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Jos Printing—Such as Hand Bills, Posters, Pamphlet

From the Knickerbocker.

REMINISCENCES OF KATIE AND I BY SARAH I. C. WHITTLESEY. Katie and I were frolicsome chits. When Katie and I were small; Living together, two little wee bits Of bairns, in Old Time's hall : Katie and I, Two frolicsome chits.

Two little wee bits Of bairns, in Old Time's hall One had tresses of auburn hue. The other had golden curls: Eyes of hazel, and eyes of blue, Had we two troublesome girls:
Katie and I, In Old Time's hall, When we were small,

Sunny and sinless girls. I loved Katie as never a child Worshipped a child before; For Katie was modest and meek as a wild June-bud on a lakelet's shore: Little sweet Katie ! Oh! never was child So lovely and mild,

Thus worshipped by child before! But one came softly to Old Time's door One sighing September day, Telling us childhood's lease was o'er. And bidding us both away : Katie and I, From Old Time's door, To a broad sea-shore,

That sighing September day And never since then have the skies looked blue. To sad little Katie and me, Since coldly and kindless he parted us two There by the sobbing sea :

We're drifting apart.

But together in heart,

We're crossing the sobbing sea I wonder if ever the winds will blow Our shallops together again, While the noons and the midnights come and go Like satyrs along the main-Katie's and mine?

I wonder if they, Through the sparkling spray, Will side by side journey again It is not because that my soul is dark,

And hath not a beautiful ray, That I sit at the bow of my buffeted barque And watch through the night and the day, For the far-off shore, Where the world's wide fleet. Will by-and-by meet, At vesners of life's short day

But this is the reason that oftentimes, Through the winds and the sobs of the sea I list for the vesper's silver chimes. From the bell of Eternity. By angels rung;

For Katie will come, From her wave-rocked home, And worship at eve with me!

SPEECH OF VICE PRESIDENT

Delivered in the Senate Chamber of th United States, January 4, 1859, on the occasion of the Removal of the Senate to the New Hall.

Senators: I have been charged by the committee to whom you confided the arrangements of this day, with the duty of expressing some of the reflections that naturally occur in taking final leave of a chamber which has so long been occupied by the Senate. In the progress of our country and the growth of the representation, this room has become too contracted for the representatives of the States now existing and soon to exist; and, accordingly you are about to exchange it for a hall affording accommodations adequate to the present and the future. The occasion sugit may be agreeable in the first place to occupy a few minutes with a short account of the various places at which Congress has assembled, of the struggles which preceded the permanent location of the seat of government, and of the circumstances under which it was finally established on the banks of the Potomac.

The Congress of the Revolution was sometimes a fugitive, holding its sessions, as the chances of war required, at Phila- north wing, and the House of Representadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Annapolis and York. During the period between the conclusion of peace and the commencement of the present government, it met at Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New

After the idea of a permanent Union had been executed in part by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, the question presented itself of fixing a seat of government, and this immediately called forth intense interest and rivalry.

That the place should be central, having the Confederacy, was the only point com- offer was accepted, and both Houses conmon to the contending parties. Propositions tinued to occupy it until the wings of the of all kinds were offered, debated, and re- new Capitol were completed. This buildjected, sometimes with intemperate warmth. At length, on the 7th of October, 1783, the Congress being at Princeton-whither they had been driven from Philadelphia, by the insults of a body of armed men—it of the public service. was resolved that a building for the use of Delaware. This was soon after modified. by requiring suitable buildings to be also erected near the falls of the Potomac, that | nine years. the residence of Congress might alternate between those two places. But the question was not allowed to rest, and at length, after frequent and warm debates, it was resolved that the residence of Congress should continue at one place; and commislay out a district for a federal town near the falls of the Delaware. And, in the meantime, Congress assembled alternately at Trenton and Annapolis; but the repre-

in exertions for their respective localities. resolved to remove to the city of New York, and to remain there until the building on the Delaware should be completed: and, accordingly, on the 11th of January, 1785, the Congress met at New York, where they continued to hold their session until the Confederation gave place to the Constitution.

The commissioners to lay out a federal political Capital of the United States. town on the Delaware, reported their pro-

closer by the organization of the new government under the Constitution on the 3d at one place, and the prospect of stability in the government invested the question with a deeper interest.

Some members proposed New York as being superior to any place they knew capital should be in a commercial metropolis. Others ridiculed the idea of building palaces in the woods. Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, thought it highly unreasonable to fix the seat of government in such a position as to have nine States of the thirteen to the northward of the place; while the South Carolinians objected to Philadelphia on account of the number of Quakers, who, they said, continually annoved the Southern members with schemes of emancipation.

In the midst of these disputes the House of Representatives resolved: 'That the permanent seat of government ought to be of a bill to give effect to this resolution, much feeling was exhibited, especially by the Southern members. Mr. Madison thought if the proceedings of that day had might not have become a party to the Constitution. The question was allowed by every member to be a matter of great importance. Mr. Scott said the future tranquility and well-being of the United States depended as much on this as on any question that ever had or could come before Congress. And Mr. Fisher Ames remarked that every principle of pride and honor. and even of patriotism, were engaged.-For a time any agreement appeared to be impossible; but the good genius of our system finally prevailed, and on the 16th of July, 1790, an act was passed contain-

ing the following clause:

"That a district of Territory not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conogcheague, be, and the same is hereby, accepted, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States."

"The cappe and the previous that Congress."

The same act provided that Congress should hold its sessions at Philadelphia until the first Monday in November, 1800. when the government should remove to the district selected on the Potomac. Thus was settled a question which had produced much sectional feeling between the States. But all difficulties were not yet surmounted; for Congress, either from indifference or the want of money, failed to make adequate appropriations for the erection of public buildings, and the commissioners were often reduced to great straits to maintain the progress of the work. Find-Maryland, which was responded to by an advance of \$100,000; but in so deplorable a condition was the credit of the federal government, that the State required as a guaranty of payment the pledge of the private credit of the commissioners

From the beginning Washington had advocated the present seat of government -its establishment here was due, in a large measure, to his influence; it was his wisdom and prudence that composed our own past history, and of speculations disputes, and settled conflicting titles, and it was chiefly through his personal influence that the funds were provided to prepare the buildings for the reception of the

President and Congress. The wings of the Capitol having been sufficiently prepared, the government removed to this District on the 17th of November, 1800. Or, as Mr. Wolcott expressed it, left the comforts of Philadelphia 'to go to the Indian place with the long name, in the woods on the Potomac. I will not pause to describe the appearance gests many interesting reminiscences, and at that day of the place where the city was to be. Cotemporary accounts represent it as desolate in the extreme, with its long-unopened avenues and streets, its deep morasses, and its area covered with trees instead of houses. It is enough to say, that Washington projected the whole plan upon a scale of centuries, and that time enough remains to fill the measure of

his great conception. The Senate continued to occupy the tives the south wing of the Capitol until the 24th of August, 1814, when the British army entered the city and burned the public buildings. This occurred during the recess, and the President immediately convened Congress. Both Houses met in a brick building known as Blodget's Hotel, which occupied a part of the square now covered by the General Post Office. But the accommodations in that house being quite insufficient, a number of public spirited citizens erected a more commodious building on Capitol regard to the population and territory of Hill, and tendered it to Congress: the ing yet stands on the street opposite to the north-eastern corner of the Capitol square

by persons employed in different branches On the 6th of December, 1819, the Congress be erected near the falls of the Senate assembled for the first time in this chamber, which has been the theatre of their deliberations for more than thirty-

and has since been occasionally occupied

And now the strifes and uncertainties of the past are finished; we see around us on every side the proofs of stability and improvement; this Capitol is worthy of the greatness, and in the future an empire to ted, prosperous and free. Republic; noble public buildidgs meet the view on every hand; treasures of science sioners were appointed with full power to | and the arts begin to accumulate. As this flourishing city enlarges, it testifies to the wisdom and forecast that dictated the plan of it. Future generations will not be an American who regrets the past? Is of it. Future generations will not be disturbed with questions concerning the there one who will decide his country's seen it in print, we countried not a disturbed with questions concerning the there one who will decide his country's The circumstance happened some time ago, sentatives of other States were unremitting centre of population or of territory, since laws, pervert her Constitution, or alienate the steamboat, the railroad, and the tele-On the 23d of December, 1784, it was graph have made communication almost his memory descend to posterity laden told by one who knew, and said it was all instantaneous. The spot is sacred by a thousand memories, which are so many So happy is the political and social con- A certain young man in search of a wife, pledges that the city of Washington, founded by him and bearing his revered name, with its beautiful site, bounded by of a freedom elsewhere unknown, that we Sunday evening, and in order to keep his picturesque eminences, and the broad Potomac, and lying within view of his home possess, and to lose in some degree the determined to be at home on Monday and his tomb, shall remain forever the

legislative debates. so late as I812, the great debates which preceded the war, and aroused the country the other branch of Congress. To such an extent was the idea of seclusion carried, that when this chamber was completed, no seats were prepared for the accommodation | the dawning promise of its origin. of the public; and it was not until many years afterwards that the semi-circular at some convenient place on the banks of relations to the executive department of for one or two additional reflections. the Susquehanna.' On the introduction the government, assumes its full share of duty as a co-equal branch of the Legisla- | time in this chamber. Henceforth it will | horse was captured. its members, and for other obvious reasons, remain forever connected with great events, the most important questions, especially of and sacred to the memories of the departed been foreseen by Virginia, that State foreign policy, are apt to pass first under orators and statesmen, who have engaged discussion in this body, and to be a mem- in high debates, and shaped the policy of which his horse had been turned was not ber of it is justly regarded as one of the their country. Hereafter the American highest honors which can be conferred on and the stranger, as they wander through an American statesman.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the causes of this change, or to say that it is a and great materials have accumulated for concession both to the importance and history. They will recall the images of individuality of the States, and to the free | the great and the good, whose renown is and open character of the government.

In connection with this easy but thorough transition, it is worthy of remark the seats once occupied by the mighty that it has been effected without a charge from any quarter that the Senate has transcended its constitutional sphere--a trious men, who, in their generation, sometribute at once to the moderation of the times divided, sometimes led, and some-Senate, and another proof of thoughtful times resisted public opinion-for they men of the comprehensive wisdom with which the framers of the Constitution seek the right and follow their convictions. secured essential principles without inconveniently embarrassing the action of the government.

The progress of this popular movement in one aspect of it, has been steady and marked. At the origin of the government, no arrangements in the Senate were made for spectators; in this chamber about onethird of the space is alloted to the public, and in the new apartment the galleries cover two-thirds of its arena. In all free countries the admission of the people to witness legislative proceedings is an essential element of public confidence, and it is not to be anticipated that this wholesome ing it impossible to borrow money in principle will ever be abused by the sub-Europe, or to obtain it from Congress, stitution of partial and interested demon-Washington, in December, 1796, made a strations for the expression of a matured dignity of his senatorial demeanor. Type She was non-plussed. She only knew he appeal to the Legislature of and enlightened public opinion. Yet it of his northern home, he rises before the had left about three o'clock in the mornshould never be forgotten that not France, hall, awed and controlled the French Assembly. With this lesson and its conthe thunders of the galleries.

on the future. The most meagre account of the Senate involves a summary of the year you have seen your representation enlarge; time and again you have proudly welcomed a new sister into the Confederacy, and the occurrences of this day are a material and impressive proof of the growth and prosperity of the United States. Three history of the Union.

government was organized under the Conrepresentatives of eleven States, containing

three millions of people.

To-day, it is composed of the represenmore than twenty-eight millions of people, prosperous, happy and still devoted to constitutional liberty. Let these great facts speak for themselves to all the world.

be measured by that of any other people of come the names of Adams, Hayne, Mason, whom history gives account; and the Otis, Macon, Pinckney, and the restconstitution, on principles new to mankind, ceeding times, shall contribute to invest and began their experiment with the good the new hall to which we go with historic wishes of a few doubting friends, and the memories like those which cluster here. derision of the world. Look at the result to-day; twenty-eight millions of people, descending the western slopes of the Alle- Power, who controls the destinies of embesides, christianity, civilization, and the must moulder with ruin; but the race-a commerce greater than that of shall bear to a new and larger chamber any other nation-every variety of climate, this Constitution, vigorous and inviolateerful and happy—free interchange between the States-in a word, behold present resentatives of American States still uniwhich the ancient mistress of the world in the height of her glory could not be compared. Such is our country; aye, and

When the bonds of union were drawn may be appropriate to this occasion to inherit—this admirable Constitution, which summer pants, and other fixings in proporremark one of the most striking of them. has survived peace and war, prosperity and tion, he arrives at the residence of his At the origin of the government the and adversity—this double scheme of gov- namorata, where he is kindly received, of March, 1790, the subject was revived Senate seemed to be regarded chiefly as ernment, State and Federal, so peculiar and and his horse properly taken care of, by and discussed with greater warmth than an executive council. The President often so little understood by other Powers, yet being turned into the pasture for the before; it was conceded on all sides that visited the chamber and conferred per- which protects the earnings of industry, night. The evening-yea, the nightthe residence of Congress should continue sonally with this body. Most of its and secures the largest personal freedom passed away, but how, is nobody's business. business was transacted with closed doors, compatible with public order; these great Three o'clock in the morning arrives. and it took comparatively little part in the results were not achieved without wisdom Our hero was awake-may be had been so The rising and vigorous intellects of the heroic record is before the world; but to is the time for him to depart, so that he country sought the arena of the House of all this we were born, and like heirs upon he may arrive at home before his for the orderly and decent behavior of its Representatives as the appropriate theatre inhabitants. To this it was answered for the display of their powers. Mr. Maditatit was not desirable that the political son observed on one occasion that, being son observed on one occasion that, being son observed on one occasion that the political son observed on one occasion that, being son observed on one occasion that the political son observed on one occasion that th son observed on one occasion that, being extend, and to adorn it. The grand proa young man, and desiring to increase his ductions of the era in which the foundation he sallied forth into the pasture to catch reputation, he could not afford to enter the of this government were laid, reveal the his horse, but there was a difficulty—the Senate; and it will be remembered that, deep sense its founders had of their obliga- grass was so high and loaded with dew. never forget that the responsibilities to the assertion of its rights, took place in | imposed on this generation are by so much | them and lead to detection—so he quickly

> It would be a pleasing task to pursue many trains of thought, not wholly foreign But now, the Senate, besides its peculiar curbed; yet I may be pardoned, perhaps, The Senate is assembled for the last

> ture; indeed, from the limited number of be converted to other uses; yet it must the Capitol, will turn with instinctive reverence to view the spot on which so many the common property of the Union; and chiefly, perhaps, they will linger around three, whose names and fame-associated in life-death has not been able to sever; illuswere of that higher class of statesmen who

There, sat Calhoun, the Senator-inflexible, austere, oppressed, but not overwhelmed by his deep sense of the importance of his public functions-seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it; a man whose unsparing intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonize with the deductions of his rigorous logic, and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the performance of

high public duties. This, was Webster's scat. He, too, was every inch a Senator. Conscious of his own vast powers, he reposed with confidence on himself, and, scorning the con- The family of the fair one, seeing his horse trivances of smaller men, he stood among still remaining in the pasture, inquired of his peers all the greater for the simple the lady what she had done with her lover. imagination in the grand and granite out- ing. Things didn't look right, if he had but the turbulent spectators within the line of his form and intellect, like a great | gone, why did he leave his horse? Sus-New England rock, repelling a New England wave. As a writer, his productions sequences before us, the time will never | will be cherished by statesmen and scholars | returned with the remnants of the identicome when the deliberations of the Senate | while the English tongue is spoken. As a | cal white garments which adorned the shall be swayed by the blandishments or senatorial orator, his great efforts are his- lower limbs of their late visitor. They torically associated with this chamber, were mangled and torn to threads It is impossible to disconnect from an whose very air seems yet to vibrate beneath inquest was immediately held over them. occasion like this, a crowd of reflections on the strokes of his deep tones and his weighty words.

On the outer circle, sat Henry Clay, with his impetuous and ardent nature unprogress of our country. From year to tamed by age, and exhibiting in the Senate the same vehement patriotism and passionate eloquence that, of yore, electrified the House of Representatives and the country. His extraordinary personal endowments, his courage, his talents, all his noble qualities, invested him with an individuperiods in the history of the Senate mark ality and a charm of character which, in in striking contrast three epochs in the any age, would have made him a favorite of history. He loved his country above all On the 3d of March, 1789, when the earthly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustrious man!-orator, pastitution, the Senate was composed of the triot, philanthropist-whose light, at its meridian, was seen and felt in the remotest part of the civilized world; and whose declining sun, as it hastened down the West, tatives of thirty-two States, containing threw back its level beams in hues of mellow splendor to illuminate and to cheer the land he loved and served so well.

All the States may point with gratified pride to the services in the Senate of their The career of the United States cannot patriotic sons. Crowding the memory mind is almost appalled at the contempla- | cannot number them-who, in the record tion of the prodigious force which has mar- of their acts and utterances, appeal to their ked their progress. Sixty-nine years ago, successors to give the Union a destiny not thirteen States, containing three millions | unworthy of the past. What models were inhabitants, burdened with debt, and ex- these to awaken emulation, or to plunge hausted by the long war of independence, in despair! Fortunate will be the Ameriestablished for their common good a free can statesman who, in this age, or in suc-And now, Senators, we leave this memorable chamber, bearing with us, unimin every way happier than an equal num- paired, the Constitution we received from ber in any other part of the globe, the our forefathers. Let us cherish it with centre of population and political power grateful acknowledgment to the Divine gheny mountains, and the original thirteen | pires, and whose goodness we adore. The States forming but the eastern margin on structures reared by men, yield to the corthe map of our vast possessions. See roding tooth of time. These marble walls arts given to a continent—the despised principles of constitutional liberty, guarded colonies grown into a power of the first by wisdom and virtue, unlike material eleclass, representing and protecting ideas ments, do not decay. Let us devoutly that involve the progress of the human trust that another Senate, in another age, soil, and production to make a people pow- and that the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the rep-

A GOOD JOKE.

We were told a few days ago, a good more, far more than my mind could con- joke on a young man not a thousand miles ceive, or my tongue could utter. Is there from —— county, which, as we have not seen it in print, we consider worth relating. her people? If there be such a man, let but will lose nothing by its age. It was

dition of the United States, and so being on a courting expedition, as is accustomed are we to the secure enjoyment customary with young men, came late on are apt to under-value the treasures we secret from his young acquaintances, sense of the obligation to our forefathers. morning, bright and early, so that his But when the strifes of faction shake the absence would not be noticed. But his It would be interesting to note the government, and even threaten it, we may affiancied lived several miles from the town recedings to Congress, but no further steps gradual changes which have occurred in the pause with advantage long enough to in which he sojourned; and so, to overcome

practical working of the government since remember that we are reaping the reward the distance, he required the use of a horse. the adoption of the Constitution, and it of other men's labors. This liberty we Mounted on his horse, dressed in his fine and toil, and blood. The touching and all night, but it matters not-three o'clock tions to the whole family of man. Let us | To venture in there with his white pantaloons would rather take the starch out of the greater than those which rested on our made a resolve. It was three o'clock in revolutionary ancestors, as the population | the morning and nobody stirring, so he extent and power of our country surpass | carefully disrobes himself of his "white," and places them in safety on a fence, while he gives chase with unscreened pedals through the wet grass after the horse. gallery was erected which admits the to this occasion, but the temptation to But the steed was fond of clover, and had people to be witnesses of your proceedings. enter the wide field must be rigorously no notion of leaving it. But our hero was not to be thwarted, although he began to realize the truth of the old adage about the course of true love, &c., and finally the

Returning to the fence where he had safely suspended his lily white unmentionables, oh! mirabile dictu! What a horrid sight met his eyes! The field into only a horse pasture, but a calf pasture too, and the naughty calves, attracted by the white flag on the fence, had almost eaten them up; only a few well chewed fragments of this once valuable article of his wardrobe now remained—only a few threads-just sufficient to indicate what they had once been. What a pickle this was for a nice young man to be in!

It was now daylight, and the industrious farmers were up and about, and our hero far from home, with no covering for his 'travelling apparatus.' It would not do to go back to the house of his lady-love, as they were now up, and how could he get in without exhibiting himself to his fair one, which might ruin his match !--No, no, that would not do. Neither could he go to town in that plight. There was only one resource left him, and that was to secrete himself in the bushes till the next night and then get home under cover of darkness. This he resolved to do, and accordingly hid himself under a thick growth of bushes.

Safely hid, he remained under the protection of the bushes for some time; and it may be imagined that his feelings towards the calf kind were not of the most friendly character, but ere long his seclusion was destined to be intruded upon picions were awakened. By and by the boy who had been out to feed the calves, The neighbors were summoned to search for his corpse, and the posse with all speed set out with dogs and arms to the search. The pasture was thoroughly scoured, and then the adjacent thickets, when, lo! our hero was driven from his lair by the keen scent of the dogs, all safe, alive and well, but minus the linen. An explanation then ensued at the expense of our hero, but he was successful in the end, and married the lady, and is now living comfortably in one

CARDS.

T. McPHAIL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STRASBURG, Lancaster Co., Pa. NEWTON LIGHTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has bis Office in North Duke street, nearly opposite the Court House.

Lancaster, apr 1 tf 11

Lancaster, april 10

Lancaster, april 10 R. JOHN M'CALLA, DENTIST .-- Office

A LDUS J. NEFF, Attorney at Law.-Coffice with B. A. Shæffer, Esq., south-west corner three Square, Lancaster. may 15, '55 ly 17 EDWARD M'GOVERN,
A T T O R N E Y A T L A W,
NO. 5 NORTH DURE STREET-NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,
LANCASTER, PA.

tf 12 WILLIAM WHITESIDE, SURGEON
DENTIST.—Office in North Queen street, directly
over Long's Drug Store,
Lancaster, may 27, 1866. ly 16

E MOVAL.--DR. J. T. BAKER, HOM-CPATHIC PHYSICIAN, has removed his office to me etreet, between Orange and East King streets, west de.
Reference—Professor W. A. Gardner, Philadelphia.
Calls from the conutry will be promptly attended to

AMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Attorney at Law. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Dourt House. ESSE LANDIS, Attorney at Law.--Of-fice one door east of Lechler's Hotel, East King street, Lancaster, Pa. 129. All kinds of Scrivening—such as writing Wills. Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch. may 15, '55 tf-17

COFFECENCE S. PYFER.

A TO N P. EBY,

OFFICE:—No. 38 North Duke street,

may 11 ly 17]

REDERICK S. PYFER.

A TTO R NEY A T LAW.

OFFICE:—No. 11 NORTH DUKE STREET, WEST SIDE, LAN

CASTER, Pa. CAPTER, PA.

THE NOVAL.-WILLIAM S. AMWEG,
Attorney at Law, has removed his color.

A Attorney at Law, has removed his office from his former place into South Duke street, nearly opposite the Trinity Lutheran Church. apr 8 trl2

JAMES BLACK, Attorney at Law,--Office in East King street, two doors are of a charlest Hotel Lancaster, Pa.

For in East King street, two doors east of Lechler's Hotel. Lancaster, Pa.

For All business connected with his profession, and all kinds of writing, such as preparing Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Stating Accounts, &c., promptly attended to.
may 16.

JOHN F. BRINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Has removed his office to his residence, No. 249 South 6th treet, above Spruce.

Refers by permission to Hon. H. G. Long,

"A. L. HAYES " FEBBRE BRINTON,
" THADDEUS STEVENS.

PETER D. MYERS,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
PHILADELPHIA,
will attend to the Renting of Houses, Collecting House
and Ground Reuts, &c. Agencies entrusted to his care
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apr 27

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SCHOOL GLOBES. (Franklin.)
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nov 16 tf 441

nov 16 tf 44]

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aug 31

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are well-known. All goods bought of him are warranted,
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