Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED MDCCXCII.—D. P. WILLIAMS—D. R. FERGUSON—J. H. JOHNSTON.

R. BRIDGE & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1860.

QUEER COMPROMISES.—The idea of a compromise is an arrangement in which each party concedes something to the other for the sake of harmony. Thus, the Missouri Compromise gave the South all the territory south of 36° 30′ and the North all north of that line. Had that been maintained, we would now have had no trouble; but the South, not satisfied with the half conceded to her, tried to steal *our* half; and having failed in that, she now demands *another* compromise.

But the compromise now demanded is a queer one. Instead of being a concession of each party to the other, it is to be a concession only from one side to the other. The advantages are to be all upon one side.

The North is anxious to conciliate the South, if she can do it without dishonor, and is willing to take any step within the bounds of reason to save the Union and restore peace to the country. But when the North has said that she is willing to come to a mutual understanding, and settle and respect the rights of each section, upon demanding to particulars, she is met with an absolute demand that the Republican party shall surrender its existence, its principles and its objects. Upon this subject the N. Y. *Times* well says:

"It is the Republicans who are to make all the concessions,—who are to propose and execute all the compromises, and by whom the Union is to be saved. And they are expected to do it by abandoning every principle they have ever professed,—by accepting every law and every sentiment against which they have hitherto protested,—by surrendering all the fruits of the victory they have just achieved, and by handing over everything to those whom they have just defeated! Mr. Buchanan, in his Message, offers an admirable illustration of this phase of the modesty and patriotic devotion of the Democratic party. The North, in the first place, is to assume the entire responsibility of the evils and dangers that threaten the country. The Northern people are alone to blame, not only for what they have done, but for what they are falsely charged with intending to do. And they are to confess in sackcloth and ashes the entire truth of all the accusations which have been heaped upon them,—abolish every local law to which the South may take exception,—concede everything which the South has hitherto claimed; and embody in the Constitution itself every Southern law with which hitherto they have dared to find fault. This is Mr. Buchanan's 'compromise.' This is what the Democratic press at large indorses as just and equitable,—and as necessary, moreover, to the preservation of the Union.

Equally insulting is the manner in which the action of the Republicans on this subject has been received. Those of them who have recognized the reality of danger to the Union, and have been willing to take measures to avert it, have been taunted with tardy cowardice and with a disposition to abandon their party. Those of them who have not done so, have been reproached with reckless disregard of the peace of the country. The conservative declarations of the President elect, are utterly ignored. Not the slightest notice is taken of the sentiments proclaimed, or the action proposed, by leading and influential members and organs of the Republican party,—unless they afford material for fresh taunts and abuse. And the most inflammatory declarations of the most Ultra Abolitionists are coolly set down to the account of the Republicans, who are held up to the South as hostile to their rights and resolved to make war upon their institutions.

"Now, in our opinion, this game is about "played out." The hypocritical insincerity of these appeals for compromise and conciliation, is becoming too glaring to deceive any portion of the community much longer. If the Democrats are really alarmed about the Union, let them do something towards saving it. Let them show a readiness to sacrifice something of their own views and feelings, as well as demand such sacrifices from the Republicans. They demand a repeal of the Personal Liberty bills; let them amend the Fugitive Slave law, and thus remove the cause of these bills—and they will have no difficulty in affecting their object.

It may just as well be understood first as last, that the one-sided game of compromise will not prosper. The Republicans have indicated their readiness to meet their opponents half-way in this matter—and to do everything which justice will sanction and self-respect permit, towards restoring peace and harmony to the Union. But they are not prepared to abandon every principle for which they have contended, and surrender at discretion to the party whom the people have just expelled from power.

In these sentiments we concur heartily. We have always expressed a willingness—an expression which we now renew—to meet the South in an amicable spirit, hear their complaints and grievances, and go as far in redressing them as the spirit of manhood will allow—do anything, in short, which is not dishonorable and which involves no sacrifice of principle to conciliate and satisfy the South. But we want to be met in a like spirit. We want to see concessions made on *their* side. We will not surrender our party nor our party principles, but we stand ready to pledge ourselves to enforce the Constitution and the laws, and to respect every constitutional right of the South or any other section. If that does not satisfy those who rail at us, let them take the responsibility of rejecting such terms. They cannot hold us responsible for their own obtuseness or obstinacy.

THE FEELING AT THE SOUTH.—We directed attention, a few days ago, to a letter professing to give the cause for the feeling of alarm that now prevails in the Southern States, which appeared in the *Chronicle* of this city, endorsed by the editor as the production of a pious and patriotic member of the Cabinet of President Buchanan. We now, in confirmation of the views we expressed on that occasion, lay before our readers an extract from the letter of a South Carolina lady—the wife of the owner of thirty-one slaves—to her uncle residing in New York, in which she, with more candor and a higher regard for the truth than were displayed by the Cabinet officer, attributes the excitement to the conduct of the Southern people themselves, and not to the interference of Northern emissaries. We subjoin the extract:

"You may imagine, dear uncle, our situation, but you never can realize it in his fullness. Already we tremble in our own homes in anticipation and expectancy of what is liable to burst forth at any moment, a *negro insurrection*. Could you see the care and precaution displayed here by the proprietors of the negroes, not only planters, but others, you would not for a moment envy us our possessions. Not a night passes that we do not securely lock our field servants in their quarters; but our most loved and valued house servants, who in ordinary times we would trust to any extent, are watched and guarded against with all the scrutiny and care that we possess. Our planters and owners of slave property do not allow their servants to have any intercourse with each other, and the negroes are confined strictly to the premises where they belong. We are all obliged to increase our force of overseers to prevent too free intercourse even among our own servants. The negroes feel and notice these new restraints, and naturally ask, 'Why is this?' But it is unnecessary for them to ask the question, for they all comprehend the cause as well as we who own them. *They have already learned enough to give them an idea of what is going on in the State and nation, and this knowledge they have not gained from Abolitionists, as some suppose, but from the conversation of their owners, individually held in their presence.* They have already heard of Lincoln's election, *and have also heard that he is for giving them their liberty*, and you may imagine the result.

You have heard that our servants all love their masters, and their masters' families, and would lay down their lives for them—that the colored race in the South prefers Slavery to Freedom—that they would not be free if they could, &c., &c. That is but the *poetry* of the case, the *reality* consists in sleeping upon our arms at night—in double bolting and barring our doors—in establishing and maintaining an efficient patrol force—in buying watch dogs, and in taking turns in watching our sleeping children, to guard them and ourselves from the vengeance of these same "loving servants,"—a vengeance which, though now smouldering, is liable to burst out at any moment, to overwhelm the State in spite of the Palmetto flags or State precautions.

Yes at the North are not the only ones who are suffering financially by this new panic. The planters among us are really suffering from the depreciation in their property. Already negroes are not worth half price. No one dares to buy a servant, fearing lest he, in doing so, should be introducing upon his plantation one tinctured with the love of freedom.

My husband has but a few servants,—I believe but thirty-one all told,—still I feel (and so does he) that they are thirty-one too many in such times as these. He would sell them immediately, if it were possible, but the truth is he could realise nothing for them at present, or at least not half their real value. Slaves are a drug in the market."

The condition of the people of the South, without the aid of exaggeration, is bad enough. Whatever may be said in condemnation of the reckless demagogues, who for the vilest party purposes have brought about this state of affairs, the community at large is entitled to sympathy. But it should be borne in mind that the Southern people, by sustaining and encouraging these demagogues in their work, have produced the trouble that now menace them.

THE subject of calling a Republican Mass Meeting was referred, on Saturday, at the meeting of the County Committee, to a committee of seven, who will take the whole subject into careful consideration and issue the call when they think the opportune moment has arrived.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.—The Select Committee on the Perilous Condition of the Country was announced to-day, and will go to work and report each proposition separately, as agreed on, beginning with that of Fugitive Slaves. This it is believed, will strengthen the conservative party in the Gulf States, and prevent separate secession.

Houston and Cobb say their Districts will send thirty of the one hundred delegates to the Alabama Convention, pledged against precipitation. Costa will send three, Mobile four, Green three, and Autauga one, also pledged against it.

The Republicans are alive to the dangers threatening the country. Sherman, Foster, and other leaders, say they will make every effort to save the Union.

Much trouble has arisen from the inability of the Treasury to meet obligations of a petty character. Some members have been paid only in part; others in full. Washburn of Illinois, attempted to get his money and was refused. He said he would send the Speaker's certificate to a notary and protest the Treasury. They then paid the full amount, seventeen hundred dollars, to save the Treasury from protest. The same course will be pursued by other members. There is money enough to pay them all. It is reported that partiality has been shown in this matter. The Treasury was never in so bad a condition before. The simplest calls are repudiated. Secretary Cobb is not to be found today. He has either resigned, or secretes himself to escape annoyance. It is stated to-night that he has resigned, and the statement is contradicted. Both statements are from high sources.

It is reported that the Committee will meet soon, when plans for a compromise will be offered by several members. It is thought that a division will arise between the Republican members of the Committee. It is understood that Corwin, Campbell, Morse, Kellogg, and Stratton will propose a compromise, which they think will not degrade the Republican Party nor the North, and the more radical men will differ from them. The extremists of both sections will oppose a compromise in the Committee, but the conservatives have a majority, and will report resolutions, which, if adopted cannot fail to allay the present feeling, and restore harmony.

Mr. Corwin is preparing the resolutions, which if adopted, he thinks will settle all difficulties and save the Union.

Gen. Case expressed the hope to-day that all would yet be right, though himself, Secretary Toucey and the President, are much cast down with the gloomy prospect.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, declared that peaceable secession is utterly impossible, and out of the question, which substantiates Senator Hale's position.

The House Special Committee seems to satisfy nearly all the Union men. Speaker Pennington is complimented for it.

There is a strong probability that Morrill's Tariff bill which will come up in the Senate on Monday, will pass without serious opposition.—The Southern Free-trade senators say they do not care much about it, as their States are bound to go out of the Union.

Senator Wade and other prominent leaders express the opinion that nothing can stop the secession movement. And they believe the Committee of Thirty three will accomplish nothing.

The Committee of Ways and Means will assemble on Monday, and will report a Ten Million Treasury note bill, and put it through without opposition.

Senator Iverson was severely reproved to-day, personally, by Messrs. Crittenden, Douglas, Hunter and Humphrey Marshall, for his ill-advised speech of yesterday.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia has written a letter to a friend here, urging calmness, and delay in the secession movement—deprecating it, and urging a reconciliation and continuance in the Union. Bonham, of South Carolina, declined to appear in the Committee on Military affairs today, and will resign his position on the Committee the first of next week. So he declared to-day.—*N. Y. Times.*

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860.—When the Speaker announced the Committee, Mr. Hawkins of Florida rose immediately and asked to be excused from serving. This step was expected, and had been previously concerted. Mr. Millson of Va., moved an adjournment, with the view of preventing a stampede in that direction, and gaining time to confer with those extremists who are disinclined to any arrangement whatever. He succeeded by 12 majority, and the House having previously agreed to adjourn till Monday, three days are given for consultation. Meanwhile, Mr. Corwin has decided not to convene the Committee in order to allow full opportunity for Southern members to confer among themselves, and, if practicable, to effect an understanding by which the extremists will enter upon the consultation unconditionally. What that is decided, we will see next week.

It may be assumed that the House will not excuse members from serving, though they may neglect to attend the sitting of the Committee.

It may be confidently assumed that South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi will secede before the 4th of March, in spite of efforts to restrain their separation. If let alone by well meaning people, the danger might be less imminent. Some of them will retire, with the design of leaving the border States to negotiate guarantees upon which they may return. There are leaders in this scheme who look to a consolidated Republic or other form of strong Government, with the idea of their own advancement to supreme power. Many Democrats are openly against free suffrage; in favor of the construction of popular rights, for twenty-one years naturalization, and other rigid limitations, by which an oligarchy may be established, and entire control placed in the hands of large slave holders.

The War Department distributed 500,000 stand of arms to the Slave States during the last year; but a less liberal proportion in the Free States. One hundred thousand dollars worth of muskets of old pattern, which cost $14, were recently sold for $2 50 each, when they might have been easily supplied with modern improvements. Perhaps they will be sold to Government again at full price, after being altered at a slight expense.

When the South Carolina ordinance for secession shall be passed, Commissioners will be sent here to negotiate with the Government for a basis of peaceable separation, and transfer of the property of the United States to that State. They will not be received in any official capacity, and their demand for the forts and arsenals will be refused. Then the ball will open according to the present programme. Messrs. Magrath and Memminger will probably be the Commissioners, and perhaps Mr. Rhett.

Most of the Southern and even Cotton States are restive under the lead of South Carolina, apprehending exactly the same difficulties with her in the event of secession which are now manifested, and anticipating the probability of a second separation. She cannot live in or out of the Union comfortably with her Nullifiers in the ascendant.—*N. Y. Tub.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—There can be no denial of the fact that the effect of the message has been to embolden the seceders by its half adoption of the secession doctrine. The gulf states delegations are certainly in a much more quiet and contemplative frame of mind than before. Its halting tone, and lack of vigor, bid fair to render the President more despicable in the eyes of all parties than any of his previous errors have done.

The Morrill tariff bill will be called up in the Senate on Monday, when the opposition to it will propose a revival of the tariff of 1846.

Bonham, of South Carolina, will withdraw from the military committee next week. Stanton, its chairman, asked him to attend the meeting of the committee to day, to consider the state of the defence of Fort Moultrie, when Bonham informed the chairman that he should resign.

The department supplied Charleston postoffice with blanks to-day to the first of July, in compliance with the federal law.—*N. Y. World.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The day has been marked by a free and frank interchange of sentiment among members, and it is still a noticeable fact that those who scarcely fraternized last session, have been brought together in friendly, if not entirely unrestrained, intercourse.

The southern members attend to business to-day, and mingle with the republicans freely.

There seems to be a genuine good feeling between the parties, and it is hoped that the passion of an hour may not destroy it.

It is thought that the question will be finally settled one way or the other before another Friday comes around.

The ultraists have put forth every effort to-day to get Houston, of Alabama, to resign his place in the committee, but he declares that he will first fight for the rights of the South in the Union.

Drafts for the salaries of senators were refused to-day. The weekly statement of the treasury department show the finances of the country to be in a worse condition than ever they have been heretofore.—*N. Y. World.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Mr. Cobb, the Secretary of the Treasury, is again ill this morning, but is nevertheless engaged on his letter explanatory of his course in politics and finances. I learn that he is out-and-out Disunionist—that he looks to disunion as right and necessary, and that his letter is full of the strongest language and the most ultra expressions against the people of the free States. He will exhibit it to Mr. Buchanan after it is finished, and will at once retire if it is not satisfactory, or if its tone is deemed to be objectionable.

President Buchanan yesterday announced to a gentleman of high standing that he would collect the revenues at all hazards, if any Southern seceding State attempted to assume the power of the Federal Government in this respect. He complained bitterly of the ingratitude of South Carolina in rushing out of the Union, but proved his determination to obey the laws. When asked if he would use force, he answered, "I will obey the laws. I am no martyr—I am a man of peace—but I will obey the laws." We shall see if he will do his whole duty in this important crisis.

Colonel Craig, of the United States army, has been detached from his position in the War Department, and ordered to California, and, it is alleged, because he has resisted the removal of United States arms, to Southern cities. Colonel Craig himself states that Secretary Floyd is gradually filling the Southern armories, and is about to make a sale of 100,000 stand of arms. *Per contra*, I hear that, within a few days past, the Secretary of War has sent forward to California some 40,000 stand of arms.

Mr Slidell, Senator from Louisiana, is openly for secession, but concedes that if his State goes out the free navigation of the Mississippi shall be secured to all the States of the present Union.—*Philadelphia Press.*

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7.—Although it is constantly denied, I am confident that a majority of Republicans will be ready for any compromise not involving the loss of the personal self respect of those who voted for Lincoln, and the dignity of the Northern States. Tappan, of New Hampshire; Adams, of Massachusetts; Ferry of Connecticut; Howard, of Michigan; Wadsworth, of Wisconsin, and Aldrich, of Minnesota, will be very strict in insisting upon the dignity of the North, and no sacrifice of Republican principles. The conservatives will be in a majority, and will probably offer a compromise like the following, as an amendment to the Constitution, reaffirming the right of the States to regulate their internal institutions; making stronger provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves; repealing the present obnoxious Fugitive law, leaving out such provisions as an extra fee to the United States Commissioner in case of conviction, and giving the slave a right to trial by jury before the United States Courts; and prohibiting the States from passing laws to obstruct the execution of it. A planter from the interior of South Carolina, who owns a large number of slaves, says that such a compromise would, he thinks, satisfy a majority of his State, if the leaders and the press would only inform the people of its provisions, and the true state of affairs. He is just from home, and says the people are still with the disunion sentiment, all produced by the politicians. He says he knows the State would vote against reopening the slave trade, if the question were submitted to them now. She will go out of the Union inevitably on the 17th, but he thinks that when the experiment has been tried, she will come back, and that every man who helps to produce the present revulsion is signing his own death warrant, as a great revulsion of sentiment must take place as soon as calmness prevails again. He gives many interesting facts concerning the state of affairs. He is a member of the Legislature, and also of the State Convention, but strong for the Union. He says that what few conservatives there are in the State are completely overwhelmed and rendered powerless by the popular revolutionary current.

Complaints of the English Government, at this time, against the constant violation of the laws and treaties prohibiting the African slave trade by our citizens, are regarded by all parties as indications that the sympathy of that Government will be with the Northern States against the Southern.

Senator Latham gives it as his opinion that there would not be five hundred men in California favorable to a Pacific Republic, and that California will go with the Northern States.

A proposition to press the passage of a Tariff bill, with a provision for a loan, was introduced before the Committee of Ways and Means, but was again withdrawn at the suggestion of a member, who urged the impropriety of considering a Tariff bill at this time, and its insufficiency to afford present relief, even if passed. No one would pay duty or purchase the loan. Nearly two millions will be wanted on Jan. 1st, to pay the interest on the public debt, and Secretary Cobb assures the Committee of Ways and Means that he will not have the means, unless he be authorized to issue Treasury notes for the current expenses of the Government, receivable in payment of public dues. Mr. Phelps will probably report a bill on Monday, authorizing the re issue of ten millions.—*N. Y. Times.*

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7, 1860.—Information here states that a force of 3,000 strong is organized in South Carolina, for the purpose of taking the forts there whenever the Government shall refuse to relinquish them after secession.

Notwithstanding the threatening attitude of South Carolina, there is reason to know that the most discreet and trusted advisers here have written to the managers there counselling against any demonstration whatever by which a collision might be precipitated or blood shed. When the Commissioners they send to Washington shall not be received, causes for postponing action will probably be found, until the other Cotton States indicate their purposes and policy. There is some method in all this scheming business, and no anxiety is felt on the part of prominent patriots to run their heads unnecessarily against the stone walls of Fort Moultrie, which is commanded by a Kentuckian.

An informal conference of several Senators was held to day, at which Messrs. Fessenden, Bigler, Pearce, Pugh, and others, were present. They seemed to favor the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific as a basis of compromise, and to offer an amendment to the Constitution to meet the difficulty interposed by the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Secretary Cobb has had repeated interviews with Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate, and finds himself unable to extract the Treasury from its present bankrupt condition; consequently he proposes to resign at once. Mr. Hunter, as a matter of course, will have to resign his position as Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate. Both are Southerners and secessionists. Mr. Holt, the present Postmaster-General, is said, will succeed Mr. Cobb as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Fessenden will succeed Mr. Hunter. Mr. Holt has already brought the Post Office Department out of chaos; and Mr. Fessenden is the Atlas of the Finance Committee. These changes, if made, will be followed by the passage of the Morrell Tariff Bill, and will at once restore confidence in the ability of the Government to pay its liabilities and protect its credit.

On Monday, it is hoped and believed that matters will take a favorable turn. We look for and hope for the best, and try to be calm. Should the changes in the Cabinet lapse of take place, confidence will be restored, and trade and commerce will revive at once, and hundreds return to employment who are now idle on account of this politicians' panic.—*N. Y. Trib.*

The Presidential Contest.

It is morally certain that the seven Presidential Electors chosen on the Pacific slope have voted, with one hundred and seventy-three of those chosen this side of the Rocky Mountains, for Lincoln and Hamlin. The general result may be succinctly summed up as follows:

For Lincoln and Hamlin		*For Breckinridge and Lane*	
California	4	Alabama	9
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	5
Illinois	11	Delaware	3
Indiana	13	Florida	3
Iowa	4	Georgia	10
Maine	8	Louisiana	6
Massachusetts	13	Maryland	8
Michigan	6	Mississippi	7
Minnesota	4	North Carolina	10
New Hampshire	5	South Carolina	8
New Jersey	7	Texas	4
New York	35		
Oregon	3	Total	73
Pennsylvania	27	*Bell and Everett.*	
Rhode Island	4	Kentucky	12
Vermont	5	Tennessee	12
Wisconsin	5	Virginia	15
Total	180	Total	39
		Douglas and Johnson.	
		New Jersey	3
		Missouri	9
		Total	12

Recapitulation.—Electoral Vote.

For Lincoln and Hamlin	180
For Breckinridge and Lane	72
For Bell and Everett	39
For Douglas	12
Whole Electoral Vote	303
Lincoln's majority over all	57

WELL CHARACTERIZED.—The *Evening Post's* Washington correspondence says:

"The Message was playfully but quite happily hit off by Mr. Seward, just after the reading, when some friends of the President asked him what he thought of it. 'I think,' said the New York Senator, 'the President has conclusively proved two things: 1. That no State has the right to secede unless it wishes to; and 2. That it is the President's duty to enforce the laws, unless somebody opposes him.'

We learn that an appalling rumor has gone up from Newburyport to Boston, to the effect that Cushing cannot stop! He has been at his speech now for an indefinite time, and they say he has wound himself up, like the famous cork screw, and now that he is started, is destined forever to keep at it. The rumor furthermore runs that the citizens of Newburyport are in a panic about it, and are moving their families over to Plum Island as rapidly as possible.—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE President is maintaining his consistency. He shows that a State has no right to secede, and that he can't do anything to prevent secession. He orders the commanding officer of the Charleston fortification to defend them, and refuses to give him the means of defence.—*Cin. Com.*

THAT negro insurrection in Kentucky, of which we heard by telegraph the other day, has subsided. The Louisville *Democrat* says:

"No one was hung, and only one white man, Aaron Harlan, was arrested. The proof seems conclusive that he tampered with negroes, and he is held for trial.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, JOHN HAFT, Jr., at his residence in Duquesne. His remains were interred on Sunday at the above place.

On Sabbath morning, 9th instant, at 1½ o'clock, Mrs. ANN E. FLEMING, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, John Fleming, at Oakland, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, precisely.

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SARDINES.—500 whole cases Sardines;

1000 bl cases Sardines; 500 third cases Sardines

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We send a competent person to the residence of each purchaser, to teach them the operation of the machine, and warrant each machine for three years.

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Square Grand, with Agraffe Treble,

(The latest and most valuable improvement,)

TWO FINE

7¼ Octave Louis 14th Style Pianos,

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THE ABOVE ARE JUST ARRIVING from the Factory, at New York, and possess all the superior excellencies and late improvements for which the Steinway Pianos are distinguished above all others, viz: "THE OVERSTRUNG, FULL IRON FRAME, FELT-COVERED HAMMERS, WITH ADDITIONAL PROTECTION TO LEATHER, &c."

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