THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING December 7, .844

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.—We have bestowed but little attention upon this, the last document which will emenate from President Tyler. Texas, as was expected, constitutes the principal topic of the Message. The President considers that the late Presidential election indicates beyond a doubt the sentiment of the American people upon the question of immediate annexation. When we look back to the Loco Foco nomination of President and all the proceedings of the Convention, we admit that the President has a right to argue that this question has been decided by the people, Silas Wright, Martin Van Buren and the Northern Democracy to the contrary notwithstanding. The President recommends that the terms already agreed upon by the *respective organs* of the two governments be adopted by a joint resolution of Congress, to be sanctioned by a similar proceeding on the part of Texas.—Our Foreign relations have undergone no material change since his last annual Message. With all Europe we continue on terms of peace. Upon the subject of the Tariff directly, the President says nothing, but we infer from his remarks upon the revenue that he advocates a modification of the Tariff. In conclusion he pictures in strong colors the present condition of the country, and draws a strong contrast between what we are now, and what we were under his predecessor. He concludes thus—

"I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years? During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes, has been brought to a close. The internal tranquility of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the Government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers which, for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and worthless. Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing; and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded. My happiness, in the retirement which shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short lived; and that measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honor the glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined at an early day, to receive the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the People, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

MUSIC.—We are glad to see from Mr. Rudenstein's advertisement, that he proposes to give lessons in music upon the new and popular plan of Mr. Wilder.—The importance of making music a branch of instruction in our public schools is now being felt throughout our country, and the commissioners of public schools in the city of Baltimore, with praiseworthy zeal, have succeeded in obtaining the services of Mr. Wilder as teacher of music in said schools. We say we are glad that Mr. Rudenstein has undertaken this task, because we believe him fully competent, and we believe there is ample room for the exercise of his musical talents in our town, not only among the youth but also among those of full age. Mr. Wilder, in a preface to his Musical Text Book, thus writes upon this subject—

"The cultivation of Music, should commence with early pupilage, and be pursued with regular study, recitation, &c. Its claims for suchattentiou are founded upon its evident utility. The social circle—the fireside—the church, &c., are almost indispensably dependent upon music to develope their appropriate life and energy. Some will argue in favor of other branches of education, to the disparagement of Music, as if all of life depended upon the acquisition of wealth; and that nothing should be taught our youth, that does not tend almost directly to that object. But a truer estimate of the social, moral and religious sciences is rapidly spreading; so that to the question,—*what shall be taught in our schools?*—the legitimate answer begins to prevail: *Those branches which have the more important influence in conducting the life peaceful, to a peaceful end.*

CONVICTION OF THE REV. C. T. TORREY.—On Saturday last this individual was found guilty in the Baltimore Criminal Court of aiding in abduction of slaves. He was found guilty on each of the three indictments. The offence of which he has been convicted is punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, noon, by Mr. MANGUM, the President. A committee was sent to the House to inform that body of the organization of the Senate, and its readiness to have a joint committee appointed to inform the President of the readiness of Congress to receive any communication he may have to make. The Senate adjourned at 38 minutes past 12 o'clock, to 12 noon to-morrow. The House was called to order at 12 meridian, when a quorum was found to be in attendance. The organization of the House was announced to the Senate. The Speaker of the House, Mr. JONES, was in the Chair; 175 members answered to their names. Mr. ADAMS gave notice of his intention to move for rescinding of the old 21st or anti-abolition petition rule. The usual resolutions for the appointment of Chaplain to the House, gave rise to some debate but was finally adopted. Several motions of bills were given when the House odjourned. The hour for meeting in future is at 12 o'clock, M. The following gentlemen compose the joint committee that was appointed to wait upon the President, viz:—

Of the House—Messrs. CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee and JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania.

Of the Senate—Messrs. WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, and JOHNSON, of Louisiana.

The President's Message, no doubt, will be delivered to morrow at 12 o'clock.

The case of the Barque "Jones."—The facts of this case, as they are set forth in the correspondence between Mr. EVERETT, our Minister at London, and lord ABERDEEN, the British Secretary of State, recently published, exhibit an instance of unprovoked and most unjustifiable aggression upon American commerce.

The barque "Jones," GILBERT, master, of and from New York, was seized in the harbour of St. Helena by Lieut. Littlehales, of the British cruiser "Dolphin." The barque was regularly entered at the custom house; her manifest was in the hands of the collector; the ship papers were deposited with the American Consul.—Lieut. Littlehales pretended to doubt her national character and to suspect that she was engaged in the slave trade. He met Capt. Gilbert in the street and demanded to see his *manifest*. Upon being informed who it was that made the demand, Capt. Gilbert said—'There is a Custom House at St. Helena." The officer chose to consider this as a refusal to show the *manifest*. He took possession of his barque, and for four days searched and overhauled the cargo, during which time Capt. Gilbert was forbidden to come on board. The American Consul addressed a letter to Lieut. Littlehales, inquiring upon what grounds the 'Jones' was detained, and asserted the national character and the lawfulness of the voyage upon which she was bound. This letter was not noticed, on the plea that the American Consul was not officially recognized as such—the fact being that St. Helena was until recently included in the territories of the East India Company, by whom our Consul, Mr. CARROLL, was duly recognized in his consular capacity in 1833, since which time he has acted as American Consul with all proper authority from our government. Capt. Gilbert made repeated efforts to recover his vessel and to satisfy her captors that there was no pretext for detaining her. He went with the American Consul to the Collector, exhibited to him the ship's register and all her other papers, and minutely stated to him the character of the voyage, and with this information the Collector expressed himself entirely satisfied. He called upon Capt. Gilbert to pay his port and other duties, one item of which was for the clearance of the vessel. Yet the vessel was not given up; a prize crew from the Dolphin was put on board; she was taken to Sierra Leone, and the master, supercargo and ship's company, with the exception of the mate, the steward and the cook, were left at St. Helena to find their their way home as they could.

The reason assigned by Lieut. Littlehales for taking the Jones to Sierra Leone was that he, Littlehales, had doubts as to whether the Vice Admiralty Court at St. Helena was legally constituted. The court at Sierra Leone was, in his judicial opinion, without flaw.

Littlehales knew when he seized the 'Jones' that she had been examined at sea by the 'Waterwitch,' and that nothing had been found to render her character or voyage questionable. This occurred not long before her arrival at St. Helena. He also knew that by carrying the vessel to Sierra Leone he could state the case as he pleased, since there would be no one to put in counter statements, or to make any defence at all—the mate, steward and cook of the 'Jones' who were taken with the vessel being in his interest, and taken with the vessel for that reason. Under these circumstances how fared the case at Sierra Leone? Littlehales could tell his own story; the evidence of the mate, steward and cook would be as adverse as they could make it, for they had a grudge against Capt. Gilbert, it appears, and the Court would be very willing to condemn. The Judge admitted that he was anxious to decide for the captors; yet, in the absence of all defence, he was obliged to say: "I have carefully reviewed the grounds upon which I gave a sentence of restoration in this case. I did so *with a view of discovering, if possible, some probable cause of seizure* as regards this vessel's alleged equipment for the slave trade, *but I confess that I never saw a case so free from suspicion.*"

Notwithstanding this decree of restoration, under circumstances so convincing, the court awarded costs against the owners—with an intimation that they could appeal to a higher court if they were dissatisfied. In the meantime the captors appealed from the decree of restoration. The vessel and cargo lay at Sierra Leone. With this appeal pending she could not be removed; nay, for two years no report either of the capture or of the proceedings in the trial was made; the owners had no representative at Sierra Leone; the cargo being partly of perishable materials was sold; the vessel was afterwards brought to the hammer, as it was found that she was deteriorating in value; and out of the ruins of a fine ship and cargo something less than $3,000 were paid into the Registry of the Court at Sierra Leone—less than one eighth of the original value of ship and cargo. It would be difficult to imagine a more flagrant case than this. Mr. EVERETT pressess the demand for full indemnification to the owners of the 'Jones,' and says "he cannot but fear that if no further relief is afforded to the owners of that vessel than that which is tendered in Lord Aberdeen's note of the 2d March, a degree of discontent will be produced on the part of the Government and people of the United States of a character greatly to be deprecated."

It may indeed be inferred that if such outrages as this are sustained by the British Government, there will be no end to the embarrassments and vexations to which our commerce will be subject under the "right of search" pretext; nor is it likely that a good understanding can long subsist between the two countries under circumstances of so aggravating a character as those above referred to.—*Balt. American.*

Americans in England.—The European Times says: "Some time ago we mentioned that steps were being taken by the London clubs to stamp "repudiation" as a crime against society. We stated that Americans belonging to the insolvent States would be shut out of the social and other advantages which the clubs afford to strangers visiting London. The war of aggression has commenced, but it is much more stringent in its application than we intimated at the time, or had any conception of. It will embrace *all* Americans, without reference to what part of the Union they come from.—The innocent will suffer disgrace equally with the guilty States. When the Caro-street conspirators, some twenty five years ago, determined to murder the British ministry of that day in cold blood, one of the gang pleaded hard for the life of a particular member, on the ground that he was a good and virtuous man. "He be d—d!" was the exclamation. "Spare *him!* he must be killed for keeping bad company!" and the ruffians prepared to sacrifice him accordingly. The retributive policy of the London clubs would appear to be founded on the same principle of justice. A leading metropolitan journal, a few days back, said, "We have heard it mentioned, as a positive fact, that an American gentleman of the most unblemished character was refused admission into one of the largest clubs in London on the sole ground that he belonged to a republic that did not fulfil its engagements. All possible pains were taken to convince the gentleman that there was not the slightest personal objection to his admission, and that his own reputation was such that the club would have had the greatest pleasure in receiving him, had he belonged to a more creditable government. In fact, the whole affair, and the manner in which it was done, may be considered as reflecting quite as much honor on the gentleman himself as it conveyed a deed reproach to America. From the feeling with which we have heard this subject mentioned in the city, it is not too much to expect, that the example will be followed in other establishments. No distinction, as we understand, has been made as to the State to which an individual may belong, but the whole United States are looked upon as equally tarnished."

Alleghany Coal—We notice, of course with much pleasure, that the bituminous coal of the Alleghany region of this State is highly praised for its excellence, wherever oppertunity has been had to test its qualities. In Boston it has elicited commendation as evidently sincere as highly complimentary. The Post and Advertiser newspapers of that city, pronounce it, from the test of specimens received there, of superior quality: and they coincide in the opinion, that it will command a high price, in comparison with other descriptions of the article, both for domestic purposes, in grates and for steamboats, and probably for locomotives. This, while it is a matter of gratification here, is matter of encouragement also. The idea has been advanced, that the coal of Western Maryland could not find a sufficient extent of market to justify the expense of constructing the works necessary for its transmission to the points of export; but we apprehend that an extensive knowledge of its superior quality will prove the idea fallacious, and the objection based upon it unsound. This knowledge is now in process of dissemination. The coal has already commenced finding its way to market, *via* Baltimore and other cities will have oppertunity to pass upon its quality for themselves; and we feel assured that no fears need be entertained of a comparison of it with that of any other region, from which a jealous self-interest may have issued representations calculated, and apparently intended, to keep it in the mines, by disconraging the enterprise which would bring it forth. On Saturday last, a week ago to-day, the first train of cars was despatched from the mines to this city, laden with the bituminous coal of the region in question; and we can assure our Boston friends, who are so well pleased with it, as well as all otners every where, that we shall be able to send it on to them in no small quantities, when our arrangements shall be completed: So they may get their coal craft ready and send them on. We shall "load them up" at Canton after the easiest fashion, and send them home with the most effectual means of nullifying the operations of "Jack Frost" and "old daddy Winter."—*Balt. Sun.*

A BAD BARGAIN.—The following occured in one of the towns in Massachusetts, not far from Rhode Island. It is a compound of rum and benevolence, appetite and cunning, high and low depravity, such as seldom comes to light.

"Husband, what do you think I have done to day?" said Mrs. C——— ——— to the keeper of a country store, where the drunkard's 'O be joyful' was still sold, upon his return home to dinner.

"I cannot positively tell, my dear, I dare say something clever."

"Well, I never did such a thing before, but the man looked so pitiful, I thought I would encroach upon your wardrobe a little, for once, as I knew you could well supply the poor creature's wants without any inconvenience to yourself."

"You have given away one of my coats I suppose—hope you didn't make a mistake, and give my Sunday-go-to meeting one, did you?"

"Oh, no; I gave away one of your shirts. He said he had none, and called to beg one—so I gave him one, and he went away as happy as if I had given him a cow. I don't know when I had seen such a smile of joy at so small a gift."

'Given a shirt! I should like to know who here is so poor as to be without a shirt. Old Tom Jones is the poorest creature I know of, and I don't believe but he has got a shirt, as poor a drunkard as he is."

"Tom Jones!—there, I don't believe but it was Jones: I have heard you describe him, and it was him, I know. He looked cunning and that smile of his seemed to be half joy, half fun, and if I was Irish, I should say the other half was—*savage.*"

"Very likely it was Jones, for he has been in the store to-day."

"Has he? and had he a short jacket on, and holes in his pants, and miserable shoes, without stockings?"

"Just so."

"He is the very man. Had he a bundle, or had he a shirt on?"

"He had a bottle, as usual, but I saw no bundle, and I did not notice whether he had a collar or not."

"His bottle! well I hope you did not fill it for him, for that would seem like the story in the paper, where the wife told the husband she would supply the drunkard's family out of the house, as long as he supplied the rum from the store. Did you let him have any?"

"Any what, my dear, molasses or vinegar? You have no objections to my selling him any thing he will pay for?"

"Yes, I have, you know I have. I would not sell him rum for pay, and you may trust him for any thing else. I wish you would let him have molasses. His wife would be glad of that. But did you let him have any rum?"

"Yes, my dear, I did. He seemed so feeble, and wished that I would let him have a little."

"How much?"

"Half a pint!"

"Half a pint! enough to make him get drunk, and he will lose his shirt before he gets home, and I might as well have turned him off without it.—Well, now, husband, let me know, do you trust Jones for rum?"

"No."

"Did he pay for it?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

"Six cents."

"In money?"

"No."

"How then?"

"In rags."

"In rags! I'll bet a dollar you've bought your own shirt back again! and I'll go this minute and see."

"No, you sit still and finish your dinner."

"No, no, you shan't go I'll go myself. It will be such a good one. I'll make you ashamed of selling rum this time, at any rate.

There! there! Here it is, torn to pieces, and you have bought it for rags."

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

We would particularly call the attention of purchasers to our large stocks of groceries consisting in part of

50 barrels Family, extra & superfine flour
50 sacks salt, large size
4 hhds. brown sugar, different qualities
1000 lbs. loaf sugar, nos. 1, 2 & 3
5 bbls. buckwheat flour, best Philadelphia
1000 lbs. cheese, large size and very superior
1300 " butter in tubs and firkins
25 boxes candles mould & dipped
5 " " sperm
3 hhds. molasses, part very superior
5 chests tea, Imperial Hysen & Gunpowder
1 " " Black, very fine
3 bbls. lamp oil, Winter Sperm
30 bags coffee. Java, Laguyra, Rio & St. Domingo
60 boxes double refined Table salt

Bacon, Lard with all other articles comprised in the grocery line, all of which will be sold on pleasing terms. Families in the habit of sending to Baltimore for their groceries can be supplied by us equally as cheap and have the advantage of selecting for themselves.

A discount will be given on all *cash purchases.*

WHITE & ANDERSON.

Dec. 7, 1844 tf

THE DORCHESTER FARMER'S CLUB.

The members of this club are requested to be punctual in their attendance, on SATURDAY the the 21st inst. at Mr Jas. B. Steele's, where their next meeting will be held. It is desirable that every member shall be in place, on that day.

By Order,

JAS. A. STEWART, Sec't'y.

Dec. 7, 1844 tm.

INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC.

THE subscriber will give instruction in vocal music upon the lastest and most approved plan, such as has been adopted by the public schools of Baltimore, under Professor Wilder, (with whom he has opened a correspondence). The elementary course pursued by him, is so much simplified as to come within the comprehension of the youngest scholar.

The subscriber will receive classes of pupils of every age, and any number, who may wish to study together. The terms per quarter will be from $2 to $5, in advance, according to number. Any other information may be obtained by calling on

W. S. RUDENSTEIN.

Dec. 7, 1844 tf.

SPORTSMEN AND FISHERMEN TAKE NOTICE,

That no one will be permitted to shoot or haul the seine upon my farm, Hambrooks. This notice I hope will be attended to—verbonne sapienti satis est.

J. C. HENRY.

Dec. 7, 1844 tf.

Caution.

As my wife Nancy Martino has left my house bed & board without any just cause, I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring, entertaining, trusting or dealing with her in any manner whatever, as I do not intend to be responsible or pay one cent in any respect.

Nov. 30th 1844. 3t REUBEN MARTINO.

Notice.

The creditors of the late Robert Walker are hereby notified to file their claims properly authenticated with the Register of wills of Dorchester county before the 22nd day of January next, as a dividend will be struck on said estate that day.

NIMROD NEWTON, adm'r. of R. Walker.

Nov. 30, 1844. 3w*

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners and Trustees of the primary schools of Cambridge election district, are requested to meet on Monday 30th December, at the Court House, 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of reelecting teachers to the various schools in the district. Applications to be made by those who wish situations as teachers, to any of the Commissioners or Trustees on or before the above day.

A. C. THOMPSON, Commissioner.

Nov. 30, 1844.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by John G. Abbott Esq. and to me directed, at the suit of John T. Stewart, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Emanuel Kelly, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit:—one house and lot adjoining Tobaccostick containing 1 3-4 acres, where Levin Craig Esq. now lives. and I hereby give notice that on SATURDAY 21st DECEMBER at 12 o'clock on the premises, I will offer at auction to the highest bidder for cash the above house and lot so seized and taken in execution to satisfy the above writ of fieri facias and costs due and to become due.

GEORGE W. WINGATE, Constable.

Nov. 30, 1844. tds.

IN CHANCERY, 14th Nov. 1844.

ORDERED, that the sale of the property in the cause of James Wallace against James Hurlock and others made and reported by the Trustee James Wallace be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 23d day of January next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Dorchester county once in each of three successive weeks before the 23d day of December next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $1210.00.

True copy.

Test, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Reg Cur Can.

Nov. 30

NOTICE.

A FEW weeks past the subscriber notified those indebted to him of his necessity of calling on them, and very few paid any attention to the call. He now notifies those indebted that if their accounts are not settled by the 15th day of December next necessity will compel him to force payment immediately without respect to persons.

Nov. 30, 1844 3t. JNO. PARVIN.

JOHN M. REEM & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

(N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Charles sts., Balto.)

HAVE on hand an extensive and choice assortment of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS of the most approved French, English and American Manufacture—which they are prepared to make up in the most fashionable and best manner at short notice and at low prices.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING READY MADE.

On the second floor of their store which they have fitted up for the purpose, they have a general stock of superfine and medium clothing ready made. They have always a large number of Office and Business Coats, and Over Coats and Cloth Cloaks.

They make up the best of goods, sell nothing but what they have made under their own immediate notice; the style and work of which they can confidently recommend as equal to any thing that can be produced in any city in the Union. They invite citizens and strangers to examine their stock,

☞They have but one price for their goods, the lowest price at which they can be sold is plainly marked in figures on every article.

Nov. 30, 1844 6w.

WAS committed to the jail of Caroline county as a runaway, a negro woman aged about 25 years, about 5 feet high, dark copper complexion, and calls herself Charlotte Perry and says she belongs to Columbus Hicks of Dorchester county. The owner of the above negro woman, if any, will please call for her, or she will be discharged pursuant to law.

JOHN JUMP, of P. Shr'ff. of Caroline County.

Nov. 23, 1844 3w.

Cambridge Chronicle copy and charge Sheriff of Caroline county.—*Pearl.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE creditors of Charles Leary, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims, legally authenticated, against said deceased, in the Register of Wills' Office for said county, on or before the 18th day of December next, as a final dividend on the personal estate of said deceased will be struck on that day. Those who neglect this notice will loose all benefit of said personal estate.

WM. JACKSON, adm'r. of C. Leary, dec'd.

Nov. 23, 1844 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of John R. Martin and Edwin E. Medford, use of Hopkins & Brothers, & the other at the suit of Wm. Rea, Adm'r. of H. Page use of Thos. M. Flint, against the goods, chattels, & tenements of George A. Z. Smith, George D Smith, and John R. Martin, I have heretofore seized and taken into execution the following property to wit:—property of George A. Z. Smith, 1 black horse, 1 bay horse 1 gig & harness, 2 beds, bedsteads and furniture, 1 sideboard, 6 chairs, ballance of household & kitchen furniture, 1 house & lot in Vienna from Henry Page as trustee for Brohawn; the property of George D. Smith, one-third part of a vessel called the Joseph Nicols with a proportionable part of her uppertinances, and I hereby give notice that on

Tuesday the 17th day of December

next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises of the said smith, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the said Smiths' right, title, claim, interest and demand, either at law or inequity to the property so seized and taken into execution to satisfy the said writs of Venditioni Exponas and cost due and to become due.

WM. B. DAIL, Sheriff.

Nov. 23, 1844.

BUTTER,

At The Baltimore Butter Depot.

WE are now receiving and will continue to receive during the season daily from 1500 to 2000 lbs. prime Roll Butter, also prime and common keg Butter we have at all times from 100 to 150 kegs.

Also the celebrated Glades Butter suitable for family use or retailing. We invite attention to our stock, as we deal entirely in Butter. All orders by mail or otherwise will be attended to.

S. CLAYTON & Sons, No 3 Lombard St. one door from Hanover.

Nov. 9, 1844 2m.

LOOK HERE.

I will give the very highest prices for all kinds of Slaves. It is therefore the interest of those having Negroes to dispose off, not to do so, until they call upon me. I can always be found in Cambridge and letters addressed to me will be punctually attended to.

GEORGE. W. WINGATE.

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