New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 10, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Gravier Street—Charles Reade's highly successful dramatization of "Dora," from Tennyson's poem.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—St. Charles Str't.—Engagement of Mr. and Miss Couldock—"Old Phil's Birth Day" and "The Hidden Hand."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—St. Charles Street—The gorgeous spectacular extravaganza of "Undine."

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE—St. Charles Street.—Two Headed Girl, Human Frog, and 10,000 other Curiosities.

A building has been secured, we understand, for the Governor and other executive officers, on Conti street, between Royal and Chartres.

A cold, disagreeable, dismal rain commenced last night, which is likely to continue all day. It gives dry goods dealers the blues, for they have no customers today.

Mr. Billings's Return.—The *Picayune* informs us that Mr. Billings has gone to Washington and will return in about ten days.

Also that Judge Durell will not give his decision in the Opelousas railroad case until the return of Mr. Billings.

Captain Sheridan, Sheriff of Carroll parish, arrived here this morning, having taken Mann, the prisoner who murdered Tompkins in that parish a few days since, to the county jail at Vidalia. In Carroll parish there is so little use for prisons that there is no jail in which to confine prisoners.

The Supreme Court on yesterday issued a writ of mandamus on the relation of George L. Cain, against Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, ordering him to show cause, on Tuesday next, why he refuses to grant a suspensive appeal from the judgment rendered by him in the *quo warranto* case of Diamond, who claims to be Chief of Police of the city of New Orleans, vs. George L. Cain, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police. J. Hawkins and E. Fileul, atorneys for relator.

Read, on the first page, an extended report of the meeting last evening to promote the enterprise of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company, and do not omit to read the abstract of the remarks of General M. Jeff. Thompson, one of the sensible gentlemen, who, once attached to the "Lost Cause," now devotes his talents and energies to the promotion of business enterprises and the advancement of our general prosperity. Men like him are a credit to the country.

Et tu, Brute!—The *Picayune* says it will be resigned itself if the Assistant Aldermen will all resign.

It also classifies the members of both Boards into those who have the confidence of our community on the one hand, and the sharp and keen men on the other. It intimates that the former do not comprehend the matter far; and the latter have financial skill, and are fixing up leases of wharves for special lessees to have them under their control, so as to have the commerce of the city chiefly inure to their benefit, as owners or agents of steamboats, steamships and sailing craft.

The Brooklyn *Union* has the following in its editorial columns:

We are glad to learn that a party of Ku-Kluxes in Arkansas have been met and routed by a detachment of the State militia, with the loss of nine killed, and a considerable number taken prisoners. More of this kind of medicine will be good for the State.

Some of it is wanted also in Louisiana, where the office of the Hemer *Iliad*, one of the most vigorous Union newspapers in the South, has been mobbed and gutted.

Mr. Blackburn, the publisher of the *Iliad*, shows pluck in that he has prevailed upon his Democratic rival to print a supplement for him, and announces that he intends to have it decided whether a free man in a free country shall be permitted to publish a free, outspoken newspaper, free from molestation. Mr. Blackburn will be in Congress, and will speak by authority for himself and the overridden Union men of Louisiana.

The Acts of 1862.

The following report of a recent case we find in the *Bulletin*:

Pollard's "Lost Cause" was offered in evidence yesterday before the Third Justice's Court to prove the date when Kirby Smith surrendered to Canby, and when the war closed. This in order to take the benefit of an act of the Legislature of 1862 interrupting prescription till several years after the close of the war.

The evidence, doubtful as it is, is quite as valid as the law cited. There is no record of any acts passed by a Legislature of Louisiana in 1862 on file in the office of the Secretary of State. Will those who pretend that there were any laws passed in that year tell us where we can find copies of the enrolled bills, the journals, etc.? Perhaps some of the judges of our courts may desire to examine the journals with a view of finding out whether the rules were suspended by the constitutional number and the laws properly passed and promulgated. What sort of an oath did the members of that General Assembly take?

The business interests of the South require that nothing should be left undone to compete successfully with progress at the North. Read this:

A speech by Edward Crane, of Boston, upon the subject of "Cheap Transportation" was made in Portland, Maine, last week. Many of his facts and suggestions were novel, and elicited marked expressions of approval from the large audience present, composed mainly of the principal merchants and capitalists of Maine. In the course of his argument Mr. Crane clearly proved that railroads constructed and operated on his system can transport merchandise cheaper than canals, and by a proper system of lake navigation merchandise can be transported at one-quarter the cost of the present railroad or canal system. He demonstrated that, however startling these propositions may be, past experience which amounts to a practical demonstration, proves the correctness of this theory. Another of Mr. Crane's ideas contemplates the ownership, by the State, of the principal lines to be managed by eminent citizens who form the corporation but have no interest in the capital stock. This proposition was so strongly presented as to claim the greatest interest from all present. The resolutions adopted were exceedingly complimentary, one of them declared the necessity of the immediate construction of the Niagara Ship Canal, by the Government.

NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

Of the vote cast for Seymour in the State of New York at the late election, viz: 428,213, at least 25,000 were fraudulent, arising out of repeaters in the city of New York and persons voting upon bogus or false naturalization certificates. Had the canvass in that State been purged of the Democratic frauds the majority for General Grant and the Republican candidate for Governor would have been between 10,000 to 15,000.

As an evidence of these frauds, in relation to bogus naturalization certificates, it was proved upon oath before the United States Commissioner in the examination of the case of Benjamin B. Rosenburg, one of the accomplices in the manufacture of such certificates, that he showed to Mr. William T. Sims, one of the persons who applied to him for some, a list of 5,000 of fraudulent and bogus certificates which had been supplied to order. The river counties or cities bordering upon the Hudson between New York and Albany were flooded with them, and they were wholly used in the interest of the Democratic party. So great was the confidence of the prominently honest Democrats in the city, in the honesty and purity of the Republican party that several distinguished lawyers of the Democratic faith offered their services without fee or reward to aid in the prosecution of any Republican, or set of Republicans who might be charged under oath with originating or being in any way concerned in any attempt to perpetrate a fraud upon the elective franchise. The offer was not accepted by the Democracy, for they could not find a single case of wrong doing on the part of the Republicans.

In the registry in the city of New York under the Registration laws of the State, 160,059 names were put upon the books, and in Brooklyn over 70,000. In the Democratic wards and districts the law was entirely ignored by the Seymourites, and a large number of names of fictitious persons were put upon the poll list, for which the repeaters were to cast and did cast the votes.

As a specimen of this stupenduous fraud the poll list in the Sixth Ward had put upon it two thousand five hundred more names than there were known legal voters in the ward, and in each of twenty-three polling districts of Democratic wards there were returned from fifty to one hundred more votes than there were names upon the registry list. In four of these districts, Democratic, of course, the canvassers returned more votes in favor of Seymour, Blair and Hoffman than the whole number on the registry, at the same time, as they thought, to give a semblance of honesty, returned a few votes for Grant, Colfax and Griswold. In Brooklyn (where the Democratic Mayor Kalbfleisch illegally joined with his brethren of the Board of Supervisors to make the two-thirds requisite to secure the appointment of registrars, inspectors and canvassers) sixteen of the polling districts had boards composed exclusively of Democrats, who were to obey, and did obey, the behest of an unscrupulous party. At least 5000 fraudulent votes were cast by repeaters, and were counted for the Democratic ticket, in Brooklyn, and swelled the bogus majority by which the State of New York is said to be carried. The repeaters who did their part of the nefarious work in defrauding the people of an honest result in favor of the Republican party in that State, were heard to boast openly upon the streets of the city of New York that they had voted ten and fourteen times at the various Democratic polling places in that city. A circular was issued by the Democratic Committee, familiarly known as the "Tammany ring," and sent to certain of their friends who were upon the canvassing boards in the known Republican districts of the State, to inform this committee, at the closing of the polls on election day, about what would be the probable majority for the Republican ticket, so that the city returns might be manipulated sufficiently before they were sent in to overcome and outnumber the Republican majority in the State. This was done, and together with the other frauds above enumerated, the apparent vote for Seymour and Hoffman of 428,213 was made up, thereby carrying the State of New York by fraud the most stupendous and gigantic ever known in the history of our country, and thus deprived the State of the honest expression of the will of the people.

Let us hope that in one respect at least, that is, in the granting of certificates of naturalization of foreigners, the State Courts in all the States may be deprived of the right of naturalization, and that it may be placed where it properly belongs, in the United States Courts, whose officers are not compelled to become the servile and willing tools of a debauched and rotten party, such as the Democratic party is known to be under its present corrupt leaders.

WANTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

Cheap living in New Orleans is the great disideratum of the laboring men, the "bone and sinew" of society in every community. To study their wants and encourage them to labor should be the grand desire, the chief aim of all who wish to see our city flourish, and fulfill the destiny so visibly marked out for it by nature. To stimulate labor it must be enabled to see its reward. Men are not satisfied with a scanty subsistence, and will not labor freely and diligently unless they can lay up a penny for a rainy day. To do this, capital must come to the assistance of labor, for their interests are so beautifully blended that one can not subsist without the other. Let our men of wealth look around them and see that the sturdy sons of toil have every incentive given them to labor in every branch of industry. Building material of all kinds is cheap. Lumber and brick are produced in abundance in the neighborhood of our city. Sawmills and brickyards have sprung up all around us. The banks of the Old Canal and New Canal are lined with heavy piers of brick, lumber, charcoal, rosin, wood and other material brought in vessels from across Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas. It is the very time, now that building material and labor are cheap, to construct, what has always been in demand here, small and comfortable dwelling-houses. They should be built with due regard for health and with a view to afford cheap rents. In this climate large tenant-houses as they have them in the Northern cities are not used from the fact that it is not considered safe to the health of our people to crowd them together in that manner. It is quite common in New York city to find fifteen or twenty families occupying apartments in a tenant-house. This style of living can not be considered as conducive to health in any city, and certainly it would not do in New Orleans, where fevers are more or less prevalent. Give us, then, the requisite number of small, comfortable and convenient houses, that can be rented from twelve to fifteen dollars per month. It is believed that houses of this kind could be built at this time at a cost that would allow a liberal per centage in the way of interest on the money so expended. It is certain that rents have proved a very important item in the way of living in this city, and small houses are in demand. Having secured a house at a reasonable rent, food and raiment are to be looked after, and there can be no good reason assigned if the capitalist performs his duty honestly, why the laboring man should not obtain these articles at a cheaper rate in New Orleans than in other cities in the Union. With the great river Mississippi, extending thousands of miles into the interior of our country, running before our doors, and pouring into our warehouses the products of the great West, articles of food and raiment should be cheap here. But we are not confined to the Western States. We have Texas, an empire within itself, and a country stretching way beyond it to contribute to our prosperity. With the Opelousas railroad in honest and judicious hands we can make haste to extend that road to the Sabine river, where it will meet the Houston road finished to that point, and thus connect the city of Houston and the city of New Orleans by rail. This will give us other connections by rail into the interior of Texas and secure for our merchants the most of the trade of that vast State. Beef then would become cheap in our market. The fertile prairies of Texas abound with cattle, and with a quick and cheap means of transportation our city could be furnished with delicious meats at the moderate price of from six to eight cents per pound. It is the long voyages and expensive transportation incurred by shipments of cattle on the steamships plying between here and Texas that makes our people consume comparatively poor meat at a high price. Texas affords tender and luscious beef when it can be obtained directly from her rich pasturage. Let our capitalists and merchants look to this and push through the road, and we will secure cheap food for our working people and an immense trade for our merchants. We have seen good flour sell in this city at six dollars a barrel, and we believe we shall see it selling at that price again. Then, with the establishment of cotton and cloth mills in our midst, what is to prevent us from cheap living and plenty of work?

HUMBUG.

The local reports of our New Orleans papers have been a good deal taken up lately with the details of the presentation of a bound copy of our city ordinances by Mayor Conway to the library at Madrid. A correspondence between the Mayor and Commander of Spanish steam corvette Charruca has been paraded with a great flourish of trumpets. What amount of hospitality may or may not have been dispensed by the Mayor, or by the city, or the naval commander, we do not know. The occasion has been truly momentous. It only has its parallel in the letter of Secretary Bovee to the Massachusetts clergyman who was spreading himself with a written volume of the State legislative journal in French. The one book is worth about as much as the other. An old copy of a Controller's report ought to have been thrown in, such as poor Bill Beecher used, at moments of leisure, to sing to opera tunes at the City Hall, to the great delight of bystanders.

It also reminds one of the famous hospitality of the City Council to the French men-of-war in our harbor in 1862. Farragut's fleet was laying in quiet possession of the river and General Butler held the city in occupation, neither of which events elicited any symptoms of hospitality on the part of the Council. But no sooner did the French vessels arrive than Alderman Stith offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously passed, recalling to mind our ancient love to France and the tender pride which the recollection of our once colonial relation was calculated to elicit, and offering them welcome and the freedom of the city. Whereupon, the cruel Butler, the beast, the man of the spoons, snubbed the Council and said that being in possession, he would dispense the hospitalities of New Orleans himself.

Now that Mayor Conway has sent the ordinances to Spain and Gotthlet took the photographs of Lilienthal to France, and sent back from the Emperor the bound volume of his "Life of Cæsar," may we not hope that our relations with our two national "parients," of which we were once colonies, are again on a tender and lovely footing.

The Social Evil.

In the Social Science Convention, on its last day, the Social Evil question was discussed by Charles Y. Coffin, of Richmond, Indiana, and Rev. Frederick A. Wines, of Springfield, Illinois. The remedy suggested by the former and sustained by the latter, was, that society should treat impure men as it treats impure women. While the former is greeted with the utmost consideration, the latter receive so great harshness that the door of reform is practically closed against them. Prisons, houses of refuge and magdalene asylums were urged. It appears from Mr. Wines's statement that there is about half a million interested in this country in institutions of the latter character, incurring an annual expense of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. More sympathy with the fallen, less flattery of the architects of their ruin, expressed in kindly and firm deeds—these are what are necessary in grappling with this giant wrong.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

The damp weather last night thinned all the places of amusement except the Academy. Mr. Couldock's Luke Fielding in the "Willow Copse," Miss Couldock's Rose Fielding, Mr. Stevens's Sir Richard Vaughan, Mr. Hyams's Augustus and Miss Belle Hewitt's Meg were all well sustained. Whoever sees this play with the appropriate cast at the St. Charles is desirous to witness it again. There is a charm about this Couldouck speciality that secures the closest attention of the audience. This evening "Old Phil's Birthday," for the last time, Mr. Couldock as Phil Stapleton; concluding with the great drama of the "Hidden Hand." To morrow evening benefit of Mr. Couldock and Miss Couldock. Monday evening the "Enchanted White Fawn."

Varieties Theatre.

The beautiful pastoral drama of "Dora" will be presented again at the Varieties this evening. Miss Orton improves on every representation, and she evinces a tenderness and pathos in the roll of Dora, which those who have had occasion to heartily admire her in comedy hardly considered her capable of. Mr. Ryer as Farmer Allen, correctly personates the man with a great heart, strong prejudices, uncontrollable passions and perfect integrity. It is a difficult character, but he is proving himself equal to the occasion. Mr. Floyd's Luke Bloomfield, and Mr. Sheridan's William Allen are good personations. The scenery in this play is superior. Go by all means and see "Dora" as it is produced at the Varieties. "Marble Heart" matinee Saturday at twelve o'clock. The "Lancashire Lass," which is having a long and profitable run in New York and Boston is in active preparation.

Academy of Music.

"Undine" is one of those gorgeous spectacular extravaganzas of the same general character of the "Tale of Enchantment," the "Black Crook" and the "White Fawn," that an audience can witness night after night and discover new beauties in. "Undine" is the leading spirit of the play, well sustained by Jennie Engel. But there is more fun in the Idex of Mrs. Oates, a merry nymph, indeed, than in all the rest of the piece. The incidents of the play keep up the interest from the beginning to the end. The leading features of the ballet are the "Ballet of Golden Leaves," the "Fire-Fly Ballet" and the "Shadow Dance." The scenery presents the "Interior of Sir Hubert's Castle," "Moon Light View of the Rhine," "Abode of the Demons," the "Bath of Beauty," the "Cavern of Riches," the "Silver Lake by Moon Light," the "Banquet Hall," "Chamber of Confidential Interventions," "Crystal Abode Beneath the Rhine," the "Castle of the Baron," "Cave of the Lurlie Berg," "Gothic Hall," etc. The "March of the Amazons" is finely executed. First "Undine" matinee, Saturday.

Crescent City Museum.

There is this advantage about the Museum, that the admission fee is small and the doors are open at any time in the day or evening. The twin girls, sometimes called the two-headed girl, sing prettily and converse freely. The smallest woman in the world, unlike others of her sex, makes no secret about her age. The new custom of smoking under water, where the odor of the meerschaum is offensive to nobody, must be admired especially by those who do not smoke. The Circasian Beauty, with the euphonious name of Salamma Agga, is there. So likewise is Professor Greiner, the Bohemian glass blower. In addition may be seen the animals in the menagerie, the happy family of quadrupeds, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

BUSINESS CARDS.

THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE
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THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Will open for visitors on WEDNESDAY, November 4, 1868.
The ST. LOUIS HOTEL will be opened in its usual style on TUESDAY, December 1, 1868, Major W. A. Hurd, Manager. O. E. HALL.
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100 different Publications, among which are the American Expositor, the Poetic Treasury, Philosophy, a Thrilling Narrative of the Union Rangers, and the Manners of the Martyrs of Liberty, the Negro in the Rebellion, Le Comte de Morve, La Fronde, etc.
Subscriptions received for the American Conflict, a history of the Great Rebellion, by Horace Greeley, in two large, double column octavo volumes of 950 pages each, illustrated with steel engravings, maps, etc., and containing descriptions of 241 battles 302 engravings, and 2000 references, etc.

CHARTER.

State of Louisiana,
Parish of Orleans.
City of New Orleans.

Be it known that on this seventeenth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, before me, Henry C. Dibble, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn in and for the parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans, personally came and appeared the several parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana in relation to the organization of corporations, they have covenanted and agreed and by these presents do covenant and agree, and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to establish an incorporated Company for the objects and purposes and under the obligations, stipulations and regulations hereinafter set forth, to wit:

ARTICLE FIRST.

This corporation shall be domiciled and have its principal office in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and the name and title of the same shall be "The New Orleans Republican Printing Company." Said corporation shall have and enjoy corporate powers and privileges for the full term of twenty-five years from the date hereof, and the same shall commence business as soon as the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to its capital stock. The President of said Corporation shall be the proper officer upon whom to serve citation and all other notices in case of any suit or suits for or against said corporation.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The objects and purposes of this Corporation are declared to be the printing and publishing of newspapers and the carrying on of a general book and job printing business in the State of Louisiana and all things properly appertaining thereto.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at one hundred and ten thousand dollars, divided into eleven hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid at the time of subscription, and which capital stock once subscribed and paid may be increased at any regular meeting of the stockholders, called for that purpose, and by a majority of all of the stock of said company, to any amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That each and every stockholder shall have at least thirty days notice of such intention either in person or by notice of the same published for said time in any of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

All the corporate powers of the Corporation shall be vested in and exercised by a Board of Directors and such officers and employes as they may appoint. The Board of Directors shall consist of five members of the Company who, after the expiration of the term of office of the present Board, hereinafter named, shall be elected by ballot on the second Tuesday of January of each year, at the office of said Corporation, of which election the Board of Directors shall give at least ten days notice in one of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, and the Board of Directors shall appoint three stockholders to preside as inspectors at such election; and should any of the inspectors decline or fail to attend the President shall appoint other persons to fill the vacancies. And any failure from any cause whatever to elect Directors on the day named for that purpose shall not dissolve this Corporation, but the Directors then in office, as well as the President and Secretary, and all other officers, shall hold over until their successors are elected. In the event of no election taking place on the date aforesaid, the President shall cause another election to be held within thirty days thereafter and give notice of the same as aforesaid.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

The Board of Directors thus elected shall assume their duties on the Tuesday following their election, and shall hold their offices until their successors are duly elected. Those stockholders, receiving a majority vote of the stock represented at an election, shall be considered and declared duly elected. The Board of Directors shall elect from among themselves and fix the compensation of a President, who shall be the general manager and business agent of the Corporation. The Board of Directors shall have full authority to fill all vacancies in their number from among the stockholders of the Company. And the said Board is hereby invested with full power to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem requisite and necessary for the company and the transaction of its business; provided, the same do not conflict with this act of incorporation or the laws of this State. The said Board shall have power, and are hereby authorized, to buy real estate for the use and purposes of the company, to sell the same, to make contracts, leases, mortgages and compromises, and to borrow money, and to do all and singular such acts as may be necessary to carry on the business and further the objects of this company.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

In all elections the vote shall be by ballot, and each and every stockholder shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, for each and every share which he, she or they, respectively, may hold, and no person or persons shall be entitled to vote on any share or shares transferred to him or them within ten days prior to such election.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

No stockholder shall be held responsible for the contracts, acts, faults, debts or obligations of the said Company beyond the amount of their unpaid capital stock, and no mere informality in organizing shall have the effect of rendering this Charter null, or of exposing the stockholders to any liability beyond the extent of their stock.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

The following named persons: A. L. Lee, John M. G. Parker, Michael Hahn, Jacob Hawkins, Thomas G. Tracy, shall be and they are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors, and they shall hold their office until the first election under this charter, or until their successors are duly elected and shall have taken their seats.

This board shall assume control on and after the first Monday in January next, it being understood and agreed that the present management of New Orleans Republican shall continue until that time; and the said Directors are hereby invested with all the rights, powers and privileges appertaining to their office.

ARTICLE NINTH.

This Act of Incorporation may be modified, altered or amended, and additions made to the same, or the said Company dissolved at a general meeting to be convened for the purpose, after thirty days notice in one of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, with the assent of three-fourths of all of the Stock of said Company.

ARTICLE TENTH.

At the expiration of this Charter, or the dissolution of this Company prior thereto, the liquidation of the Company shall be conducted by a Board of not exceeding three, who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and which Board of Liquidators shall immediately proceed to wind up the affairs of the Company by selling off the assets, privileges and property of the Company, collecting all amounts due the same, paying all the just debts, and distributing the balance *pro rata* among the stockholders.

The compensation of said liquidators shall be fixed by the Board of Directors at the time of appointment.

Thus done and passed in my office in New Orleans, aforesaid in the presence of Harvey M. Dibble and Terence Wolfe, witnesses of lawful age who hereunto sign their names with the parties and me notary, day and date first above written.

Original stamped ten cents United States Internal revenue.

Original signed, A. L. Lee and others, Harvey M. Dibble, Terence Wolfe witnesses, and Henry C. Dibble, Notary Public.

Recorded in Society Book 7, folio 207.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original act in the records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal, at New Orleans, this nineteenth day of November, 1868.

HENRY C. DIBBLE,
Notary Public.

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