The South.

BE GENTLE TO THY HUSBAND.

Be gentle, there are hours when he
By anxious care is tossed;
And shadows deep lie on his brow,
By business trials crossed.

Be gentle, 'tis for you he toils,
And thinks, and strives to gain
Home comforts and home happiness—
Don't let him strive in vain.

Be gentle, though some hasty word
Should fall, it was not meant;
A smile, a kind word will recall,
And many more prevent.

Be gentle, oh! 'twill soothe much care,
And make each burden light,
A gentle tone will smooth the brow,
And draw an answer bright.

Be gentle! though it may seem hard,
To check an angry word;
Yet try, and it will surely bring,
A full and rich reward.

BE GENTLE WITH THY WIFE.

Be gentle, for you little know,
How many trials rise;
Although to thee they may be small,
To her, of giant size.

Be gentle, though perchance that lip
May speak a murmuring tone;
The heart may beat with kindness yet,
And joy to be thine own.

Be gentle, weary house of pain
'Tis woman's lot to bear;
Then yield her that support thou canst,
And all her sorrows share.

Be gentle, for the noblest hearts,
At times may have some grief:
And even in a petish word
May seek to find relief.

Be gentle, for unkindness now
May rouse an angry storm,
That all the after years of life
In vain may strive to calm.

Be gentle—perfect there are none—
Thou'rt dearer far than life:
Then husband, bear and still forbear:
Be gentle to thy Wife.

GREAT SOUTHERN

Cloak and Mantilla Emporium.

E. W. JOY,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTLES,

No. 107 Baltimore Street.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to my present stock of GOODS, of my own importation and Manufacture, which will be found more extensive and varied than usual, and offer to my customers the

NEWEST STYLES AND BEST MANUFACTURED GARMENTS,

at the smallest remunerative profit—my facilities being inferior to none. I defy competition. n 9-tf

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

Cloaks, Cloaking Materials, and SHAWLS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING at retail a large and attractive stock of

CLOTH, BEAVER, and VELVET

CLOAKS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

The stock comprises all the latest novelties in Parisian and English designs, manufactured expressly for our retail trade.

Our past reputation shall be a future guarantee that we shall always endeavor to make this establishment the most attractive in this city in our line.

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CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS,

BRONZES, ALBATA WARES,

DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SERVICES,

Family and Fancy Hardware,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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MARBLE BUILDING.

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A large stock of strictly

PURE OLD RYE WHISKIES,

from distillers of high reputation.

The undersigned respectfully invites examination of his stock, which he offers at very low prices for cash, in quantities to suit buyers.

THOS. THOMPSON,
d4-3m 29 South Gay street.

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IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, SCOTCH WHISKIES, GIN, WINES, &c.

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FRENCH

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Between Pleasant and Mulberry streets,

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can be found at our Warerooms, No. 350 BALTIMORE STREET, near Eutaw street. Our Pianos being warranted in every respect, we are prepared to offer great inducements to customers. Also, Carhard, Newham & Co.'s *MELODEONS*, at from $40 to $300—well calculated for churches.

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GUN AND SWORD COVERS, &c.

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TAYLOR'S BUILDING,

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Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just fitted up a new and elegant BILLIARD SALOON at No. 66 Fayette street, near Calvert. He has several of Phelan's Marble Top latest patent *Beds and Tables*, and his Bar is well stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Segars, and refreshments of all kinds, all served up at the shortest notice. n23 tf

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RESTAURANT,

N. W. Corner of Harrison & Gay Streets.

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The best of Lagerbier, Lager Bier and Segars served to customers.

REFRESHMENTS served at all hours. With a determination to please all, he solicits a call.

n25 1m

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, Nov. 23, 1861.

On and after Sunday, November 24th, TRAINS will Arrive and Depart from CALVERT STATION as follows:

TRAINS NORTH LEAVE:

Mail Train at	8.20 A. M.
Parkton Accommodation Train at	4.00 P. M.
Baltimore Express Train at	3.00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Harrisburg Express at	8.30 P. M.

TRAINS SOUTH ARRIVE.

Baltimore Express Train at	8.20 A. M.
Pittsburg and Harrisburg Express at	2.00 P. M.
	6.30 P. M.
Mail Train at	8.00 A. M.
Parkton Accommodation Train at	5.00 P. M.

THE EXPRESS Trains at Calvert Station at 3.00 P. M. will only stop between Baltimore and Parkton at Relay and at Cockeysville. Coming South the Express which leaves at 8.20 A. M. will only stop at Relay, Lake and at Relay between Parkton and Baltimore.

Passengers for all Way Points will take the Parkton Accommodation.

☞ The only Train leaving Sunday is the Express, at 3.00 P. M., which will stop at all Stations on Sundays.

☞ The only Train arriving on Sundays is the Express, at 8.20 A. M.

n 23 tf JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 9th, 1861, the trains will run as follows:

The Mail Train to Washington and Sandy Hook leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays) at 4.40 A. M.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 6.50 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 6.20 and 11.45 A. M., and 4.15 and 7.30 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 7.00 and 9.15 A. M., and 12.25 and 5.17 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leave Baltimore at 4.30, 7.25 and 9.15 A. M., and 4.10 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.30 and 11.00 A. M. and 4.10 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays only the third and fifth trains only. On every day the second and fourth trains from Washington stop at way points. The second and fourth trains from Baltimore and Washington connect with the trains on the Annapolis R.R.

Forwarding receipts for freight of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.

d13

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 18th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sundays) as follows, viz:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 4.45 A. M. Express Train at 7 P. M.
EVENING MAIL at 5.20 P. M. Express Train at 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAY at 7 P. M. only the Mail Train.

New York Express Train leaves the Eastern Shore of Maryland Railroad Depot, Baltimore, by way of Wilmington, daily (except Sundays) at 5 P. M.

Baggage checked through to New York and Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any person, personally or by their agent, who may be without Tickets or bona fide evidence of their right to transportation, or who may have their baggage checked without my knowledge or consent.

W. M. CRAWFORD, Agent.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO THE PATUXENT RIVER.

On and after Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the steamer GEORGE WEEMS will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock, for the Patuxent River. Returning will leave Hill's Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, leaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

THEO. WEEMS, Master.

The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 6½ o'clock for the Patuxent River. Returning will leave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, leaving Benedict every SATURDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

M. L. WEEMS, Master.

The above steamers will call at all the usual landings on the river; also, at Fair Haven and Plum Point going and returning.

Passage to Patuxent River	$1.25 Non-excursion
Do From Baltimore	1.50 Do
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Freight received every TUESDAY and FRIDAY up to 2 o'clock. oc 18-tf

DAILY LINE FOR CHESTER RIVER.

The Steamer CHESTER, Captain E. [illegible] will leave Baltimore every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, for CHESTERTOWN [illegible] returning every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock A. M. Both Passenger and Freight taken at low rates. Close [illegible] H. B. SLAUGHTER, Proprietor.

FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER.

AS HIGH UP AS GEORGETOWN, HALE'S LANDING—The steamer [illegible] will leave Smith's wharf, between Gay and Light streets, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, stopping at Turner's Creek both ways. Returning, will leave Georgetown every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

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no 27-3

WM. T. RICK, Captain.

OLD FOGY DOCTRINES.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."—*Declaration of Independence.*

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not "to outrun the convictions and sympathies of their "constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding "in the speedy restoration of peace, not only "made no adequate preparations for resistance, but "would not even consent to relieve the states from "anarchy by sanctioning the institution of Governments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of "so many members, especially of Dickinson, incensed John Adams, who maintained that the "fifty or sixty men composing Congress should at "once form a constitution for a great empire, provide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, "await the decision of the King. His letters to "New England, avowing these opinions, were intercepted; and so little were the central colonies "prepared for the bold advice, they were published "by the royalists as the surest way of destroying "his influence, and heaping obloquy on his name."—*Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 55—year 1775.*

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but national honor; for, in the national honor is involved the national independence. *I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indignity. But the event should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel.* AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORTH THE FAVORABLE MOMENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. It is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved.—*Gouverneur Morris, Speech in the Senate of U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.*

"Here too, as every where else, preparations for resistance had been deferred, no more than four barrels of powder could be found in the city. While Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the affectionate confidence of the people, Congress which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief with nothing beyond a commission, "&c., &c.—*Bancroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for Resistance."*

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. *Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force.* WHENEVER YOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, YOU ARE INEVITABLY RUINED.—*Patrick Henry, Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788.*

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the British authority to oblige us to supply our wants at their market, which is the dearest in the known world, *and to cramp and confine our trade so as to be subservient to their commerce, our real interest being ever out of the question.—Chief Justice Drayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23, 1776.*

"They closed their statement in the words of their new member, Jefferson: 'These Colonies now feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery.'"—*Bancroft's U. S. vol. 7, p. 36, year 1773.*

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old South Church, in consequence of some new aggression upon the rights of the people. The different orators of the patriot party had in turn addressed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which might look like an approach towards treasonable expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly listening to all their harangues; at length he rose and made a few remarks, which he closed with the following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, and found he had caught in it a small field mouse. As he was examining the little animal which had dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a second time: he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection which this trifling circumstance gave birth to, in the mind of the philosopher? It was this: *That there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only FIGHT FOR IT.*"—*Samuel Adams, Memoir in American Eloquence, Vol. 1.*

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which eminently conduced to the greatness of that State, never to despair of the commonwealth. THE MAXIM MAY PROVE AS SALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of small and great events which form the chain on which the fate of kings and nations is suspended.—Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, have often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive to shun them, have frequently called forth such virtues as have commanded the applause and reverence of an admiring world. Our country loudly calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it,) perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in war, by some malignant influence, may be employed to enslave you; but let not even this discourage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the world with terror; her troops have reaped the laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my countrymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight? You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers' victories and your own; can name the fortresses and battles you have won; and many of you count the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst fighting for your king and country.—*Joseph Warren, Boston, March 6th, 1775.*

The honorable gentleman who proposed, told us, that to prevent abuses in our government we will assemble in convention, recall our delegated powers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only sufficient to assemble the people. *Your arms wherewith you could defend yourselves are gone; and you have no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical spirit.* Did you ever read of any revolution in any nation brought about by the punishment of those in power, inflicted by those who had no power at all? You read of a riot act in a country which is called one of the freest in the world, where a few neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being shot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. *We may see such an act in America. A standing army we shall have also, to execute the execrable commands of tyrannic sway, and how are you to parish them?* Will you order them to be punished? Who shall obey those orders? Will your mandate bearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In what situation are we to be?—*Patrick Henry, Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788.*

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so able a support to the cause of their country." An incident in her life is recorded in Garden's interesting *Anecdotes of the Revolution.* "A British officer of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney—'It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest. America would be invincible.'"—*American Eloquence, Vol. 1.*

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich "emporium of his own 'country,' for so he called "Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger "and grief; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threat-"ened devastation of other places will unite the "whole country in one indissoluble bond against a "nation which seems lost to every sense of virtue "and those feelings which distinguish a civilized "people from the most barbarous savages.'"—*Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 232—Burning of Norfolk.*

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three still remained in the town, pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; confined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evening; liable to be robbed without redress; ever exposed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for tears as proofs of disloyalty.—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 42, year 1775.*

"The loss of officers was observed to be disproportionably great; and the gloom in the quarters of the British was deepened by the reflection that they had fought not against an enemy, but against their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the promotion of civil or religious freedom, *but for the supremacy of one part of the empire over another.*"—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, pp. 25-26, Battle of Bunker Hill.*

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion, thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Massachusetts in a state of *rebellion*, and to pledge the parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the American fisheries, to *starve* New England; the next, to call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; the next, *to excite a servile insurrection.*—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.*

The King, in his reply, pledged himself *speedily and effectually to enforce "obedience to the laws and the authority of the supreme legislature."* His heart was hardened. *Having just heard of the seizure of ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire,* he intended that his language should "open the eyes of the deluded Americans." "If it does not," said he to his faltering minister, "it must set every delicate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the most exercise measures." *"The New England governments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or to be independent."—Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. 177-227.*

In the Congress of 1774, there was not one member, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on which we stood, and had candor and courage enough to acknowledge it. America is in total ignorance, or under infinite deception concerning that assembly. To draw the characters of them all would require a volume, and would now be considered as a caricatured print. One-third Tories, another Whigs, and the rest mongrels.

There was a little aristocracy among us of talents and letters. Mr. Dickinson was *primus inter pares,* the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical flock.—*John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, 1813.*

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean by the Revolution? The war? That was no part of the Revolution. It was only an effect and consequence of it. *The Revolution was in the minds of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, in the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood was drawn at Lexington.* The records of thirteen Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the colonies, should be consulted during that period, to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. *The Congress of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I hope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesiastical history.* It assembled the priests, from the east and the west, the north and the south, who compared notes, engaged in discussions and debates, *and formed results by one vote and by two votes which went out to the world as unanimous.*—*John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.*

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon if the King of Great Britain should be allowed to hold our forts and cannon, or to have authority over a single regiment in America or a single ship of war in her ports. For if he holds our forts he may turn them against us, as he did Boston against her proprietors; if he acquires our cannon he will effectually disarm the colony; if he has a command of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, shackles will be fixed upon us—witness Ireland and her national army. The most express act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts of Parliament are as easily repealed as made. Royal proclamations are not to be depended upon, witness *the disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. Augustine.* Even a change of ministry will not avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succession of ministers, for which the British Court has been famous during the present reign, *yet the same ruinous policy ever continued to prevail against America.* In short, I think it my duty to declare, in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty God, that in my opinion the Americans can have no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, and their being so prudent as NOT TO LEAVE IT IN THE POWER OF THE BRITISH RULERS TO INJURE THEM. *Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries received on our side, and the jealousies entertained, against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the least given to reflection upon the rise and fall of empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in subjection to the former.—Chief Justice Drayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776.*

"The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and "left without hope but in a miracle," said despording patriots. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; *but in perilous times like these, I cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.'* He persevered; but John Adams retired from the service of the people, and devoting himself to his profession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legislature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his declining influence, did but impede the public cause. In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponent."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1771.*

"Here,' said Maxhew, as he lay in the cold embrace of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world—there, there are many who see the right, and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resolution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my country, that neither the republic nor the churches of New England may sustain any injury." And every where men began to enter into a solemn agreement not to use a single article of British manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for mourning. To encourage the growth and manufacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant "to eat no lamb."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 206, year 1771.*

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse "among the Africans a passion for freedom. To "them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condition of being than their former one; they had no "regards for ancient privileges lost, their memories prompted no demand for political changes; "no struggling aspirations of their own had invited "Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their "grievances had preceded his offer."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 225—year 1775.*

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