SENATE CHAMBER.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1834.

To my old Friend Mr Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

My last letter tell'd you about my having left the White House, and come up here; and that *I* was waiting for the Senate to decide upon my application, and so forth. Well, Mr. Webster went off next day down east, to attend to some law business; and Mr. Clay was compelled to take his lady into Virginia, on account of her being very sick; and two or three other Senators went off too; and there was jist enuf left to keep business going, and I have been hangin on waiting till they all git back.

The Gineral seein that a good many leadin Senators was away, thought it was a good time to fire a shot at the Senate; and so he sprung to it and hatch'd out another egg in no time, and sent Major Donaldson right up with it. I met him comin in; & says I, Major, what's comin now--is that another proclamation or veto, or what is it? O, says he its nary one on 'em; and so in I went, for I was plagy curious to see what new name this bird was called by, and the first thing I heard was "*protest*." Well, thinks I, if this don't beat all natur; & jist then one of the Spectators spoke to me, & says he Major, can you tell me how it is that the Gineral has got a new name, for this document? Well, says I, I was jist thinking about it; in the first place says I, the Gineral has got tired of "proclamations," and "vetos," and "cabinet papers," and he has hearn so much lately about "protests" in these hard times, he wants to let folks see he is troubled with the same kind of critturs himself, and so he has sent one on 'em up here to the Senate, to see what they think about it.

In my last letter I tell'd you the Gin was hoppin mad at the Senate for passin those resolutions, and I see how things was goin; and I thought the best place I could go to right off was the Senate Chamber, for this is the only body now that stands in the way of the Gineral's walking right over all creation, jist as he did over the Secretary of the Treasury, and Squire Biddle's Bank, for there is no stoppin on him when he gets a notion.

He was plagily put out when he come to hear how the New York elections went; and Mr. White, from your city tell'd him if it hadn'nt ben for him and some of the members of the Legislature from Albany, the anti-Jackson party would 'a got a majority over 5000.

I send you a copy of this "Protest" the Gineral has jest hatched out; and he wants the Senate to take care on't and put it along side their resolutions. I hope the Senate will do so, and then there won't be no mistake when the time comes for overhauling matters, and let folks see what a curious critur the Ginral is. And I mean to try and get the Senate to hitch on a copy of this letter to the tail on't, so folks hereafter may be able to understand the hull matter.

This "protest" is pritty cute written, and some things are dovetailed in so smooth, that a good many folks won't be able to see the jints; there aint nothin in it you haint seen afore in speeches, and proclamations, and vetos, and messages, ony the Gineral has found out there ain't one a'tom of difference between dollars and drums, bank notes & blankets; gold and guns; its all one, he says, for its all the property of the Government, and he is the Government, and its all his'en, jest as much as his horses and *Hickory*.

There is two or three things among the Ginerals notions puzzles me considerable.

He says the Senate haint got no right to say nothing agin him or pass resolutions blamin him no way; because the time may come when the Senate may be called on according to the constitution to try him. Now the constitution says that "the *President, Vice President and all Civil officers* of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and convicted of treason, bribing, or other high crimes, are misdemeanors," and the Senate is the only court to try such folks and such cases, according to the constitution.

Now according to the Ginerals notion, the Senate has no right to notice any thing that is going wrong by any officer under the Government, because the time may come when he may be brought before them for trial. Now suppose the President nominated to the Senate some chap who wanted to have his office renewed—and the Senate found out something wrong about him, and would'nt confirm it—and tell the President all about it, and write it all down too in their Journal of Proceedings, as they always do—and when it come to be known, this officer was impeached—well, could'nt the Senate try him because it could be shown they had already express'd an opinion about him?—The constitution saw this—and says when the Senate becomes a Court for the trial of impeachments every member must be sworn over agin.—The Gineral saw he was saying too much agin the right of the Senate, as a Senate and Legislative body, and so he tries to get round this corner in the Protest, by saying there is a great difference between the proceedings of the Senate when the doors are open, and when they are in secret sessions, —now I can't see a mite of difference as regards this pint—and my notion is, if the Senate hatchels a chap for bad conduct with the doors closed, (and the Gineral says they have a right to do it then) it would be jist as bad for him, as if they did so with open doors when, the time came to try him, and I dont know but a leetle worse—at any rate all the resolutions are recorded by the Senate whether the doors are open or shut. And unless the Gineral can show that the constitution favors the President more than it does any other civil officer of the United States, then my notion is the Gineral is as much mistaken on this pint as though he had put his shirt on wrong eend upermost.

There is another pint on which I and the Gineral never could agree, and we have talked it over more than fifty times and that is about his removing the Secretary of the Treasury. The Gineral always used to say, and he says so agin in the 'Protest,' that it was his duty "to see the laws faithfully executed," well now says I Gineral what was the law that Mr. Duane was neglecting?

The law says, says I, just so

Sec. 16.--And be it further enacted, That the deposits of the money of the U. States in places in which the said Bank or branches thereof may be established shall be made in said Bank or branches thereof unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress if in session and if not immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direction.

You tell'd him to remove the deposits & he show'd you the law—he said there was no danger in leavin the mony where it was but there was great danger in removin on't to other pockets—and Congress was willing by the law to give him the power to decide on't; then you tell'd him to pack up & clear out? but not as I see for neglecting the law, for he was acting according to law—and if any body broke the law it was you Gineral or its pritty much all the same you got a man to do as you wanted and you said you'd take the responsibility. And now we see the gineral don't like to take the consequences of this responsibility—for as soon as the Senate past a resolution tellin the gineral it warnt right he turns right to and hatches out a protest agin it—and this is pritty much the nub of the business.

There is another pint too I dont see how the Gineral gets round, but it is whittled as smooth and as round as a billiard ball; he says the Senate haint got as good a right to act for the people as he has; because he stand nigher the people than they do; they are appointed for 6 years and he only for 4 years; and then agin he gives the resolutions of the Legislaturs of Ohio and New Jersey and Main to show that the Senators from these States did'nt vote [illegible] to directions; now accordin to the Ginerals notions the nigher you come to the people the better; well thats jist my notion too; for public officers are paid by the people to execute the laws that the people have made, and it is for the good of the people, and not for the officers alone that the laws are made; if folks in office dont go accordin to these laws, but break em or change em jist to suit their notions; or accordin as they understand em, these officers become *rulers* and not public *servants*; and if whilst in office and afore their time is out, they git in any kind of a kink, and things dont go right; the people begin to grumble first but not likin to come to blows (for that's bad business and wont serve no purpose but give bad folks a chance.)

They begin to petition like all natur and thats one of the rights our old folks who fought for and made the constitution thought was next to eating and drinking, & going to any kind of wurship they pleas'd--for petitions bring the people right smack up nose to nose with the folks in office. The Gineral somehow has forgot this in the PROTEST—& if he'd tack'd on some of them petitions that have been pourin into Washington for a spell back and keep all the while cummin, my notion is these resolutions from Main, and Ohio, and New Jersey Legislatures would look'd so small folks would'nt stop to read em, and especially as these same Legislatures will be chang'd clean round at the next elections.

I cant say yet what the Senate will do with the PROTEST but as I said afore I hope they'll do with it as the Gineral requests, and nail it to the counter as folks do old lookin coins in Country stores—but I and plagy sorry the Gineral likes to keep things all the while in trouble—folks to rights will be as glad when he quits and goes home to the Hermitage as they was when he quit there to come here and take possession of the Government. It was just so once when I was a boy with an old maiden Aunt of mine; she was half sister of my mother, and our folks invited her to come and make us a visit, and spend thanksgiving with us; when she came all the family was amazinly tickled and the best bedroom in the house was prepar'd for her—she had an amazin notion for dumb critturs, sich as dogs and cats and monkeys and parrots and sich like and kept all the while bringin on em in the house, and on the farm, and some of her neighbours come to visit her, & father coulden't do less on account of mothers relations to ask em to stay over night if they cum late, and to rights the hull house was taken up—mother lost temper and said one day she hadn't room to set a table—and father had to go one night and sleep in the barn—and when a hint was given that our folks was imposed upon, my old aunt set up a most dreadful cryin, and said every hair on her head was as white as her apron; and she had the rumatiz all over her, and a white swellin on her hip, which she got by bein exposed in the old war, and it was right down hard to be twitten on her about incommodin folks. Father told her he was glad to see her, but he didn't invite her to bring dogs to kill his sheep—nor cats to lick his cream—nor parrots and monkeys to keep up a screeching all the while, Sabbath and all—but all he got in turn was a long story about gray hairs and rumatiz and white swellins, and he give up; and did the best he could till the old lady's visit died a natural death; but it was the last time mother ever ask'd him to invite another old relation in our house. I had eny most forgotten this story, but it came to me to day jist as fresh as tho' it was but yesterday. Your old friend.

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

In this crisis of public distress, when the misconduct of the National Administration has involved in ruin thousands of our fellow citizens, it is to be deeply regretted that there are so many and we fear so successful attempts to deceive the Executive authority of the Union, in regard to the true state of the country, and to the sentiments of the people. Disgraceful impositions of this kind are daily practised. But the most flagrant instance (manifesting the desperation of the party.) which we have witnessed, was the attempt, on the part of the *House of Delegates* of Maryland, towards the close of the late session of the General Assembly, to create an impression at Washington that the voice of the people of Maryland approves the course of General Jackson towards the Bank of the United States, and that it is "the will of the people of Maryland," that the public deposites should be withheld from the Bank of the United States, and that the Bank should not be re-chartered. The conduct of the House of Delegates is unprecedented. As General Jackson has assumed to himself to be the "Government," and to act upon his own responsibility, independent of the co-ordinate branches of the government; so in the characteristic spirit of Jacksonism, the *House of delegates, one branch* of the General Assembly, *without consulting the Senate at all in the matter*, assumes to speak the voice of Maryland, to resolve that the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional; that the public deposites ought not to be restored; that the Bank ought not to be re-chartered, and has the unprecedented assurance to resolve further, that a copy of their resolutions (which passed the *House of Delegates* by a majority of only [illegible] votes, and which would have been unanimously rejected in the Senate,) should be forwarded ☞*by the Speaker of the House of Delegates*☜ to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. The true intent and meaning of all which, is, that the collar press might claim the approval of the *Legislature* of Maryland, (*by a slight mistake*,) of the removal of the deposites, and of that *triumvirate, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren*, and *Roger B. Taney*. In relation to the *removal* of the deposites, what right, what shadow of pretext had the House of Delegates to assume to itself to be better qualified to interpret the wishes of Maryland than the Senate? It is well known that the order of the President to deposite the public money elsewhere than Congress had directed, was published at so short a period before the October Election, that the people of Maryland had not time to *consider* the question of removal, so as to give it any bearing upon the election. So far then as the removal of the deposites was concerned, the Senate were as much "the immediate representatives of the people of Maryland," and as well entitled to declare the "will" of Maryland, in regard to that question, as the House of Delegates. But did the gentlemen of the *House of Delegates* speak the voice of their "immediate" constituents? Did not some of those who voted to approve General Jackson's course, *know* that a large majority of those of whom they were "the immediate representatives," are decidedly opposed to Gen. Jackson's removal of the deposites, and to most other measures of his administration? Did the Delegate from Dorchester, who voted for the resolutions of the House of Delegates, *believe* he truly represented the wishes of his constituents? Did the two Delegates from Somerset, who voted in the affirmative on the passage of the resolutions *believe they* were acting in accordance with the wishes and opinions of *their* constituents, and with the *professions and pledges they made to the people of Somerset*, during the canvass last fall? In regard to the two Delegates from Somerset, refered to, *we are authorised* to state, that upon all occasions, during the canvass last fall, before the people they disclaimed any possible connexion with party. They declared that they came out to *heal the dissentions of party*. They were pledged, both by themselves and their friends, that they would, if elected, vote for the Governor without regard to party; that they would vote to turn out no man for opinion's sake. In a word, they were *apparently* the mildest and gentlest lambs imaginable, before the election; but no sooner were they in the fold, than they equalled the most ravenous wolves of party. The people of Somerset will remember them. There were some other Delegates who equally misrepresented the wishes and opinions of *their* constituents, in the matter referred to. They will be remembered, and if opportunity offers, will most assuredly be *vetoed by the people*.

"For all impostors, when they'er known,
Are past their labour, and undone."

Let the people of Maryland be on their guard. Let the friends of the Constitution, and of a government of laws, the friends of a sound currency, the friends of a National Bank, the friends of industry and enterprise and the prosperity of the people, the *real workingmen*, the bone and sinew of the land, be vigilant, firm, and united, and at the next October election make judicious selection of *intelligent* and *faithful* representatives of their interests and their opinions---*Balt. Chronicle*.

Jackson Riot and Mob at Portsmouth N. H. We learn from a correspondent that on Saturday night the town of Portsmouth was the scene of a most disgraceful mob. It appears that in the forenoon, the Whig party met and celebrated in an appropriate manner the victory of the Whig party in New York, and dispersed peaceably before 2 o'clock P. M.

In the evening, however, the Jackson party assembled in a disorderly manner and commenced rioting. Tar barrels were set on fire and roled through the streets and a bonfire was kindled, over which was suspended canvass signs of effigies, inscribed with the names of Webster, Clay, &c. &c. An Engine was taken out of its house and overturned and broken.

The mob also proceeded, with shouts and noises of all sorts to the building occupied by the Branch of the United States Bank, which they attacked, and tore down the sign and the eagle, which they bore off in triumph and burnt.

The peace officers attempted to intefere but were driven off, as the mob were armed with bludgeons, cutlasses, &c.—The noise and rioting were kept up all night—*Boston Courier*.

From the Balt. Chronicle.

THE TIMES—Occurrences in this city within two or three days past afford matter for a few serious reflections. It is the interest, and we presume it to be the object of every well disposed citizen of Baltimore, to discountenance tumult and disorder, and to preserve the city in peace and tranquility. We recognize the perfect right of every individual to express his sentiments freely, and of each party to assemble at such time and place as [illegible] principles discussed, or to make arrangements in relation to political events. This right being secured to each and all by the constitution and laws, it should be exercised without molestation or interruption from opponents. A contrary course tends to increase excitement by collision, and to jeopard that peace and good feeling which should be cherished among members of the same community. On this head we believe that the supporters of General Jackson have no cause of complaint against their opponents—for it is the desire of those who profess to maintain the supremacy of the constitution and laws, over individual will, to conform to the principles they profess, and upon no occasion to be aggressors in violations of that order and decorum which are so particularly necessary at this moment to be observed. Such being their determination, they have been disappointed in not finding a similar diposition manifested by a portion of their opponents. They have seen with pain various attempts made in a print of this city, to excite a spirit of turbulence and insubordination; but they relied with confidence on the good sense, good feeling and discretion of the party to which those inflammatory appeals were made, to render them ineffectual. They regret that there expectations have not been fully realized, and that our city has been the theatre of scenes of a disreputable and disorganizing character. On Tuesday it was early given out that there would be an attack upon the individuals who were to assemble on that evening, to form a Whig company—and accordingly, a crowd assembled in front of the house, and a few panes of glass were broken by stones thrown from the street—but the prompt interference of the Mayor put an end to further aggression, and the crowd dispersed. On the next day, the town meeting was advertised to be held in Monument Square, and rumour represented not only that the proceedings would be interrupted, but that an attack would subsequently be made on the Chronicle office. The citizens assembled at the appointed hour to the number of probably eight or ten thousand, and the proceedings commenced. During the greater portion of Mr. Kennedy's address, there was no interruption to complain of. When Mr. Harper arose, the spirit of dissatisfaction became more manifest, and induced the belief, that an organized body of general Jackson's friends had come to the meeting prepared to create disturbance. He was frequently interrupted by their shouts—but it appeared, by subsequent proceedings, that their indignation was in reserve for Mr. M'Mahon. Accordingly, he had to encounter a storm of noise and abuse, and finally a rush was made to seize his person. It seemed the fixed determination of some to raise a riot; but the friends of the constitution and laws stood firm, resolved neither to yield their rights, nor to submit to the violence of their opponents. They stood prepared to repel attacks, should they be made; but on no account to give cause for offence or disturbance. We are happy to say, that in their determination to preserve the public peace, they had the efficient aid of several conspicuous and highly honorable gentlemen belonging to the Jackson party. Thus happily a scene was prevented that would have been a source of lasting regret, and which must have affixed a stigma upon Baltimore, that time could not have effaced. Among the rioters we were sorry to recognize a man whose public station would imply respectability but whose conduct on this occasion was of the most degrading and disgusting character.

As may be readily supposed, from what we have above said, there was some fighting---but the meeting terminated without any more serious event than we have already stated. And now our turn was to come—at least so rumour would have it---but in this rumor was mistaken, for we remained through the night uninterrupted even by a passing salute.

But is public tranquility perfectly secured? is there to be no renewal of hostilities? no new aggression? We have given the assurance that no interruption to the harmony of the city will take place on the part of the opponents of the administration---but they claim and will exercise, their rights and privileges; they will hold their meetings where and when they please; and hope to be permitted to do so without interruption or hindrance. They will not interfere with the assemblages of their political adversaries, nor seek to debar them from the enjoyment of a single right. They ask that all things may proceed harmoniously and in that spirit which should characterize freemen solicitous to preserve their liberties, and to mantain the constitution and laws of the country. Do they ask too much? Citizens of Baltimore, of whatever polical denomination are you not desirous that your city shall be preserved from outrage and violence and your streets from being deluged with blood? If you are (and that you are we feel certain) then discountenance incendiary appeals set your faces and raise your voices against the wretches who would dare to excite to violations of law and the sacrifice of human life. We appeal to you, not for ourselves—not for personal protection--not from individual apprehension. No: our duties are plain and our course shall be fearless. But we appeal to you as you love your city and your country, to unite in subduing that feeling of vindictiveness which has been engendered in many by corrupt & reckless spirits who have sinister views in stirring the people up to strife. We ask you to arrest, before it is too late the effort to embroil the city in discord and confusion by exciting the angry passions of the ignorant and uninformed. And that every man may know the responsibility under which he acts, let him who dares to excite commotion be made first to feel its effects.

The following Senators' terms of service expire on the 3d of March next:—Sprague, of Maine; Bell, of New Hampshire; Silsbee, of Massachusetts; Knight, of Rhode Island; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Clayton, of Delaware Leigh, of Virginia, Brown, of North Carolina; Calhoun, of South Carolina; King, of Georgia; Bibb, of Kentucky; White, of Tennessee; Waggaman, of Louisiana; Poindexter of Mississippi; Robinson, of Illinois; and King, of Alabama. Of these sixteen, the Messrs Brown, the two Kings, White, and Robinson, are friends of the administration.

To the Editor of the National Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1834.

Sir—The Senate have not yet decided on the motion of Mr. Poindexter to reject the Executive Protest; but from the collateral questions already passed upon it by that body, I hold myself warranted in saying, that this anomalous paper will be repudiated by a vote of not less than twenty-seven, nor more than thirty.

It is rumoured that the President and Vice President have had some unpleasant passages on the subject of the Protest, and that, in consequence of their differences, Mr. Taney had prevailed with the former to transmit the Supplementary Message.

You will discover from the annexed printed copy of the Protest, that the President's private Secretary has caused may erasures and alterations to be made, especially for the public eye; some of them as noted, are very important, and are evidently the result of subsequent reflection.

They are now submitted for your examination.

The following is a list of the appointments made by the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Chesapeake district.

Mr. Soren, P. E.

Smyrna—S. Sharp; Benj. Benson.

Dover—W. Barns, M. Jermain.

Caroline.—F. Hukey, E. Sanders.

Talbot—J. Humphries, W. Bishop, Super.

Queen Ann's—R. M. Greenbank, F. J. Crouch.

Kent—J. Bayne, E. Christopher, F. Smith, Super.

Cecil—E. Reed, G. Wooley, C. Morris, Super.

JOHN M'LEAN.—Some time since certain Van Buren members of Congress wrote to their confederates in Ohio, that Judge M'Lean would not be a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the decision of a National Convention. It will be seen by the following letter that the Judge has entered his "protest" against the assertion of the letter writer.

To the Editor of the Hamilton [O.] Intel.

WASHINGTON, 26th March, 1834.

Dear Sir—I have just received your letter of the 17th inst., in which you inform me that at a late public meeting in Hamilton, a number of letters were read to the meeting, stating, in effect, that I had expressed a determination not to be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and that their impression was great; and you request me to say whether I intend to become a candidate for the Presidency regardless of the decision of a National Convention.

No individual has had the shadow of authority for making the above statement.

Whether I shall become a candidate or not, will depend entirely on the voluntary action of the people. The choice of their public servants, in my opinion, belongs to the people, and not to those who, from selfish views, may assume the responsibility of acting for them.

I am opposed to a national caucus or convention now, as I was in 1823, when an attempt was made, through its influence, to elect a President of the United States.

A national convention is contrary to the established usages of the democratic party. It has a direct tendency to place the whole political power of the country into the hands of a few individuals, and to deprive the people of a full and fair expression of their will. It will substitute for the official organs, under the constitution and laws, a cabal, which will control, through a corrupt influence, the whole action and policy of the government.

Under such a system the people will be kept in a state of excitement, the moral force of our institutions will be eventually destroyed, and the ruin of our government must soon follow.

To keep the election of President out of the House of Representatives, I have always been in favor of so altering the constitution as to send the election a second time to the people, if there should be a failure to elect on the first attempt. Under no circumstances will I consent to be the instrument of defeating an election of president by the people.

Believing, as I do, that our government can only be sustained in its purity and vigour by keeping the elective franchies near the people, and out of the hands of politicial managers, my course in regard to the future, will in no degree be influenced by the contemplated national convention.

In accordance with the usages of the democratic party, State conventions, under certain circumstances, are not only proper, but necessary. But the only legitimate object of such a convention, is to *ascertain* public sentiment, and not to *manufacture* it. Its members should be chosen by the *people*, and to the convention should be borne and expressed the *known* wishes of the people.

With respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN M'LEAN.

Dreadful Inundations have occurred recently in China—in one instance 18000 houses where swept away from a maritime city, (Chicu-Chow,) situate at the foot of a range of hills on the north east verge of the province of Canton.—Canton City suffered dreadfully. By a gale which occurred in the latter end of August, the tide was forced over the town and thousands of lives were lost, as well as thousands of houses destroyed.

As soon as the waters had receded, proclamations were directed to all parts of the province of Canton, by the Governor and Fooyuen, advising the rich to come to the relief of the poor, and the repair of damages to roads & embankments. The various trades were called upon for specified sums, according to their supposed wealth. About $80,000 were levied upon the Hong-Merchants, of which amount Howqua, who figures so often upon our tea chests, was assessed $30,000, and Mow-qua and Kingqua about 5,000 taels each. Altogether the sum of $1,600,000 was raised for the purposes described. It is said that ever since the accession of the present Emperor to the throne, the Empire has been afflicted with a series of misfortunes such as famines, inundations droughts and rebellions. As the Chinese insist on making the Supreme Head answerable for all unfortunate events (as well as entitled to the credit of all felicitous ones) it is deemed not unlikely that a political revolution will, ere long, take place in that country.

N. Y. Mirror

Cool Sagacity.—It has already been stated that during one of the recent affrays the high constable was among the sufferers. He was knocked down with a bludgeon and for the moment put out of the fight. But it is said that he followed the ruffian who did the mischief with his eye, until he attacked another gentleman, who making some resistance, Hayes came up and arrested him, good naturedly asking the ruffian to be kind enough to assist him in taking him to the police. The gentleman complained that he should be arrested when he had done nothing but defend himself. But the high constable was inexorable, until the parties arrived at the police office, when begging the gentleman's pardon he dismissed him, saying that it was the other man whom he would retain.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

It is known that large quantities of specie have lately been imported into the United States. Nearly the whole of it, however, it appears, belongs to the Bank of the United States. The Philadelphia National Gazette of Saturday, says—"We understand that there has arrived, since October last, at the ports of New York and Philadelphia, no less than two millions three hundred thousand dollars for the Bank, and that six hundred thousand more are expected—making an aggregate of nearly three millions; so that the Bank itself is the real introducer of specie in those ports."—*Gazette*.

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