From Fortress Monroe FORTRESS MONROE, March 21.—The energetic efforts of Calvin Pepper, Esq., a law-yer of Norfolk, and his coadjutors in the lately agitated scheme, entitled "The Land and Homestead Settlement," intended for operation among the negroes residing on the peninsula, received this morning a quietus from Majer-General Miles, commanding the post, in an order arresting Mr. Pepper and

post, in an order arresting Mr. Pepper and holding him in durance vile, preparatory to forwarding him to the headquarters of the Department at Richmond, Va., for the investigation of his plans and purposes.

Since the late meeting in Hampton, Mr. Pepper, with other originators of his schemes and intentions, encouraged by the almost total demolition of the Florida emigration movement, have been assiduously engaged in holding frequent meetings and gravion movement, have been assiduously engaged in holding frequent meetings and scattering flourishing prospectuses among the colored residents of Hampton and the surrounding country. By these met a quite a diversion has been created in favo, of the project, and sums varying from Stra of the project, and sums varying from fifty cents to one hundred dollars the former amount greatly preponderating have already been subscribed, and the interest of the freedmen raised to such a decrease of the decrease of the freedmen raise the freedmen raised to such a degree that all ideas of an emigration to Florida, or any other State, have completely passed a vay from their contented minds,

These sums of money thus collected, as

asserted by Mr. Pepper, are at once deposited in the National Freedmen's Sayings ank at Norfolk, and eventually destined for investment in tracts of lands on the peninsula, or in other parts of the State, on which extensive settlements are to be made homesteads for the destitute, as well as the optilent freedmen erected, and all other conveniences of modern civilization secured without the appalling necessity o an emi-

gration to Florida. The extensive proportions which these de signs are gradually assuming, and apparently without the support and co-operation of those most interested in the welfare of the freedmen, has induced General Miles t institute a series of investigations as to the modus operandi of the business, and to suggest a more stringent mode of procedure than argument at a freedmen's meeting by which to put a stop to that which has at present the appearance of an enormous swindle. In accordance with which Mr. Pepper was waited upon in Hampton a few days ago by Lieutenant Fessenden, of the Fifth United States Artillery, who presented him with the following document, which duly explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, FORTRESS MONROE, March 17th, 1866.—Captain Pepper, Esq.—Six: The Major-General Commanding directs me to say, as you are now collecting funds from the freedmen of this District, and giving receipts without names or dates-document totally illegal—and as you are under no bonds or obligations whatever, you are hereby directed to cease transactions and refund the money so collected. This order will not, however, prevent your as the freedmen in forming an organization for the purchase of lands under proper respon

sible officers, Yours, &c JOHN MCEWAN,

Captain and A. D. C. and A. A. A. G. Mr. there are no earnounced to the General's learning to the cofficer his determination to resist the execution of its contents, and his funds until tain the guardianship of the funds until there is ordered by the freedmen. Mr. 1. General's lead selves, who were unequivocally in favor his colonization plans.

General Miles was shortly made acquainted with the result of the interview, and tele ed with the result of the interview, and telegraphed to Major-General Terry, at Richmond, for further instructions. The instructions were received this morning, and Mr. Pepper was immediately arrested.

The whole affair has naturally created considerable excitement and interest among the negroes and reviews religious to Con-

the negroes, and various petitions to Congress and Gen. Terry are already under way to secure the immediate release of Mr. Way to secure the restoration to their midst once more. It is due to justice to state that Mr. Pepper and his associates have exten-Mr. Pepper and his associates have extensively advertised the prospectus of their association in the columns of the True Southerner, a paper published at Norfolk, Va., in the interests of the freedmen of this section of the State.

of the State.

Refore the publication of the prospectus in question. Mr. Pepper asserts that it was corefully examined by Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, Gen. Howard, of Washington, and Col. O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and secured their unqualified approval; and since its circulation, has received important support from the bankers of Norfolk and fimanciers in other States.

Whether this colonization scheme will

terminate with as short a life as the Florida emigration movement, will probably be decided when the investigation of the plans of Mr., Pepper and his colaborers are concluded at Richmond.

Meeting of the Tobacco Trade. In response to a public call, a meeting of tobacco merchants, and manufacturers assembled last night at the rooms of the Board

Mr. A. J. McCammon was in the Chair; Mr. F. C. Greenleaf, Secretary.
In response to a request from the Chair,
Mr. Belden stated that there was a misap. prehension on the part of the revenue com-mission. Mr. Colwell, who represents Pennsylvania, had not charge of the tobacco interest; but having learned that injustice had been done to the interest of Pennsylvania, was anxious to receive a plain ment of the grievances under which the Pennsylvania tobacco trade is laboring. It was for this purpose that the present meet-ing was called. The Legislature of this State has acted in the matter. Ohio and Iowa have done so likewise, but Connecticut, by the superior shrewdness of her representative on the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, has gained the advantage over us. The excise upon clears is levied at the uniform rate of \$10 a thousand. This rule compels Pennsylvania seedleaf This rule compels Fennsylvania seedleaf, worth in the market ten cents a pound, to pay a tax of \$4 50 ad valorem, while Connecticut tobacco, the market price of which is twenty cents a pound, pays only 2.25 per cent, and imported Havana tobacco, rated at \$1 50 per pound, pays only 33 per cent. The discrimination against the product of Pennsylvania and other Middle and Western States now only of the demand for and ern States now cuts off the demand for, and is likely, if continued, to put a stop to the raising of tobacco in those States. What is wanted is such a change as shall levy a tax and valorem.

on motion a committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the revenue commission, which was done accordingly.

The memorial sets forth in pointed terms The memorial sets forth in pointed terms a few of the many facts that have impressed the minds and excited the feeling of the signers after viewing the wreck of their business and the general havoc occasioned by the provisions of the present excise law. The petitioners claim that, were these hardships unavoidable, they would bear them with as much heroism as any other class of the community. At the same time them with as much heroism as any other class of the community. At the same time weights and measures, and that with they do not call in question the wisdom of Congress, or charge that body with either a want of will or a way to perfect a law that shall remedy the grievances through which the tobacco trade has been gradually suffering and sinking under takes the ground that in fixing the revenue there has been from the beginning a fundamental error, a radical mistake in the principle upon which all laws upon the subject have been based. This is now freely conceded by all. The great error has been three times and the imposition of the tax upon the manufact. This is now freely conceded by all. The great error has been three times and the imposition of the tax upon the manufact. This is now freely conceded by all. The great error has been three times and the imposition of the tax upon the manufact. This is now freely conceded by all. The great error has been three times and the imposition of the tax upon the manufact. This is now freely conceded by all. The great error has been three times and the imposition of the tax upon the manufacture and distribution to the system into the postoffices, by making that in fixing the respectively five and tar are made by a number of these pieces, after being fired, are covered over the imposition of the tax upon the manufacture and distribution to the system; the Academy recommend that their datasets of metrical with the system; the Academy of stepsological measures, and that with including the provision be made by law for the immediate manufacture and distribution to the cases to yield turpentine for the immediate manufacture of mature and distribution to the standards of weights and measures, and that with indicates of mature and distribution to the case of metrical with the examination to the postoffices, by making the provision be made by law for the immediate manufacture and distribution to the standards of measures, and distribution to the cases to yield turpentine it into

other mode has been subjected to this test, and demonstrated to be a fallacy, the principle espoused by the trade should be subjected to the same trial. The views of the signers of this memorial have been submitted, with ample endorsement, to the revenue commission in New York, since which time the revenue commission have submitted their report to the chief of the Revenue Department, with chief of the Revenue Department, with a recommendation adverse to the views of the remonstrants, who had hoped that the facts then and there presented, under oath, in relation to the workings of the present law, would have produced in the mind of the commission a conviction clear and law, would have produced in the mind of the commission a conviction, clear and strong, of the necessity for the proposed change. The principle of taxation which they propose, a tax upon the tobacco leaf, would, beyond all doubt, result not only in a largely increased revenue, but in efficient protection to all the vital interests of the trade, against the fraudulent and unscru-phlous who now flourish, and fatten at the expense of both. All that is asked is fair. play, in other words protection against the fraudulent, illicit manufacturer. Tax the raw material, say the memorialists, and all will share the burden pro rata, according to the magnitude of their business. Secure the bonding of all leaf tobacco, of domestic growth, weighed and sampled by qualified inspectors; deliver certified samples to owners, and they could sell their crops in bond, the tax to be paid when removed for consumption. By this mode the manufacturer alone pays the tax directly, and sub-

sequently the consumer indirectly, and sub-sequently the consumer indirectly.

The memorial terminates as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby respectfully urgs upon the immediate attention of Congress not only the expediency but the ne cessity of transferring the tax now levied upon the various manufactures of tobacco in the raw material, with a view to the re-lief of the trade from the onerous and oppressive provisions of the present law.

Resolved, That we deprecate any tax or

the exports of leaf tobacco, as it would be neither wise nor prudent to destroy the foreign markets of our growers in the at-tempt to force the foreign consumer to pay our excise, when he can so readily avail himself of a substitute. Resolved, That the foregoing be at once presented to Hon. S. Colwell, of the Rev-

enue Commission, with a request that the same be made the basis of a special report to the chief of the Revenue Department. Remarks were made by a number of gentlemen at considerable length, each showing in more or less striking terms that the legal manufacture of tobacco and cigars in this city cannot exist under the present operous restrictions. Even now not one manufacturer of plug tobacco remains in the city, while the tew who make fine-cut tobacco are operating under the greatest possible disadvan-The present laws are calculated only to make men turn rascals.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

XXXIXth Congress-First Session.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.] SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull called up the case of John P. Stockton, Senator elect from New Jersey, against whose election certain members of the New Jersey Legislature protest. The report of the Judiciary Com-

mittee was read. It recommends for adop-

tion the following resolution:
Resolved, That John P.Stockton was duly elected, and is entitled to his seat as Senator from the State of New Jersey, for the term of six years from the fourth day of

March, 1805.
Mr. Clark (N. H.) called for the reading of the protest, signed by eight Senators and thirty members of the Assembly of New

The protest was read. Mr. Clark moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "not" before duly, and also before the word entitled, in the resolution of the Committee, so as to make it elected, and is not entitled to his seat, &c. A long debate followed, pending which the Senate went into Executive session, and

soon after adjourned.

House.—The House took up the Senate amendments to the act to authorize the sale of marine hospitals and revenue cutters, and, on motion of Mr. Washburne (III.) nonconcurred therein.

concurred therein.

The Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate amendment to the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War and of the Navy to place hulks and vessels at the disposal of the Commissioners of Quarticles. antine or other proper authorities at the ports of the United States, which was to limit the existence of the law to one year,

was concurred in.

The Senate bill, to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba, and of other West India Islands, and the Bahamas, was taken from the Speaker's table and read twice, and, after debate, referred to the Commerce Committee. was concurred in.

Committee. The Speaker presented a message from the The Speaker presented a message from the President, in compliance with a resolution of the 11th of December last, requesting information on the present condition of affairs in the republic of Mexico, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, and the papers by which it was accompanied. The latter were contained in two large brown paper parcels.

paper parcels.
Mr. Banks moved that the message and accompanying documents be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Agreed to.
The House then took up the Senate amend ments to the Deficiency bill, and proceeded to their consideration.
The House refused, by a decided majority. to concur in the Senate amendment to strike

out the following:

"Provided, That hereafter no portrait or likeness of any living person shall be engrayed or placed upon any of the bonds, securities, notes or postal currency of the United States."

All the amendments of the Senate were disposed of, and a Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses asked for.

The evening session was dispensed with,

and the House, at a quarter past four adiourned.

Weights and Measures. At Washington, yesterday, the Speaker laid before the House a report of the operations of the National Academy of Sciences during the past year, from which it ap-pears that the Committee on Weights and Measures and Coinage are in favor of measures and coinage at a many adopting ultimately a decimal system, and that, in their opinion, the metrical system of weights and measures, though not without defects is, all things considered, the best in use. The committee, therefore, suggest that the Academy recommend to Congress to authorize and encourage, by law the in-troduction and use of the metrical system of weights and measures, and that with a view to familiarize the people with the system, the Academy recommend that

The President yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives, in compliance with a resolution asking for information on the general condition of Mexico, and immense bulk of documents from the year 1804 to the present time. Much of it has heretofore been published, and the remainder presents but few points of public inferest. One of the papers shows that the Mexican Republic granted permission to our military forces to pass over its territory in order to conduct a campaign against the in order to conduct a campaign against the

Apache Indians.

Minister Romero, March 9, 1866, transmit to Secretary Seward a copy of a letter dated Paris, February 19th last, the writer o which he says, is worthy in all respects o confidence, and the sources from which he derives his knowledge, authentic. The

letter is as follows:

I have derived from a person connected with a high functionary of the French empire the following facts: That at the last two conferences of the Council of Ministers. it was resolved to try a middle course on the Mexican question, which gives those ministers disquiet who have been for the simple withdrawal of the French forces. seems that this course consists in forming it Mexico a Franco-American party, which is to hoist as a new standard the departure of Maximilian, and the re-establishment of the Republic, with Bazario as Presiden ad interim. Thus it is thought to stop the troubles of the United States. Absurd a this project may appear, there is no room to doubt of its existence. The news come borne out by various antecedents—the in vincible repugnance which Napoleon feel to withdrawing his forces without dissem

to withdrawing his forces without dissembling the rumor which is affoat.

Bazario is working for himself in Mexico, and the project being the theme of all the French employes and functionaries, who have for some time been informing Napoleon that the French army is looked on favorably by the Mexicans, and that what they dislike is the monarchy and the incompetency of Maximilian. So I have read from private letters, which assure me this was the idea that Barre tried to inculcate in the interview which he had had with Napothe interview which he had had with Napoleon. By the last packet a chief of staff and an employe of the French Department have gone out, and perhaps they go out to modify in accordance with this idea the in-structions of Saillard, for the packet was even delayed to wait for them: It is stated that the Minister of the Republic here i condescending to this Government even to weakness. He flatters and praises it inces santly with real recklessness. Secretary Seward, March 4, 1866, thanks

Mr. Romero for this and other informations contributing so largely to his knowledge the events transpiring with regard to Mexico.

How Inspentine is Made.

A Wilmington, North Carolina, letter of the 27th ult., says:

I arrived in Wilmington about sunrise.
It is an uninviting, dirty town, but is doing a large business. The harbor is good, and the wharves are crowded with shipping. Beside having easy access from the ocean, i has the connection with the inland towns by the river and three railroads—one runnin north, one south, and the other northwes It is the greatest turpentine and rosin depo in the country. From Goldsboro' to Wil mington, a distance of S0 miles, the country is one continual pine forest. Then along the Southern railroad, until you enter South Carolina, all is a turpentine country. At every station we stopped, on the Charleston and Manchester road, I saw vast numbers of barrels of turpentine and rosin, both in it crude and prepared state. In fact, each station or village seemed to consist of only a few unpainted houses and a turpentine

THE TUBPENTINE PRODUCTION. The method of obtaining this turpentine is very simple. During January and February, the trees are prepared for the pur pose. This is done by means of cutting a small box near the trunk of the tree. This box is cut out by an are and is generally made to hold one quart of crude turpen-tine. It is necessary that the boxes should be cut during the winter, and before the sap commences to run. During the month of March, or just before the sap appears, the workman begins to peel the bark from the tree, commencing at the upper end of the box, and making it cover the full width. about ten inches. As soon as the bark is taken off, the sap runs down into the re-ceptacle. It takes from five to seven weeks for a box to fill. As soon as the box fills, the turpentine is scooped out and put fitto a bucket. Each laborer has a bucket and goes around to the different trees until his goes around to the different trees until his bucket is full, and then he empties it into barrels for the purpose. About September the sap stops running, and the season is over. During a year, or season, a good tree will yield at least six quarts of turpen-tine. During each season the bark is peeled off to a distance, up the tree, of about two feet. From twenty to thirty feet is as high up the tree as they can go. So a tree will yield from ten to fitteen years. After the turpentine is taken from the boxes and put in barrels, it is ready for the still. HOW TURPENTINE IS MADE,

The following will give you an idea of the construction of the turpentine still: There is a large boiler built in a brick furnace. The exact capacities of these boilers I don't know, but I should judge they would hold from six to ten barrels. The brick-work is built to the height of about ten feet. On the top is a platform, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to this platform and then emptied into the boiler. From this boiler there is an iron pipe about a foot in diameter leading to a large wooden yet. diameter, leading to a large wooden vat, standing alongside the still proper. This vat is more than half filled with water, which is necessary in case of fire. Connecting with the pipe from the boiler is another one constructed in a zigzag manner and extending down to the bottom of the vat As soon as the boiler is filled with the crude turpentine the fire is started in the furnace, and the liquid commences to boil. The tur pentine arises in steam from this crude material. The steam rises and extends through one pipe to the vat, and thence through the pipe into the vat. The water being heavier than the turpentine the two will not mix, and the water goes to the bottom while the turpentine remains at the top. At the bottom of the vatis a spiggot and a trough. After the water is run off the turpentine de-After the water is run off the turpentine descends and passes through to barrels placed underneath. The fluid is then ready for market. After boiling the crude turpentine until the steam ceases to ascend, the material in the bottom is called roll. As soon as the turpentine ceases running the steampipes are taken off, and the boiling rosin skimmed by means of a wire net attached to along handle. This skimming is done for the purpose of taking all the dirt that collects with the turpentine while in the boxes of the trees. As soon as it is skimmed it is let off from the boiler by means of a small pipe to a large trough where, after it cools, it is placed in barrels and is ready for market also. This distillation of turpentine is very simple, but requires extreme care. Fire is the great danger.

Those who own pine woods near a railroad, after using the trees for turpentine, cut them down and make railroad ties. There is as much speculation going on in lumber as there is in cotton. Cotton has been considered king for so long a time that people are apt to forget other 'royal staples. On the train I met an agent of some circular saw company in New York, who was going to Hilton Head to erect the machinery of two saw mills. He told me that his firm was doing an immense business in sending saw mill machinery to South Carolina and

Proceedings of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church-Seventy-ninth Bession.
EIGHTH DAY—Evening Sessiom.—Confer

ence reassembled pursuant to adjournment, last evening at 7½ o'clock. The opening re-ligious exercises were conducted by Rev. John Ruth. The following Sunday School Committee

was appointed: North Philadelphia District Rev. A. Cookman, John Fernley, Esq. South Philadelphia District—Rev. T. C. urphy, G. W. Evans, Esq. Reading District—Rev. J. F. Meredith, W. IcCarter.
Wilmington District—Rev. M. D. Kurtz

W. Torbert, Esq. Easton District—Rev. H. Colclazer, W. H. Thompson, Esq. Snow, Hill District—Rev. W. Merrill, Rev. T. S. Hodson.
The following were appointed to advise the City Missionaries, their advice being understood to have some authority.

North Philadelphia District—Rev. Messrs.
J. Mason. W. C. Robinson, and C. Scott, J.

J. Mason. W. C. Robinson, and C. Scott, v. Long and J. Stillman, Esquires.

South Philadelphia District—Rev. Messrs.
J. Castle, T. C. Murphy and T. T. Tasker,
G. Evans and L. S. Hines, Esquires. The temperance report was adopted

eriatim. The report of the Finance Committee was adopted, and the moneys ordered to be paid

over to the proper treasuries.

Rev, Messrs. Murphy, Hodgson, and Durbin were appointed to arrange the times for hearing the missionary sermon, and holding the Conference Anniversary, and the Board of Managers of the several Content of the several Cont ferences societies were recommended to assign to the speakers selected, particular

topics of discussion.

The Centenary Report was adopted seriatim after some amendment.

Rev. Messrs. Atwood, Johnson and Durbin were appointed to nominate the Cente nary Committee.

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PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of VIN CENT GILPIN, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims urresent them to GEORGE GILPIN, Administrator, No. 27 DOCK street. No. 27 DOCK street. felt-fit

ETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted
to the subscriber upon the Estate of JAMES
GREER, deceased, all persons indebted to the samwill make payment, and those having claims present
them to JAMES F. GAYLEY, M. D., 133 South
EIGHTEENTH, Executor. felts fit

EIGHTERN'IH, Executor. Fold St.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the subscriber moon the Estate of IAMES SHIELDS, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to ISABELLA SHIELDS, administrativity, crto her autorney WILLIAM VOGDES 12.

South Skith street. mkilo-lawst.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY baving been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of MARY IAVARELLA, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to ANN OZIAS, Executrix, Si2 Darien street.

street. mhlo-lawd,

LETIERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted
to the subscriber upon the Estate of SAMUEL
HIL Deceased, all persons indebted to the same will
make payment, and those having claime present them
to MARY E. HILL, Executrix, or to her Autorney
JOSEPH HENDELISON, Southeast corner Parish
and Marshall streets. mh'o lawd, ESTATE OF JOHN RAU, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration having been granted Administration having been granted to the un-dursigned, all persons having claims against, or who are hidebted to the said Estate, are requested to pre-sert such claims or pay such indebtedness at once to JOHN H. GOLDBECK, 332 Poplar street, mio-law64* JOHN H. GOLDBECK. 332 Poplar street. ml0-law61*

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted.

To the subscriber upon the Existe of JULYANN SCHIVELY, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having calms present them to GEORGE S. SCHIVELY, M. D. 1327 Thompson street, Executor.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the Existe of SAMUEL. B. COLLADAY, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to J. FITZGERALD. Executor, 205 Church alley, or to his Autorney H. T. GROUT, 18 North Seventh street.

EXTERN TESTAMENTARY having been granted. North Seventh street. mhl0-law-6;

LETTERS TESTAMEN TARY having been granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of ROBBERT STEEN, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make parment, and those having claims present them to JOHN G. STEEN, WILLIAM S. STEEN and J. ADI ISON BENKY, Executors, Bridge street, bet. Thirly-third and Thirty-fourth street. mal0-law st

LITERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted
Line the subscriber upon the Estate of RICHARD
GRAFTON BELT, M. D., deceased, all persons in
debted to the same will make payment, and those
having claims present them to SALLY R. BELT, Executiva. or to her Attorney, ROBERT H. McGRATH
247 South Sixthstreet.

malo-law,6t SPENCER'S PATENT



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Innes Nolen, Inquirer office.

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Inmes W. Perrine, 1132 Charles street.

H. A. Davis, 23 Grekill street.

John Woodside, 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, 1668 Walter street.

John Seymour, 513 South Feoton street.

J. Gebloft, 731 South Second street.

H. C. Bartlett, 27 South Second street.

H. C. Bartlett, 27 South Second street.

Albert hartin, 417 South Second street.

Mar Caldwell, 1632 Sansom street.

W. Thomas, 20 North Fourth street.

T. M. Carthy, 162 Fifteth's alley.

George Wilson, 258 Race street.

W. F. Brooks, 68 North Second street.

M. J. Hasset, 119 Canal street.

R. T. Wellington Second and Quarry streets.

E. T. Thomes, 186 South Stath street.

W. F. Brooks, 68 South Front street.

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