LIFE--A SONG.

BY J. C. HAGEN.

Let poets sing,
And sages bring
The best their wits can borrow,
To prove this life
A scene of strife,—
A scene of strife and sorrow.

With some, alas!
The world may pass
For what these worthies take it;
But much to me
It seems to be
The very thing we make it.

Though grief and gloom
At times may loom
On every side appalling,
And wrong come in
Where right hath been
Across our pathway falling.

Yet not a wrong
Hath life so strong
But honesty can right it;
And not a path
So dark it hath
But cheerfulness can light it.

Let not in grief
Life's moments brief,
Then foolishly be wasted;
With all its care
It hath its share
Of joy, would we but taste it.

DON'T DEPEND ON FATHER.

Stand up here, young man, and let us talk to you. You have trusted alone to the contents of "father's purse," or to his fair fame for your influence or success in business.—Think you that "father" has attained to eminence in his profession but by unwearied industry? or that he has amassed a fortune without energy and activity? You should know that the faculty requisite for the acquiring of fame and fortune is essential to, nay, inseperable from, the retaining of either of these? Suppose "father" has the "rocks" in attendance; if you have never earned anything for him you have no more business with those rocks than a gosling has with a tortoise! and if he allows you to meddle with them till you have learned their value by your own industry, he perpetrates untold mischief. And if the *old gentleman* is lavish of his cash towards you, while he allows you to idle away your time, you had better leave him; yes run away, sooner than be made an imbecile or a scoundrel through so corrupting an influence. Sooner or later you must learn to rely on your own resources, or you will not be anybody. If you have never helped yourself at all, if you have become idle, if you have eaten *father's* bread and butter and smoked *father's* cigars, cut a swell in *father's* buggy, and tried to put on *father's* influence and reputation, you might far better have been a poor canal boy, the son of a chimney sweep or a boot black—and indeed we would not swap with you the situation of a poor half-starved, motherless calf! Miserable object you are, that depend entirely upon your parents, playing gentleman (alias dandy loafer.) What in the name of common sense are you thinking of? Wake up there! Go to work with either your hands or your brains, or both, and do something! Don't merely have it to boast that you have *grown* in "father's" house—that you have vegetated as other green-horns! but let folks know that you count one.

Come, off with your coat, clinch the saw, the plow-handles, the scythe, the axe, the pickaxe, the spade—anything that will enable you to stir your blood! "Fly round and tear your jacket," rather than to be the recipient of the old gentleman's bounty. Sooner than play the dandy at dad's expense hire yourself out to some potato patch, let yourself to stop hog-holes, or watch the bars; and when you think yourself entitled to a resting-spell, do it on your own hook. If you have no other means of having fun of your own, buy with your earnings an empty barrel, and put your head into it, and holler, or get into it and roll down hill. Don't make the old gentleman do everything, and you live at your ease.

Look about you, you well-dressed, smooth-faced, do-nothing drones!—Who are they that have worth and influence in society? Are they those that have depended alone on the old gentleman's purse? or are they those that have climbed their way to their position by industry and energy?—True, the old gentleman's funds or personal influence, may secure you the forms of respect, but let him lose his property, or die, and what are you? a miserable fledging—a bunch of flesh and bones that needs to be taken care of!

Again we say wake up—get up in the morning—turn round, at least twice before breakfast—help the old man—give him now and then a generous lift in business—learn how to take the lead, and not depend forever on being led; and you have no idea how the discipline will benefit you. Do this, and our word for it, you will seem to breathe a new atmosphere, possess a new destiny—and you may then begin to aspire to manhood.—Take off, then, that ring from your lily finger, break your cane, shave your upper lip, wipe your nose, hold up your head, and by all means, never again eat the bread of idleness, NOR DEPEND ON FATHER!

The water that flows from a spring does not congeal in winter. And those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart cannot be frozen in adversity.

A man had better need alms than be too mean to bestow them.

A Contented Farmer.

Once upon a time Frederick, King of Prussia, surnamed "Old Fritz," took a ride and espied an old farmer plowing his acre by the wayside cheerily singing his melody.

"You must be well off, old man," said the king. "Does this acre belong to you, on which you so industriously labor?"

"No, sir," replied the farmer, who knew not that it was the king; "I am not so rich as that; I plow for wages."

"How much do you get a day?" asked the king.

"Eight groschen," (about twenty cents,) said the farmer.

"This is not much," replied the king; "can you get along with this?"

"Get along and have something left."

"How is that?"

The farmer smiled and said:

"Well, if I must tell you: Two groschen are for myself and wife; two I pay my old debts; two I lend away; and two I give away for the Lord's sake."

"This is a mystery which I cannot solve," replied the king."

"Then I will solve it for you," said the farmer.

"I have two old parents at home who kept me when I was weak and needed help; and now that they are weak and need help I keep them.—This is my debt, toward which I pay two groschen a day. The third pair of groschen, which I lend away, I spend for my children, that they may receive Christian instruction. This will come handy to me and my wife when we get old. With the last two groschen I maintain two sick sisters, whom I would not be compelled to keep; this I give for the Lord's sake."

The king, well pleased with his answer, said:

"Bravely spoken, old man. Now I will also give you something to guess. Have you ever seen me before?"

"Never," said the farmer.

"In less than five minutes you shall see me fifty times, and carry in your pocket fifty of my likenesses."

"This is a riddle which I cannot unravel," said the farmer.

"Then I will do it for you," replied the king.

Thrusting his hand into his pocket, and counting him fifty bran new gold pieces into his hand, stamped with his royal likeness, he said to the astonished farmer, who knew not what was coming—

"The coin is genuine, for it also comes from our Lord God, and I am his paymaster. I bid you adieu."

☞A ladies' smoemaker in Paris, named Mathieu, being hard up for money, lately conceived the idea of writing his memoirs, together with, to use his own expression, "the biography of the feet" of all his customers. He sent a circular, together with a proof-sheet, to every one of them, politely stating that any lady who might wish her name not to appear in his book, must be good enough to remit him the sum of 15f. The following specimens of biography were read in court, on his trial:

"Madame A— lives Rue —, No. —, first floor; married in 1844; three children; pays badly; feet very difficult to fit, instep to flat, two corns and three bunions; walks awkwardly, and wears her shoes out in the inside very fast.

"Madame B—, Rue —, No. —, two pair back; still an old maid; borrows children to take with her into the Tuileries Garden; pays her bills, but makes a hard bargain; feet spreading, toes crowding one over the other; two corns and a bunion.

"Madame B—, Rue—, No. —, fifth floor; formerly kept a cook-shop; has two sons, privates in the army of Africa; two unmarried daughters; gives her children nothing and never pays until served with a writ; feet flat, large and fatty, and very apt to burst the leathers; a great many corns and bunions, all mixed together."

Several of the ladies applied to were weak enough to pay the 15f., but others complained to the police, and the literary shoemaker was condemned, for swindling, to a month's imprisonment.

A BRAVE TEXAN LADY.—While Cortinas was at Rio Grande City, says the Austin State Gazette, he called upon the lady of Capt. H. Clay Davis. He informed her that he had orders to kill her husband on sight, but assured her of his intention not to molest herself or family.

She replied with all the heroism of a Spartan woman—"My husband has gone with a company of volunteers to help the people of Brownsville. You may be able to attack and kill him, but if you do, you will have to go home and tell your folks *you had to fight for it.* He told me to stay here when he left. It is our home, and I will stay in it while one brick is on top of another."

The little son of this heroine coming up at this moment, shouted—"*Vivas Tejas y muera Cortinas!*"—"Hurrah for Texas and death to Cortinas." The brigand chief laughed heartily and gave the boy a two bit piece.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says: "If, when you visit a neighbor, he tells you in a husky voice to 'make yourself at home,' obey him literally, as soon as possible."

"Our Country."

Greatest country! bravest people!
Finest churches—tallest steeple;
Fastest horses—fairest women;
Biggest lakes that fishes swim in;
Most of railroads; longest rivers—
Beats creation "all to shivers;"
Never flinching, never flunking;
Some of one thing—mostly pumpkin;
Jumps the highest—squats the lowest;
Runs the fastest—walks the slowest;
More disasters—more delusions;
More confessions—more confusions—
Who can beat us? who outdo us?
Who can hold a candle to us?

☞When the "Devil" was going from the office of Mr. Punch to the printers, the little rascal stopped to play marbles and dropped some stanzas out of his old greasy cap. As they contain a compliment to the meritorious young man who built the America, which beat all England, perhaps they ought to be published in some *Home* Journal. They proved to be as follows:

Yankee Doodle did not know,
When he went a sailing,
What the Dickens he should do,
If it proved a failing.

"If Johnny Bull should beat me now
As I am going to yot him,
I'll try it over, any how,
Another time—odd rot him."

So Doodle filled his mainsail full,
And bade good-bye to fear,
And fairly beat the *British Bull*
With one good Yankee "Steer."

Now, never mind, dear Uncle Bull,
Although you are done "*Brown*,"
You'll only take the longer pull,
Because you are pulled down.

G. L. S.

NOTE.—Steer, the contractor; Brown, the builder.

PROPORTIONS OF THE HUMAN FIGURE.—The proportions of the human figure are strictly mathematical.—The whole figure is six times the length of the foot. Whether the form be slender or plump, this rule holds good. Any deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty of proportion. The Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face from the biguest point of the forehead where the hair begins to the end of the chin, is one-tenth the whole length of the stature. The hand from the wrist to the middle finger is the same. The chest is a fourth, and from the nipples to the top of the head is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is a seventh. If the length of the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines where the eyebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. The navel is the centre point of the human body, and if a man should lie on his back with his arms extended, the periphery of the circle which might be described around him, with the navel for its centre, would touch the extremities of his hands and feet. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the same as the distance from the extremities of the other when the arms are extended. These are the general measures of the species.

"AM I NOT MY OWN MASTER?"—When we hear these words coming boastfully from the lips of a young man, just entering upon his majority we cannot forbear recalling the reply of a French prince to a stranger whom he encountered in one of the rooms of his palace. "Pray, sir," said the prince "to whom do you belong?" "To myself," gruffly replied the stranger. "Ah, my dear sir," was the ready retort, "what a pity it is you have such a bad master."

Some one said: "Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life.—Think what it must be to lodge in a lilly. Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from human censor. Fancy again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the fold of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of a summer's air; and nothing to do when you awake but to wash yourself in a dew drop, and turn to and eat your bed clothes."

We have all heard of asking for bread and receiving a stone; but a young gentleman may be considered as still worse treated, when he asks for a young lady's hand and receives her father's foot.

Weak doses of wash-boards are now recommended by physicians for adies who complain of dyspepsia.—Young men troubled in the same way may be cured by a strong preparation of saw-horse.

Michael McCarthy, of the Kerry militia, was generally late on parade. "Ah, Michael," said the sergeant, "you are always last." "Ba aisy, Sergeant Sullivan," was his reply, "sure some one must be last."

No poultice has ever been discovered that draws out a man's virtue so fully as the sod which covers his grave.

Why is an auctioneer like a man with an ugly countenance? Because he is always for-bidding.

"So far so good," as the boy said when he had finished the first pot of his mother's jam.

Good resolutions are like fainting ladies—they want to be carried out.

(*Continued from first page.*)

to the post offices at the commencement and end of their routes, and to and from all offices not more than eighty rods from a station or landing. *Proposals* may be submitted for the performance of all other side service—that is, for offices over eighty rods from a station or landing.

Receipts will be required for mail bags conveyed in charge of persons employed by railroad companies. There will also be "way bills" prepared by postmasters, or other agents of the department, to accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags. On the principal stage routes, likewise, receipts will be required, and way bills forwarded; the latter to be examined by the several postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of mail bags.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running a coach, car, or a steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post Office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *prorata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connexions with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests require the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") are forbidden by law, and cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post office address,) and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be allowed unless dated and received before the last day for receiving proposals.

Each bid must be guarantied by two responsible persons.

General guaranties cannot be admitted.—The bid and guaranty should be *signed* plainly with the full name of each person.

The department reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders.

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of ——," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent; and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1*st day of August*, 1860; but the service must be commenced on the 1st July preceding, or on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition to transfer will be considered until the contracts are executed and received at the department; and then no transfer will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department. In all cases the retiring contractor will be required to become one of the surities on the new contract.

18. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 31st of March next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

19. Section eighteen of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let "in every case to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security of such transportation." Under this law, bids that propose to transport the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty and security," and will have the preference over all others.

20. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid, with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bill.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or surities without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors and surities are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster or by a judge of a court of record. No other certificate will be admitted.

J. HOLT,
Postmaster General.

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1860.

"It is the duty of every citizen of this Great Republic to foster and encourage native genius and American enterprise."—*Dan'l Webster.*

The "Great Republic" Monthly:

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the elevation of American authorship, wholly national, in no wise sectional or sectarian; having for its motto the words of the great statesman: '*No North, no South, no East, no West;*' having nothing to do with politics, aiming only at the highest in Art, Literature and Science, and employing the best writers in every branch, is again before the American public, seeking their support. Among the numerous contributors engaged are the following well-known distinguished authors:

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adapted to the season, and calculated to please all tastes.

He has also a splendid lot of **Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,** the largest ever offered in this market—all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for the CASH.

Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1859.

TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of Levin Mobray, dec'd., that their notes are now due and must be paid, otherwise I shall proceed, according to law, to collect them. Further indulgence cannot be given. All persons otherwise indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ALFRED J. MOBRAY,
June 24, 1857. Administrator.

Cambridge Democrat.

Published every Wednesday Morning.

Office opposite Mr. John Bradshaw's Hotel.

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SUBSCRIPTION $1 00 per annum in advance, or $1 50 if not paid until one month after date of subscription; and $2 will be charged if payment be not made 'till end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS of One Square will be inserted three times for $1; and for each subsequent insertion 25 cts. One square, three months, $3; six months, $6; one year, $12. Twelve lines or less make a square.—Fractions of a square to be charged as a square. Yearly advertisements at the rate of $12 for one third of a column; half column, one year, $15; one column, one year, $25. Six months' or yearly advertisements must be paid for quarterly—other advertisements are collectible as soon as the time of publication expires.

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THOMAS H. HANDY, Jr.,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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To the Traveling Public.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased the BRICK HOTEL in Easton, known as the

"EASTON HOTEL,"

and opened the same for the accommodation of the public, on the 1st of January, inst.

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J. Q. A. HADDAWAY,
Jan 20, 1858-tf Proprietor.

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jy13 JAMES H. BAKER.

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Volume 15.

INFANCY.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

In a shell upon the sea,
Wherefore lieth "Infancy?"
Is the world a shoreless ocean?
Is our life a restless motion,
By the grave and cradle bounded?
Cast on perilous waves unsounded?
With a sky of tempests o'er us,
And the dark "To come" before us?
May we not with spirit fine,
Pass the dim horizon line,
And soar into the distant blue?
Let us try if verse be true—
Let us try what dreams may bring:
Cherub infant lend thy wing.

Now what see I? First a girl,
Small, fair and priceless as a pearl,
Which some Indian diver findeth
In the darkness of the sea,
When the weight of waters bindeth
Every one, save only he!

Then thou com'st, a little maid—
Gay, demure, or half afraid
Of the dire school-mistress' gown,
When she moves athwart the room,
Shedding a majestic gloom
O'er the light of youthful eyes,
Like a vast cloud in the skies!
What is here with eyes of jet,
And hid in hearts? A wild coquette.
Ah! pass on——she will not deign
But will bloom anew before ye,
Heroine of a gentler story!

And see, a fuller dawn appeareth!
Now the girl to woman neareth—
Now the light hath lasting power—
Now is come her awful hour.
Doth fate fill her days with honor?
Doth grief cast his dart upon her?
Joy or Pain—what see ye now
Written on a bridal brow?

Peace! Now close the chamber doo
Silence, lie upon the floors!
Pure Lucince! guard her life,
For the bride is now a wife,
And the wife hath grown a mother—
Her delights have found another,
Fairer and beyond the rest.
Look! what lieth in her breast?
Look, around its eyes are hung
The smiles she owned when she was
All that in bright confusion lay,
And witched us in her earlier day.
Time moves! A grief that does no
Now sits upon her altered cheek;
Her eyes are dim with widow's tear
Her heart weighed down by a mother
Still young, still fair, and full of gr
She yet doth keep her lonely place;
Nor rank nor gold can tempt her p
To shine a second time a bride.

Time speeds! The soft meridian li
Descendeth slowly into night.
Junes fades—wild Autumn sends her
And, clad in gloom, December low
Or sheds his whiteness on the land.
The widow!—ah! she takes her stan
Upon an elder, higher range,
And findeth still a graver change.
Decrepit—old—she draweth near
The last scene of her long career,
Her child by other ties is bound—
Another race is on the ground.
She groweth deaf, she groweth blin
Oblivion creeps upon her mind.
What need of more?—a little mou
A prayer and all her tale is told!

God Sees Me.

Dr. Nettleton used to tell a
dote, beautifully illustrating t
same truth which overwhel
sinner's heart with fear, may
renewed soul with joy:

"A mother, instructing he
girl, about four years of a
ceeded, by the aid of the Ho
it, in fastening upon her mi
truth, 'Thou God seest me
now felt that she had to
that being 'unto whose eyes a
are naked and opened,' and sh
in terror. For days she was
distress; she wept and sobb
would not be comforted. '
me, *God sees me*,' was her
wail.

At length one day after s
some time in prayer, she bou
to her mother's room, and
heavenly smile lighting up h
exclaimed, 'Oh, mother, G
me, *God sees me!*' Her cost
now as great as her angu
been.

For days her soul had gro
der the thought, 'God see
sees my wicked heart, my si
say hatred to him and his h
and the fear of a judgment
would fill her with agony.
a pardoning God had been
to her, and her soul exclaim
ingly, 'God sees me; he has
misery, my repentance,
righteousness on me; he ta
on me; he forgives; he will
guard me. God sees me.'

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