Such was his plan. He did not ask to be the judge of the elections and qualifications of members of Congress was its own judge, and he had do dream of interfering with its constitute.

Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional right. But he felt like urging upon them and upon the country that this mode of finishing the work so nearly completed in other respects was the only feasable one which had been presented, and that it was impossible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising their rights and enjoying their privileges within the Union, were, in short, restored in all other respects, and that it is to late to question the fundamental right of representation.

I then remarked to him the President) that I had heard it suggested that en by the United States courts of in

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Union Convention-Closing of Sanitary Commission—Temperance Movement—Street Bailroads—Spring Trade—Democratic Convention— Gayety of the Hoosier Capital, &c. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25, '66. Editors Intelligencer:

Editors Intelligencer:

The 22d of February was celebrated here in divers ways, not the least of which was the Union Convention that met for the nomination of State officers. The meeting was, of course, "harmonious;" and ended in nominating good men for the various offices. The everlasting negro came in for his usual share of attention, furnishing a theme for the "radicals" and "conservatives" to dwell on. One faction thought the negro was either man or not man, and if man he ought to vote, holding there should be "no taxation without representation." The other faction could not come to it just yet; however, things sentation." The other faction could not come to it just yet; however, things worked well in the main, and there was no "bolting," though the feeling was bitter at times. The President's course, as far as "constitutionally" practiced, was endorsed, but rather feebly, and an effort to "do it more," "went up" by a large majority. Yet, the majority of the people. I am sure, endorse the President's company to the propose it are sure, endorse the President. man they put in a position to reach the highest office in the gift of the American people. I believe it was the vote of the Indiana delegation that made him a candidate for Vice President. The "unterrified" bave not held a meeting here yet to lavish praise and promise undying attachment to the President for his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. Instites at learning in the dellies here. I notice a telegram in the dailies here that such a meeting was held at Wheel-ing, at which the Mayor presided. Why was this honor not allowed some "brave Was this notor not allow the state of the arms! Southern heart" who rushed "to arms! to arms!" We know the Mayor did not: the "spirit was willing, but the to arms!" We know the Mayor didnot; the "spirit was willing, but the
flesh was weak." Vallandigham
"got off" a congratulatory effort
on the reception of the news
of this veto. He doubtless thinks the
prospect fair for the breach in the ranks
of the "glorions democracy" to be
closed, and the "cohesive policy of public plunder" to cement them more
firmly than before he "went a journeying."

firmly than before he "went a journeying."

Things connected closely with our late war are fast passing away, and in a little time all will be a matter of history only. The State Sanitary Commission closed its affairs recently.—This was perhaps the best State organization in existence during the rebellion. Its effects were felt not only by the Indiana soldiers, but by those of every State as well. During the existence of this organization there was contributed in each by the citizens of the State \$206,008, and goods valued at \$559,000. The articles left on hand were sold in this city at auction, bringing good figures articles left on hand were sold in this city at auction, bringing good figures as relics. The balance left in cash—about 88,000—is applied to the collection of soldiers' claims against the government, that the collection of such claims may cost the soldier nothing. Indiana cannot be repreached with the charge of neglecting her soldiers in the war of the rebellion.

of neglecting her soldiers in the war of the rebellion. The "signs of the times" indicate a disposition to better the morals of our city by putting temptation in the way of the "enemy that steals away the brain" out of circulation. At this time there are several hundred 'painted windows,' inside of which "liquid devilment" is retailed at ten cents per glass. The temperance men are making a strong effort to overturn this arrangement, and meetings are held every Sabbath afternoon, and often during the week. These meetings are attended by vast numbers, and the hope is they will effect good. It is useless to combat the assertion that the "wine stingeth like an adder," and brings many poverty, degradation and death.

The revivals of religion that ate felt in almost all the churches give hope also of bettering us as a people, Large numbers are being-converted. In one church there have been 400 additions, and the interest is still great.

and the interest is still great.

As the project for a street railroad is being agitated in your city, everything tending to prove it a good thing, we opine, will be of interest to many of your people. A place stretched out in length as Wheeling is ought certainly to have some such conveyance as street length as Wheeling is ought certainly to have some such conveyance as street cars to enable persons to pass quickly and cheaply from one end of town to the ot'r. It would also enable those doing business in the central part of the city to live in the suburbs. Besides all this it would certainly pay a very good interest on the money necessary to put it in operation, growing better every year as the city increases in population. The three lines in this place carried during the past month 96 841 arried during the past month 96,841 assengers, and received as fare \$4,842.

There seems to be conviction in the minds of all that prices cannot materially decline for some considerable time to come. Our city is as prosperous as the ver, notwithstanding the prediction that when the war ended she would "collapse." An accumulation of 40,000 people in five years seems like a "mush-room" growth, yet there is business for all. At present there are 175 wholesale dealers, 550 retail dealers, 331 manufacturing concerns. Hotels, 76; attorneys, 25; claim agents, 55; insurance agents, 53, photographers, 23, 26.

Guyetv seems rife, and f'Flora Mo-Flimsey" does not seem to have "nothing to wear." We can scarcely make up our minds whether all the "etherial beauties" have papas who have "struck oil" or been "quartermasters," but we feel very sure the chap that told how to get rich quickly was about right, (marry a fashlonable woman and sell her clothes.) It takes a stout hearted man to marry such a woman without he proposes to do that.

The "Southern sympathizers" propose soon to hold a grand "pow woy" to put in nomination their candidate. Petroleum V. Nasby is expected to issue forth from "Salur's Rest' on this occa-

Petroleum V. Nasby is expected to issu forth from "Saim's Rest" on this occa sion. There will be "wailing" over the return of Voorhees. He was a "shining light" among the "saints." When the deed is done you will hear of it. To the Public.

MRS. M. C. LEEGH RETURNS TO THE public her most cordial thanks for the very liberal share of patrings bestowed upon her during the 28 years she has been eagaged in the clothing business in this city. The new firm of M. C. Leech & Co. respectfully solicies and will strive to merit, at their new place of business, a continuation of the patronnge heretofore enjoyed.

M. C. LEECH & CO., oc.28

No. 113 Main Street.

Thomas Hughes WILL CONTINUE THE MERCHANT Tailoring, and wholesale and retail cloth-ing business, at the old stand, No. 35, corner Monroe and Water Streets. odfr-lind. H. CHANGLE. JAS. DALERIA. HICRANGLE.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Produce & Commission Merchants, No. 38 & 40 Monroe & 121 Market St., apr2 WHEELING, W. VA. ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

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NARIVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 1st, 1805.

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