

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

THE DEMANDS TO SURRENDER.

Virginia and Kentucky Pleading for the Rebels.

The Mission of Ex-President Tyler.

Trouble Among South Carolina Office-Seekers.

THE SECESSIONISTS NEARLY STARVED OUT.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

The Secession Ordinance and the Substitute.

NOW NEW-YORK'S RESOLUTIONS WERE RECEIVED.

THE PURPOSES OF THE REBELS.

The Proposed Seizure of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The Movement in Maryland.

FROM WASHINGTON.

VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY PRESSING FOR CONCESSIONS—THE PROSPECT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1861.

The latest phase of events here is a strong demonstration from Virginia and Kentucky to obtain some form of concession that will keep those States from being drawn into the whirlpool of secession and civil war.

I have heretofore expressed the opinion that nothing short of the partition of the existing territory on the line of 36° 30' would be of any avail with these States, and I cling to that opinion still.

But where the votes are coming from to secure this result is not now to be seen. Very likely such a measure would go through the Senate, though probably at least half a dozen votes of the extreme Southern men yet left in that body, would be thrown against it.

In the House the chances are by no means so good. It is confidently stated that at least eighty Republican votes can be counted on as certain against any kind of action whatever.

Another secret session of the Convention on Saturday, resulted in the passage of the Secession ordinance, by a majority of 119.

When the Convention had performed the devotional exercise to which the delegates so graciously submit, some minor business was transacted, and then followed a bit of a scrimmage, which was thus brought about: Mr. Martin one of the cooperation delegates, had introduced a resolution calling on the Governor for information concerning the popular vote in the election of delegates.

The thing that most astonishes all reflecting men is the easy and jaunty manner in which the financial circles of Wall street regard the progress of events.

As the great drama progresses, and State after State throws itself upon the stormy sea of revolution, leading the way for others who seem little loth to follow, the obligations of these States stand unshaken, or rise in the market.

Yet if the revolution progresses according to the programme, of which every day affords fresh proof that it will, the ultimate repudiation of the debts of the Slaveholding States seems inevitable.

The bonds of Virginia, in revolution, no man would be likely to take at fifty, or perhaps even twenty-five cents on the dollar.

Yet Virginia stands to-day on the brink of it, and the certainty of her final plunge has increased with the lapse of every hour since Congress met, while her stocks have sensibly advanced in the New-York market.

And what is true of Virginia is equally true of Tennessee and other Slave States.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21, 1861.

The people here are anxiously expecting definite news concerning the result of Col. Hayne's mission. I cannot help thinking that the leaders are rather glad to have some delay in order that they can quietly prepare for an attack on Fort Sumter; it is said that orders have been to-day sent to the North for fuses, and that there is a great want of ammunition of various kinds here.

What renders the probability of an attack on Fort Sumter greater is the confident belief entertained by the rebels that the guns and mortars of the fort have not such a range as will put Charleston in much peril, while, moreover, they say that the small number of men constituting the garrison would not allow Maj. Anderson to work his batteries with the rapidity desirable to do severe execution on the city.

Lieut. North has just been appointed to the head of the Navy, an act which astonished most people, they supposing that Lawrence would have this post.

The manner in which the appointment was made has caused considerable growing, and the Governor himself acknowledges that he is in a tight place.

It was very patriotic for so many South Carolinians holding commissions in the Federal Army and Navy to resign and throw their swords into the scale of State Sovereignty; unfortunately, however, they all want something good from their sovereign State, and something good they demand and swear they will have; it is not easy to supply them, and the poor Governor is badgered, and run after, and snarled at, till his uneasy head must be fairly weary of the crown.

Those who have been thus thrown out of employment by their own act, or by the policy of their State will keep a stiff upper lip as long as the patriotic fever holds out. By and by they will have had

submitted to the people for ratification, but the previous question was sprung, and the final vote on the secession ordinance was taken, after some sharp debate; during the calling of the Yeas and Nays, several members changed their votes, so as to be on the side of the majority, thus bringing the Convention somewhat nearer unanimity.

Judge Linton Stephens of Hancock very warmly declared that he saw no sufficient cause for a withdrawal from the Union, and that he would neither vote for nor sign the ordinance. This declaration provoked much warm comment and many savage wishes from the outsiders when it became known.

As soon as the Convention had declared the State of Georgia cut off from the Federal Union, a resolution was adopted begging the Federal Government to carry their mails, and perform sundry other useful acts. This done, a resolution was introduced to the effect that Georgia would come back into the Union when she could have her rights, but no action was taken on it; it may come up to-day.

In the course of the session, the Governor sent to the Convention a copy of the resolutions said to have been adopted by your New-York Legislature, concerning treasonable acts and actors in Georgia and South Carolina. I wish you could have seen the bursting delight with which Toombs must have watched the effect of these resolutions on the delegates. They gave just the opening he desired, and it is known that their transmission to the Convention was agreed on between the ex-Senator and Gov. Brown, for the purpose disclosed by the following resolution, adopted unanimously:

Resolved unanimously, in response to the resolutions of New-York referred to in the Governor's Message, that this Convention highly approve the energetic and patriotic conduct of Gov. Brown in taking possession of Fort Pulaski by Georgia troops, and request him to hold possession until the relations of Georgia with the Federal Government be determined by this Convention, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor of New-York.

If you remember a remark made in a previous letter, that Toombs and Cobb feared to have the action of the Governor in seizing the forts talked about much, you will thoroughly appreciate the joy of these parties at finding such a means of lashing the Convention to rage as the New-York resolutions.

The rejoicings of Friday night were resumed with increased spirit on Saturday evening and night, and, though in a more subdued form, were continued throughout Sunday. There was a never ending ringing of bells all Saturday evening, and a more gorgeous outbreak of illumination I never saw. To-day it is probable that an open session will be held, and the more or less impressive solemnity of signing the ordinance will be performed.

FROM GEORGIA.

THE CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 21, 1861.

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FROM VIRGINIA.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861.

A conservative feeling prevails here among the old F. V.'s and the cultivated classes generally, but the office-holders, whose occupation will be gone with Lincoln's advent, and the formidable class of hangers-on of office-holders, and of the hangers-on of these hangers-on, and the lower class of pot-house politicians generally, incite the populace to secession, and even the spots consecrated by the memories of Washington, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry are now sounding with the furious notes of discord.

Ex-President Tyler left this morning at 6:30 a. m. for Washington on his mission of peaceful mediation. He bears his great age with remarkable grace; he is still the same slim, tall-looking, high-bred Virginia gentleman, his striking features still showing a high degree of mental activity.

He has that characteristic which Napoleon I. considered the mark of intellectual superiority—a prominent nose. His eye is keen and gentle, and reflects the animal vigor which is undiminished by age. He has a large number of children by his first and a large number by his second wife, the youngest of whom is an infant six months old. He is accompanied by a sweet-tempered boy, also the offspring of his second marriage, and his wife is soon to follow him to Washington; he is to stay at Brown's Hotel, his old and favorite headquarters, but which he will find to be filled now mostly with those politicians opposed to Union. Mrs. Tyler is a New-York lady, with strong South Carolinian proclivities; but Mr. Tyler is now laboring for the restoration and peace of the Union and endeavoring to impress his views on the President. He seems fully impressed with the difficulties of his mission, and seems disposed to look upon a failure as the death-knell of all pacificatory efforts.

While Mr. Tyler is going North, Judge Robertson—another prominent, high-minded man—proceeds this morning South, on a similar mission to Charleston.

FROM MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24, 1861.

The Southern Literary Messenger for this month, published at Richmond, in Virginia, has just been revealing some of the purposes of the slaveholder rebels, in breaking up the Union. One of them, and the main one, is to abolish universal white suffrage. It declares the experiment of a Republican Government, based upon the universal suffrage of the white man, to be a disgraceful failure, and openly avows the design of the rebels to be to create a Southern Republic, upon a white suffrage, limited to men of sufficient property for annual subsistence upon the usufruct! In other words, the policy of these rebels is, to reduce society in the Slave States to the feudal condition again, with African Slavery for its basis, and to adopt such legislation as will compel the poor white man to emigrate, and to confine the dominant class to the fewest possible numbers.

To show you that this is not the mere idle fancy of a magazine-writer, but that it is seriously entertained, let me tell you how a heavy slaveholding officer of the United States Army, a native of South Carolina, recently argued about this matter. He intends resigning just as soon as his State shall achieve its independence of the Federal Government, and in this determination there are more method and prudence in his madness than displayed by those of his class who have taken the plunge in advance. He said that the policy of South Carolina and of the Republic of which she is to be the corner-stone is, to drive out every white man who is not able to own and keep at least five slaves, with sufficient land to work them; to reopen the African slave-trade; to raise the taxes for the support of the Government by direct taxation; to have free trade with all the world, except the United States, and to cut off all commercial and personal intercourse with them; to raise and keep

up a standing army of Swiss mercenaries in each of the Slave States, and, after indulging some time longer in this wild strain, he wound up by declaring that when these things were brought about, "the South would not be a country fit for a gentleman to live in." If the movements of the real Secessionists are read in the light of this army officer's day dreams, it will at once explain the motives at work, prompting such wonderful eccentricities of conduct, as is daily enacted in the light of the sun, throughout the Cotton States.

But every body in that section has not yet gone daft, and in evidence thereof, I may mention the suggestive fact that already more than a score of applications for every Federal office in the secedent States, from gentlemen of the very first position in society, have been lodged in the proper quarter for filing under the new Administration, with the assurance that at the right time a Federal party will rear its head in those States that will assert its voice beyond a peradventure. They are not office-seekers, but men preferring their patriotic services to sustain the Federal Government, when the hour shall come for the resumption of the Federal sway over the rebellious region. They say that the rebellion is daily crushing its authors under its weight, and that the treason of secession is speedily destined to a condign punishment by the very people, whose voice has been silenced in the late storm of passion. You remember how J. C. Pettigrew became U. S. District-Attorney of South Carolina in 1852, when little politicians were afraid to touch Federal office. So it will be again.

There was more in the proposed seizure of the Brooklyn Navy Yard than appears on the surface. If traced to its source, this bit of treason will be found to have its prompters in redoubtable Charleston, who instigated it, with the view of keeping up the flagging spirits of the rebels to Federal authority in the secedent States. It is all understood here among the Secessionists, and you will find more of this thing breaking out, unless the friends of law and order are on the watch and prompt to act. The rebels have planted tools in all the Free States, ready for the perpetration of any outrage to keep the rebellion in countenance.

The Chief of the Baltimore Police may be as ignorant as he says he is of the formation in this city of a body of malcontents, designed to cooperate with similar bodies from Virginia in an attack upon the Capitol, so as to prevent Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, but it does not speak very highly for his usual vigilance. A gentleman of the city, whose father fought in the battle of Bennington, avers that he was approached with a proposition to join such a company, but it was rejected with such a rebuke that he has heard nothing more of it. Two youths, sons of two of our most esteemed citizens, openly boasted of belonging to this band, and sought, in the hearing of a gentleman of veracity, to persuade another youth to enter into the scheme. It is probable the thing has been abandoned, since Gen. Scott's preparations to preserve the peace. But I would urge upon the General not to relax a whit of his vigilance.

Threats have been made in several of the counties of this State to drive out Republicans, known as such, but as yet no direct step has been taken. Shortly after the election, it was proposed to force the gallant Republicans of Kent County, who are now precluded from taking THE TRIBUNE and The Delaware Republican, to make their helms, but better counsels prevailed. Last week, certain of the baser sort got together in Montgomery County, with the avowed object of compelling the venerable Francis Preston Blair of Silver Spring, late editor of The Globe, to take up his departure, on pain of personal violence, but the mob could not agree, and so the matter rests. Mr. Blair has done more to advance the material interests of Montgomery County than all his enemies together. He has shown them how to make their lands produce gold, but they will not learn.

The speech of Dr. W. W. Watkins, the Clerk of Howard County Court, at Elliott's Mills, night before last, at a meeting of the working-men, was more to the purpose than all that has been uttered in Maryland since the election. He was for living and dying under the stars and stripes. He did not like snakes of any kind, and especially rattlesnakes. He was not going North, South, East, or West, but simply to stand, where old Maryland stood, in the United States of America. The Constitution was good enough for him to live under, without any alteration. He warned his hearers against dragging Maryland into the vortex of rebellion, by telling them that in such an event she would become a graveyard, for the eighteen Free States would never give up the Capitol while they had a man or a musket left. If all our speakers and papers would imitate Dr. Watkins's truth-telling manliness, rebellion could not subsist an hour in our State, but alas, they pander too much to South Carolina treason, by exacting conditions which will never be granted. The workingmen, however, are coming up nobly to the work of submission to law and order.

Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee made a speech, yesterday, in the House, abounding with what he aptly calls "stud-horse sense," though it was diluted with what he also facetiously calls "nanycat sense." His readiness to sacrifice our future territories south of 36° 30' to Slavery, to toll back the runaway States, was of the latter sort of sense; but when he avowed his determination to live and die under the flag of our country it was the loud neigh of the Godolphin Arab!

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE GENERAL OPINION ABOUT THE REBELS.

CREATINE, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1861.

I took rail-cars for Boston, and having remained there two days, again took cars via Albany, Buffalo, &c., for Chicago; staid there a day, and then to Springfield (Ill.) where I staid two days and witnessed the inauguration of the new Governor (Yates), and then to St. Louis. Staid two days in St. Louis and then back to Springfield and there one day again. Left the President elect in fine health and spirits and back to Chicago and laid over two days till last evening (Sunday) and then took Fort Wayne and Columbus route for Washington, arriving here this morning at daylight.

On the whole route from New-York and Boston to St. Louis and this far back I have conversed freely with men of any and all political creeds, and there is one and only one general opinion as to the movements of Secessionists and rebels. That is that the Government must be sustained. Men of all parties, and I have heard this same strongly, emphatically expressed by prominent slave owners of Missouri, that treason must be checked as the first, great paramount move, before anything else is considered.

The said Doctors often disagree, but everywhere

along the whole route, I have heard nothing but blue pills and phlebotomy prescribed for open rebellion, and hemp for overt traitors. I firmly believe that your Floods and Yanceys and that ilk, if they traveled anywhere through the North-West would use no unnecessary prudence by traveling incog. Away from the city bar-rooms and whisky shops, they would meet nothing but contempt or direct insult, if they did not find themselves forming pendant ornaments to the limbs of a tree. The great heart of the people is sound to the core.

NO BACKING DOWN IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23, 1861.

Give me the pleasure to say that my personal acquaintance in this State is very extensive, and that my business leads me continually into different portions of it; that I am much of the time in railway cars and at railway stations; that I hear political conversations from very many persons in private as well as in public circles; but that thus far I have heard no expression of regret from a single individual for using his influence and throwing his vote in favor of the President elect. Nor have I learned of a single instance of the kind that has come under the observation of any person with whom I have held conversation on the subject. But, on the other hand, the general, if not the universal, impression and expression is, that the time has come for the settlement of the vexed question of Slavery; that the laws of the United States must be enforced by the Government and obeyed by the people; and perhaps, I may add, that the impression through Connecticut is prevailing that, if the ultra Secessionists persist in their rebellion until the North becomes fully excited, the dissolution of Southern Slavery is nearer at hand than the dissolution of the American Union.

COMPROMISERS CAN'T COMPROMISE THEIR OWN DOOM.

BERKSHIRE, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1861.

Please accept a word from one quite removed from secession locations, although not remote from the most lively interest in transpiring events. The word is this: Let the principles upon which the Republicans planted themselves at Chicago, and which carried them triumphantly through a most trying campaign, and won them a glorious victory, be maintained—abating not one jot or tittle. Let those who wish the Republican party to live know that it will live only by the principles in which it was born. Those who wish the Republican party dead would compromise those principles. Therefore, the political doom of every Republican will be sealed the moment votes or hands are put forth for compromise. What! compromise with traitors! What! conquer an enemy, and then give them your arms, and with your arms your country! Do any ask for evidence to this effect? Here it is: All the enemies of the Republican party clamor for compromise—sniveling, limber-back, professed Republicans, whisper compromise. But they cannot compromise their doom.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT FORT SUMTER.

A letter from Capt. Doolittle, dated at Fort Sumter, Jan. 17 and 20, details the report of mutiny among the garrison, and states that the demand is in cheerful spirits, and prepared to defend the Fort to the last, if attacked, and contradicts the report in the Charleston papers about the condition of the troops, &c. He writes that mortars have been planted on Cameron's Point, the nearest land to Fort Sumter, by South Carolina agents, and that two steamers watched the Fort all the night of the 19th. Provisions have not been furnished by the Charlestonians. It is also reported here from Charleston that the mortars in Fort Sumter can surely throw shells into the city.

Everything is being put in readiness for the concentration of the officers and such troops as can be made available for the protection of the Federal capital. Fears are still excited by warnings. There is a report that ex-Governor Wise has advised some friends to retire from the city, with the preparation made, little danger need be apprehended. The Army Quartermasters have contracted for one hundred men near the capital. All is done by way of precaution; but not from any serious apprehensions.

MR. LINCOLN'S JOURNEY.

Judge Kellogg launches the following paragraphs about the object of his recent visit to Springfield. He went home for the purpose of attending to a little personal matter, the arrangement of a Judgeship. He says the President elect is keenly alive to the perils that menace the country, and despite the advice of his friends here and at home to the contrary, will not visit Washington until after the Presidential vote is counted, and, perhaps, not before the 31 of March.

THIRTY-THREE GUNS IN KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Legislature passed a resolution on Thursday authorizing the display of the national flag upon the State House, and the firing of thirty-three guns in honor of the Union. The flag was run up, and a Committee was appointed to call upon Gov. Magoffin to obtain his authority for using a cannon. He refused. The Union men then notified him that if he refused the use of the cannon they would take it. The Governor then assented, and the salute was fired amid the greatest enthusiasm of the people.

THE MISSISSIPPI BLOCKADE.

A NEW BATTERY AT MEMPHIS. A battery of thirty-two-pounders is to be erected on the banks of the Mississippi, at Memphis, in order to stop passing vessels. The river craft will therefore be compelled to lie-to at that point, as well as at Vicksburg. The Tennessee Minute-Men seem to be the originators of this new outrage. We quote the following from The Memphis Avalanche of Monday: "The Minute-Men have had tendered to them sixteen thirty-two-pound cannon by Maj. A. H. Douglas, who became the purchaser when the Federal Government disposed of the Navy-Yard of the city. These guns are, we learn, in good condition, and will immediately be put in working order. A committee, consisting of Capt. James Hamilton, Col. William R. Hunt, D. B. Malloy, Anthony Street, and C. DeLoach, have been appointed to take the business in charge, and proceed at once to carry out the purposes of the Association.

"It is the purpose of the Committee, we learn, to apply to the City Council for the privilege of erecting the battery at such point as may be selected, as well as for an appropriation commensurate with the plan proposed.

"The presence of these cannon seems almost providential, and it behooves us, occupying the position that Memphis does, to avail ourselves of every means to repel the attack, and insure safety, should actual hostilities, of which now there seems little doubt, occur. Let us by all means strengthen ourselves in every available manner, so as to be prepared for any and every contingency. We trust that our patriotic and public-spirited citizens will aid the Committee in this work, which may eventually prove our salvation, and show to Abolitionists and their Federal allies, if they should attempt coercion, that here in Tennessee they will be welcomed with stones and cannon-balls."

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL SAYS:

"The Mississippians are in 'dead earnest' in making all 'foreign' boats stop and give an account of themselves. The A. O. Tyler disobeyed the first injunction delivered by a six-pound shot, and a twenty-four pounder was loaded with chain-shot, and aimed at the boat. Fortunately or unfortunately, as the case may be, the gun misfired first, and got beyond the range of the rebel vessel. The Tyler landed Butler's wharf-boat, was boarded by a detachment of military, and made to go back to the encampment, where she was thoroughly overhauled, and then permitted to go on her way. All Cincinnati boats will be stopped by the soldiers of the new republic."

"The same paper of the next date says: 'It will be seen by the attached extract from The Erieburg Herald of the 16th, that the position of the military campaign has been changing from the Bluff to a point below the steamboat landing. The report that the A. O. Tyler had been fired into, thinking it was the Silver Wave, was no doubt a hoax. The former is a large side-wheel boat, and the latter is a small tug, and was fired into at Vicksburg at the time.' The position of the military campaigns having been changed to below the steamboat landing, down-stream boats will not be required to stop above the city. Captains should bear in mind that they will not be permitted to pass down without making a landing here, and not get below the wharf-boat with their boats before they have the intention of stopping at the wharf-boat. Without landing, they will find no trouble in complying with the above."

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER ADDS:

"The order of the Governor of Mississippi to place a battery of guns at Vicksburg, for the purpose of halting the rebel army, and causing them to land, has been complied with, as reported by the clerks of the Mississippi river. The said battery is now in place at the foot of the

bluff, a quarter of a mile above the wharf boat; that while the rebels lay there on her trip up the river, the battery has been ordered to bring to rest and cause to land the Gladiator, the Ingraham, and the O. Taylor, and it was understood that if the summons were not attended to the next gun fired would be shot. The object of the surveillance has not been made known."

The Memphis Argus of a late date says:

"A fellow by the name of Knickerbocker, clerk of the Quartermaster, was made to leave West Point, Ark., one day last week, and under a formal search, he and danced all night, much to the annoyance of Knickerbocker, and it called forth some expressions from him which exasperated the aforesaid gallants, who got into the ashore, and gave him one hour to leave, some one in the meantime, saying the cry that he was an Abolitionist. Knickerbocker fled from Charleston, and we presume, if all accounts are true, he will relate his adventures to the Abolition press of that city."

The Louisville Courier has the following:

"There is no longer any room to doubt the report that a battery has been erected at Vicksburg, the object of which is to enforce the order compelling all descending steamboats to land at that port and submit to an inspection by the constitutional authorities. Steamboatmen who arrived from that point on Sunday and yesterday confirm the truth of the rumor, and have furnished us the names of several boats who have thus been compelled to land and undergo a formal search. We are also assured that such boats are required to pay the usual wharfage rates, although their business engagements do not require them to land at Vicksburg."

The Cincinnati Gazette of Jan. 22 says:

"The underwriters had a meeting yesterday morning, and there was a sort of an understanding, though no positive agreement was arrived at, that one set out extra should be charged in cases where shippers desired the omission of the war clause. The outrageous conduct of the authorities of Mississippi in this matter is, of course, strongly condemned by all parties. It must produce considerable loss and embarrassment to the trade of the Lower Mississippi. We do not hear of any proposition looking to the removal of the obstruction. Indeed, it seems impossible at present to suggest a remedy. In the mean time, few people will be willing to risk their property within the assumed jurisdiction of Mississippi, and a heavy business on the trade of the Lower Mississippi will become the distributing point for Western produce. These extraordinary difficulties, which are interrupting trade and increasing the hazards of commerce between the West and South, will operate most severely upon the consumers of our produce. The latter are already paying for the cost of the war clause. Most of the new selling in New-Orleans at \$20 per barrel, while the price here is \$17. One-half of this difference is, in ordinary times, considered a safe margin. This is the way the thing is working, and the best way, perhaps, is to permit the madmen to continue in their wild course until they have broken out into a full and open, extraordinary, direct and indirect, brings the people to consider, with some degree of calmness, their real interest, and contrast the losses they are suffering with the imaginary grievances which their taskmasters are holding up before them. We believe the people will, in due time, come to their senses, and will not be so easily misled by the extraordinary, direct and indirect, brings the people to consider, with some degree of calmness, their real interest, and contrast the losses they are suffering with the imaginary grievances which their taskmasters are holding up before them. We believe the people will, in due time, come to their senses, and will not be so easily misled by the extraordinary, direct and indirect, brings the people to consider, with some degree of calmness, their real interest, and contrast the losses they are suffering with the imaginary grievances which their taskmasters are holding up before them. 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