We find the following report of the remarks of Mr. Clay, delivered on the 21st instant, before the United States senate when presenting a petition to that body for the establishment of such an institution, in the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

PLAN OF A NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, rose and stated that he wished to present a petition confided to his care signed by a number of persons, praying for the establishment of a Bank of the United States. It was similar to several other petitions which had been presented to the senate, or to the house, during the present session, praying for the same object. They afford evidence of a deep returning conviction, among the people, of the ultility of such an institution.

Whilst I am up, (continued Mr. Clay,) with the permission of the senate, I beg leave to submit a few observations upon this subject. There is reason to believe that much honest misconception and some misrepresentation prevail in regard to it, which I wish to correct. It has been supposed that those who are desirous of seeing a Bank of the United States established are anxious that a charter should be granted to an existing state institution, which has an emiudnt individual at its head, and that this was the sole object of their exertions. Now I wish for one, to say that I have no such purpose in view. I entertain for that gentleman very high respect. I believe him uncommonly able, profoundly skilled in finance, & truly patriotic. There is but one other person, connected with the banking institutions of the country, in whose administration of a bank of the Untted States I should have equal confidence with Mr. Biddle, and that is Albert Gallatin, who, I am glad to learn, at an advanced age, retains in full vigor, the faculties of his extraordinary mind. There may be other citizens equally competent with those two gentlemen, but I do not know them, or am not acquainted with their particular qualifications.

But it is not for any existing state bank, or any particular individual at its head, that I am contending. I believe the establishment of a bank of the United States is required by the common good of the whole country; and although I might be willing, if it were practicable, to adopt an existing bank as the basis of such an institution under all circumstances. I think it most expedient that a NEW bank, with power to establish branches, be created and chartered under the authority of congress. My friends, (as far as I know their opinions) are not particularly attached to this or that individual, to this or that existing bank, but to principles, to the thing itself, to the institution, a well organized bank of the United States, under the salutary operation of which the business of the country had so greatly prospered, and we had every reason to hope would again revive and prosper. And presuming upon the indulgence of the senate, I will now take the liberty to suggest, for public consideration, some of those siutable conditions and restrictions under which it appears to me that it would be desirable to establish a new bank.

1. The capital not to be extravagantly large, but, at the same time, amply sufficent to enable it to perform the needful financial duties of the government; to supply a general currency of uniform value throughout the union, and to facilitate, as nigh as practicable the equalization of domestic exchange. I suppose that about fifty millions would answer all those purposes. The stock might be divided between the general government, the states, according to their federal population and individual subscribers. The portion assigned to the latter to be distributed at auction or by private subscription.

2. The corporation, in the spirit of a resolution recently adopted by the general assembly of the state, one of whose senators I have the honor to be, to receive such an organization as to blend in fair proportions, public and private control, and combining public and private interests. And, in order to exclude the possibility of the exercise of all foreign influence, non-resident foreigners to be prohibited not only from any share in the administration of the corpporation but from holding, directly or indirectly, any portion of its stock. Although I do not think this latter restriction necessary I would make it, in deference to honest prejudices, sincerely entertained and which no practical statesman ought enterely to disregard. The bank would thus be, in its origin, and continue, throughout its whole existence, a genuine American institution.

3. An adequate portion of the capital to be set apart in productive stocks, and placed in permanent security, beyond the reach of the corporation, (with the exception of the accurring profits on those stocks,) sufficiently to pay promptly, in any contingency, the amount of all such paper, under whatever form, that the bank shall put forth as a part of the general circulation. The bill or note holders, in other words the mass of the community, ought to be protected against the possibility of the failure or the suspension of a bank. The supply of the circulating medium of a country is that faculty of a bank, of those who obtain discounts, or make deposites, are voluntary and mutually advantageous, and they are comparatively few in number. But the reception of what is issued and used as a part of the medium of the country is scarcely a voluntary act, and thousands take it who have no other concern whatever in the bank. The many ought to be guarded and secured by the care of the legislative authority; the vigilence of the few will secure them against loss. I think this provission is a desideratum in our American banking, and the credit of first embodying it in a legislative act is due in the state of New York.

4. Perfect publicity as to the state of the bank at all times, including, besides the usual heads of information the names of every debtor to the bank, whether as drawer, endorsers, or surety, periodically exhibited and open to public inspection; or if that should be found convenient, the right to be secured to any citizen to ascertain at the bank the nature and extent of the responsibility of any of its customers. There is no necessity to throw any veil of secresy around the ordinary transactions of a bank. Publicity will increase responsibility, repress favoriteism, insure the negotiation of good paper, and, when individual insolvency unfortunately occurs, will deprive the bank of undue advantages now enjoyed by banks practically in the distribution of the effects of the insolvent.

5. A limitation of the dividends so as not to authorize more than — per cent to be struck. This will check undue expansions in the circulating medium and restrain improper extension of business in the administration of a bank.

6. A prospective reduction in the rate of interest, so as to restrict the bank to six per cent. simply, or if practicable, to only five per cent. Banks now receive at the rate of near 6 2-3 per cent by demanding the interest in advance, and by charging for an additional day. The reduction may be effected by forbearing to exact any bonus, or, when the profits are likely to exceed the prescribed limit of the dividends, by requiring that the rate of interest shall be lowered as that they shall not pass the limit.

7. A restriction upon the premium demanded upon post notes and checks used for remittances, so that the maximum should not be more than, say, one and a half per cent between any of the remotest points of the Union. Although it may not be practicable to regulate foreign exchange, depending as it does upon commercial causes not within control of any one government, I think that it is otheswise with regard to domestic exchange.

8. Every practicable provision against exercise of improper influence, on the part of the executive, upon the bank, and on the part of the bank, upon the elections of the country. The late bank of the United States has been, I believe most unjustly, charged with interference in the popular elections. There is, among the public documents, evidence of its having scrupulously abstained from such interference. It never did more than to exercise the natural right of self-defence by publishing such reports, speeches and documents as tend to place the institution and its administration in a fair point of view before the public.—But the people intertain a just jealousy against the danger of any interference of a bank with the elections of the country and every precaution ought to be taken to guard against it.

This is a brief outline of such a new bank of the United States as I think, if established, would greatly conduce to the prosperity of the country. Perhaps, on full discussion and consideration, some of the conditions which I have suggested might not be deemed expedient, or might require modification, and important additional ones may be proposed by others.

I will only say a word or two on the constitutional power. I think that it ought no longer to be regarded as an open question. There ought to be some bounds to human controversy. Stability is a necessary want of society. Among those who deny the power, there are many who admit the benefits of a bank of the United States. Four times, and under the sway of all the political parties, have congress deliberately affirmed its existence. Every department of the government has again and again asserted it. Forty years of acquiescence by the people; uniformity every where in the value of the currency; facility and economy in domestic exchange, and unexampled prosperity in the general business of the country, with a bank of the United States; and, without it, wild disorder in the currency, ruinous irregularity in domestic exchange, and general prostration in the commercial business of the nation, would seem to put the question at rest, if it is not to be perpetually agitated. The power has been sustained by Washington, the Father of his country; by Madison, the Father of the Constitution, and by Marshall the Father of the Judiciary. If precedents are not to be blindly followed, neither ought they to be wantonly despised. They are the evidence of truth; and the force of the evidence is in proportion to the integrity, wisdom, and patriotism of those who established them. I think that on no occasion could there be an array of greater or higher authority. For one, I hope to be pardoned for yielding to it, in preference to submitting my judgment to the opinion of those who now deny the power, however respectable they may be.

But, Mr. President, strong as my convictions are, I have no intention of formally presenting any proposition to establish a bank of the United States.—Composed as Congress and the Executive now are, it would be an unnecessary waste of time to offer such a proposal.—

I should regret to see a bank established, unless it were clearly called for by public opinion. I believe it is now desired by a majority of the people of the United States. But of that there does not exist perhaps any conclusive evidence. Let us wait until demonstrations of their will shall be clearly given; and let us all submit, and, for one, I shall most cheerfully, to their decision, whatever it may be. Mr. C. moved that the petition be laid on the table.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 2. 1838.

The Orphans' court of this county, will sit on Monday the 4th of June.

The Whig Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor takes place on Thursday next, at Baltimore. A large assembly of distinguished gendemen of the Whig party will no doubt be present, as every county is fully represented, and their collected wisdom will receive the sanction of every true Whig in Maryland. We all have our preferences it is true, but individual feeling should lose all its influence, when it comes in conflict with the paramount object of the Whigs—the establishment of their principles. That the Van Buren candidate can succeed, in the event of the nomination of any of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been mentioned for the above office we cannot be persuaded. The sons of Maryland have a disposition too patriotic and social, to alienate her from all her sister states They will not desert that standard which they have been rallying round for years, when the whole union is coming to their aid and a glorious triumph awaits them—a triumph of the people over designing demagogues and reckless office holders. But if the Whigs wish to run no risk in this matter, and to obtain a majority which will entirely overwhelm their opponents, let them select the Hon. John N. Steele, the decided favorite of the Eastern Shore.

The obituary notice signed L. W. T. was received too late for an insertion in this No., but shall be attended to in our next.

☞ Messrs. Prentiss and Word arrived at Washington on Tuesday and took their seats on Wednesday last.

☞ We understand that the Van Buren Convention have selected Wm. Grason, Esq. as their candidate for the office of Governor of this state.—Its no use gentlemen, he won't do.

To the Craft.—Numbers of printers are out of employment in Harrisburg Pa., and some of the employers, with their characteristic treachery, are endeavoring, in consequence, to reduce their wages to 22 cents per thousand ems.—Balt Sun.

Employers who would take the advantage of journeymen at such a time, would condescend to stoop to meaner and lower things. The community (where such men reside,) should be on their guard, for if they defraud one man, they will do the same trick with all others.

We advise all bachelors and widower's who live in a state of single blessedness, and are troubled with the painful disease called the *gout*, to try Mr. Weller's "capital prescription'—It is this—

CURE FOR THE GOUT.—The gout sir,' replied Mr Weller, 'the gout is a camplaint as arises from too much ease and comfort. If ever you're attacked with the gout, sir, jist marry a widder as has got a good woice, with a dacent notion of usin' it, and you'll never have the gout agin. It's a capital prescription, sir, I takes it reg'lar, and I can warrant it to drive away any illness as is caused by too much jolity.'—Pickwick papers.

The Boston Times thinks it is about time to wake up the sea-serpent at Nahant. A good idea, it may make business better.—Balt Sun.

If waking him up will make times better, we move that it be done immediately. Suppose you have him stirred up with a long pole, brother Sun, and let us see how the *experiment* operates.

ARREST OF WM BROMWELL. — We received this morning an extra from the Mobile Examiner Office, which contains the following:

Mobile, Thursday, May 24th.

This morning about 8 o'clock, William Bromwell, who recently committed extensive forgeries in Baltimore, was arrested by Marshal Cocke. He came to this city in the steamboat Arkansas, under the assumed name of B. Brown. Since his apprehension he has avowed that his intention was to proceed to Texas.—Baltimore paper.

For the Chronicle.

Messrs Editors, 'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange," that those individuals, whom nature has destined to revolve in an obscure and limited sphere, should be constantly trumpeting to the world, their own ignorance and impotency!

There appeared in the last 'Aurora,' a communication, signed "A Farmer," which assailed the Bank of the United States and Messrs Clay and Webster, in the usual vulgar and vicious style of the 'party.'

From a careful perusal of this chaste piece of composition, I have come to the conclusion, that it is the production of some shallow-brained, bigoted, stupid wretch, who would have the world believe that he is well versed in the politics of the country,—and forces this hard-strained, far fetched, impotent communication upon the community as an evidence of his studies and mental research. If "A Farmer" (who is fitter far to wield a plough than a pen,) will take the trouble to study the first and third parts of grammar, and then carefully scrutinize the orthography and syntax of his production, he will observe that it no more agrees with the rules of grammar, than he agrees with the views of Nicholas Biddle.

How inconsistent and ridiculous it is, for a man, who has a *little Bank of his own*, to be constantly vociferating about "Bank weavel and Paper fly," when at the same time the whole county is flooded with his miserable trash, better known as shin plasters. But it has been said with a great deal of truth, that *ignorans omnis instabilis*, and with equally as much truth that *stultus stulta loquitur*. As for the other charges laid in this *literary prodigy*, I pass them over, knowing they are not sufficiently important even to need a notice. But I would advise a "A Farmer," (whom I think a fit subject for the Primary Schools, and who has no doubt been wallowing in some of the muddy fountains of Parnassus, which he mistook for the Castalian spring,) to study the rudiments of grammar and Comly's spelling book, before he again attempts composition. "A Farmer although "full of wise saws and modern instances" has not learned the maxim, *Arator causas agere nequit*, or he would have never troubled the world with the effusion of his *prolific mind*.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I sometimes exclaim with Macbeth,

"I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'er leaps itself."

And if "A Farmer" can convince himself that he is in the same situation, I will vouch for it he will keep silence, when larger men speak.

Onus ne subiveris, cui sis impar, is a maxim which should be well observed, but really I regret to say that "A Farmer" has not paid the least attention to it.

I but seldom trouble the columns of a newspaper, and am sorry to do so at this time, and in doing so, I am not influenced by any "*Cacoethes scribendi*," but merely to expose the inconsistency and profound ignorance of "A Farmer," to whom I would give this salutary advice, before I bid him adieu, *Cave quid, et cui dicas*.

VARRO.

MARYLAND, Dorchester County, Tobacco Stick, May 26, 1838.

For the information of those who feel interested in labor-saving machines, we whose names are inserted below, desire that the public may be correctly informed in regard to Mr. McGehee's Horse power Saw Mill, we have seen this Mill in operation at various times, and have witnessed the effects of improvements on the same, all of which are simple; and after a careful examination of the same, we are decided in our expressions that *two* heavy draught horses will be able to cut one thousand feet per day without injuring the team. We cannot perceive that it is harder on the horses in cutting large timber than small,—we would also state that we have seen the saw run with a leather band, as also a raw hide rope band not larger than a man's little finger; the rope band is decidedly superior to the leather band.

We recommend this Mill as possessing advantages to be found in no other.

☞ All editors favorable to improvements will please publish the above.

Jeremiah Wrightson, Reuben Tall,
Daniel I. Tall, John T. Stewart,
Francis Linthicum, Levin Craig,
Thomas J. Woolford, Wm. Jones, Join.
William Hardica, Nehemiah Craig,
William R. Tall.

POETRY

From the Whig.

THE CANADIAN WAR SONG.

BY ALBERT R. ALEXANER.

We'll never bear the coward's brand,
Or fetter of the slave;
But fight for our own native land,
Our bleeding country save.
Draw, draw my boys, your glittering blades,
Quick to the battle fly;
And show them in their hammock shades,
You'll conquor or you'll die.

Pull down, pull down their blood stained gauze,
That flutters in the air;
And as an emblem of your casue,
Place freedom's banner there.
Draw, draw my boys, your glittering blades,
Quick to the contest fly;
And show them in their hammock shades,
You'll conquer or you'll die.

March on, march on with cautious step,
God grant ye'll gain the day;
Your bayonets drip with the warm blood yet,
And vultures watch their prey.
Draw, draw my boys, your glittering blades,
Quick to the contest fly;
And show them in their hammock shades,
You'll conquer or you'll die.

Then plant our banner on the shore,
And by it firmly stand;
This be our motto ever more,
"God and our native land."
Draw, draw my boys, your glittering blades,
Quick to the contest fly;
And show them in their hammock shades,
You'll conquer or you'll die.

"BE QUIET—DO; I'LL CALL MY MOTHER!"

As I was sitting in a wood,
Under an oak tree's leafy cover,
Musing in a pleasant solitude,
Who should come but John, my lover!
He pressed my hand, and kissed my cheek;
Then warmer growing, kissed the other;
While I exclaimed, and strove to shriek,
"*Be quiet—do! I'll call my mother!*"

He saw my anger was sincere,
And lovingly began to chide me;
And, wiping from my cheek the tear,
He sat him on the grass beside me,
He feigned such pretty, amorous wo,
Breathed such sweet vows one after another,
I could but smile, while whispering low,
"*Be quiet—do! I'll call my mother!*"

He talked so long, and talked so well,
And swore he meant not to deceive me,
I felt more grief than I can tell,
When with a kiss he rose to leave me.
"Oh, John!" said I, "and must thou go?
I love the better than all other!
There is no need to hurry so,
I never meant to call my mother!"

Beet Sugar. The New Ark Daily notices a process discovered, he says, by some New England farmers, of converting beet sugar into crystals as pure as those of Havanna. Saccharine matter extracted from any vegetable or animal substance, is as easily crystalized as that from cane; and the restauratuers and private tables in France have been for many years supplied with the most beautiful crystals of white beet sugar that any German refineries ever produced.

DUKEHART'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE.

No. 101 1-2 Baltimore street.

CONSTANTLY on hand a general assortment of Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Lamp Wicks, Fishing Hooks, Lines, Rods, Seines, Nets, &c., Twine and Cord, Wool and Cotton Cards Spinning Wheels, Butter Prints neatly lettered, &c. &c.

Orders from abroad well attended to

June, 2 1838 3w

For Sale or Rent.

I WILL sell my house and lot in the town of Cambridge, recently purchased from Dr. *A. C.* Thompson. The house is large and commodious, and every thing in the best repair. If not sold by the first day of September, the same will be for rent for the ensuing year.—For terms apply to H. Page, Esq. Cambridge, or to the subscriber.

R. A. PITT.
Church Creek.

June, 2. 1838. 3w

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A NEW AND IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

Having obtained Letters Patent, bearing date Feb. 6th 1838, for an improvement on PORTABLE HORSE POWER, for propelling Threshing Machines, Clover Mills, Small Grist Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in case of operation durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounced with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect, and hazardous to those who may superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation or from neglect of its mechanic construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and cappillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. The machine will thresh all kinds of grain, also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvements is far superior to my former machines.

This machine can be transported in common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, near of Brandywine village, Del. where orders will be received and the machine sent to any part of the neighboring states. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that ii is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References as to the superiority of the machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware Chester and Lancaster, Pa.; New Castle, Kent and Sussex, Del.; Sale Cecil, Kent and Harford, Md.; Salem Cumberland, Gloucester and Burlington N. J., where these machines have been justly celebrated and given entire satisfaction.

JESSE URMY.

P. S. Cornshellers made to order the latest improvement. Also repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with delity and despatch, at his manufactory north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

N. B.—For further particulars apply to James Dixon, Esq. general agent this county. J. U.

June, 2, 1838. (4w)

William Neal & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

No. 27, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchant's Hotel—the only establishment devoted exclusively to this business in the city.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturer's prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the artcle may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses, the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any editor of a weekly paper who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rates, shall be duly paid in Glasses, at manufacturers prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses with which we can pack and forward them at our sisk of breakage.

June, 2 1838

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Dorchester County we will sell at private sale, the following negro boys, for a term of years, Jacob, James, John, Moses and James.—Persons wishing to purchase can see them by applying at the late residence of Matthias Travers.

SAMUEL TRAVERS, and
WILLIAM K. TRAVERS
adm'rs of Matthias Travers

June, 2, 1838. 3w

I WILL sell very low for cash, 6000 Cypress SHINGLES, of good quality. T. HAYWARD.

May 12th 4t A

Tracis H. Row

CLOCK AND

WATCH MAKI

RESPECTFULLY announce citizens of Cambridge and lic generally, that he still continue ry on the above business in all its

VARIOUS BRANCHE

at his old stand, nearly opposite of Mr. James Straughn. He w work to be faithfully and expediti ecuted, and on as moderate terms done in the city or elsewhere.

☞ He will attend private hous town or country, to repair and clo if required.

June 2, 1838. wtf

TO RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, a Farm Water, at present occupied Troth. This farm contains tw one hundred and twenty thousand each. The dwelling and out hou rising smoke house, barn, stable house, and corn house, are in go There is also a well of fine wa premises.

ALSO,

For the balance of this and th year, a housed, situate directly on ty road near the Big Mills. Th suitable for a dwelling or shoe s terms apply to

WHEATLY. BECK

June 2, 1838

Trustee's Sa

IN virtue of competent autho in me, I will sell on the Pl TURDAY IN JULY next, a of John B. Robinson, in Sts. H tween the hours of of 12 and 3 the following real estate former perty of Jacob Willey, to wit: I clege and Insley's Regulation, about

198 1-2 ACR

whreon John Winsor now li ing Cedar Caeek, Harts Hope Lane containing about

62 ACRES,

whereou Robert Willey now clusion part

89 1-2 ACRFS,

Betsy's Desire Pt.

8 ACRRS,

& Soldiers Begining

9 ACRES,

These tracts are tolerably wel with oak & pine and adjoining Insley's Chance

13 ACRES,

Insley's Venture

16 ACRES,

Insley's Enclosure

137 3-4 ACRES

& Trouble Enough

40 ACRES.

These tracts have no improv are adjoining the first nam Persons wishing to purchas ths premises prior to the sale of sale will be six, twelve a months bond and security a the Trustee, with interest fr of sale.

H. PAGE

June, 2 1838 4w

Pulmonary Co tion Can be C

The following letter, addre H. Higbee, by Mr. Wm. Co ous member of the Methodist Callowhill street, will show t bee's Remedy, though it is has been offered as Specific, ranked among the most extr coveries of modern times. T daily received of the astonish this medicinal compound, proofs that Dr. Higbee's sys ment of Chronic diseases, (di was, when the inventor was appearance, laboring under variety of pulmonary consum ded on correct principles.

Philadelphia, Jan

Dr. Higbee:

Dear Sir—I think it a duty on me, which I owe to you a make this statement of facts ble and ready to prove. M liza 17 years of age, was h distressing cough, and b lungs. We had the advice and she was pronounced stage of consumption, and had a continual pain in her from a half to one hour at charge more than a pint of 24 hours, and discharges of of blood, which the Doctor be from the lungs loss of ap sleep long by the continual ness of briath, and discha lungs. My daughter wa weeks to her bed; we had night and day, expecting ev her last. I providentially tisement in the papers, an ble signers to it. I felt tion to purchase a bottle; a after she commenced takin she was able to dress herse stairs, and her cough left bout ten months since sh your medicine. She took of it; and she is in as good as she has been for a nu I have recommended you al of my acquaintances; t immediate relief. I re Greenleaf, between Jam Mrs. Hart, in Callowhill fice; Mr. John Stanecliff, son, at Cherry Hill. The recommend your medicin refer any person to them benefit received from tak I live in Callowhill stre Ninth, where you may and they can have eve

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