CONGRESS.

SENATE—Monday, May 3.

Several bills from the other House respecting private claims, were reported without amendment, by the committee to which they were referred,

Mr. Jackson from the joint committee appointed to consider what business is necessary to be acted upon at the present session of Congress, and at what time the session may be closed, submitted their final report on that subject, stating, that in the opinion of the committee, the session of Congress may be terminated on the 19th inst. The report was laid upon the table.

The same committee, also, reported, without amendment, the bill which originated in the Senate, "to enable the President to sell and dispose of the refuse lands of the United States." Mr. Barton, the chairman of the committee, stated, that the committee believed the system proposed in this bill, incompatible with the full and fair execution of the present system of raising revenue from the public lands, for the discharge of our national debt; as the promulgation of the system now proposed, would have the effect of preventing public sales at the present minimum price, for few would buy now, when, by waiting a few years, they might get the lands at 50 cents per acre. However proper the proposed plan might become hereafter, the committee deemed it premature and improper at this time; and had, therefore, instructed him to move the indefinite postponement of this bill, when it shall be taken up for consideration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 3.

After the presentation of petitions—

Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. from the Military Committee, to which was referred the message of the President of the U. S. on the claim of Massachusetts for services rendered by the militia of that state during the late war with G. Britain, made a report, accompanied by a bill "to authorize the settlement and payment of the claims of the state of Massachusetts for certain services rendered during the late war."

Your committee are unanimously of opinion, that the services rendered by the militia of Massachusetts, which may be considered beyond all exception, and as entitled to remuneration, are comprised in a class of cases, in which, by the spontaneous impulse of the militia, with or without the sanction of the Executive of that state, or with or without a requisition on the part of the officer of the United States commanding the Department, they assembled, either for the purpose of repelling actual invasion, or under a well founded apprehension of invasion. It is, in fact, on this principle and on this principle only, that the claims for militia services of the various states have been audited and allowed at the Department of War. Service of this description, patriotically performed, ought not to be prejudiced by existing differences of opinion between the executive of Massachusetts, and the commanding officer of the United States' forces, as to an abstract construction, of the constitution, when such a difference of opinion appears to have had no sort of effect on the extent and character of the services afforded. But, on the other hand, your committee are equally unanimous in declaring, that in all cases where the acts of the executive of Massachusetts gave a direction to the services of the militia of that state, in opposition to the views of the general government, the claim for such services is altogether inadmissable; for these, the government of Massachusetts may be considered to have incurred an ulterior and exclusive responsibility to her own people.

Your committee, however, cannot abstain from indulging in one remark, that if the fact of the government of Massachusetts having declined, for some years subsequent to the late war, to renounce the unconstitutional doctrines of her then Executive, as developed in the opinions of the Judges of her Supreme Judicial Court, can be supposed ever to have borne upon that portion of the claim which the committee have recommended for payment, the recent disavowal of her present Executive and Legislature furnishes at least a belief that all danger of a future collision between the General Government and the States in reference to the authority of the former over the latter, has been removed.

Your committee, in conclusion, recommend that, in all cases where the militia of the state of Massachusetts were called out in conformity with the desire of an officer of the General Government, or to repel actual invasion, or under a well founded apprehension of invasion, during the late war, the claim of the state of such militia services be allowed, under the usual rules of auditing and allowing similar claims; provided the number of troops so called out were not in undue proportion to the exigency.

Your committee likewise recommend that the claims of Massachusetts, not comprehended in the above description of cases, be disallowed. And in conformity with the foregoing principles, ask leave to report a bill.

Mr. Hamilton moved to refer this report to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The question was then taken upon the motion of Mr. Hamilton, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the report was then referred to a committee of the whole.

OCCUPYING CLAIMANT LAWS, &c.

On motion of Mr. Letcher of Ken. the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dwight in the chair, on remonstrance addressed to the Congress of the United States, by the state of Kentucky, on the subject of the decision of the supreme court, in the case of Green vs. Biddle, involving the constitutionality of the occupying claimant laws of Kentucky, as they are usually called.

Mr. Letcher then submitted a proposition in the following words.

"Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, requiring in any cause decided in the Supreme Court, in which shall be drawn in question, the validity of any part of the constitution of a state, or of any act passed by the legislature of a state, that —— justices shall concur in pronouncing such part of the said constitution or act to be invalid; and that without the concurrence of that number of said Justices, the part of the constitution, or act of the legislature, as the case may be, so drawn in question, shall not be deemed or holden invalid.

Resolved, That the Justices aforesaid, in prononcing their judgment in any such cause as aforesaid, ought to be required by law, to give their opinion, with their respective reasons therefor, separately and distinctly, if the judgment of the Court be against the validity of the part of the constitution or act drawn in question, as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill in conformity to the preceding resolutions.

Mr. Forsyth offered the following amendment, as a substitute to the first of the above resolutions:

Resolved, That a quorum of the Supreme Court, to transact the business of that tribunal, should consist of such a number of the justices composing it, that a majority of the quorom shall be a majority of the whole court, including the Chief Justice.

Mr. F. supported his motion in a short speech; and Messrs. Wickliffe, Clay, Forsyth, Webster, Mercer, P. P. Barbour, Randolph, and Trimble, having respectively spoken at considerable length on the question, the committee rose, on motion of Mr. M'Kim, of Maryland.

And then the house adjourned.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

Message from the President of the U. States, upon the subject of a Final Settlement of the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New-York, &c.

To the House of Representatives,

The House of Representatives having referred back the accounts and claims of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of New-York, to be settled, on the principles established by the report of the committee, and law founded on it, in the last session, I have re-considered the subject, and now communicate the result.

By the Report of the committee, which it was understood, was adopted by the House, it was decided, that his accounts and claims should be settled on the four following principles.

First, That interest should be allowed him, on all moneys advanced by him for the public, from the time of the advance, to that of his being reimbursed.

Second, That a reasonable commission should be allowed him on all moneys disbursed by him, during the late war.

Third, That an indemnity should be allowed him for all losses which he had sustained, by the failure of the Government to fulfil its engagements to send him money, or Treasury notes, within the time specified, to be deposited in certain banks, as collateral security for loans procured by him, at the request, and on account of, the Government.

Fourth, That he should not be held responsible for losses incurred by the frauds and failures of sub-agents, to whom moneys were advanced through his hands.

On the first, that of interest on his advances for the public; I have allowed him $14,438 68. This allowance is made on advances admitted by the Accounting Department, and on the declaration of Mr. Tompkins, that the remittances made to him, after his advances, and previous to the 24th of December, 1814, when a very large sum was remitted to him, were applied to public purposes, and not to the reimbursement of his advances.

On the second head; that of a reasonable commission for his disbursements, during the late war, I have allowed him five per cent. on the whole sum disbursed by him, amounting to $92,213 13. I have made him this extra allowance, in consideration, of the aid which he afforded to the Government, at that important epoch, in obtaining the loan of a considerable part of the sums thus disbursed.

On the third head, that of an idemnty for losses sustained by him, in consequence of the failure of the Government to fulfil its engagements, to send him money or Treasury notes within the time specified, I have allowed him $4,411 25, being the amount of the loss sustained on the sale of Treasury notes, for which he was responsible.

On the fourth head; that of losses sustained by him, by any frauds or failures of sub-agents, none such having been shown, no allowance, whatever, has been made to him.

From the amount thus allowed to Mr. Tompkins, after deducting the sum paid him, under the act of the present session, and the moneys charged to his account, there will remain a balance due him, of $60,238 46, as appears by the sketch herewith communicated.

In making a final decision on Mr. Tompkins' claims, a question arises, shall interest be allowed him on the amount of the commission on his disbursements?—The law of the last session grants to the President a power to allow interest on moneys advanced by him to the public, but does not authorize it on the commission to be allowed on his disbursements. To make such allowance, belongs, exclusively to Congress. Had his claims been settled at the end of the last war, on the principles established by the law of the last session, a commission on disbursements would then have been allowed him. This consideration operates with great force, in favor of the allowance of interest on that commission, at this time, which I recommend to Congress.

I think proper to add, that the official relation which I bore to Governor Tompkins, at that very interesting epoch, under the highly distinguished and meritorious citizen, under whom we both served, enabling me to feel, very sensibly, the value of his services, excites a strong interest in his favour, which, I deem it not improper to express.

JAMES MONROE.

April 28, 1824.

A Statement of allowances made by the President of the United States to Danl. D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of N. York, under the act of Congress, passed for his relief, on the 21st February, 1823, and the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 16th April, 1824.

Interest on advances made by him at times when he does not appear to have had in his hands funds of the United States calculated from the dates of the advances, to the 24th December, 1814, without reference to remittances made to him from time to time, wherein the same were, in part, merged at 7 per cent. per annum, - -	14,438 68	
Commission, at five per cent. on $1,844,262 67, the amount of his disbursements, - - -	92,213 13	
Loss on the sale of Treasury notes,	4,411 25	
		111,063 06
From which deduct the balance found due from him on settlement of his account of 16th June 1820, and a sum of 200 dollars refunded to him by capt. Magher, and entered to his debit, 27th Nov. 1821, -	11,222 57	
The amount of the warrant issued to reimburse the loss sustained on the sale of the Treasury notes, and which was entered to his debit, - -	4,411 25	
And the amount paid to him under the act for his relief, passed 22d Dec. 1823, - -	35,190 00	
		50,823 82
		$60,239 24

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The following interesting items relative to the domestic manufactures of the United States are taken from an abstract of the report of the Secretary of State of such articles manufactured in the United States as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries, as also, the amount of capital invested in each state respectively, with a schedule of factories incorportaed by state laws, from 1800 to 1820, inclusive; prepared in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, of the first March, 1823. The report at length occupies nearly two hundred octavo pages.

U. S. Gazette.

From this report it appears that in the state of Maine there are goods manufactured, on which duty would be charged, if imported, to the value of 424,648 dollars, annually; and the amount of capital invested in the establishments where they are manufactured is 439,808 dollars. There have been no manufacturing establishments incorporated in that state between the years 1800 and 1820.

In the state of New Hampshire the yearly amount of such manufactures is 740,894 dollars; and the amount of capital thus invested is 893,065 dollars.—Within the specified time there have been 49 companies incorporated, with an authorized capital of 2,455,000 dollars. Since 1820 there have been companies incorporated with an agregate authorized capital of 5,830,000 dollars.

In Massachusetts the annual value of such manufactures is 2,144,816 dollars, and the amount of capital invested 4,542,325 dollars. Between the years mentioned above there have been 138 companies incorporated, with an authorized capital of 21,040,000 dollars, and since the last named year there have been 23 added to the number, with an authorized aggregate capital of 6,840,000 dollars.

In Rhode Island the annual value of such manufactured articles is 873,550 dollars and the amount of capital invested is 2,107,220 dollars. No Factories or manufacturing establishments are incorporated in that state.

In Connecticut the annual value of such articles is 2,429,204 dollars; and the amount of invested capital 3,144,525 dollars. The number of incorporations within the specified time is 37, with an aggregate authorised capital of 5,540,000; and since the last of those years the number is 12, with an aggregate authorized capital of 1,000,000 dollars.

In Vermont the annual value of such articles is 784,349 dollars, and the amount of invested capital 691,157. The number of companies chartered within the specified period is 37, most of them unlimited as to the amount of their capital.

In New-York the annual value of such articles is 4,845,387 dollars, and the amount of invested capital 7,774,049 dollars. The number of companies chartered within the specified period is 190, with an aggregate capital of 18,304 000 dollars. Thirteen companies have been chartered since the year 1820, with an aggregate capital of 797,000 dollars.

In New Jersey the annual value of such articles is 919,419—with an invested capital of 1,725,495—and within the specified period 13 companies have been incorporated, with an aggregate capital of 2,360,000 dollars.

In Pennsylvania the annual value of those articles is 5,049,276 dollars—the invested capital, 6,323,077, and the number of companies incorporated within the specified period 10, with an aggregate capital of 1,115,000 dollars.

In Delaware the yearly value of such articles is 561,500—and the invested capital 1,557,296 dollars.

In Maryland the annual value of such articles is 1,769,234 dollars—the amount of capital invested 6,671,837 dollars, and within the specified period 16 companies have been incorporated, with an unauthorized capital of 4,466,500.

In the district of Columbia the yearly value of such articles is 163,040 dollars; and the invested capital 45,200 dollars.

In Virginia the yearly value of such articles is 2,708,077, with an invested capital of 3,138,577 dollars.

In North Carolina the yearly value of such articles is 473,656 dollars—and the invested capital 376,508 dollars.

In South Carolina the yearly value of such articles is 70,922 dollars—and the invested capital 280,775 dollars.

In Georgia the yearly value of those articles is 494,752 dollars—and the invested capital 219,635 dollars.

The yearly value of such articles in Alabama is 102,311 dollars—and the invested capital 36,501 dollars.

The yearly value of such articles in Louisiana is 48,750 dollars—the invested capital 321,125 dollars.

The yearly value of such articles in Tennessee is 1,914,221 dollars—and the invested capital 676,220.

In Kentucky the yearly value of dutiable articles manufactured is 2,141,089 dollars—and the invested capital 2,575,522 dollars.

The yearly value of those articles in Ohio is 3,134,772 dollars—and the invested capital 3,955,839 dollars

The yearly value of those articles in Indiana is 142,692 dollars—and the invested capital 150,754 dollars.

The yearly value of those articles in Illinois is 126,498 dollars—and the amount of invested capital 74,465 dollars.

In Missouri the yearly value of those articles is 160,416 dollars—and the amount of invested capital 41,845 dollars.

In Michigan territory the yearly value of those articles is 34,500 dollars—and the invested capital 60,835 dollars.—And in the Territory of Arkansas, the amount of such invested capital is 1,700 dollars.

The whole amount of authorized capital in 1820 was 55,287,500 dollars—since which there has been added in the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York 15,367,000 dollars—making the present amount 70,656,500 dollars.

From the London Courier, March 20.

DISCHARGE OF CANNON BY STEAM.

Mr. Perkins, whose inventions in the engraving of steel, and improvements in the construction of steam-engines, are well known, has brought to perfection a branch of art, on which there may be some difference of opinion—that of the more speedy destruction of our species! The fact we believe is as follows:—

Mr. Perkins, while experimenting on the expansive force of steam subjected to very elevated temperature, with the view of applying its power to the purposes of the steam-engine, was very naturally led to investigate its application in many other departments of Art, where great mechanical force was required; and among others, to that of discharing ordnance. We are enabled to give a brief description of the present apparatus; which is constructed with the view of showing the application of steam to this purpose, rather than as a model. A copper pipe of two inches diameter is connected at one extremity with the stream reservoir belonging to Mr. Perkins' improved engine, and at the other end with a chamber formed of metal flanges; into this chamber a strong gun-barrel is firmly screwed, so as to be perfectly air-tight, (and two others connected with it,) and extended in a horizontal direction. From the upper portion of the chamber, two pipes or tubes projected about fifteen inches, of sufficient diameter to allow musket bullets to pass freely down, for the purpose of loading or shotting the gun. The steam being laid on the apparatus, nothing more is necessary than to lift the short lever of a sliding valve, when the rush of steam into the chamber instantaneously discharges the bullet through the gun-barrel, with a force much greater than ordinary gunpowder. The bullets, being received against an iron target are completely flattened. Mr. Perkins threw into the pipe or feeder of the apparatus three or four bullets at a time, which were stopped in the gun-barrels more than once, from want of sufficient steam pressure at the moment. But it is obvious this can be avoided by giving any degree of pressure requisite. Mr. Perkins has not yet employed a greater power than about 35 atmospheres, though the strength of his apparatus would admit five times that power, if necessary. The apparatus is capable of discharging 100 balls per minute, or in fact, as fast as they can be put into feeders and the gun-barrel may be turned in any direction. We believe Messrs. Bolton and Watt made some experiment, many years back, with the view of discharging cannon by steam; but the plan was never carried into execution, from some cause with which we are not acquainted.

MAIL BAGS.

A gentleman has just stepped into our office with the plan of a new "*Mail Bag*," it is the invention of a French officer, and has already been favorably noticed in several papers.

The Bag, or *Mail*, is to be constructed of strong wire loops connected in a manner somewhat similar to a lady's steel purse, but so closely woven that four of them must be broken or wrenched, before the most trifling aperture can be made; and so ingeniously was the bag, which we have examined, wrought, that while it retained the utmost flexibility, it appeared to set all common instruments at defiance. In pressing against either of the rings with any instrument calculated to break an ordinary piece of steel, the side of the bags immediately bends to the pressure, and presents a resistance of eight strong rings, so that we should suppose that a chissel or axe acting upon this mail filled with letters or papers, would have an effect somewhat similar to that of a musket ball upon a bag of cotton. It is proposed to have this mail, after being properly covered and lined, fastened with a lock which shall be opened upon a principle known only to the postmasters, by whom the bag is to be opened and closed; it is also to be secured to the bottom of the stage or wagon in a manner which shall at least, by presenting some considerable resistance, afford time to give alarm, before any mail robber could commence an attack upon the bag, which by being the very citadel of defence, is as we have stated, almost impregnable.

The gentleman who exhibited the plan to us, is on his way to Washington, to procure its adoption by the postmaster general, and his pretensions are backed by the most respectable recommendations from New York and this city.

U. S. Gaz.

TRIAL FOR PIRACY.

On Thursday, the 29th ult. Josef Perez was arraigned before Judge Thompson, in the Circuit Court of the United States in New-York, for piracy. The prisoner had been put on his trial at a former court, but the jury not agreeing upon a verdict, were discharged; afterwards, by the Supreme Court, he was ordered to be tried by another jury and was accordingly arraigned a second time, on Thursday forenoon.

The indictment charged him with committing the crime of piracy off the Island of Cuba, in the month of August, 1822, on board the schooner called the Bee, of Charleston, Capt. Johnson. This vessel was bound from Charleston to *St. Jean de Remedie*, and when within a few miles of her destined port, was brought to by a piratical schooner, boarded, taken possession of, and then the pirate schooner was hauled along side of the Bee, and they commenced robbing her of her cargo. After taking the trunks, one of which contained a number of watches belonging to a passenger, wearing apparel, and such other articles of value as they could find in the cabin, they proceeded to break open the hatches and take on board of their schooner, such parts of the cargo as they pleased. They kept possession of the Bee nine days, during which time they took some of the cargo on shore and sold it. They compelled Capt. Johnson and his crew to throw the ballast out of the hold of the piratical schooner to make room to receive the cargo of the Bee, and beat him with a rope's end when he did not work to suit them. At one time, they beat him with a cutlass. To frighten the cook and make him disclose something relative to the property on board the Bee, Perez was in the act of cutting the peak halyards to hang him up, but was ordered to desist by one of their crew. At length they concluded to set Capt. Johnson, the passenger, and his crew, all except a man by the name of Debow, adrift in an old leaky boat which they had taken from some fishermen on shore, and burn the schr. Bee, which they did. After being thus exposed for five days, in an open boat, with one whole and one broken oar, they reached Matanzas, where they separated, and Porter, one of the crew, went to Nassau, (New Providence,) where he saw Debow and three of the piratical crew who had robbed them, prisoners on board the British sloop of war Tyne.—From Nassau he came to New-York. As he was walking up Broadway, the very day he landed, he met the prisoner and instantly recognized him, seized him and immediately took him to the Police office to make good his charges against him. On the statement he was fully committed for trial. In the meantime Capt. Johnson arrived, and both he and Porter appeared before the court and jury, and gave such a consistent and convincing account of the prisoner's guilt, in being concerned in the crime of piracy on board the Bee, that, after many hours spent in the investigation of facts, the jury, to whom the cause was committed at half past 9, P. M. return in less than an hour, with a verdict of *guilty*. Counsel for the United States, Robert Tillotson, esq. District Attorney, and Charles G. Haines, esq. For the prisoner, J. O. Hoffman, and George W. Niven, esqs.—*Ev. Post.*

On the 30th ult. four children of Mr. Lambert, of the town of Sparta, while searching for horse-redish, found a small piece of wild parsnip root, of which they ate very sparingly. They were immediately seized with alarming symptoms of poison—three of them were relieved by powerful emetics; but the fourth, a boy about 13, died in less than four hours after eating the poisonous root.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICL

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 8, 1824

The Executive Council of this State will h a meeting on Monday next, the 10th inst.

The following circumstance was communicat to us by a friend, and comes from a sou which, we think, may be relied on.

SHOCKING!

On Thursday last, a man named Willi Paradise, residing near Millsborough, Suss county, Del. was correcting his son, aged ab 17 years, for some fault which he had comm ted—the youth resisting, seized the weap and attempted to run out of his reach, wh the aggravated father got his gun and shot h on the spot!—he expired in about 15 minute

Here disobedient children have presented them the fatal result of inadherence to the junction of Holy Writ—"*Honor thy father and mother*"—A youth, no doubt unprepared, hu ed almost instantaneously into eternity: (aw thought!)—And here likewise, too-passion age may learn a caution—A man lost to reas in the heat of passion, perpetrates a de contrary to the laws of God and of man.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

We learn from the Washington City Gazet that "It was stated by Mr. Canning in the B tish House of Commons, about the middle March last, that a treaty had been conclud between the United States and Great Brita permitting the reciprocal *right of search*, armed ships, in the case of vessels suspect of being concerned in the Slave Trade.

"The National Intelligencer of the first i confirms this statement; represents that t treaty was signed at London on the 13th March, 1824, by Mr. Rush, on the one p and Mr. Stratford Canning and Mr. Huskiss on the other, as commissioners appointed that purpose that the treaty has arrived he and will probably be laid before the Sen during the present session of Congress. T National Intelligencer has, we presume, asc tained these facts at the proper Departme and they are, of course, to be entirely reli upon."

We have not learnt over what extent of oce this *right of search* is to prevail: whether it w embrace the West India seas as well as t coasts of Africa or not. The Gazette mak some comments, which we do not think pr dent to extract.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.

In the House of Representatives, on Mond last, Mr. Taylor of New York, reported amendment to the resolution for terminati the present session of Congress, proposing t 19th instant, in lieu of that proposed by t Senate.—Mr. Stevenson wished to have it pos poned to a day certain, and named Monday nex which was assented to.—Mr. Basset, howeve renewed the motion to lay the report on th table.—The yeas and nays were then requi ed by Mr. Allen, which were as follow:

For the motion,	100
Against it,	50

NEW CASTLE SUFFERERS.

On the 28th ultimo, a meeting of the citizen of Philadelphia was called, to be held on th evening of the 29th, to devise means to relie the distress of the people of New Castle.—A Philadelphia paper remarks:—"not a cent' worth of property was insured! How can peo ple be so blind to their own interest."

The loss is estimated at about $100,000. Th Philadelphia Gazette states, that of 21 familie who have by this fire been deprived of thei homes, only one or two have any property re maining. The individuals who compose these families, amount in all to about 200 persons, o one sixth of the population of New Castle.—Many of them have been obliged to take refug in the churches and the court house, those fa milies, who saved their houses, not being able to accommodate all the sufferers."

UNPLEASANT INTELLIGENCE.

From the Cape Coast Castle—The Curacoa papers, received by the editors of the National Advocate, announce the arrival at Barbadoes o the brig Elizabeth, from Cape Coast Castle.—The Elizabeth brought letters which state that Sir Charles M'Carthy, who had marched against the Ashantees into the interior of Africa with the natives of Cape Coast and merchants to the number altogether of 5000, with an intent to proceed direct to the Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, were met on the 21st January, by a body of 10,000 of the former, and after a bloody engagement from 1 P. M. till sunset, were entirely defeated, which account was brought by the fugitives who had returned to the Cape, and when the brig left on the 4th February, either Sir Charles or any of the merchants had been heard of, and it was supposed they were either all massacred or taken prisoners; at the same time another force under captain Laing, was mustering to attack the Ashantees. Sir Charles was formerly major of the Newbrunswick Fencibles, and an officer of great merit.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.

An extract of a letter dated Pernambuco, March 23d, says:—"We have off the harbor, an English frigate and two sloops of war, who

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