General Advertiser.

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BY
Thomas Perrin Smith.

TERMS

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty five Cents* per square.

In Talbot County Court,
Sitting as a Court of Chancery,
MAY TERM, 1831.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Sale of the Lands made to James Lowery by John Stevens, Jun. Trustee for the Sale of the mortgaged property, in the cause of Isaac Bowers and Daniel P. Bowers, Executors of John Bowers, dec'd. complainants, against Howell Bowers defendant, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-one; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot County, before the first day of July, in the year aforesaid. The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be $1935 25.

R. T EARLE,
LEM'L. PURNELL,
P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy.
Test.—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
may 31 3w

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost all times ready for the reception of the same.—It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registers, &c. do generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.

J. M FAULKNER, Shff.
may 24 w

The National Republicans of Talbot County

ARE respectfully invited to meet at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY the 7th day of June next at 3 o clock, P. M. for the purpose of adopting such mode of recommending Candidates for the approaching Elections in October next, as may be deemed most expedient.

MANY VOTERS.
Talbot Co. Md. May 21

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

WM. H. & P. GROOME
(OPPOSITE THE BANK)

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have just returned from Philadelphia, and are now opening

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND FRESH

DRY GOODS

of almost every description; which have been selected with great care from the latest importations; and which, added to their present stock of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c., renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

Having taken the adjoining Store-room, they will be enabled to keep up their usual large assortment of

Hardware and Groceries.

And it is their intention to continue to pay particular attention to the selection of

WINES & LIQUORS,

so as to furnish them of the best qualities.

All of which will be sold at a small advance for Cash.

april 12 3weow3t

WOOL.

THE Subscriber will purchase all kinds of American Wool, and is prepared to pay the *highest cash prices*, for any quantity that may be offered.

WILLIAM BECKLEY.
corner of Washington street, and the Market place, Easton.

HE HAS ON HAND
A general assortment of Goods,
laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at cost.

W. B.
may 17 w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has sold his entire Stock in Trade to Wm. W. Higgins; and being very desirous of closing his business, he requests all those indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call and settle the same, as he intends removing from Easton in a short time; therefore, those that are found delinquent on the 1st day of September next, their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection, according to law.

JOHN G. STEVENS.
Easton, May 31 3w

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person who may neglect this notice. I would also take the liberty to inform those persons who owe fees for the present year, (1830) that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same.

july 20 w WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

From the London Morning Chron. of April 23

FRANCE.

Conduct of Prussia towards Poland—State of the Belgian Question—New Polish successes—Revolt in Lithuania—Spain and France—Portugal and France—Sardinia and France—More State Prosecutions and Acquittals.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

PARIS, 17th April, 1831.

Sir—No accusation against a Government with whom we are at peace should be made lightly! Peace is a great blessing—an immense good—and we should all assist to preserve it. But then this peace must be reciprocal—these efforts to preserve it must be made by all parties—and that it may be permanent, it must be felt to be a great good by all who are allied together by treaty of amity and concord. I have said thus much at the commencement of this letter, because I am about to complain, in the name of the Poles, and in the name of humanity, peace civilization, and liberty, against the scandalous and outrageous conduct of the Prussian Government towards Poland! I have a mass of facts—a port-folio full of letters, and I could, if necessary, in the first instance, give names and dates, and descend into particulars. But I remember the first sentence of this letter, and I am willing to hope that the *expose* I am about to make will produce a good effect, without any further appeal to the honor and justice of the Prussian Government. Should my hopes be disappointed and my wishes frustrated, and should Prussia dare to march a small or a large force against regenerated and independent Poland then all sort of delicacy will be out of the question, and I will publish in the Morning Chronicle the particulars of each transaction to which I now but generally refer.

I can easily imagine, as I know quite well, that the King of Prussia is indignant beyond measure at the Polish revolution! He calls the Poles 'Brigands,' and the revolution he stigmatized with every ugly name and epithet with which the German language can supply him. This is all natural enough. The absolutism at Berlin cannot, of course, tolerate the independence of Warsaw.

I can easily imagine also, as I know quite well to be the case, that the King of Prussia and his Ministers carry to the utmost limit the principle of non intervention, as far as it can be injurious to the Poles, and favorable to Russia; but I know not upon what principle his Majesty can send physicians to Warsaw, to attend upon the Russians, and assist those who are wounded and prisoners, and yet declare that he is neutral, and will not mix up himself with the question.

I can easily also imagine, as I know the fact to be that so long as the Poles were uncertain of success, or rather certain of defeat, that the King of Prussia and his Ministers affected to entertain a great desire for the re establishment of peace—for a general amnesty—and for obtaining 'pardon' from the Emperor, on condition that a full and complete submission should be made to the Russian arms. The King of Prussia has Polish subjects—a great many Polish subjects—and one of these days they also may become formidable and imposing. The King felt this and accordingly he proposed thro' various channels to negotiate for the Russian Poles, provided they would submit to the Emperor, and lay down their arms. He would have rejoiced thus to have had a parade of his humanity, and to have said to his own Polish subjects, 'You perceive, my subjects, my goodness and humanity towards your brethren, in interfering for them to procure the pardon of their King the Emperor, at the same time that you perceive that it is no use whatever to make a Revolution against such powerful Sovereigns as my August Son in-law, myself, or even the Emperor of Austria!' This was all foreseen by the Poles, and so they respectfully declined his proffered intervention and opposed the Russians with scythes, lances and bayonets! You know the rest. The Russians are defeated, and the Poles have secured their independence.

As the chances of the Poles have become better, and the fate of the Russian army has been uncertain, the Prussian Government has become increasingly unjust, illiberal and overbearing; and at this moment, if Prussia has not actually declared war against Poland, it is not because she fears France, or fears Great Britain; but only because she still hopes that the Russian army will rally—will have large reinforcements—and will be able, unaided, to 'put down' this 'revolt' of a 'handful of Brigands!'

I accuse the Prussian Government—

1. Of having arrested Poles on their return to Poland, and of having sent them without cause to prison.

2. Of having stopped and seized, opened and destroyed dispatches and letters from Paris to Warsaw during many months past.

3. Of having retained numerous couriers going to and returning from Warsaw, and of having seized their despatches, and of having communicated their contents to the enemies of the Poles.

4. Of having prevented the arrival in Poland of arms sent, and paid for by French merchants, and of having seized and detained those arms in Prussia.

5. Of having arrested both French and English travellers—of having thrown every possible impediment in the way of their going to and returning from Warsaw, and of having exposed them to the most rigorous search, investigation and injurious delay.

6. Of having seized money going to and returning from Poland, whether in paper, gold, or bills of exchange, and of having refused to give any reason for such conduct, except that the money so seized might belong to the Warsaw Bank.

7. Of having treated British and French subjects with great contumely and disrespect—of having taken away their passports—deprived them of their Polish servants—examined their private papers and letters; and of having subjected them to inquisitorial examinations at the very moment when the Prussian Government was pretending to defend and preserve the principle of non intervention.

And 8. I accuse the Prussian Government of having prevented its own subjects from remitting subscriptions raised for the Poles—lint and medicines prepared to send to Warsaw, to relieve the dying and wounded—and of having rendered it impossible, by means of a thousand obstacles and difficulties thrown in the way of benevolence, both to Prussians and all foreigners, to come to the relief of suffering humanity.

I have said nothing of British subjects detained many days without cause, on their route—of French subjects sent back to France and not allowed to proceed to Poland—and of a thousand insults to which they have all been exposed from the insolence of the Police, and the petty tyranny of little jacks in office, who have, by these means, thought to obtain the favour of his Prussian Majesty, and the court of Berlin.

Should this statement be controverted, or should the effect of its publication be rather to increase than diminish the intolerable insolence and severity of the Prussian Government, I pledge myself to make out a case in the Morning Chronicle, with names, and dates, and circumstances, which shall render it absolutely necessary on the part both of the British and French Governments to demand satisfaction from these Prussian intolerants.

It is possible, indeed, that all this may end in war; nay it is probable. Prussia is arming every hour, increasing daily her forces, and letters from Berlin, and from the department of Mosselle, represent war as imminent! Should this be the case, it will be a war of France, Austria, and I hope England against Russia and Prussia; and the result is not and cannot be dubious.—Poland, with twenty millions instead of four millions of people, will then be a free and independent nation. Russia will be reduced to her natural limits—the Autocrat of the north will have to give a Constitution to this people—the King of Prussia will lose his Rhenish provinces Belgium will be free—France will have strong and formidable frontiers; and though last, not least, Great Britain will have her possessions in India secure from attack, and will place her old and constant ally, Turkey, in a position to defend the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the South of Europe. The great and old enemy of Great Britain—I mean Russia—will thus be subdued and powerless; and we may then hope for a permanent and rational peace, and the commencement of the Golden Age. If, then, the courts of Berlin and St Petersburgh have any desire to commence such a war, let them do so with their eyes open, and let it be known before hand, that from that moment the sword being drawn, the scabbard will be thrown away, and that such a war must end in the establishment of liberty, and the annihilation of despotism.

If, on the other hand, the Cabinet of Prussia shall, at the eleventh hour, be induced to listen to the voice of justice, humanity and reason, let it hasten to acknowledge the independence of Poland, and then to give to Prussia the Constitution which has been promised ever since 1814!!!

The state of the Belgian Question has somewhat changed. The French government has begun to open its eyes. Negotiations have recommenced. Luxembourg is not yet invested by a Prussian force. The Germanic Confederation troops are said to be in readiness to march when ordered; but the orders have not yet been given. The French Government does not understand the protocols in the same way as they are understood at St. Petersburgh, Vienna, and Berlin. It does not yet admit that the Five Powers are to enforce their Protocols by recourse to arms. It looks upon the Protocols as propositions: but as propositions made by friendly powers to the two contending parties. In the mean time Belgium is arming—Luxembourg will arm also—the troops are already marching. The Decree of the King of Holland annexing Maestricht to the former country is disapproved of by the French Government. To-day is fixed for a clear understanding. The Belgian Envoy will return with categorical replies to categorical questions. I am not without hope that France will yet protest against any proceedings which shall interfere with the independence of Belgium; and if war must come, let it be between Belgium, which seems to be free, and Holland which seeks to enslave—and you will soon find that the result of such a contest cannot be doubtful.

I have the satisfaction of again communicating the fact of new Polish successes! On the 4th of April the head quarters of Skyrnecki were at Sienica, a small town where Diebitsch established his head quarters after the battle of the 26th February. But now Diebitsch is retreating and Skyrnecki is pursuing him. A Russian Prince, Schaahoffski, has been made prisoner. Some hundreds of Russian officers and soldiers have also been taken; 800 horses have been captured; many hundred stands of arms have been seized, including camps and baggage. The Russian troops are dispirited, dispirited, defeated and driven back. But will the King of Prussia, in a momet like this, dare to march a Prussian army into Poland? I cannot believe this; and yet the news is generally credited. Should he do so, France will make war, both herself and her Government, and even against such treachery and baseness Poland will be saved. It is true that the Perier Ministry desires peace—will strive to maintain and secure it; and will do a good deal more out of the way to secure it than France herself would do. But even the peace-loving and peace seeking principles of the Perier Ministry will know its bounds; and if Prussia should invade Poland, France will make war upon Prussia. You may be sure of this.

The Revolt in Lithuania has happily become serious and flagrant. The Prussian Journals no longer treat it with contempt. The Russian authorities are driven away. The nobles and the peasants—the slaves and the lords are embarked in the same cause—and the Emperor Nicholas has sent more troops and more faithful generals to put down this 'revolt,' and exterminate this 'handful of Brigands.' But when they arrive they will find that it is all Lithuania in revolution, as well as all Poland; and the Emperor must arm the millions, and find funds to arm them before he can crush the 'revolt,' and arrest the 'Brigands!!' In fine the cause of liberty will triumph in Lithuania.

Between Spain and France just now, there is some quarrel—some cause of discontent—some motive for complaint—and the latter has demanded satisfaction. French dispatches have been stopped seized and read. This was done 'by order' and was intended as an insult to the French government. This is not the first instance of insult received at the hands of the Spanish myrmidons since the revolution of July. First the revolution was attacked.—Then the Citizen King was insulted. Then the French flag was not respected. Then the Carlists were encouraged to conspire in Spain against the peace of France. Then the French territory was invaded by an army pursuing the Spanish refugees. If we had had a war Ministry, or had held consistent and dignified language, we should not have been exposed to these indignities; but the Spanish Court thinks we are afraid of war, and imagines that if war were proclaimed, Frenchmen would be divided into factions. Nothing can be more stupid than this. No, no if war be declared, all Frenchmen will march and party spirit will be forgotten. Then let Spain take care, unless she desires a severe castigation.

Between Portugal and France just now there is also a dispute, or rather, I should say, between Don Miguel and France. Sebastiani has designated him a 'monster,' and has promised not to recognize him. This has given unqualified satisfaction, and a war against the Usurper of the Tagus, would be the most popular of all popular measures in France. So, if Don Miguel does not desire to be dethroned, let him apologize for the insults offered to the French Consul—the French Government—the French flag, and the French Citizen King, in the persons of his imprisoned, oppressed, and murdered French subjects; or otherwise, in less than two months, he will be neither "King de facto, nor de jure."

Between Sardinia and France there is also a dispute. The French flag has been insulted in the Mediterranean; and French merchant vessels have been boarded and searched by Sardinian frigates.—Against such proceedings the French Cabinet has protested through his Ambassador at Turin; and unless the sick monarch or his ministers shall 'eat humble pie,' his most Christian and Catholic Majesty may find in a few days a French army in Piedmont. I was very much amused last night with an anecdote of this Catholic and Christian Monarch! On one occasion one of his 'happy' and 'loyal' subjects having gained in the state lottery a sum which the State could not pay, the subject was sent for by the King, and required to sign a receipt in full of all demands. The subject refused without receiving the money. So the King sent him to prison! and for having gained money in the State Lottery, which he was never paid, he had the supreme pleasure of finding himself placed in goal!

I must close this very long letter by deploring the commencement, and rejoicing at the termination of more State persecutions for political offences. An Advocate named Duez, and his Secretary, named Asselin, were yesterday tried for a conspiracy against the State, for having declared that a Republican Monarchy would be succeeded by a Republic, of which he, Mr. Duez, hoped to be Chief. For a statement amounting to nothing more than this, these men have been put into prison, formally indicted and tried, but were yesterday acquitted! When will Government be both wise? The Revolution has given us 'Trial by jury!' The Government must not forget this, or it will make itself a laughing stock. The Juries of France will not convict for political offences committed during the progress of a Revolution. You may be sure of this.

Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

PARIS, April 20.

Discussion in the Chamber of Peers—Impossibility of marching with the present Chambres—Speech of Louis Philipe this day.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR—It is with sincere grief, lively indignation, and profound regret, that I call your attention to the discussion of yesterday in the Chamber of Peers.—If the party called the 'marching party,' or the party 'for moving onwards with the revolution, have to this hour been distrusted by some, opposed by others, and insulted by many, it is to-day sadly compensated for the desertion of some, and the abuse of others, by the lamentable proceedings of yesterday in the Chamber of Peers. If, before yesterday, there were many in France who hoped that the Charter of 1830 could be honestly carried into execution by the old Press of France, at least this delusion is now at an end, and the people once more perceive that they must trust alone to themselves. In that Chamber of Peers, every one of whose members has sworn fidelity to the new Charter, and the new popular throne of Louis Philip, King of the French, the Revolution of July was attacked, those who attacked it were cheered and supported, the exiled Bourbons were not merely vindicated, but eulogized; their successors were insulted, and their downfall predicted. Conspiracies were announced as formed and forming in various departments against the present order of things in France—and finally, to complete all, a law pronouncing the exclusion of the Bourbons from the right of holding property in this country, was opposed by 59 votes, and supported by 74, being merely a majority of fifteen votes! For although there were but 45 'Noes,' yet there were 14 white balls—which were, in a case like this the same as 'Noes,' and thus the Chamber of Peers has thrown down the gauntlet, which the Revolution must take up.

The result of these discussion must be, to convince the most prejudiced—to enlighten the most ignorant—and to make all feel, who are capable of feeling and undertaking, that the revolution has not terminated. But it must do more than this—it must show the impossibility of marching with the Chamber of Peers! And who could doubt this but those who were blind and stupid? Who, that knew any thing of the constitution of the Chamber, was not aware that a decided majority is opposed to the principle of the sovereignty of the People, and opposed to that elective Monarchy which was established in July? I ask, without fear of contradiction, 'Has not the Chamber of Peers, by its unpopular, and injudicious, and counter revolutionary alterations in every Bill sent up to it by the Chamber of Deputies, destroyed the merit of many measures submitted to it, and done all it could to bring us back to the policy of the much hated restoration?' And where is the law for abolishing the plurality of officers, the sinecures, and useless places under Government? Not discussed by the Chamber of Peers! The Election Law—how has it been mutilated by the Chamber of Peers! The law for abolishing pensions granted by Charles X, when they were not granted for real services! Where is that law? Thrown out by the Chamber of Peers! Where is the proposition for subjecting all pensions to revision? Rejected by the Chamber of Peers! Where the proposal making the property of the Ex Ministers of Charles X. responsible for the civil injuries sustained by Paris on account of the Ordinances of July? A like disregard by the Chamber of Peers. I could go on for an hour, and convince you by facts, that it is impossible to march any longer with this Royalist and Legitimate Chamber! What then is to be done? Some propose that new Peers should be at once created, and that they should be selected from the Centre Droit, and the Centre Gauche of the Chamber of Deputies. This proposal is encouraged by men who have large property, and aspire to titles—but then these men have to retain an hereditary Peerage. Others propose that the Chamber of Peers shall be left in its present position until the question of the Peerage itself shall be discussed and settled in the next session of Parliament. But can it be supposed for one moment that the Peers, who will not even vote that Charles X and his family shall not be allowed to acquire property in France will vote their own *dechance*, and declare themselves Peers merely for life? No, no—this would be expecting too much from such skin-deep Patriots. Others propose that the Chamber of Peers, shall, during the recess, be augmented by Members of the Gauche, Centre Gauche, and Extreme Gauche of the Chamber of Deputies in order to nullify the 60 votes who, by the votes of yesterday, showed to France that they are conspirators who are conspiring for the return of the Duke of Bordeaux, if not for that of Charles X. To this suggestion it is replied—but are there Peers to be appointed for life, or are the titles to be hereditary? If for life, say some, we prefer not to be named, and if the title is to be hereditary, then it must be so decided by the Chambers of the King in the Session of 1831 before that principle can be adopted or enforced. Therefore they add, let us wait. Besides, it is said and that with much truth, by the Minister and his friends, that if a considerable number of Deputies should be taken just now from the Chamber, in order to be made Peers that there would be some difficulty in replacing them in some departments by men who are honestly and sincerely favourable to the present order of things. The Minister fears to make his friends Peers, lest he should be in the minority in the new Chamber of Deputies; and yet he knows quite well, that any proposition to destroy the hereditary nature of the French Peering which should be submitted to the present Chamber of Peers would be rejected by a large majority. The party for moving onwards reply to all these difficulties—1st. That this comes through not finishing the revolution in July; 2d. That next, this difficulty arises through not having granted a popular and national election law, which, if it had passed, would have so satisfied France, and given such strength to the Government, that it would have been able, without fear of being left in a minority, to have taken from the existing Chamber of Deputies and have created them Peers for life; and 3d. That the only way to remedy this difficulty now, is to force the present Chamber of Peers in the next Session to the vote of 'for or against' the Hereditary Peerage—and that in case the Chamber of Peers should decide against the national opinion by deciding in favor of an Hereditary Perage, then that the people should complete the revolution by naming a Senate. This idea of completing the revolution by another revolution or popular movement will, I know startle the lukewarm friends of liberty, who will say no—if the Chamber of Peers shall decide 'for an hereditary Peerage, let it remain so.' But France does not thus reason; France—the millions—are not so soon alarmed. A Parliamentary majority should undoubtedly, in ordinary cases decide the question; but here is an exception to the rule. The judges are themselves interested parties, for they are to pronounce on the disqualification of their own children. This was one of the great faults of the Revolution of July; but it is not a fault without a remedy; and the Revolution must be terminated by the people. To-day this subject occupies general attention. It is forced upon us sooner than we expected by the decision of the Chamber of Peers last night. Only 15 majority for depriving Charles X and his perjured family of the right of holding property in France! If the law had been severe, penal, confiscatory, I could have found some excuses for these nervous old lovers of cobwebs, superstition and legitimacy; but no, the law was more than moderate, it was even weak and temporizing, and yet 69 Peers of France voted against it. I have much more to say to you on this subject, but as the Session will close to-day, I shall have more time for some months to come. In the mean time let me present you, when I have heard it, with the King's speech.

I have just returned from the Chambers.—The King and his family have assembled in the Hall of the Representatives of the Nation. He was received with respect, and even affection! He looked well—spoke well—and I am sure meant well! But the speech was not marked by any thing which could command more than usual attention—and it left every thing where it found it. It explained nothing—settled nothing—altered nothing. It expressed hopes which we all entertain. There was nothing of Charlatinism about it, and very few clap traps.—I enclosed you the speech. I think you will entertain of it the same opinion as,

Yours, obediently, O. P. Q.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

At a meeting lately held by the city of London Literary and Scientific Institution, on the subject of the restrictions on the British Press, it was stated in debate that in America, where newspapers are not taxed, 1,456,416 advertisements were inserted in eight newspapers in New York, where 400 English and Irish papers contained, in the same space of time, only 1,105,000—that the twelve New York daily papers contain more advertisements than all the newspapers of England and Ireland—that the numbers issued annually in America is 10,000,000, while in Great Britian it is less than one tenth of that number. Advertisement which in England cost 17 dollars are inserted in America for about one dollar and a half; and an article which costs annually for advertising in the United States, 28 dollars, is liable in England to a charge of 900 dollars.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A drover from Duchess county, of the name of Hurd, (a brother of Gen. J. N. M. Hurd, of this city,) was hit to bed at Lewis' Tavern, in Washington street about four weeks ago, since which time no trace of him can be found. He had $2200 in his possession, and had taken his seat west in Messrs. Thorp and Sprague's stage, but did not go. Painful suspicions are naturally excited. The Police, we understand, have taken the investigation in hand.

[Alb. Eve. Jour.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday last, Dr. Stubbs, of the Rising Sun, in company with a lady and two children, left that place in a carriage. Before proceeding far, the horse attached to the vehicle became frightened, and ran with great fury for about one hundred yards, when it capsized and threw them all out. The Doctor was very severely injured—having his ancle dislocated, his arm broken, and otherwise much bruised. The lady had her ancle badly sprained, and received other considerable damage. One of the children was also very much bruised; the other, quite an infant, fortunately escaped without injury.

[Elkton Press.

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