PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of

continued disorganization of the The to which the President has so often the attention of Congress, is yet a it of profound and patriotic concern e may, however, find some relief from that xisty in the reflection that the painful litical situation, although untried by our-lves, is not new in the experience of na-

very a not new in the experience of name, "olitical science, perhaps as highly per-ted in our own time and country as an vother, has not yet disclosed any means which civil ware can be absolutely pre-ted; an collightened nation, however, a syne and beneform Constitution of a government, may diminish their fre-moy and mitigate their severity. by di-ting all its proceedings in accordance b its fundamental law. When a ouvil war been brought to a close, it is manifestly fort interest and duty of the Siste to at the highries which the war has inflic-and to secure the benefit of the lessons reclose, as fully and as a specifily as posas fully and as speedily as pos This duty was, upon the term by the Executive Department, but by nsurrectionary States themselves, and in the fratmoment of peace, was be as easy and certain as it was

indispensable, The exception is the set of n, have againted the public mind. On extrary, candor compels me to declare time there is no Union fathers understood the term. and an The which they established can exist only all the States are repesented in b Congress, "where one State is as to regulate 118 internal the central government, strictly con

ply with equal force to all the people of every section That much is not the present "state of the Union' is a melancholy fact, and we all must äcknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations-with the Pederal Government, and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the gratest tem-poral bleasing which God, in his kindest providence, could bestow upon this ration. It bétombe our imperative duty to consid-er whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation. The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the exter will be preserved; and if one is des-troyed, both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be fol-lowed by other and atill greater cainsifies. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect Union between the States, but to "ettablish justice, insure domestic tranquil-liv mereid for the common defense near stablish justice, insure domestic tranquit "establish justice, insure domestic tranquil-Jity, provide for the common defaue, pro-mous the general welfare, and ecoure the blessings.af liberty to ourselves and our posterly." Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements, in all parts of the coun-try, will accomplish these great ends. With-out that obedience we can look forward only to continual oursees upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dislon or, the total loss of our prosperity, the gen-eral corruption of morals and the final ex-tingtion of morals and the final exof popular freedom. To save cu ountry from evils so apalling as these, we hould renew our efforts again To me the process of restoration seem faithful application and the laws. The execution of s not now obstructed or oppose ly consistant with the fundamenial The courts may be ererywhere open open, their process would be un-d. Crimes against the United States prevented or punished by the proper authorities in a manner entirely

ractionble and legal. There is therefore, no reason why the There is the refere, no reason why the There is therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obcycd, unless those who exercise its powers have doter-mined that it shall be diregarded and vio-lated, The mere naked will of this branches, is the only obstacle that can ex-ist to a perfect Usion of all the States. Un-this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it. I have has the misfortuge to differ from Congress, and have expressed my convictions without re-serve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative Department Those convictions are no tonly unchang-ed but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transoculent importance of the subject will be a suffi-

and further reflection The transcendent importance of the subject will be a suffi-cient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly

duly-of high and sacred duty-which we are all sworn to preform. If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of three who love and believed. anarrity of tunes who love and believed. At it, we must give to it, at least, the fidelity of public servants who act under solemo obligations and commands which they dare and disregard. The constitutional duty is not dis equil. The constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be reviored, there is another considera-tion, which, though of minor importance, is jet of great weight.

VOL.XII.

OBJECT OF THE LATE WAR

at any moment, for if the Constitution does not protect all, it projects none. It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the purulege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of while citizen as will eave the fouries a close citizens as will gu ity at all election majority at all elections in Southern States, This, to the minds of some persons, is a >> inn-portant, that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it, a bout. The morality is always false which excuses in a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a de-sirable end. We as a moti permitted to do ovit

ood may come. is evilas well i of States to n in this case the end means. The subju-lomination would be On the 22d day of July, 1841, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houres, that the ware should be conduc ed solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without ion of States to negro me than the mintary (e domination would be despotism under which by are now suffering and that the people wou litary oppression f r than degrade the ithout a choice. Negro suffrage was established by act of Con-ress, and the military officers were commanded

o superintend the process of clothing the negi se with political privileges torn from while race with political privileges form from white men. The blacks of the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a gov-ernment exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not re-

Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the digpiny, equality and righte of the States or of individuals, and that when this was done the war should cease. I do not say that this deflaration is per-sonally bunding on those who joised in mak-tog it, any more then individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted But it was a solerm public official pledge of the uniteral honer, and I cannot imque upon what grounds the re-pudiation of it wito be justified. If it be said that we are not bound to keep faith with rebels, let it be remembered, this promise was not made to rebets only. Thousands of frue men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thourands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost All pairiolic and inteiligent me the ansurance, and believed that whout it the war would cond n disaster to our cause. Having given that same on the day after the first great that and the area in the south war would cond n disaster to our cause. Having given whether common humanity would not re quire us to save them from themselves But, under the circumstances, this is only a speculative point. It is not propose. epeculative point It is nerely that they shall govern out that they shall r ule the sake and administer State laws

but that they shall r ule the white race. make and administer State laws, elect Presi-dents and members of Congress, and shape, to a greater or less exited, the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be ease in such bands ? The po-nullar qualities which should characterize uny poople, who are fit to deside upon the nanagement of public affairs for a great state, have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know they iave had these qualities in sufficient meas-ire to build upon this continent a great po-itigal fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than uicety years, while in every end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peri the violation of it now, in the day of power, would be a rude rending of good faith which holds the moral work gether. Our country would cease to hav any claims upon the confidence of men. 1

ed, it is admitted

would make the war not only a failure but Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if did not recommend the repeat of the acts of Congress which place ien of the Southern States under the domination or more than ninety years, while in ever ther part of the world all similar experi of military masters. If calm reflection shall of military masters. If eaks reflection shall satisfy a majority of your hoorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a vio-lation of the mational faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will imme-diately strike them from the statute book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional obar-acter of those acts, I need do no more than refer to their general provisiona.

fer to their general provi It must be seen at once that they are at horized. To diotate what alters be made in the constitutions of the severa States : to control the elections of the State States ; to control the elections of the legislators and State officers, membe now and eccours of freshead and Vice sident by arbitrarily declaring who shall a and who shall be atcluded from that rilings; to dissolve State legislatures or rent them, from assemblyng; to dis-sjudges and other civil functionaries of Stateseen to the and other civil functionaries ... e State and appoint others without re-ird to State law; to organize and operati it he political machinery of the States > regulate the whole administration o heir dometric and local fairs according t be mere will of strange and irresponsit gents sent among them for that purpose These are powers not granted to the Fed These are poers not granted to be Fed-eral Government or to any one of its branch-ers; not being granted, we violate our irust by ansuming them as palpably as be would by acting in the face of a positive interdiot, for the Constitution forbids us to do what-ever it does not affirmatively, suthorizé, even by express words or by clear implica-tion. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitu-tion, we can exercise it only by usurpation, and usurpation is one of the most dager ous of political crimes By that, crime the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public lib-erty and private right. It ieads directly

erly and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of ab solute rule; for undelegated power is al ways unlimited and unrestrain

The acts of Congress in question are bjectional le for their assumption of objectional le for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in con fluct with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a reican form of government shall to all the States; that no pers ived of life, liberty or property, ess of law; arrested with out

tion does not sistance until we despair of our own comperency. The great difference between the iwo constitu

the South grow up into a all the daugers which our

encounfered, none are equal to those which now making to African

encounfered, none are equal to never served must recult from the success of the first now making to Africanize the bail of our country I w-uld not put considerations of more in competition with justice and right, but the expenses incident to reconstruction un-der the system adopted by Congress aggra-rate what I regard as the jutrinsite wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncount-ed milloogs already, and if persisted in will add largely to the weight of insational ready. The expenses of the first to oppressive to be borne without just com-plant, and may finally reduce the freamy of the nation to a condition of bankruptey We must not delude ourselvers. It will are strong innoing army, and probably more than fifteen years. It is wain to bops the the sum to whole national debin genough to my the whole national debin. The expenses of the fifteen years are sublish-ed. The sum thus interw nawy would at resonable for the Senate, and is whole as recompliant of measures like this y the the sum to the largernes of the fifteen years are wholly incapable of holding in subjec-tion the white people of the South. I subjec-tion the subjec redit may not be indivenese hite streamy to the popular mind, and by the most scrupp lous fideing the yearse in the considered of the popular mind, and by the

other part of the world all similar experi-ments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts; it all reasonig up-on evidence is not abandoned it must be ac knowledged that in the progress of mations independent government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary' wherever they have been left to their own devices they have abown a con-stant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilego of the ballot. Just relaxed from alavery, it may be doubtful whether, as a class, they know, more than their ancestors, how to organize and regulate civil society every sort. Any serious breach of the or-ganic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stabil-ty of our institutions. Habitual violation esoribed rules, which we bind oursely ea to observe, must demoralize the people. Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet andhor of our political

at naught, the sheet andhor of our pollical morality is lost, the public conscience swings from its meorings and yields to er-ery umpales of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d of July, 1861, will, assuredly di-mains the market value of four promises; besides, if we now acknowledge that them. ow to organize and regulate civil buth are not only regardless of the right property, but so utterly ignorant of put c affairs that their voting can consist i

hing more than carrying a b ce where they are directed t tional debt was created not to hold the Stated in the Union, as the tax-payers were led to appose, but to expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by me appreciation of ou natitutes the true ba groes, the moral duty to pay nuch less clear. I do not the besovereign power is lodged in the dy of the people A trust attificiall cated, notfor its own sake, but solely as ment in favor of reput of means promoting the general welfare influence for good must necessarily dep The financial honor of a great commerce nation, largely indebted, and with a repu-tiona form of government administered gents of the popular choice, is a thing such delicate texture, and the destruction influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allo-giance of the elector, it ought, therefore, to be reposed in none except those who are fitted, morally and menially, to administer it well, for if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value, and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventually end in the complete de-struction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have, administered by ne iping o t would be foltowed by such unspeakable alamity, that every true patriot must de tre to avoid whatever might expose it to

ts of the country requ The great interests of the cou mmediate relief from these dusiness Business in the South is parajzed up sense of general insecurity, a terror of cou-fscation and the dread of nerro supremacy. The Southern trade from which the North bave derived so great a profit under, g gor-ernment of law, still languishes, shill can never to retrieved until it ceases to the folter-ed by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich focurity, the richest in bational resources the world over the store has bat. If the pot be the most powerful conservator. herefore, heretofore urged upon tention the great danger to be appr from an untimely extension of the expected ies and responsibili Yesterday wer ever saw, is worse than to suffrage. Yesterday to suffrage. Yesterday llions of persons were of slavery that had exis constitution Instead of it which per were, four million-in a condition of elavery that for generations To-day they are free-are assumed by law to be citizens and from their previou and from their previou ought to be, a source of

he slightest danger

their own institutions. It gives mepless-wure to add that the appeal to our common constituency was not inken in vaim, and that

The Democratic Walchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION."

BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY DECEMBER 13, 1867.

The great difference between the two constitutes and a present to the the thermal present an amagamation or generation of them topy the in an amagamation or taken in the interior with refersion of them topy the second of the the interior with refersion of the interior with refersion of the interior distants the ascendent must find that the thermal of the transmission of the interior with refersion of the interior distants the ascendent must find that the thermal of the interior distants the ascendent must find the interior distants the ascendent in an addition of the interior distants and the interior distants the interior distants and the inte Tt more than the virtu

pecially from enforcing that rigid account-ability which is accessary to the due accu-tion of the Revenue laws The Constitution invests the President with the exclusion in decide whethere a ith the authority to decide whether a loval should be made in any given cache he act of Congress declares in gubstin but he shall only accuse such as he so

Constitution makes him the sole judge in he premises, but the statute takes away risdiction, transfers it to the Sena and leaves him nothing but the odious, and and leaves him holding but the colour, and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor. The prosecution is to be con-duct before a-tabunal whose members are not, like him, responsible to the whole peo ple, but to separate consiltuent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal; it is im-possible even to conjecture what may or

nature viden co will support violent party men, in violent , unfaithfulness to the Constitut he afficer be accuse half it be made out" necused of dish Will it be interred

shall it be induced with the or interred from acts unconnected with public dary, from private history, of from general repu-tation * Or must the President await the ommission of an actual intedemeanor in flice ' Shall be, in the weapture, risk th ot give ug his -subordinate "

reditions of dollars, now (National Bank notes and legal (enders) is nearly millions. While it is urg List of the content that a decided indicated in interface only a network of the second seco tend that a decided adaption maint uning a safe circulating medium-such a medium as shall bereal and substan-tual, not hable to substan with pointon noi-subject to be blown up or down by the breachige speculation, but to be made sta-ble and scenze. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils it un-lermines the virtues necessary for the sun-out of the social system. te of the greatest political evila it un-truities the virtues necessary for the sup-viol the social system, and encourages, opensities destructive of its happines, wars against industry, frugality, and onomy, and it fosters the evil splitts of itaxagance and speculation. It has been economy, and it fosters the ovil spirits of extinvagance and speculation ' It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that why all the contrivan consistant with the principles of sound political conomy, to take such measures a will enable the holder of its notes and the of the National Banks to convert them with es for cheating the the instanting one has been dependent of the second out loss, into specie or its equivalent of reduction of our piper circulationg medium ion of our piper circulations, however ist necessarily follow. This, however depend upon the law of demand and y, though it should be borne in mind y making legal tender and bank notes with's into con or its convelent, their source vilne in the hunds of their source vilne in the hunds of their ny, oppression, excessive faration bear lightly on the happiness of the the community com a currency, and the depreciated paper s recorded for our has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing

For cost legislation for the accomplishment of a result so d s rable is demanded by the high-evit table considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium endency, the injustice and the contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of their instrument, the country had just emer-ged from the war of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redund-ant and worthless paper currency. Thesages of this period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which. they them selves had experienced. Hence, in provid-ing a circularing medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin inoney and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohybring the States from making any-thing but gold and silver a tender in pay ppression on the virtuous and well dispos-d of a degraded paper currency, author-zed by law or in any way countenanced by he Government." It is one of the most ized by law or in any way countenanced by the Government," It is one of the mast successful devices, in time of peace or war, expansions direvulations, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the (ew, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under boils and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, excritice, and demorplication reamling from the use of demoralization resulting from the use of lepreciated and worthless paper money The condition of our finances and the oprations of our revenue system are set for ent of debts.

The condition of our finances and the op-erations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the ablend instruc-have report of the Secretary of the Treasu-ty. On the 30th of June, 1566 the public deht amounted to \$2,783 423,879, ion the 30th of June last, it was \$2,692,199,216, 130th of June 30, 1867, the receipts were \$490,631,010, and the expenditures \$340, 729,129, loaving an available surplue of \$143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be \$117,151,928, and that the ex-penditures will reach the sum of \$383,209, 226, leaving in the Treasury a surplue of \$23,892,702 For the fiscal year going in June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the re-ceipts fill amount to \$.81,000,000, and that the expenditures will be \$327,000,000, and that the tatlention of Congress is carefully invited to the necessity of a thorough rert. The attention of Congress is carefully invited to the necessity of a thorough retri-tion of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and impost systems should be so adjusted as to beam most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the mecosaries The anomalous condition of our curren-The anomalous condition of our curreu-cy is an striking contrast with that which was originally designed Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imposis, and by all its creditors, excepting in pay-ment of interest upon its bonds and the se curities themselves; second, legal-teader notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received in which the law requires shall be received in which the law requires shall be received in well in payment of all debts between cur-tens as of all Government dues, excepting imposis, and third, gold and silver con -ly the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic curreacy, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Governdent creditors, who holding its bonds, seem anoually receive their in-terest in con from the National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of linke who would bring into disreptie the obligations of the nation. In the payment of all is debts, the pligh-ed faith of the Government should be invi-olinby minitanced. But while it cets with deliny toward the bondholder who loaned bit money that the outerrity of the Lane cy is in striking contrast with that e so adjusted as to bear most heavily o ritcles of luxury, leaving the necessarie bibly maintained. But while in both while fidelity toward the bondholder who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union istent with the real bis mouey that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should at the same time observe good faith with the great masses of the people, who, having rescued the Union from the perils of a rebellion, now hear the burdens of instation that the Government may be the to fall it is engagement.— There is no reison which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people why those who detend us on the land and protect as ment, economically administered tion would not then fall unduly on of moderate means, and while nor be entirely exempt from assessmen proportion to their pecuniary would contribute towards the supp of mulerate means, and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all, in proportion to their pecuniary abilities, would contribute towards the support of the State A modification of the internal re-number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally ad-rantageous to the citizen and the Govern-ment I is would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operational less inquis-itarial, and greatly reduced in numbers the army of thgustherers created by the sys-tem, who wirks from the mouth of the hon-est laborer the breat it has earned " Re-trenchand, reform and concoury should be correct in a store. pensioner upon the gra on, hearing the scars a of the nation, hearing the scars an advreceived while in its service; thepub wond-sreee, year while in it's service; the pub-hie servants in the various Departments of the Government, the farmer who supplies the soliders of the army and the scillers of the navy, the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and horers who build us edificer and constitut in forts and vessels of war-should in pay-ment of their just and hard earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while an-other class of their countigms, no more deserving, are puid in coin of gold and sil-ver. Equal and exact justice is quires that all the clubers of the Government. should bet incorrer the preduct is has earned " Ke-treuchment, reform and economy should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenditures of the Gov-ernment may be reduced and the people re-lieved form oppressive inantion, a sound the restoration of the currency to the sta dard established by the by this means we would r nation which may, if it neiples of the Constitution, would in-

and thirty..... ivate establishmeune of the Navy Department Navy June 30, 1867, wer ren more than sufficient for ures. It should also be at f the Department, that best ropriations for the abave of wo years, the Secretary of its of September last, in ac

NO. 49.

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IAXALION

The report of the Postmasta business of the Postal servic condition of the postal servic ole light, and the attention lod to it practical recomm were \$19,978,693. Th purposes, were \$19,285, ment of \$743,210, which can be applied towards the expenses of the Department for the carrent year. The increases of postal revenue, inde-pendent of specific appropriations, for the year 1667, over that of 1866, was \$3550,040.— The increase of revenue from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes was \$3783,404. The in-crease of expenditures for 1867, over those of the previous year, was weing ohlegy to the ex-tension of the land and comen mail service. have been ratified and exch United Kingdom of Graat Bri Belgium, the Netherlande, S North German Union, Italy Government at Hong Kongred the rates of ocean and land poo and within these countries. The ment of the failed

and within these countries. The report of the Acting Commission Agriculture concisely presents the condi-wants and progress of an interest embi-worthy the foataring cares of Oregores, are hiblis a large measure of usful results ach-during the year to which it refers. The re-establishment of pascs at home, the resumption of extended finde, travel-commerce abroad have served to insteaco-number and variety of questions in the questions, however, have seriously disto-our relations with other States.

usestions, however, have seriously distarbed ur relations with other States. The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved tom foreign interventions, is earnedly sugged 1 efforts to re establish her const hutional sysem of government. A good understand continues to exist between our Government he republics of Hayti and San Doming ur cordial relations with the Central and Determine of the statistic of a statistic of the second statistic of the s Spanic used cosmotor can a year supported. I shall, on any proper consists that may eccur; renew the coscilisiony recommendation which have been already made. Brasil with emlight-ened segmentry and comprehensive statemenship, has opened the great channels of the Amanon and its tributaries to miversal commerce. One thing more seems needfall to savue a rapid and

thing more seems needed to astron-cheering progress in South America those peaceful habits without which Nations cannot, in this arg, well exp prosperity or social advancement. The Exposition of universal Paris has passed, and seems to h the high expectations of the French as may be con Govern Taxa igh satisfaction.

appres adopt tate its

By downers Rimate accomplishment. On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress lectared by law that Tressary nois without interest, authorised by that act, should be legal nder in payment of juste, within the Uni annua sage of that act have aid in such

ranchise to any new

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ed a Blacks, including our pro-also that is wise to have the fourther in black of // aborphics to this portion of material philical pro-gravitation. The Jiands of St. Themes was st. John a. which constitutes that of the prob-called Virgin Islands, second is about a star of the st. John a. which constitutes there advances to called Virgin Islands, second is a star structure to washed to about the start was and at the start of the pro-start of the start is a start of the start prospice to which These blacks. It is wasy be a therefore how sended adding the start of the start of the pro-tion of the pro-tion of the pro-tion of the pro-start of the pro-start of the pro-tion of the pro-tion of the pro-start of the pro-start of the pro-tion of the pro-tion of the pro-start of the pro-tion of the pro-start of the pro-start of the pro-start of the pro-start of the pro-tion of the pro-tion of the pro-start of the pro-tion of th