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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.——NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY & TUESDAY MORNINGS, MARCH 6 & 7, 1848.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, March 7, 1848.

☞ We have to apologize to our readers for the non-appearance yesterday of the Bee. Our printing press had been slightly out of order, and at the moment we were about to issue of the daily edition, it broke in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of printing the paper. The accident was as mortifying as it was unexpected, but we trust that the measures we have taken will effectually prevent its recurrence.

The Municipal Elections.

We once more entreat the Whigs of the several Municipalities to organize for the April elections. The time that will elapse before the day of contest is but short, and should be so employed as to enable the Whigs to present a full front to their adversaries. The latter are working like bees—or rather like Democrats—for some but themselves can be their parallel—They win victories often, and let us acknowledge that not far as subtle, and unflagging energy are concerned, they deserve to win them. It has long been a question whether, in the whole country, the Whig party does not number a majority of voters, but it has never been doubted that in nine cases out of ten the Democrats are in a seeming majority, simply because the Whigs rarely bring forth their entire strength. In the city of New Orleans, when our friends are properly aroused, and are undivided by favorite squabbles, we firmly believe they outnumber the Locofocos. Last April we tested the strength of the Whig party under circumstances calculated to test it. Both parties were completely prepared for the struggle—the Democrats embodied in, the Whigs scattered to organize control of the Municipal Councils. In two of the three Municipalities the latter were triumphant, and in the Second Municipality, which was the scene of a party contest of extraordinary severity, Locofocism was utterly prostrated and thrown into a minority of five hundred votes. And this, be it said, was effected without the smallest diminution in the Locofoco vote, but solely by the accession of Whig votes which, except upon exciting occasions, are usually lost.

It was mortifying reflection that whenever a political election is at hand, the Whig press of New Orleans is compelled, again and again, to appeal to the party and to awaken it to the necessity of vigorous and efficient action. This should not be. We do not see our opponents waiting to be stimulated by earnest prayers and imploring questions. They need no prompters, nor should we. Our cause is either a good or a bad one. If the latter, the sooner it is abandoned the better, but while the convictions of its adherents that it is the cause of truth, wise principles and sound government remain unshaken, there will at least prove that our sentiments are not mere up service by preparing to vindicate them.

The Whig party in New Orleans possesses to be sure that our municipal affairs cannot be prudently and safely entrusted to Locofoco management. The experiment has been tried and resulted in a most disastrous failure. Twelve months of Locofoco rule in the Second Municipality, proved an infliction so intolerable that, did what we are saying anything, we could have done—brought out at the next election a Whig vote that annihilated Locofocism for the time being. Are our friends particularly anxious to try Democratic rule again? Do they desire the disgraceful scenes of 1846 to be repeated? Are they willing to confide the interests of the several municipalities to a faction which grew drunk on its short lived power, and played such frolics in its cradle? If they would avoid the strong probability of such an event, let them bestir themselves at once. We can tell them that Locofocism will give the Whigs no holiday until after the first Monday in April. A desperate, and, we add, well organized effort will be made to get possession of the General and three Municipal Councils, the three Recorderships, and though last, not least, the Mayoralty, and what is worse, if the Whigs continue to display the same sluggishness and indifference which they now evince, Locofocism will succeed to its heart's content. Be warned in time!

HENRY CLAY.—This venerable statesman was received with irrepressible enthusiasm by the people of Philadelphia, on his arrival in that city. The escort which accompanied him from the Railroad Depot to the residence of the Mayor, Mr. Swift, comprised an immense number of citizens, and the streets through which he passed were crowded with spectators. The *Inquirer* says:—

It was from a with difficulty that Mr. Clay, the Mayor and the Sheriffs contrived to reach the door of the Mayor's house, after descending from the chariot. At length, however, they entered the building, which we observed, was thronged with ladies. As soon as the great Statesman was ushered into the parlor, he was presented with a large and exceedingly beautiful *bouquet* of the choicest gifts of Flora, by an interesting little girl—daughter of Isaac Elliott, Esq.

Mayor Swift appeared at one of the windows of the lower story, and having obtained silence, exclaimed "I hope your fellow citizens would excuse Mr. Clay from addressing them that evening."

The Mayor observed that the Hon. Henry Clay would return in Philadelphia for eight or ten days, and that she would have no opportunity of taking him by the hand, at such times and places as our Committee had arranged. As Mr. Clay must be much fatigued, he was sure that the immense number of friends he—the Mayor—was addressing, would cheerfully admit the excuse.

Still the great assemblage of citizens would not disperse; but remained in their determination to hear a few words from "Harry of the West."

At length, and after repeated cheers, and calls of "Clay! Clay!" Mr. Clay appeared at a second story window, with a bouquet in his hand, whereupon a shout arose which made the very glass ring.

Clay, however, silence was obtained, when Mr. Clay good-humoredly said:

"You are the most unreasonable set of people I ever met. *Laughter.* You want something to come out of my mouth, and I want to put something into it. *Laughter.* Will you agree with me on one point? That is—to go home and get your suppers and let me get my dinner? *Cheers and Laughter.*"

The crowd then dispersed, after giving three times three for Henry Clay.

The demonstration throughout was most enthusiastic. It was sustained by the friends of the Whig party—Clay Whigs, Taylor Whigs, Scott Whigs, National Convention Whigs—all were there—all to be anxious and zealous to do honor to gallant Harry of the West.

☞ The Whigs members of the Alabama Legislature, have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve the nomination of Gen. Zachary Taylor, made by the mass meeting held in the capital, on the 8th of January last, and that we heartily recommend said nomination to the people of this State.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Whig party of this State, that they do not appoint delegates to the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia in June next, and that they pledge their support to Gen. Taylor, as the candidate of the people, for the Presidency.

These gentlemen, it must be confessed, are for their best to defeat General Taylor; but we trust that the good sense of the people of this State, will correct the evil contemplated by their representatives.

OHIO.—The Whig State Convention adjourned sine die on the 25th ult. A resolution recommending Gen. Taylor to the National Convention, as the choice of the Whigs of Virginia, was adopted by a vote of 87 counties to 16.

PENNSYLVANIA.—After a severe struggle, Dr. Iger, the Locofoco candidate for Congress in the Bucks and Lehigh district, has been chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hornbeck. The same district gave Polk 647 majority, and last October went Locofoco by nearly 700.

RALEIGH AND WASHINGTON were put into communication by Magnetic Telegraph, on the 4th ult. *The Intelligencer* say: When we first saw the city of Washington, five days was the shortest term within which a communication could have been made from Raleigh to Washington. Now, four minutes are enough.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1848.

It is not true, as is stated in some of the public prints, that Mr. Trist has drawn against the three millions, appropriated by Congress for the Mexican negotiations, and if he had, there is no authority by which his drafts could be accepted. The law making that appropriation contained the distinct qualification, that the treaty of peace should be ratified by Mexico, before it could be applied. While that provision remains unfulfilled, neither the President, nor Secretary of the Treasury, have power to dispose of the money.

There is much significance of hostile feeling in the resolution which Mr. Allen carried through the Senate, yesterday, referring to Mr. Trist and the treaty. The act of 1799, provides that if any person, without the authority of the United States, shall conduct any correspondence or intercourse with a foreign government, concerning any question in controversy, he shall be punished with a fine not exceeding $3,000, and imprisonment not exceeding three years. Mr. Allen had this law referred to the Judiciary, with the inquiry whether any further legislation is necessary.

Practically, this movement has no force and can be made to have no injurious bearing upon Mr. Trist. The common principle of law is, that where a party adopts the act of an agent, whether empowered or not, he assumes the responsibility of that act. The *project* of a treaty now before the Senate, is signed by Mr. Pena y Pena, the Constitutional President of Mexico, and by Mr. Trist, *Commissioner*, on behalf of the United States. In this *official* capacity, his authority was admitted by the President, when he communicated the terms to the Senate for their advice. Therefore, he was recognized as *Commissioner, quo ad hoc*, and the act cannot reach him.

If the President had refused to recognize his act, then the law would have undoubtedly applied. As it is, Mr. Trist is beyond its penalty or power.

The majority of the Senate are very anxious to understand the position which the Whigs intend to maintain in reference to the treaty, so as to adapt themselves to the necessity of the case. They have freely condemned the proposition and anathematized its author in caucus and out of doors. Many of them entertain the belief that the war policy and the conquest of Mexico is the most available programme for the canvass of '48. All their operations were directed to this end, and all their demonstrations in the large cities were preparatory to a formal announcement of this doctrine by the Baltimore Convention. The prospect of peace necessarily deranges their plans, and while they are for war, they dare not oppose peace. Members of both Houses have been frank to say that this new element in the canvass ensures the defeat of the "Democracy," for all their hopes were predicated upon the false conviction, that the popular sentiment inclined to war and aquisition.

There are ultras who will oppose the treaty, because they really believe it does not afford just compensation to the United States—there are others who will resist it, on the score of policy, from a mistaken opinion of the direction of public sentiment—there are a few, belonging to the *progressive* school, who will enlist in opposition, because they are for "all or none," as they were upon Chanberlin and J. J. Lugenbahl.

The design of the Locofocos is to muster every vote they can against the treaty; but much question whether they are prepared to take the heavy responsibility of returning it to Mexico. I trust our Whig friends will continue the prudent policy they are now pursuing and forbear silent from the distractions of our opponents. They made the war, and they have made the glory of making the peace. We want the honor of ratifying the one or the other.

I am satisfied from information received to-day, that a large portion of the refractory Senators will be whipped in, and I doubt very much if there will be more than fifteen negative votes, if so many.

The public departments of the Government were all closed to-day in honor of Mr. Adams, and neither House of Congress met.

HOMO.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF MR. ADAMS.—The Washington papers are filled with descriptions of the impressive ceremonies that marked the interment of John Quincy Adams. According to the *Union*, the crowd was immense. The Hall of the House of the Representatives received upon its floor the members of both houses—Mr. Winthrop, the speaker, in the chair; on his right, the President of the United States; on his left, the Vice President. The chaplains of the two houses, and the secretaries of both, sat on the clerk's platform. In the area below, were the members of the cabinet, the corpse and coffin of the deceased, surrounded by the committee of arrangement, the mourners and the family of Mr. Adams, the judges of the Supreme Court, in their robes. On a line of chairs to the left of the Speaker were all the members of the foreign legations, most of them dressed in their striking and superb costumes of state—Several distinguished officers of the army and navy, covered, as it were, with the laurels which they have won in the service of their country, and many of the officers of government, were scattered through the hall; and several ladies on the outside range of chairs. The galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen. A part of the western gallery was set apart for the noble choir of singers who assisted in the service of the day. The hall was dressed in mourning.

The Rev. Mr. Gurley, the chaplain of the House, put up the prayer, and delivered a discourse suitable to the occasion. The ceremonies closed in the Capitol at about half after one o'clock; and the procession was formed under the superintendence of the marshals of the day, according to the order which was published last night. It was long and most imposing—extending, as we understand, from the Capitol to the Congressional Burial Ground. The coffin was deposited in the vault, where it will repose until it will be convenient for the family to remove it to Quincy, there to sleep with his forefathers.

The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following description of the coffin:

The inside coffin is composed of lead, unusually thick, with a glass in the upper part. This is enclosed in one of mahogany, one inch thick, with lunge top; the inside lined with white satin, outside covered with best silk velvet, trimmed at the bottom with rich silver lace, and around the top with heavy silver fringe. The head and breast of the deceased are plainly to be seen. The coffin is mounted with heavy silver handles; on the top, an elegant silver plate in the shape of a heart, decorated with a spread eagle, bears the following inscription:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Born,
An inhabitant of Massachusetts, July 11, 1767,
Died,
A citizen of the United States,
In the Capitol of Washington,
February 23, 1848;
Having served his Country for half a century,
And
Enjoyed its highest Honors.

The coffin was the fine workmanship of Messrs Lee & Espy, and is certainly a splendid piece of mechanism. On the hinge top, as it stands open, I observed a most magnificent bouquet of fragrant flowers cut out of the open grounds of the President's garden by the attentive James Maher, public gardener, this morning. They were so arranged as to cast a beautiful reflection immediately on the bosom of the distinguished tenant beneath.

The windows of the room (in the Capitol) are handsomely festooned with an immense and magnificent American ensign—the walls are hung in flowing crape, and at one end a lithographic likeness of the late Mr. Adams. I understand that Mr. Stone, having obtained permission of the family of Mr. Adams, this morning took a best likeness of the deceased.

The *Union* says in conclusion:

The military and the societies of the city turned out to fall into the procession, and pay the last honors to the departed statesman. We have never seen more order exhibited; and there was no other regret, than that the Hall was unable to accommodate the immense multitude, which gathered in the Rotunda and around the buildings. We have never seen so many carriages employed in any previous occasion.

The whole scene was affecting. It was splendid in its appearance; but it carried a moral force along with it which cannot be lost upon the country. It refutes the calumny which has been levelled at free governments. It shows that ingratitude is not the vice of republics—The people will not forget those who serve them. Let the example of this day, then, animate the exertions of those who have the qualifications to benefit the republic.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday afternoon, says the Charleston *Courier* of the 29th ult., telegraphic connection was had between Augusta and this city, and several messages were sent and received between the two places. The progress of the wires westward, will now be rapid, and we trust that but a short time will intervene before we shall be in hourly intercourse with our Western friends on the Mississippi.

On Saturday lest a preliminary chat was kept up between New Orleans and Mobile, by means of the Telegraph. All things are nearly ready for constant intercourse, and in the course of the present week the line will be prepared for business.

FIRE.—The large Patent Leather Factory of the Messrs Howell, at Newark, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 25th ult. The loss amounted to $6,000, of which about two-thirds are insured.

Lazer from Vera Cruz.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship *France*, Capt. Pierce, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 24th ult., weha ve received the *True American* of the 22d of February. Capt. White, of the Louisiana Battalion, who arrived from Jalapa with his detachment, reported that he met Capt. Taylor, of the Twiggs's Rifles, with his command, who is charged with important despatches for Mexico, and that Capt. Taylor informed him, that about forty miles from Vera Cruz, he came suddenly upon a party of about one hundred guerrilleros, in a meadow a short distance from the road, their horses tied under the trees, and holding a council. Not being able to distinguish them, he supposed them to be Capt. Falrchild's command, and sounded the note of approach. The guerrilleros immediately formed in Infantry. Capt. Taylor then sounded a charge, the guerrilleros mounted, and a charge being made upon them, immediately fled and dispersed.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY AT VERA CRUZ.—The following order was issued by the Lieut. Governor, for the celebration at that place:

"The public offices will be closed at 10 o'clock, A. M., and it is requested, that the city be generally illuminated in the evening."

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.—TERRIBLE MASSACRE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The schooner *Susan Ludwig* arrived at Norfolk on the 24th ult., from Laguayra, whence she sailed on the 1st. The *N. Y. Herald* has received letters by this arrival, from Caracas, which announce important and painful tidings. The following is a circumstantial account of a sickening scene of lawless violence:

CARACAS, Jan. 27th, 1848.

I herewith send you a hasty sketch of the present state of this city.

About one year ago, Gen. Monargas was placed in the Presidential chair by the party called Oligarquia; the choice was a forlorn hope at the time, as he was the only person to oppose the candidate of the liberal party. On the arrival of the President elect at La Guaira, Gen. Paez met him on terms of friendship, (although many years of *disgusto* had existed between them) and after a cordial embrace they came up to Caracas—Paez used his influence and advice, to form the cabinet, with some of the first citizens. The Government started quietly, and confidence and hope animated the public. A few short weeks put an end to our expectations; several of the cabinet retired in disgust, and the President kept the breach widening, by the appointment of a number of offenders against the former government. Many influential men, and amongst them Gen. Flores, endeavored to heal the breach. Meetings were held; remonstrances and threats from the press poured forth in volumes; finally, it was determined to impeach the President before the Congress about to meet.

In the meantime the President disarmed the *militia active*, and placed arms in the hands of the *militia reserve*, known to be most favorable to the liberal party; all the old liberals were invited to return, and many were placed in office, some not being entitled to citizenship. Commerce became crippled, and confidence destroyed: the government bobbled on with an empty treasury; large bodies of troops were preparing, near Caracas; and, on the 24th of this month, when there were scarcely members enough to form a quorum in the House of Representatives, there were 4,000 troops in and near the city.—On the opening of Congress, serious disorder commenced between several members, high words drew a great crowd; daggers were drawn, and, it is said, a member from the city—Hon. Hemeregildo Garcia—stabbed a member from Maracaibo, Hon. Antonio Salas. The scene which caused was terrific; those that could, fled; and when the alarm reached the street, the citizens fled in terror. A body of soldiers rushed in front of the hall, firing several volleys indiscriminately into the windows. Several members reached the door, and were cut down like dogs. The wounded member, bleeding, was not recognized by the soldiers; they fell on him—his left cheek and ear were cleft down, his nose cut over the head, and his head nearly severed from his body, and his body terribly mangled with bayonets.

The Hon. Julian Garcia, of Caracas, was shot through the head—the ball entering one ear and passing out at the other—all the fingers on the left hand cut off, and sixteen wounds in other parts of the body.—The Hon. Juan Garcia had a sword run through his body, and fell dead. Col. Smith was badly wounded with a bayonet—several others killed, and some wounded. Those who could not escape in front, wrenched off the iron bars of a back window, and, by means of a settee, made a bridge to the top of a wall, where a few poles were found; and with these they escaped over several walls, torn and bruised. The whole square was soon surrounded by the troops, and the honorable members were made prisoners—some with scarcely clothes on—some without hats, boots, or independencies; some few shared a better fate. The crowd rushed into the hall, destroying the furniture, and cutting to pieces a large portrait of Bolivar.—In half an hour, thousands of vagabonds were parading the streets with all kinds of weapons; every house was immediately closed; all the foreigners who had flags, unfurled them for protection; none but those who hoped to be seen were in the streets; every few minutes the harsh challenge, "quien vive, or the rush of cavalry broke out the ear; night soon closed in darkness, and a deathlike stillness prevailed during the night.

On the morning of the 25th, the citizens crept cautiously out. About noon the dead were interred without ceremony. At one o'clock the members were escorted to the hall and compelled pet force to pass several resolutions. A *bando* was proclaimed, requesting the citizens to resume their business, with an assurance of protection.

On the 26th, the members met again, the President and his guards being in the hall with the members, while several resolutions were passed ejaculating the executive from all criminality in another anonymous proclamation.

In the mean time, the first day's butchery is spreading to the interior, and the question is asked in an under tone, will Gen. Paez come? All eyes are turned towards the plains. If the great chief comes with two or three thousand Llaneros, and the soldiers have courage enough to face their swift horses and sharp lance, we have every prospect of a bloody work among us. The President is now raising 1000 horsemen. A few days must determine. Should another opportunity offer, I will advise you of what is to come.

P. S.—An embargo has just been laid on vessels not cleared.

SUCCESSION OF PRESIDENTS.—The Washington Union says: The Constitution has been in operation from the the 3rd of March, 1789, being a period of 59 years, in the course of which we have had eleven Presidents. Of these, eight have sunk into the tomb, and only one of them leaves a son behind him. The last three Presidents survive, viz: Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Tyler, and the acting President, Mr. Polk. These fill up a period of eleven years, commencing with Mr. Van Buren, who ascended the chair on the 4th of March, 1837.

There have been eleven Vice Presidents, of whom five are still living. Everything, in fact, proves the mutability of human affairs. But while our distinguished citizens leave us with such rapidity—proving "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue"—we should offer up our vows to Providence, and pray that the republic itself may live forever.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk papers of the 25th ult., state that the U. S. Sloop of War *Plymouth*, was taken out of dock on the 25th. The U. S. Steamboat *Allegheny*, Lieut. Comd'g. W. W. Hunter, departed for Rio de Janeiro, went to sea on the same day. She made the run to Old Point under steam, against a strong tide and wind in one hour and three quarters. The *Allegheny* was drawing 15 feet water, was under easy steam, her engines being just started, and making 26 revolutions in a minute. She made, we are informed, full nine miles an hour.

FIRE SHIP COTTON.—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* speaks of a quantity of Silk Cotton raised on the plantation of James R. H. Washington, near Macon, as the very perfection of Upland Cotton, and says that it approaches nearer to the Sea-Island, than any other variety of cotton yet discovered. The plant is healthy and productive—bearing fruit to the top and ends of the branches. The bolls and seed are large, and the staple long and *silky*. With some slight improvement in our common Gins, so as to prevent the staple from being cut up with the seed, it is believed the *silk cotton* would fully compete with the fair quality of *Sea-Islands*. Several parcels of the silk were sold last year at from 30 to 40 cents per lb. Its culture is in all respects the same as that of the common Upland Cotton.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM AUGUSTA—The Charleston *Courier* of the 1st inst. says: A despatch received last evening informs us that the cotton market was in quiet state. The stock of cotton in that place and Hamburg, on taken last evening, reaches 66,759 bales.

MRS. FAIRFIELD, the mother of the late lamented Sumner Lincoln Fairfield, is now in our city, for the purpose of soliciting subscription to the second and remaining volume of her son's works. We trust she may meet with the sympathies and active encouragement of our citizens.

UNION MAGAZINE.—Our thanks are due the Editors for the March number of this very handsome periodical. It is enriched with several handsome engravings, and the literary contents are of a very respectable character.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Mellenry, was occupied yesterday, with the hearing of civil cases. The trial of criminal cases, will be resumed on Thursday next, when the Sheriff will have completed the drawing of the petty jury.

RECORDER RAMOS.—Robert Bogis, f. m. c. arrested for breaking open the armoir of Mr. Dominique Sier, and stealing therefrom twenty five dollars. The prisoner gave bail for his further appearance.

John McCarthy, was also arrested for stealing a pair of brogans, valued at three dollars, from the store of Mr. Christopher Vogel, situated on Old Levee street. He was remanded to prison.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—On Saturday afternoon last, four sailors of the United States Schooner *Captain Page*, robbed Mr. Samuel Kidmen out of forty five dollars in gold and silver. Mr. Kilmen, having filed an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Seuzeneau, the police arrested one of the party, Wm. Roach. He has not yet been examined.

Mr. Richard Westley, complained to Recorder Seuzeneau, that on Sunday last, at midnight, while in a public Ball Room, an individual named Ettner, took and carried away his watch, after having previously assaulted and beaten him. A warrant was issued.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—The Council met last evening for the transaction of the weekly business. Recorder Ramos in the Chair. A report from the Finance Committee ordering the payment of $950, being the expenses for publishing notices of election. This report after giving rise to much debate, was adopted.

A resolution was also adopted, for the payment of refreshments furnished the inspectors and other officers of the Sheriff's election.

The resolution for paying $300 to Mr Lambert, for cleaning the streets, as per contract, was rejected.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of paying Mr. C. Morell, for the publishing of a digest of the City Laws. The report was laid over until the next meeting.

The Council shortly after adjourned.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.—The council met last evening and transacted a good deal of business, but of a purely local nature. A resolution was introduced and adopted, instructing the treasurer to pay to Major Gally, the sum of $42 92c, for several national salutes fired during 1848 and 1847 in honor of the Anniversary of Washington's birth day.

The following bills were also passed:

For the repairs of the Hospital, $1,000.

For the repairs of the Lafayette Market, $1,000.

For the repairs of the Jackson Market, $1,000.

For the repairs of the Washington Market, $1,000.

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