The following are the Congressional proceed ings continued from our Fourth Edition of yes-

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Williams then resumed the consideration of the subject of suffrage to the negro, contending that the ballot was necessary to them to enable them to protect themselves. All the arguments against it were more prejudice. Why was it that see long as a negro was a slave there was no objection to his sitting in a railroad coach or riding in a steamboat, but when he became free he was not to be allowed any such privilege? He would base his argument solely on the right of protection which every man has, white or bisck.

It had been said here that the inhabitants of this District were the descendants of proud and haughty families. For that reason he wanted this bill passed, so that all the descendants of these haughty families might have the right to vote. If it was Semnte.

passed, so that all the descendants of these targety families might have the right to vote. If it was said that the negroes were not intelligent, he would reply that they were intelligent enough to distin-quish right from wrong in the late rebellion, and to know the friends from the enemies of the go-

Mr. OOWAN said he had not intended to again

wernment.

Mr. COWAN said he had not intended to again sake the floor on this subject, but it had been said that he was not in earnest in offering this amendment. This was not correct. He had been opposed to any change in the suffrage; but if it was to be changed, if negroes were to be enfranchised, he was in favor of still further change, so as to embrace women, also. If white men could not be intrusted with political power for the negro, they could not be intrusted with it for the women.

He who thought women were represented by their husbands might go to the proceedings of the Women's Rights Convention, recently held, to learn differently. It was time to look facts in the face. He was willing to stand upon old constitutions, sanctified as they were by the past, but when the time came to make a step, it should be made in the right direction. He was surprised that his sincerity should be doubted. Radicals were not like the poet, they were made and not born, and when the time came he would be as radical as any of them. He did not intend to let the juggernaut of progress run over him. He had as many reasons as Mr. Anthony, and one more, for being in favor of this bill; for he had a wife, whereas Mr. Anthony was a widower. He hoped, therefore, that Mr. Anthony would make an abject apology to him for having expressed a doubt of his sincerity. (Laughter.) This new personage, who appears on the political stage to oppose the Jupeterian system of legislation, complains that you have been a tyrant to her.

He (Mr. Cowan) proceeded to read from the pro-

to her.

He (Mr. Cowan) proceeded to read from the prosedings of the 29th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-slavery Society, and the speech of
Mrs. Francis D. Gage during the session of that
body. He would appeal to his friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) to express his opinion on
this subject, and he felt assured that he would be
firm on the side of humanity on this question. He
could almost see from where he stood the bosom of could almost see from where he stood the bosom of could almost see from where he stood the bosom of his friend from Massachusetts heave in sympathy with this new issue, (laughter); and now that they had two negroes in the Massachusetts Legislature, he could not doubt that Mr. Wilson would come fully to his (Mr. Cowan's) position. He hoped also that his other friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) would vote right in this proposition, now that a change had come over his domestic rela-

lions. (Laughter.) He would not have alluded to this delicate subject, but he found some remarks from Mrs. Gage in relation to Mr. Sumner's great speech of last winter to which he was compelled to assent. Mrs. Gage had discovered that Mr. Sumner protested against taxation and male representation, and not a word was said by that gentleman against the tyranny of taxing women without giving them the right of representation. He would say to gentlemen that Mrs. Elizabetth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Francis D. Gage and Mrs. Susan B. Anthony were at their heels with their banners flying, and they were after them persistently and sharply.

Toward the conclusion of his speech Mr. Cowan read a letter from Mr. Wade to Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, written last summer, in favor of female suffrage. If his amendment were adopted he (Mr. Cowan) would vote for the bill. He would not be afraid of negro suffrage if female suffrage went He would not have alluded to this delicate sub-

afraid of negro suffrage if female suffrage went with it. He would not be the first to propose any change on the matter of suffrage, but if any change was to be made, it ought to be a radical and fundamental one of this kind. He was in good earnest in offering this amendment. He was not so blind as not to see the signs of the coming

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said he could not believe that Mr. Cowan had been arguing to con-vince the Senate in favor of his proposition. While the majority in the Senate intended to be radical, they intended to be rational also, and all the efforts of their enemies to make them ridicu-lous would be unsuccessful. He would not con-sent to see Mr. Oowan pretend to indorse radicalism for the purpose of breaking it down. It was the old device to make a measure odious in order to defeat it. Mr. Cowan did not believe in the principle he urged. He was simply trying to make mischief, but he would not succeed.

Mr. Morrill, in conclusion, replied to the legal arguments of Mr. Cowan, that the proposition to

arguments of Mr. Cowan, that the proposition to disfranchise those who had participated in the rebellion of the right of franchise was on the nature of an expost facto law, and therefore unconstitutional. He contended that no punishment was intended or inflicted. It was simply a proposition looking to the future, and taking away a trust from those who had shown themselves unworthy of it.
Mr. COWAN resumed the floor in reply to Mr.
Morrill, maintaining that to deprive a man of the right of suffrage was a punishment, and as now proposed, was in the nature of an ex post facto law.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, said he had not intended to take part in this discussion, because the first day of the last session of Congress he introduced the original bill, to which the committee had made several amendments, which he supposed suffi-ciently demonstrated to all what his views on this

growth.

He had always been of the opinion that the right to vote in a Republican government ought to be limited only by years of discretion. He had always believed that it would be safe when the laws of the country had remitted our people to their rights, when they had fixed simply an age of majority and of comparisons to make a had safe or majority. when they had fixed simply an age of majority, and of competency to manage their own affairs as the qualification for suffrage. He did not believe any such rule was unsafe. He imagined that the unsatety was entirely on the other side, for just in proportion as you limit this franchise, you create in some degree an aristocracy or irresponsible government, and gentlemen must be a little tinctured with the fear of Republican sentiment when they fear the extended right of suffrage.

subject were. His views were not of any sudden

If he (Mr. Wade) believed, as some gentlemen did, that to participate in government required intellects of the highest character, the greatest perspicacity of mind, the greatest discipline from education and experience; if only such persons should be permitted to participate in the govern-ment, he should know that a republican form of government could not live. It was because he believed that all that was essential in government for the weltare of the community was the plain, simple level of the weakest intellects, that he believed this government ought to stand and would stand for ever. Who is it that ought to be pro-tected by this republican government? Certainly it is the weak and the ignorant, who have no other manner of defending their rights except through the ballot-box. The argument for aristocracies and monarchies had ever been that the people did not know enough to take care of any form of gov-

As to the pending amendment, he intended to vote for it. He might not have introduced it, because this might not be the best time and place to agitate the subject; but as to the right of women to vote he had no doubt whatever. He was fully convinced on that subject. It would puzzle any one to draw the line of demarcation between the femals and the male in this respect, while both were male and the male in this respect, while both were alike subject to the same law. The time is approaching, said Mr. Wade, when every female in the country will be responsible for the just government of the country as much as the males. Their right to participate in the government of the country will be just as well acknowledged as our own.

Mr. YATES, of Illinois, said he did not share with Senators in the embarrassment in which these with Senators in the embarrassment in which these amendments seemed to involve them. He could see no argument why a woman should not vote that would not equally apply to prevent a man from voting; but another issue had been made last summer; another questien had been decided by the people, and he was for adhering to that. He would join the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cowan) in making female suffrage an issue in the next election, and if he desired it he was for universal suffrage, and when the time comes he would vote for it; but in voting against this amendment he only adhered to the voice of his State, as expressed at the polis last fall, confined as it was to another issue.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he should Mr. Willson, of Massachusetts, said he should wole against this amendment. He was opposed to connecting the two questions at all. The ladies in the Women's Rights Convention seemed to have had a great effect upon Mr. Cowan, If Mr. Cowan had read the speeches of these women during the past few years he would have a better record when he leaves the Senate. Before he (Mr. Wilson) came to the Senate he entertained the conviction that it would be better for the legislation of the country if the women of the land had the right of suffrage. If Mr. Cowan would offer wo-

A W. P. PRIVATED TOTAL

men's suffrage as an independent measure, he would vote for it; but he was opposed to connecting the two. He was in favor of negro suffrage, because it was a necessity. We have won negro suffrage for the District of Columbia. I go further, and say, we have won it for all the Stales of the Union. Hefore the 4th of March, 1862—before this Administration shall close—I'expect the negroes in all the States will be clothed with the right of suffrage. I have not a doubt that they will be in the ten rebel States.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indians, asked Mr. Wilson why, if this subject had been decided by the last elections, the consideration of this bill was discontinued during the last session, after a bill had passed the House!

discontinued during the last session, after a bill had passed the House!

Mr. WILSON said the reason was that it was found there was not strength enough in the Senate to pass it over the President's veto, and it was well known the President would have vetoed it. Since then the voice of the people had been expressed, and was now nnequivocal.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said there were many reasons why the right of suffrage had never been generally extended to women. It had not only never been asked for by women, but he believed it would be rejected. There was another reason why they should not be allowed to vote. It they participated in elections they must be a part of the militia. Mr. Johnson read a portion of a letter from John Adams, in which the writer opposed female suffrage, and gives his reasons for his opposition. Those who favored the pending amendment contended that women should have the right of suffrage for their own protection. He (Mr. Johnson) always supposed that the duty of protection to ladies belonged to their husbands and brothers. Ladies had never complained that they had not sufficient protection. Some such complaints had been made by a few, but they were such as were very properly denominated strongminded women. Ladies were not asxious to participate in election brolls and political excite ment.

Mr. COWAN asked if the presence of ladies at

Mr. COWAN asked if the presence of ladies at the polls would not tend to preserve order? Mr. JOHNSON said it would not. The kind of men who created such disturbances were not to be deterred from it by the presence of ladies. Aside from all delicacy, what right had a woman to vote when the right was denied to a boy until he was 21, although he was put into the militia at 18? Mr. WADE resumed the floor in advocacy of the amendment. He spoke of the necessity of fe-

male suffrage to enable women to protect them-selves by the enactment of just laws. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, alluding to a remark Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, alluding to a remark from Mr. Johnson, that women voted in New Jersey, said that in certain local elections they did at one time, but not at present. He would say further, that the women of New Jersey did not want to vote. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand women of America, wanted no vote, but that they now exercised through their influence upon men. Their mission was higher and holier. He could see no connection between the two cases of women and negroes. the two cases of women and negroes.

Pending the consideration of Mr. Cowan's amendment, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the

Senate adjourned. House of Representatives.

Mr LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to repeal certain parts of the act of April 30, 1790, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. It repeals so much of the act as provides that no person shall be much of the act as provides that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for treason, or other capital offence, except the indictment therefor shall be found by a grand jury within three years next after the treason or capital offence shall be committed. And it provides that persons guilty of treason, or other capital offences, may at any time be indicted, tried and punished therefor.

Mr. LAWRENCE of Pennsylvania, explained and advocated the provisions of the bill.

Mr. LAWKENCE of Pennsylvania, explained and advocated the provisions of the bill.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, inquired whether the bill would allow the trial of persons whose trial was now barred by the act of 1790?

Mr. LAWRENCE replied in the negative. Where the crime was already barred no act could revive the right to prosecute.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, inquired whether the bill imposed any limitation whatever?

bill imposed any limitation whatever?

Mr. LAWRENOE said it did not.

Mr. SPALDING asked whether it would not better to simply extend the time for prosecutions. Mr. LAWRENCE thought not. There was no limitation in murder cases in Ohio; a State whose jurisprudence had been illustrated by his distin-

guished colleague.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, asked whether
the whole purpose of the bill would not be accomlished by repealing the statute of limitation, and whether it was worth while to attempt to do in this bill what was known to be unconstitutional, namely, to revive an offence which is in truth out-lawed. If the offence was dead, any law that sought to revive it was an expost facto law.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, said that if this bill did not pass, all the early treason of Jefferson Davis and those who co-operated with him would be en-tirely exempt from punishment. He was willing to go to the verge of the Constitution for the pur-

pose of punishing the early treason of those who inaugurated the rebellion.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said—I have always looked upon bills that have evidently been prepared for the purpose of ascertaining how we can convict men, whom we cannot convict under the law under which the crime was committed, with great distrust. I do not believe that it becomes this nation. I do not believe that it is safe for us to undertake to pass laws by which we can punish men, however guilty, who could not be punished under the laws under which the crime was committed. Can we now alter the Constitution so as to change the place of trial of traitors, and say that the venue may be changed and that they shall be tried by jurors summoned from another bailiwick! The Constitution and our laws provide very carefully that especially treason cases are to be tried in the place where the overt act is committed, or a district previously ascertained, by law and by a jury from that bailiwick. Any law that professes to change that in any of its features, looks to me so much like attempting a case of judicial murder that I have been always afraid to touch it. I am aware that if the traitors of the south were to be tried under our existing Constitution and law, not one of them could ever be convicted. I should never attempt to try them for treason. I should try them as belligerents under the laws of nations and under the laws of

A member-"That is what you would do if you were the Administration."

Mr. STEVENS—I am speaking of what I would do when I get into the Administration. (Laughter.) I know that any attempt to try them for treason would be a failure, although I would not discourage the attempt. But I mention this to show that I am fully sensible that none of them under our present Constitution and laws can ever be convicted; and yet I would rather let every be convicted; and yet I would rather let every man of them run unpunished forever than make a law by which they could be punished. I think our government would endanger its future existence and its character for justice before the world. I think that the British government suffered more from the murder of Lord Russell, although it was the execution of the sentence of a court, than it would have suffered by the escape of forty traitors. I think this government had better be careful how it tampers either with the crime or the remedy, for it is better to forego a remedy for the medy, for it is better to forego a remedy for the crime which the world will view partly as a f-to de se, and partly as a political offence, than to attempt now to pass laws lest malefactors may es-

This professes to be a bill to make indefinite the time of prosecution for one of those offences which, of all others, should be quieted by lapse of time. Murder is a different thing. There are so many engaged, not only in treason, but in rebellion, that there must be some quieting law. And there ought to be, in my judgment; for it does not follow that

to be, in my judgment; for it does not follow that every traitor escapes who is not prosecuted within three years from the time of the offence.

The statute of limitations nowhere runs in any case, except it is possible to enforce the remedy. It only runs from the time when it is possible to enforce it. For instance, Benjamin is in Europe. So is Slidell. I do not suppose anybody would say that while Benjamin was absent beyond the seas the statute of limitation would run. It only runs from the time when he may be prosecuted and is not prosecuted. Whether that be so or not, during the continuance of the war the crime continued. It was a continuing offense, and that offence continues up to the time when peace shall be proclaimed. It never has been proclaimed. It know that a gentleman up the avenue has put forth some pieces of paper which he thinks equal to the proclaimations of James or Charles; but they are of no importance, and the question of peace or

to the proclamations of James or Charles; but they are of no importance, and the question of peace or war is yet to be decided by Congress. I say there is no peace. (Sensation.) This nation is still in a belligerent condition, and the conquered belligerents are within the power of the conqueror, to be deait with as captives, and not as criminals.

I can, therefore, in the first place, see no necessity for the bill, but if there were a necessity for it, I should certainly object to any alteration of the law as it now exists with reference to treason, which would enable the government to convict, where it is confessed it could not convict under the law as it stood when the crime was committed. I should be very glad to see condign punish-I should be very glad to see condign punish-

ment inflicted on many of these men; although act capital punishment. I read Boccacio when I was a boy, and have never forgotten the principles which he laid down. I have never been for bloody punishment. I do hol consider that there was sufficient atonement made by the execution of that magnificent leader.

of the rebellion, ricketty Wirz, the Dutchman SHATTER SHE

with the hump back, who only obeyed the orders of his superior officers, and who. If he were tried in ordinary times, and according to the law, would never have been convicted, because his government was answerable for him. The idea that the starvation of fifty or sixty thousand men is to be aloned by the execution of one of the Respers of the prison, instead of being visited on his government, is absord.

Here the Speaker interrapted, announcing that the morning hour had expired, and that the bill should go over till to-morrow.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, asked leave to introduce a bill to regulate the sale of coin and ballion by the Secretary of the Treasury.

troduce a bill to regulate the sale of coin and ballion by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, called for its
reading. The bill was read. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the amount of
gold and silver in the Treasury exceeds fifty
millions, and when the interest of the government requires its sale, to give public notice
for at least thirty days of his desire to effect
such sale, of the amount to be sold, and at
what period, and to receive sealed proposals for
the purchase of any part thereof, at the Treasury
in Washington, and to award the sale te the
highest bidder or bidders, provided, that the Secretary may reject all the bids; and also provided, that
the amount in the Treasury shall not be reduced
below fifty millions, and also provided, that the bidders shall deposit two per cent. of the amount bid
for.

for. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that the tendency of such a bil: would be to put the whole thing in the control of the gold gamblers in Wall

INGERSOLL said that, on the contrary, i would take the matter out of the hands of the gold gamblers, and would stop gambling in gold. It would put it out of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to wield a golden sceptre more pow-erful than any monarch in the world—a sceptre made of \$95,000,000 of gold—so that he could de-press and raise the markets at his pleasure. Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, objected to

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected to the reception of the bill.

The SPEAKER stated that as it required unanimous consent to introduce the bill, and as objec-tion had been made, the bill was not before the

House.
The SPEAKER presented a message from the The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, transmitting reports from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General in reference to the case of G. E. Pickett, late Major General in the rebel army, in reply to the House resolution of the 3d instant, and adding that the resolution of last session on the same subject was not dated 23d of June, as set forth, but 23d of July, only four days before the termination of the session. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Trensury, transmitting the report of the Register of the Trensury, showing the receipts and expen-ditures for the year ending June 30, 1865. The same disposition was made of this docu-

ment.
Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill to amend the act incorporating the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Read three times

and passed.

Mr. DARLING, of New York, presented the petition of the Marine Underwriters of the city of New York, for an appropriation to remove the Wreck of the steamer Scotland, at Sandy Hook. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, presented the petition of the Rev. Dr. Corey, and others, asking modification of the taxes paid by clergymen, teachers, and certain others; and the petition of manufacturers of, and workers in ivory, horn, bone, &c., asking a change of the tariff. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

mittee of Ways and Means.

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee
December 5th, for the regulation of appointments
to and removals from office, was taken up as the pecial order.
An extended and miscellaneous discussion took

place on the bill, which was considered as if in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments were proposed, discussed and acted upon. The House finally amended the first section so as to rend as follows:
That no officer of the United States appointed on

That no officer of the United States appointed on the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be re-movable except by impeachment and conviction, or by the President, with the consent of the Senate. Provided, however, that in case of disability or misconduct in office, occurring during the recess of the Senate, where the interests of the pub-lic service may make it necessary to displace the incumbent, until the advice and consent of that body combent, until the advice and consent of that body can be duly had and obtained thereon, it shall be lawful for the President, on the recommendation of the head of that department under whose jurisdiction such officer may be, to suspend the disabled or defaulting officer, and to commission another person to perform the duties of the place until the Senate shall act thereon; and it shall be the duty of the President, within twenty days after the next assembling of that body, to report to it the fact of such suspension, along with the reasons therefor and the name of the person so temporarily commisand the name of the person so temporarily commis-sioned by him, or such other person as he may think proper to nominate for the place; and in case of the refusal of the Senate to concur in the rereadvising and consenting to the appointment of the person so nominated, the officer who has been thus suspended shall thereupon resume the exercise of his official functions as though the same had not been interrupted; but in no case shall the person so restored be entitled to any salary or compensation for the interval of time during which his functions may have been suspended as aforesaid; but the salary and emoluments of such office shall, during such suspension, belong to the person so temporarily commissioned and performing the duties of such office; provided, that the President, in case he shall become satisfied that such suspension was made on insufficient grounds, shall be authorized, at any time before reporting such suspension to the Senate, as above provided, to revoke such suspension, and reinstate such officer in the performance of the duties of his office; provided further, that this section shall not apply to the heads of the several executive depart-

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered the following as an amendment: Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, that every person who has been or shall hereafter be nominated to the Senate for office, and who shall fall to receive the advice and consent of the Senate thereto, shall be incapable of holding any executive office under the United States for the term of one year after such rejection, unless two-thirds of the Senate shall relieve him of such disability. The prede-cessor of any nominee rejected by the Senate shall still continue to hold his said office.

Mr. Stevens spoke in support of his amendment. He said that during the last six months a class of the meanest men whom God ever overlooked in making men had been appointed to office, and were now awaiting rejection or confirmation by the Senate. He had no doubt that a great many of them would be rejected, but if the Pracision were them would be rejected, but if the President were allowed to appoint them to any other office he would reward them all. The President understood taking care of just such men. They were his national wards. He would punish them for their mean-ness in crawling through such slime. The very fact of their acceptance of office was evidence that they were too mean to hold it, and too dishonest to be trusted with it, and that for at least one year they

should hold no office.

Mr. HALE, of New York, opposed the amendment. The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania had been complimented by several of his associates on having suddenly become a conservative, and he (Mr. Hale) was delighted to witness and welcome his accession to those ranks, but he regretted to see that, with the zeal common to a neophyte, he now went far beyond those who had been heretofore considered as in some manner sus-taining the President.

He (Mr. Stevens) proposed to put into the hands of the President such power as had never been intrusted to any man. Under the gentleman's amendment the President might send his (Mr. Stevens') name to the Senate for an office, and on the Senate refusing to confirm him he would be incapable of

holding any other office for a year. Mr. STEVENS remarked that he would run the risk of being punished in that way.

Mr. HALE went on to remark, in a vein of raillery, that they all knew Mr. Stevens was competent for any position on the face of the earth, but yet the Senate might not deem him exactly the person to be the colonel of a regiment, the captain of a ship, or the commander-in-chief of the army, and might refuse to confirm his appointment to of a ship, or the commander in-chief of the army, and might refuse to confirm his appointment to any of such positions if the President should nominate him, and the result would be that the country would be deprived of his valuable services in the House. (Laughter.) In like manner, if the President should desire to get rid of General Grant or Gen. Sherman, he had only to nominate him for Chief Justice, and on being rejected by the Senate the General would be rendered incapable of helding his military position. Mr. STEVENS insisted on his amendment, and

called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were taken, and resulted—
yeas 12, nays 132. So the amendment was rejected, and the further consideration of the bill went over till to-morrow. Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appro-

priations, reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the govern-ment for the year ending June 30, 1862. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made a special order for Thursday next. order for Thursday next.
Mr. S1 EVENS introduced a joint resolution.

granting additional compensation to certain civil employes in the Executive Departments in Washington. Referred to the Committee on Ways and The House, at 3 40 P. M., adjourned,

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100 dezen be'ow importer's prices. Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75

Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc. Boys' and Misses' Gloves. Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 60, 75 cents, \$1, \$1 25, and

Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves. Gents' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkis, 374 cen s worth 50 cents.

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