mired charger [illegible] spur [illegible] 3d. Lygon Corbin, Esq. on the Colonel, a martial looking bay; scarlet jacket and cap—4th. Capt. Ramsay, U. S. N. on his beautiful bay Contention horse, jacket crimson and black stripe, and black cap—5th. Henry A. Tayloe, Esq. on his brown gelding, Sober John, by Carolinian, yellow jacket, scarlet and black cap Sober John, rather the favorite; all the horses, however, being unknown to fame.

"They started well together, running in hand for the first quarter, when White Surry started from the group, at once followed by Sober John, until then the outsider rather in the rear—they now went at it, apparently in earnest, for more than a quarter, through the sands, head and head, but on rising the hill, it was evident the weight and pace had done for White Surry—as he fell back, Sober John had another competitor in Hotspur, who bravely put forth his strength & most valorously challenged—Sober John, well in hand, maintained his lead, not quite a length, leaving the others some yards behind; many a bright eye glistens and the white handkerchiefs from many a fair hand are given to the breeze, while the acclamation of thousands proclaim that 'Mr. Tayloe takes the heat;" Lt. Pettigru second; Capt. Ramsay, beat by him scarce half a length, third Mr. Corbin fourth; and Mr. Buchanan, a length behind him, fifth.

"Sober John was now freely taken against the field, which had but few backers. From the start in the second heat, Hotspur led, at his best pace, closely pursued by White Surry, who gained the lead towards the close of the first quarter, when the weight again told and his being challenged by Contention, who led gallantly through the sands, gradually approached by Sober John; they ascended the hill head and head—the Contention putting forth all his strength, they ran side by side and gained further distance from their competitors—but honest Sober John was something in reserve, and under a steady pull kept half a length in advance, again gallantly taking the heat; the contest in the rear, being most spiritly maintained by Hotspur and the Colonel; the latter ultimately gaining the third place, by a neck, whether through his rider's superior skill, so much extolled, or from the advantage of weight, remains undetermined. Mr Buchanan, though bringing up the rear, was hailed as the generous turfite, who, but from the inequality of weight, was Newmarket's able representative. Mr. Tayloe and Sober John, were the Purdy and Eclipse of the day, of whom too much could not be said.

"At the close of the main sweepstake, another, of mile heats, was made, in which Sober John, rode by Mr. Tayloe, gallantly contended with a trained horse from Baltimore, skilfully rode by Capt Broom, of the Marine Corps. He won both heats by about a length. Young Bachelor, rode by Mr. Corbin, distanced the first heat."

HERALD OFFICE,
NORFOLK, June 1, 1834.

NORFOLK JOCKEY CLUB RACES

3RD DAY—Jockey Club Purse of $600, 4 mile heats. Mr. Jas S. Garrison's b. c. Ohio, by Tonson, 4 years old, 4 1 1

Mr. O. P. Hare's g. m. Ironette, by Contention, 5 years old, 1 2 3

Mr. H. Davis' Dolly Dixon, by Sir Charles, 2 4dis.

Mr. Wm. Minge's Blue Streak, by Hotspur 4 years old. 3 3 2

Time—1st heat, 8m. 8s; 2d do. 7m. 56s; 3rd do. 8m. 13s.

This was a beautiful race, and exhibited a livelier interest among the amateurs than we have ever seen manifested on a similar occasion. Large bets had been taken on *Ironette*, and two to one was offered on her against either of her competitors at the time of starting—*Ohio* had proved victorious on the Baltimore turf; but it was doubted by many whether he had recovered his wonted elasticity and vigor, from the exertions he had put forth in his recent contests; *Dolly Dixon* was somewhat of a favorite and *Blue Streak* was not without his partizans; but it was generally allowed that none of them could hold a candle to Ironette.

Well,—at one o'clock all four of these beautiful animals dashed off—and finer running could not be desired Part of the time they were three abreast—then two and two—always in close order, until the third mile, when Ironette began to assert her superiority, and Ohio to yield his claim to precedence, until the termination of the heat, which was won with ease by Ironette; while the Hero of Timonium did little more than save his distance. Betting 5 to 1 on Ironette.

Second Heat—To the surprise of all, Ohio bounded off most gallantly, and again took his place by the side of the nimble-footed Ironette. Dolly Dixon and Blue Streak also pressed forward in handsome style, but like an episode, they added to the interest without appearing to have any connection with the main contest: the two leading objects of attraction to all eyes held on together through the heat—now neck and neck—now Ohio, and now Ironette a length or two in advance, to the conclusion, when Ohio came in a head of his adversary, amidst deafening acclamations from the crowd of spectators.

Third heat—Ironette was still the favorite, and little doubt seemed to exist [illegible]fy the confidence of [illegible] the unexpected success of [illegible] to the contrary notwithstanding;—nor was it till the last moment that they saw their mistake; for so close was the contest between Ohio and Ironette in the entire heat, that no one could undertake to predict how it would terminate. For a time all kept on bravely together, Ironette and Ohio leading by a very little; but ere the second mile was completed, Dolly and Blue Streak were fain to keep at a respectful distance, and the contest between the two leading horses became an object of intense interest and anxiety, first one and then the other taking the lead; and the issue was thus held in suspense till the last moment, when Ohio dashed past the stand in advance of all his competitors, and the *knowing ones* were completely taken in!

FOURTH DAY—Purse of $100—mile heats. No contest—Eliza Drake walked the course and took the money.

LONG ISLAND RACES.

The first day of the second Spring meeting at the Union Course, was set aside expressly for sweepstakes and matches. The following is the result:—A sweep-stakes, $200 entrance, mile heats. Isaac Snedeker's colt 1 1; Danl. Abbott's, 3 2; H. Van Cotts, 2 3; R. L. Stevens' 4, distanced; Alston's withdrawn. Time—1st heat, 1m. 53.; 2d heat, 1m. 55s. Snedeker and Van Cott's colts were the favorites.

A match for $500 a side 2 mile heats between an Eclipse and a John Richards filly, was won by the latter easily.

A match for $500 between Robin Hood and Bay Roman, one mile out, was won easily by Robin Hood—time 1m. 46 3-4s.—*N. Y. Adv.*

RACES.—UNION COURSE.

SECOND DAY. The Proprietor's Purse $300, two mile heats, came off yesterday and the following was the result:

H. Wilke's br. m. Fanny Richards, by Maryland Eclipse, 5 years old, 3 3

Thomas Jones' s. m Rival, by Eclipse 5 years old, – 4

J. H. Van Mater's b h Tempest, by Formentor, 5 years old, 2 5

R. F. Stockton's b h Monmouth, by John Richards, 4 years old, – 2

A. Sherman's s h De Witt Clinton, by Rattler, aged, * dist.

I. S. Snedeker's s. h. Robin Hood, by Henry, 6 years old, 1 1

Time—1st heat 8m 49s, 2d heat 8m 49s.

Betting, field 5 to 1 against Monmouth for the money—even Robin Hood for 1st heat. Field 2 to 1 against Robin Hood's taking the purse.

Union Course Races.—Yesterday terminated the third day's races; $100 purse three mile heats. The entries were Wm R. Johnson's Fanny Cline, John C. Ste[illegible] Henry Archer. Black Maria won the race, we understand, with ease, in two heats. Time of first 6m. 38.; second 6 12. This day will come off the great four mile race, between Trifle, Shark and Alice Grey. This, it is said, will be the greatest race that has taken place since that between Eclipse and Henry.

N. Y. Gaz.

NEW YORK, June 7th, 1834.

The Races. The great contest between the North and South over the Union Course, came off yesterday; and was won without an effort, by the favorite of the South and the nation, Col. Johnson's Trifle. In announcing this result, it is due to Shark and Alice Grey to say, that neither of them were in order. But as it is, the South are victorious, and should pride themselves upon possessing such a nag as Trifle.

The horses were placed as follows,

Trifle	1	1
Shark	2	3
Alice Grey	3	2

Time, 1st heat 7m. 56s. 2d heat 8m. 7s.

More than fifty thousand persons were on the course, and we are happy to record, a great number of ladies added to the pleasure of the scene by their presence.

From the Sciota Gazette and Whig.

DR. CARPENTER:

It was customary among the people of ancient Republics, to give their remarkable men some distinctive appellation, indicating their prominent traits of character, or connected with the most striking incidents of their lives Thus Demetrius was called Poliorcites, the destroyer of cities—Caius Marcius was called Coriolanus, from his capture of Corioli—Turquin, Superbus, from his pride and obstinacy; and many other instances of the same kind will occur to your readers.

I have always admired this short and energetic mode of inscribing on the page of history, the qualities of the prominent men of each age, and now propose in an humble way to imitate this ancient republican custom, by designating by appropriate titles the illustrious chief and his subordinates, constituting the Party, who claim to hold the destinies and deposites of this Republic in their hands.

As I intend this my essay to descend to posterity for the benefit of students of history in future times, I have been careful to select for my appellatives, a termination at once significant and sonorous, which the "laudatoris temporis acti" of future ages will naturally rhyme with GLORY, a pleasing reflection to those who are to be thus celebrated by the bards of future times.

As I have no acquaintance with any of those great men, except through the newspapers and public documents, some slight mistake may occur in applying these appellatives, which I will cheerfully see rectified by any one better qualified than myself for the task, my whole object being merely to "render unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's."

I begin the list with the chief, or hero of the PARTY, whose distinguishing trait is impossible to mistake, as without great talents, either natural or acquired, he has risen to power and influence almost unbounded, from having always been peremp— TORY.

His vice president is sometimes erroneously called the Vice President of the United States, but has entered a disclaimer, by stating to the American people, "that it is glory enough for him to have served under such a chief."—He is a sweet little fellow, mild, gentle and adula— TORY.

His chief subordinates' of State & War belonging to the *parlor* cabinet, to borrow a word from his organ, are at this time strongly suspected of being refrac- TORY.

His intermediate subordinates, half way between the kitchen and the parlor, are compelled, in order to keep their places, to truckle to the cabinet improper, to which they are particularly conciliatory. TORY.

His organ is singularly well entitled to the appellation of defama- TORY.

And *his* kitchen cabinet, whence all sorts of proclamations, protests, instructions, disclaimers, appeals and messages to the other cabinet, are daily concocted, will think be best designated as the manufac- TORY.

To proceed to the Senate of the United States. There the Chief does not yet call *his* senate; but the recent issue from the manufac- TORY complains that he is defrauded out of it, by the refusal of four or five of the Senators to resign, and go home in compliance with party instructions, got up in the same manufac- TORY.

He has however a few whom he may call his own; among the most prominent of which are [illegible] man of the committee on the General Post Office, who has recently stated that with the assistance of about three dozen additional clerks, he can report upon that establishment, openly charged with mismanagement and corruption. This I think proves that he merits the appellation of dila- TORY.

His Senator Benton, whose brilliant imagination decorated the East room as magnificently as could the lamp of Aladin, is as yet unrequited for this and other services equally bold and unscrupulous, because he once raised his sacrilegious hand against the sainted chief but still continues, to the great fatigue of the Senate and Gallery as well as himself, to be, for days at a time declama- TORY.

And lastly, *His* Senator Forsyth who will "roar you as gently as a sucking dove," and says hard things in the softest tone imaginable, and appears disgusted with the task of villifying such of his fellow citizens as complain of their sufferings under the *Experiment*. This task however he continues diligently and ably to perform, actuated no doubt by a feeling of gratitude for *expected* favors. He extends not his labors, however, it is said, beyond the Senate Chamber and even there aims, principally at the suffrages of the fairer portion of his audience. His real disposition is kind and ame- TORY.

In the House of Representatives, formerly called of the U. States, but which now so far as a majority are concerned may triumphantly assume the style of 'the Hero's House,' we will first take one of *his* men whom an avowed Tory traveller [Major Hamilton] of England has called "one of the first men of the country." His countrymen have not been so sensible of the transcendant merits of this distinguished individual who has long been known by the name of the premoni- TORY.

Another of his men from the same State, whose organ of destructiveness must be immensely developed, of "perish credit, perish commerce" memory would be best designated as extermina- TORY.

I might continue this list much farther but that I fear my labors will not be duly appreciated by the illustrious men whose actions it may wish to commemorate. Should they or the public, however, show favor to my modest efforts; the list will be continued in a future number; being careful to include no one whom the Hero cannot call

HIS-TORY.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE—Monday, June 9, 1834.

POST OFFICE REPORT.

Mr. EWING, from the Committee on the Post Office & Post Roads, who had been charged, by a resolution of March last, with the task of investigating the condition and transactions of the Department, with power to send for persons and papers, made a report, which was read by Mr. EWING, occupying an hour and fifty-five minutes.

The Report concludes with the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That it is proved and admitted that large sums of money have been borrowed at different Banks, by the Post Master General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the business of the Post Office Department, without authority given by any law of Congress; and that, as Congress alone possesses the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, all such contracts for loans by the Post Master General are illegal and void.

2. *Resolved*, That several reports of the Postmaster General contain statements which in subsequent papers, he admits to be erroneous, that others especially, those of the 18th April, 1832, and the 3d of March, 1833, are inconsistent with each other; and that, therefore, reliance cannot be placed on the truth and accuracy of the communications made by the Department.

3. *Resolved*, That it is fully proved, that a practice prevails in the Post Office Department of granting contracts on bids which vary from the advertisements, and changing and altering contracts in material respects after they have been accepted, and that this practice prevents all fair competition among persons wishing to make contracts, is calculated to give undue advantage to favorites, and is in violation of law,

4. *Resolved*, That it appears, that an individual who made a contract for the transpotation of the mail, was required to give it up for no other reason than that it might be given to another, desirous of having it, and that the act of the Department, in requiring such surrender and in effecting the transfer, was illegal and unjust.

5. *Resolved*, That it appears that the proposals for carrying the Mail on the route from Chicago to Green Bay, was withheld from advertisement; that the contract therefore was given in another name, but really and truly to one of the clerks in the Department; that the compensation proposed in the bid was raised without any increase of service, and that the transaction is a direct breach of law.

6. *Resolved*, That extra allowances have been granted to contractors without any in- other cases extra allowances have been made which are unreasonable, extravagant, and out of all proportion with the increase of service

7. *Resolved*. That the Post Master General has established Steamboat lines, for the transportation of the mail, by private contract, at an enormous expense, and without authority of law.

8. *Resolved*, That the public credit has been pledged for the benefit of individual contractors, and that contractors have been solicited and induced to aid, with their personal credit, the business of the Department; and that all such transactions are unjustifiable and improper.

9. *Resolved*, That it does appear that mail lines have been established to run more frequently than once a day, at a very heavy expense, where no adequate public object required such provisions.

10. *Resolved*, That pecuniary transactions of a very irregular nature are proved to have taken place between the contractors & some of the chief officers of the Post Office Department

11. *Resolved*, That the Post Office Department is now deeply in debt; its affairs in disorder, its accounts and reports irregular and unsatisfactory; that it is justly the subject of public complaint, and demands a radical reform.

12. *Resolved*, That the incidental expenses and secret service money of the Department has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

13. *Resolved* That it does appear that an agreement was entered into between two companies of mail contractors, the express object of which was to put down competition in the transportation of passengers in their respective mail routs; that said agreement was drawn by an officer of the Department, and entered into at his pressing instance, and that it was sanctioned by the Postmaster General; and that such agreement, so sanctioned, is an interference with the honest pursuits of the free citizens of these United States; that it tends to establish an odious and oppressive monopoly; and is an unjust invasion of private rights.

14th *Resolved*, That it does appear that Mail Contractors have received large extra allowances and have about the time of receiving such allowances, become the proprietors or contractors of newspaper presses, of a partizan character. It also appears, that a newspaper editor, in the State of New Hampshire, is a contractor for carrying the mail on numerous routs, "*with paper privilege*," and that every such act or artifice, tending to unite the press with the Post Office Department is a dangerous abuse and outrage to be corrected.

The report having been read.

Mr. GRUNDY said he held in his hands a paper containing the views of the minority of the Committee, consisting of himself and the Senator from Illinois, which he asked might be received and read to the Senate—The paper, he said, though treating precisely on the same subjects as those in the report just read, yet different from it in some very material respects; and he believed that every Senator would be better able to understand the whole subject by reading both documents together, than either of them separately.

Mr. EWING said, that, in making up the report, the majority, as soon as they ascertained there was a difference of opinion in the Committee, carefully informed the minority of all the subjects they intended to consider, without giving them the language of the report.

This, he believed, was consonant with the general usage, and was enough to enable the Chairman, one of the minority, to make a statement of their views on the same subjects embraced in the report, and not for the purpose of enabling him to make a counter report in answer to it. He assured the Senate that the only object of the committee was to arrive at the truth, and this object he believed could be best attained by an examination of the statement of the views of the minority. It was therefore the desire of the Committee that this paper be received and read.

Mr. GRUNDY wished to add only one word before taking the question. The member from Ohio (Mr. EWING) was correct in saying that the majority of the committee had submitted to him all the subjects they intended to consider in their report, with the exception, however, of the cases of two or three contractors, which he found treated of in the report, and which he did not now recollect. These cases might have been submitted to him, but if they were, he had forgotten them.

The question was then taken, and the statement of the minority was received and read; The reading occupied the same time as the majority report.

Mr. EWING then moved the printing of the reports, which he desired to have done as early as possible, in order that an early day might be fixed for the consideration of the resolutions. To morow he would move to append certain papers to the reports.

Mr. GRUNDY asked to have the bill which he had reported appended as an amendment, which was agreed to.—The report was then ordered to be printed.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, June 14.

Mr. Webster's Speech on Gen. Jackson's Protest.—We have read with much pleasure this able view of that extraordinary paper and think no man, after reading the speech, can feel any hesitancy in making up his mind affirmatively that the Senate of the United States had a perfect constitutional right to pass the resolution that the President had done acts not only in violation of, but unwarranted by the constitution.

There is a simplifying power in the mind of this great statesman that rids the subject on which it dwells of all difficulties and ambiguities, and presents it in a form intelligible and clear to all capacities. To most men, the question thus made up never was a question before, but as it now came from high authority and was one of the imposing measures of the day to answer a political end, the gentlemen of the Senate were obliged to treat it gravely, that they might the more satisfactorily point out its gross errors, its glaring defects, and inadmissible pretensions—this had been well done [illegible] distinct to allay all doubt—but there is an expansion in the views of Mr. Webster, a close analysis, a power of illustration, and all blended with a temper imperturbable & a judgment almost unerring, that give to his constitutional arguments a more impressive weight and loftier grace than are destined to accompany those of most other great men.

No description or account of this speech can afford an adequate idea of it, and therefore we recommend an attentive perusal of it—assured, that whoever reads it will derive valuable instruction and great pleasure.

One remark, very prevalent in the world, with regard to Mr. Webster's speeches is strikingly and almost universally true—it is this, that his speeches are so easily understood, they are so plain in themselves, and render every thing they treat on so familiar and devoid of all difficulty, that we seem to be reading that which we already know and lose sight of the orator and his merits by a consciousness of his truths, and being entirely absorbed in his exposition, his reasoning and his illustration. He having removed away all the rubbish of doubt or perplexity, we tread the brightened path under belief that we are following our own and not his lights, nor are we sensible of the illusion until he stops in his course and leaves us to proceed without him.

General Jackson and some of his coadjutor, responsible or irresponsible have been talking much catching stuff of late about simplifying our Government and giving to it a unity and simplicity more in accordance with the true principles of Democracy.—The more we hear these men talk Democracy, the more we are convinced that they do not understand the principles they profess—We refer the enquiring reader upon this subject to that paragraph of Mr. Webster's late speech on the complexity and simplicity of Governments—he will there find simple Governments the most despotic and tyrannical, and complex Governments those of checks, balances, partitions and definitions of power, most calculated to guard both public and individual Liberty from the assaults and incursions of power.

When the intelligence reached Washington of Mr Steele's election (as the result had been a matter of exciting interest to all sides) the Kitchen Cabinet held a private council to decide whether the paper containing the full account of the whole majority of 1186 votes should be seen by the President—Some thought it would make him grow raving—others thought it would make him a very roaring Lion—some were afraid that in his rage he would thrash about as he & Major Jack Downing used to do, and whip some of them—whilst others said no good could come and much harm might from his seeing the account—So they hatched up a story and went to the old fellow and said,—well General, this great affair is over at last this Maryland election, and turns out a paltry business—With darting eyes the old General enquires "well what?" O said the Kitchen folks, we did'nt bring the paper, there was nothing in it—it only stated that Steele was elected (which you know we rather expected) and that his majority is rather less than Dennis's, and had the people all turned out, we should have had Stewart elected by a considerable majority—What else could you expect, said General Jackson, at a busy time of the year?—none but men on *borrowed capital* would leave home at such a time—my word for it Gentlemen, if the substantial farmers had turned out, things would have been different—*I* am sure there were few at that election but speculators, and idle vagabonds, & some few perhaps the Bank had bribed—Tel Stoddart and McKim to come to me to-night, and I'll see whether I shall send Amos down there, I dare say it will all go right without it though.

So far so good, thought the deputation from the Kitchen Cabinet; and they shook the old Hero by the hand, having completely hoodwinked him for the time, and when they had all got together in T—s house, they concluded, that to guard against all blowing up, some one or two of them must go next day with some violent Whig paper in their hand that contained the whole of Steele's majority, and, with an air of indifference and a contemptuous laugh, say to the old General, "So it goes General, here is one of these lying whig rascals that has got Steel's starveling, and accidental majority up to eleven or twelve hundred already, and I suppose the older it grows and further it goes the lie will increase in proportion. Aye Frank, said the General, this is the villainy we are subject to from those lying Whig Presses—you can get no truth out of them for there is no truth in them—if it was not for the truths circulated by the Globe, the Pennsylvanian, and the New York Evening Post, the country would literally be undone, and truth would be unknown—They have got it up to Eleven hundred you say Frank, hey? yes sir, and more—Lying Vortels, said the General, and I suppose the vile rascals will next say, that I cant be elected again if I run a third time—but *I'll* shew them, if Amos and Roger and Frank and Bill, with Isaac & Joe cant get the people to take up my dear little Van—and elect him as my successor, I'll come out myself, and "BY THE ETERNAL" *I'll* move *Heaven, Earth*, and I will have two hundred thousand men at my heels in a week whenever I please, and they shall be there before *I'll* ever give up to these d[illegible] whigs.

These are days of groaning all around.—The whigs are groaning because of the distress of the Country and suffering of the People brought on by General Jackson and his secret advisers in their experiment and unconstitutional measures—whilst the tories are groaning that they are losing their influence so rapidly in the House of Representatives of Congress, that they could not even elect their favourite Van Buren Candidate for Speaker the other day in place of Mr. Stevenson.—Jacksonism & Van Burenism are both sinking, sinking, and the Tories are groaning, groaning—so depressed are they, that they can scarcely raise a head up and muster spirits enough to *tell a whopper*, as their trade is. Alas! unfortunate men! many meant well, but many sinned—"Forgive your enemies" is a noble thought but yet a nobler act. We ought to forgive—we can—we will forgive—The injury, nay the thousand nameless ills that their unfortunate course has entailed on us, we do forgive, for this is an ill that extends perhaps only to us and to our times—But the ills that are inflicted on us by violations of the Constitution—abuses of powers—illegal, unjust, and persecuting courses, must and will be remembered by us, because they will, if not redressed, become deep seated and permanent oppressions. Let the change be made so as to restore the credit, the currency, and the confidence of the country to morrow, and let it be aided by any accidental, unforseen events that might throw great and unexpected prosperity around us, still if the Presidential abuses of power are not abandoned and the people secured from their recurrence—If the Violations of the Constitution are not fully checked and means adopted to defend us from a repetition of them, all prosperity will be tasteless and delusive, as it will only be enjoyed under a Tyrant's will.

We are indebted to the Hon. E. F. CHAMBERS, for a copy of the "Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, with statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the U. States for the year ending on the 30th September, 1833."

We learn that Chief Justice EARLE, of the Circuit composed of Kent, Cecil, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, has resigned his office, on account of continued ill health.—*Patriot.*

WASHINGTON June 13.

The contested election between Messrs. Moore and Letcher.—This question was yesterday referred back, by the House of Representatives, to the people for a decision. The Committee on elections, it will be remembered, reported in favor of Major MOORE, by a majority of five to two.—*Globe.*

WASHINGTON June 9.

Mr. Steele, the new member from Maryland, appeared to day; was sworn and took his seat.

[illegible] attendance given [illegible]
JOS. K. NEALE, adm'r.
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