most complete eradication of the Small-
ox in some countries and a great mitiga-
on of its violence in others. It should not
e concealed that the vaccine disease will
ometimes fail to fortify the system against
n attack of Small-pox, but the same ob-
ection will apply to Small-pox itself. One
reat advantage on the side of vaccinia is,
hat although it may fail to procure an en-
re exemption from Small-pox, it will so
nitigate its violence as to render it a mat-
er of but little apprehension. Cases of
Small-pox frequently occur in persons who
have once had the disease, and sometimes
proves exceedingly severe. Dr. Mackin-
osh states that all his cases of secondary
Small-pox, except two, were very severe,
whilst those which happened after vaccina-
tion, were peculiarly mild and manageable.
According to a report made to the Medical
Society of Philadelphia, only one death
from Small-pox after vaccination occured
in that city during the year 1827, among
eighty thousand vaccinated persons, and
during the prevalence of a most malignant
Small-pox, whilst several persons lost their
lives from Small-pox after they had once
gone through the disease. Results equally
favorable were obtained in Great Britain,
according to the facts set forth in a report of
the English vaccine institutions. Malte
Brun in continuation of the passage above
alluded to, says—"that since the introduc-
tion of vaccination, the devastation which
was formerley produced at regular periods
by Small-pox, has been in a great measure
prevented." From these and other facts,
of a similar character, which could be ea-
sily collected, it may be confidently assu-
med that vaccination affords a perfect secu-
rity against death from Small-pox. It is a
prevalent opinion, and some authors have
maintained, that the vaccine virus under-
goes a deterioration in passing through the
systems of a long succession of iudi viduals.
Such a position is totally incompatible with
the history and nature of all contagious dis-
eases; one of the principle characteristics of
which, is, that they will preserve their i-
dentity and continue to generate their own
similitude, throughout an indefinite succes-
sion of years. The investigations of Drs.
Thompson, Mitchell, Bell, Cooper and oth-
ers, clearly demonstrate this fruth with res-
pect to the vaccine diseases. As far as the
eye can be trusted vaccine lymph produces
the same sensible effects on the skin, and
presents in other respects the snme proper-
ties at the present day which it did in 1799
and 1800. Therefore the hypothesis of a
diminution in the energy of the vaccine
lymph, by its being repeatedly transferred
from individual to individual, may be con-
sidered entirely destitute of proof—see
Good's study of Medicine. After a fair and
candid examination of authorities, I have no
hesitation in reposing the utmost confidence
in vaccination as a barrier to the inroads of
Small-pox. But vaccinia is an affection
somewhat mysterious in its nature, and
presents peculiar appearances. Indeed, the
sources of fallacy are so numerous and the
causes of failure so great, that the utmost
caution and vigilance are to be exercised,
and the most extensive knowledge brought
to the task in order to prevent a spurious
disease. Such are the modifications of
which it is susceptible, that none but well
informed physicians who have sedulously
studied the subject in all its various details,
and made themselves perfectly acquainted
with its laws, characters, and anomilies,
are able to pronounce upon its genuiness,
or upon the security which it affords. It is
lamentable to see the careless method
by which this invaluable, though delicate
preservative is attempted to be imparted.—
Any one who may chance to have a scab
is called on to perform the operation. It is
done, the individual goes off, perhaps has a
sore arm and an enlargement of the glands
under the axilla, thinks he has had
the vaccine disease in all its purity, and fe-
licitates himself upon his security from the
Small-pox. All this kind of work is mere
tantalization. Any sort of a sore may pro-
duce kernels in the arm pit. Such a miser-
able practice has often caused serious dis-
appointment, and thrown discredit upon vac-
cination, and will continue to do so, as long
as it is countenanced. It requires no argu-
ment to prove that a process which is in-
tended to protect the system against a poi-
son so active and subtle as that of Small-
pox, should be conducted with all possible
vigilance and attention. Sometimes it be-
comes necessary to prepare the system for
the reception of the vaccine virus, it is also,
necessary to keep down excessive local in-
flamation, and to guard against attacks of
other diseases. I repeat, therefore, that
none but physicians are prepared to practice
vaccination with success, and when they
are allowed to take this matter in hand, that
potent and insidious enemy the Small-pox
will infallibly be shorn of its strength. Is
there no balm in Gilead, and is there no
physician there? Why then is not the
health of the daughter of our people recov-
ered. ADELPHOS.

The Pennsylvania Banks.—The follow-
ing is an abstract of the returns made to
the auditor, showing the state of Banks
and Savings Institutions of the Common-
wealth of Pennsylvania, in the months of
January, May June and November.

On the first of *June*, immediately after
the *suspension*, the amonnt of notes in
circulation by all the banks of the State
was $20,751,295 81
In November it was $17,078,567 95
In June the amount of spe-
cie in all the banks was $4,336,900 73
In November, it was $7,024,043,74

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

VOL. XI NO. 707

"THE END OF EVERY GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE."

NEW SERIES--VOL 2. CAMBRIDGE, Md.---Saturday Morning, February 3, 1838. NUMBER 10

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—TERMS.—

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☞Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be published three times for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

In cases where the number of insertions is not limited, advertisements will be continued until direction to omit them is received, and charged accordingly.

POETRY

From the Lady's Book.

THE SIGHS OF THE SOUL.

"Life's theatre as yet is shut, and Death,
Strong death, alone can heave the massy bar,
And make us prisoners of existence free."
Young.

Whence this dissatisfaction—this disease,
Which chills my bosom, and perturbs my peace;
This nameless sadness, this depressing grief?

Is there no medicine that can yield relief?
Each kindly proffered remedy I try,
To social scenes—to books—to nature fly,
But 'tis a wearying a vain endeavour,
This undefined grief pursues me ever.

From festive throngs which seems to others gay,
With more than apathy I turn away.
Feeble and luke-warm ever fond desire.
Aspiring intellect could one inspire;
Yes e'en the high exciting love of praise
Cannot a thrill of joy, or int'rest raise.
Can such illusions charm? never, never!
The unsubstantial dream has fled forever.

The heaviness that weighs upon my heart,
With things external claim no tie—no part;
No sad and deep felt loss do I deplore.
Nor of life's varied blessings ask for more,
Since no terrestrial treasure can bestow
The bosom's sunshine, or affection's glow.
Can nought on earth suffice? Ah, never!
Alas! the aching void remains forever.

Not even friendship's kindest, purest power,
Can chase the shadows from the gloomy hour;
For there's a sadness lies so dark and deep,
Not even heard to sign—or seen to weep,
Obvious to none—must, in patience still
Be borne, and suffered while we think or feel.
And will not time relieve? Never, never,
The dull, oppressive cloud impends forever!

And I have loved—fondly and truly loved—
The tenderest deepest sympathy have prov'd:
Yet this fond sentiment tho' strong to bind,
Could never fill or satisfy the mind.
Since e'en with love's most pure and sanctioned joy,
There ever intermingles some alloy.
Ah, yes! Thorns from roses cannot sever,
Pain and pleasure always grow together.

Then, Human Life, I gladly turn from thee,
Rich tho' thou art, too poor, too poor for me.
Give all thou canst, the soul is craving still,
A soul thy vast possessions cannot fill:
Thy law and bounded precincts ne'er confined
The aspirations of the immortal mind.
Thy joys I'll seek no more. Never, Never!
To earth-born hopes I bid farewell forever!

Then welcome death! the power alone is thine,
To loose the fetters that the soul confine,
Come, blest deliverer, break these walls of clay,
Swift to my father's mansion speed the way.
No chill, no vacuum there the heart shall know,
But with a seraph's ardour rise and glow.
Can disappointment follow? oh, never!
There the full soul shall live and love forever!

SUB-TREASURY.

We find in the National Intelligencer of yesterday, the following notice of the Government plan for keeping and spending the public money—making new offices and destroying the people.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported by the Committee on Finance, embracing the *project* of the Administration, varying considerably from the Sub-Treasury scheme of the late extra session, and by so much the more exceptionable as it varies from that scheme.—The bill is of great ength, and we have no means of obtaining a copy of it. The following is, however, a summary of its principal provisions:

FIRST. Certain rooms in the new Treasury Building, with safes and vaults, are to constitute the Treasury of the United States.

SECOND. The Mint and the Branch Mints are also to be public depositories of the public moneys.

THIRD. Certain special depositories are to be created viz. in Charleston, New York, and Boston, and officers to be appointed therefor, to be called Receivers-General, with salaries, &c.

FOURTH. In certain cases, collectors of public moneys may make special depositories in banks, the key upon such depositories to be retained by the depositing officer.

FIFTH. Many provisions are proposed, by bond and otherwise, for the security of money in the hands of those officers,

SIXTH. Exclusive specie payments, for all dues and debts to Government, to be required after a certain time: say four or six years hence.

Another feature, if we understand aright, annuls the requisition of specie payments at the land offices, permitting the alternative of paying the money into the Treasury at Washington, certificates of such payment to be received as cash at the land offices.

From the New York Enquirer.

"TURN ABOUT, WHEEL ABOUT, JUMP JIM CROW."

As performed in Washington by JOHN C. CALHOUN.

1816. A National Bank Bill introduced.
1831. Proposed to extend the charter 12 years.
1837. Believes a National Bank dangerous and doubtful constitutionality
1828. Violent friend of Gen. Jackson.
1834. Violent enemy of him and Van Buren.
1837. Coming over to Van Buren.
1816. Violent Tariff and Internal Improvement man.
1828. In opposition.
1832. Tariff unconstitutional—Mounting Nullification hobby.
1834. Would not even condescend to discuss the Slavery Question.
1837. Mounted the slavery hobby—introducing its discussion in the Senate.
1836. Give casting vote, as Vice President, for Amos Kendall as fourth Auditor.
1832. Called him all sorts of hard names.
1833. Coming back again.
1837. September. In Washington, new light, a new man, in favor of the Sub-Treasury,—U. States Bank a monster,—voted to repeal the Distribution act.

VIEW IN PERSPECTIVE.

1840. Benton on his way as candidate In Texas. President of the Republic advancing to Mexico,—attempting a separation of the Union,—unsuccessful —— ——

* * * * * *

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our special correspondent transmits to us; the following notice of yesterday's proceedings of Congress:

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1838.

U. S. SENATE.

Mr Webster submitted an important Resolution to the Senate, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information whether or not the Commonwealth Bank of Boston had any of the public funds,—whether the fishing bounties or pensions had been paid in bills of the Commonwealth Bank—if so on what authority such payments have been made. *Mr. Webster* defended his resolution in some brief and happy remarks, and stated the fact upon good authority, that the pensioners in Massachusetts had been paid in bills of the Commonwealth Bank. The fishing bounties of the State he had also learned upon good authority, were paid in the same kind of funds.

Taking then these statements as matters of fact, of which there was no doubt Mr. Webster said he wished to know upon what authority such payments had been made. In his view it was clearly against the law of 1816, and the law of 1836, both of which laws prescribed a different mode of payment to all public creditors than the manner in which payments had been made by the Commonwealth Bank of Boston. Mr. Webster had a letter from a man of unquestionable veracity and intelligence, which read somewhat as follows:—"we have made application to the collector of Boston to pay us our fishing bounties in gold or silver or Treasury notes; his answer is that he must pay in checks upon the Commonwealth Bank of Boston, and in nothing else."

Mr. Webster said such being the fact the act was outrageous and unpardonable and he should be in favor of making up all such bounties and pensions to the full sum of specie value. Poor pensioners and fishermen—meritorious men are not to be put off thus.

Mr. Webster continued, and said he had introduced his resolution simply as a resolution of inquiry. *He* had not framed it on rumors or newspapers, but upon letters which stamped the inquiry with importance. In conclusion however, he begged to submit to the Senate two remarks, the one of which was that it was impossible to have one currency for the Government, and another for the People—to reserve one currency for one class of men, and another currency for another class. He did not say this to anticipate the discussion upon another important measure, (the Sub-Treasury System which was reported yesterday, and which will come up on the 30th inst. as a special order,) but to make known his opinion of that measure.

Another reason why he had brought forward that resolution was to get information upon the subject sought for. He wished to know how any law of this land could be so construed as to be executed as it had been executed in the case he had cited. *He* knew of no law and had no argument in defence of a construction upon any law which would admit of any such execution as was the case on the part of the Boston bank he named. On the contrary he knew that the law of 1836, in regard to the payment of pensions, forbid the payment of any bill under a denomination of $20.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, here asked Mr. Webster if he could give the Senate any information as to the connexion between the officers of the General Government and the Commonwealth Bank of Boston.

Mr. Webster, in reply, said he could state nothing but from recollection. *He* had made no inquiries but to the best of his information the *Deputy* Collector of Boston was connected with the Commonwealth Bank of Boston, and there were, be believed some officers of the General Government connected with the Bank. He believed the officers of the Bank had distinguished themselves in support of the late Administration, and he believed also they had distinguished themselves in their opposition to the renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank. He knew that the Bank was a deposite Bank.

Mr. Hubbard of N. Hampshire took the remarks of Mr. Webster as an attack upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of Boston. Mr. H. asked Mr. Webster if he meant to say or insinuate that either the Secretary or the Collector had acted a dishonorable part.

Mr. Webster answered that he said or insinuated nothing, and should say or insinuate nothing without evidence. It was not his habit to speak of men, or throw out insinuations against men without some knowledge of the fact in the case, and good evidence upon them.—He asked only for information. But since the Senator from New Hampshire had manifested the zeal he had in the character of the Secretary of the Treasury and Collector of Boston, he should exercise one of the prerogatives of his countrymen, and guess the Senator knew something of the Commonwealth Bank and its connexion with the Goverment. Upon the presumption that he guessed right, he would respectfully ask the Senator to communicate his information to the Senate.

Mr. Hubbard denied all connexion & knowledge with the Bank in Boston which had been named. He then went into a lengthy vindication of the Secretary of the Treasury—his manner of doing business—and of executing the laws of his department. Leaving the Secretary of the Treasury he vindicated the character of the Collector of Customs of Boston, Mr. *Henshaw*. He believed him to be honest and just in all his relations, and he contended that if he had paid the Fishing Bounties in bills of the Commonwealth Bank, he had a right to do so, provided the payment was not an act of coercion.

Mr. Webster then re-read the extract from the letter I have given above, to prove that it was an act of coercoin.—The Fishermen were told they must take bills upon the Commonwealth Bank of Boston, or take nothing. There was no choice in the matter. They were to take what they could get and not what they would have.

A desultory debate was followed up between Messrs. Webster. Strange, Hubbard and Niles, when Mr. Niles having made some amendments to the Resolution, it was adopted by the Senate.

CANADA FRONTIER.

The bill heretofore reported by Mr. Buchannan more effectually to maintain the National Neutrality in reference to the neighbouring foreign territories, came up for consideration. The bill was passed to be engrossed, and will be finally passed to mortow.

Mr. Buchannan defended the bill.

Mr. Davis, of *Mass.* suggested some amendments but subsequently withdrew them, and the bills was ordered to be engrossed,

The Senate then passed a great number of private bills and adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House has been thronged to day to overflowing. The gallaries and floor were all crowded and the discussion excited intense interest. The resolution of Mr. *Mercer* was laid upon the table without much discussion.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn. moved that the resolution of the Special Session, declaring that Mess. Claiborne and Gholson were entitled to their seats be rescinded. This resolution is now before the House and with it one introduced yesterday by Mr. Bronson, of N. Y. stating that Messrs. Prentiss and Word, not being members of the twenty-fifth Congress, are not entitled to their seats.

Mr. Prentiss of *Miss.* one of the claimants, addressed the House at great length in defence of his claims, and in a very able and powerful speech, which was listened to with great attention during the morning. His argument is that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson are not members of the twenty-fifth Congres, or if members, only so for the Special Session of Congress. Congress he contended, and not Mississippi, had elected them members of the present Congress.

Upon the opening of the Session several messages were received from the Departments and the Executive.

Yours, &c.

SUB TREASURY SCHEME.—In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, a bill for the establishment of the Sub-Treasury system was presented by Mr. Wright, Chairman of the Committee on Finance. The nature of its provisions may be seen on reference to the bill itself, a copy of which is published in to-days paper.

After the bill had been read and ordered to a second reading, we learn from the National Intelligencer that the following proceedings in reference to it took place in the Senate:

Mr. Wright moved that it be made the special order for the next Tuesday.

Mr. Clay, of Ky., said he would like a little longer time. The Senate had been in session a great while, and public expectation was high on this subject. *Mr.* C. had never seen a section of the bill: he understood that its details were numerous: and he therefore hoped that more time would be given for the consideration of a bill of so momentous character.

Mr. Webster rose, he said, to make two questions. In regard to this, and other measures of the Government, he had no disposition to oppose delay, with any purpose of thwarting them. This, however, was one of the most important subjects before the Senate and of great interest to the community; he, therefore, desired as much delay as was consistent with a due regard to the convenience of the Senate. He also wished that the bill and all its provisions should be made as generally known as possible. He therefore moved that the bill be made the special order for this (Tuesday) two weeks, and that 1,500 extra copies be ordered to be printed.

Mr. Calhoun, expressed a wish that the postponement might be only to next Tuesday, and not a fortnight, as proposed by *Mr.* Webster. He thought a speedy action on this important measure highly desirable. It did not require any more discussion, as it was fully discussed last session, and the country was well acquainted with its merits.

The question being taken on Mr. Webster's motion, the bill was made the pecial order for Tuesday two weeks.—*Ayes* 22, noes, 20; and 1, 500 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Thursday, January 18th 1838.

Mr. Jones submitted the following preamble and resolutions,

Which were read the first time.

Whereas, the various acts of the government of the United States in relation to the currency during the last eight years, have produced to the people of the United States the most disastrous results; and whereas, the intentions of the Chief Executive Officer of the Government, as indicated in his two last messages to Congress, are still to pursue measures, which, in the spinion of this Legislature, will tend to the still greater embarrassments of the people of this country,—therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Government is established for the promotion of the common good.

Resolved, That a currency which shall be of equal value in all parts of the country, is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the whole people of the United States.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, a sound circulating medium which shall be of equal value in all parts of the country, can only be procured through the agency of a National Bank established by the Government, and made the depository of the public treasure.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this Legislature, the operation of the Gold Bill, has been to cause an excessive importation of foreign gold into the United States, which the basis of the circulating of foreign countries, and especially of England, caused the Bank of England to curtail its commercial facilities usually granted by it to the American trade, and thereby produced the great depreciation in the value of the produce of this country, and the commercial embarrassments consequent upon that depreciation.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the act of the secretary of the Treasury of the United States, generally known as the 'Specie Circular, has had the effect to destroy confidence in the Banking institutions of this country, to create an unnatural drain of specie from the East, where it was necessary to the operations of commerce—to the West, where it was not necessary for such a purpose—and in a word, to place the whole of the Banking institutions of the country, chartered by the States in their sovereign capacity, in the power of the Executive of the General Government.

Resolved, That this Legislature regards with disapprobation, and solemnly protests against the adoption by Congress of the proposition made by the President of the United States, in his two last messages to establish a system of Sub Treasuries, inasmuch as such a system would produce a positive distinction between the Government and the people, which, in the opinion of this Legislature, are, and should be one; and would also establish a union of the purse and sword in the hands of the Executive, which would be contrary to the spirit of the Government of the United States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That a copy of the aforegoing resolutions be transmitted to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, as expressive of the views of this Legislature, upon the subjects therein set forth.

THE LOST BRIDE.

(concluded.)

Amid this wreck of matter, and what seemed as it were, the crush of worlds, Robert heeded not his own danger; he only thought of his young and tender bride. At every fresh burst of the tempest, "Oh, where is Mary now?" came over his heart till his knees smote together, and large drops of sweat started on his pale forehead.—Then he would rush to the narrow entrance of the cell with clenched hands, and look abroad to seee if there was any abatement of the storm; and then, in despair, he would seek the furthest gloom of the cavern, throw himself down on the damp rock, close his eyes, and struggle to banish all thought from his mind.

Thus passed the hours till after midnight, when, during a pause of the wind, a strange sound was heard. It was not like a shriek or cry from any human voice, or the yell or moan from a wild beast; it was a deep, dismal sound, an unearthly tone, thrilling the listener like the warning call from perturbed spirits.

Robert started on his feet. A bright flash of lightning showed him Mendowit rising from his recumbent posture; his hands were falling powerless by his side, and his face expressed an internal agitation and terror which a red man rarely exhibits.

"It is the voice of the Abomocho," said the Indian, in a tone that evidently trembled. "I have heard it once before. He calls for a victim."

"Who is he?" demanded Robert, unsheathing his sword.

"He is the spirit of the dark land!" said Mendowit, shrinking down as if to hide himself from some dreaded object. "He rules over these mountains; he comes in the storm, and none whom he marks for destruction can escape him."

Robert's whole soul had been so engrossed with the idea of Mary, and how to rescue her, that scarce a thought or care for any other human being had entered his mind since he left Dover. The appalling noise he had just heard, and Mendowit's singular manner, now aroused his curiosity, and he enquired of Mendowit why he was so moved at the idea of approaching Agiocochook.

Mendowit after a deep sigh, thus replied:—"These mountains belong to the evil spirit, Abamocho. This spirit alway favors the Mohawks. It was to make them a path, when they were fleeing before the arrows of Tookenchosen, the great sachem of the Massachusetts, that he rent the mountains asunder. The evil spirit sat on a rock; on the highest peak of the mountain. He beckoned the Mohawks to pass by, laying his hand on his breast. They obeyed, and went through the pass in safety. But when Tookenchosen would have followed, the evil spirit threw his arms abroad, and great stones and trees were hurled upon the warriors, till all perished except the chief.

"This was many, many moons before the white men came; but none of our warriors dared venture to Agiocochook to bring away the bones of the slain. At last my father was sachem of the Massachusetts.—He was a great chief. His tribe was more numerous than the leaves of the summer forest. A thousand warriors followed his steps; he said he would bring back the bones of his fathers. He called his young men; he took me that I might learn the paths of the woods. I was a child then: I could not bend a warrior's bow—but they went not to fight."

Mendowit paused; and Robert knew by the low tones of his voice, as the sentence died away, that recollections of other years pressed sadly on his mind. After a few moments of deep silence, he resumed:

"We came to Agiocochook. The storm was loud as you now hear. In this very cave my father and I passed the night.—We heard the voice of Abamocho. In the morning we saw him seated on a rock. He waved his arm for us to depart. I saw it and trembled; but my father would not go. He sought all the secret places; but the bones of our fathers had perished.

"We returned to our tribe; but the evil spirit sent a curse upon us. Sickness destroyed our young men. he Mohawks scalped our old men and children. My father fell by their a ws—I avenged his death; but I could not prevent the destruction of our nation. Three times I journeyed to Agiocochook, with the powows, to appease Abamocho. We prayed to the Ketan when at home. It availed not."

Again he paused: and Robert, who had listened with intense interest to his story, enquired where the remnant of his tribe dwelt now.

"Young man," said Mendowit, rising with a melancholy but majestic air, while the lightning showed his tall form, and the gray locks that waved in thick mas es over his venerable forehead; "young man, I once led a host more numerous than the tress of yonder forest. I was chief of a mighty nation—now Mendowit dwells alone. I am the last of my tribe." As he ended he sank down, and covered his face with his hands.

Robert's life had been a laborious but a very happy one. He was naturally of a cheerful temperament, and had seldom, even in imagination, dwelt on the dark shades of human life. He had felt as youth and health are prone to feel, as if earth were made purposely for the happiness of man, and existence would never have an end. A few hours had taught him solemn lessons of the vanity and change of all created things. Without and around him was the destroying tempest, dashing to atoms the works of nature; within, was Mendowit, an image of moral desolation.

Robert sat down; and while the picture of human vicissitudes was presented thus vividly mournful to his mind, mingled with

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