CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT

LOUIS E. BARRETT, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 21st, 1863.

Summary of News.

We copy the following from the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday.

The detailed accounts of the battle on Wednesday last between General Heath's division of General A. P. Hill's corps, and the second army corps of General Meade, which took place at Auburn, near Catlett's Station, vary but little from those published yesterday. On Wednesday, at one o'clock—according to the Washington *Star*—an attack was made upon the Federal baggage and transportation train near Brentsville. The third and part of the sixth corps were in the rear, and succeeded in frustrating the designs of the Confederates. On Thursday there was skirmishing all along the lines and some firing upon the old Bull Run battle field, but no general engagement took place. The whole baggage and transportation train was sent to the rear, and the sutlers were ordered to Alexandria. On Thursday night information reached General Meade's headquarters that a corps of the Confederate army—supposed to be A. P. Hill's—had moved from the Federal front in the direction of Leesburg. A heavy reconnoissance was at once started in the direction of Aldie. There was more or less skirmishing among the pickets on both sides, and several casualities are said to have taken place. There appears to have been no collision between the extending forces yesterday, although all accounts agree in placing them in close proximity to each other.

From information received at Washington last night from the Army of the Potomac, it appears that a body of Confederate cavalry were seen passing southward, opposite Blackburn's Ford, on Thursday night. The Federal batteries shelled them and they replied for half an hour and then disappeared. It was rumored that one corps of the Confederate army was approaching Fairfax on Thursday night by the Chantilly road, and the heavy Federal batteries were sent out in that direction. They returned, however, and reported all quiet. It is reported that General Meade's army "is in a perfectly secure position, and prepared to repel any attack."

A Washington telegram states that one of the most official Federal detectives says that he is pretty well satisfied that there are not less than two or three hundred guerrillas on this side of the Rappahannock, and south of General Meade's army. Hon. John Minor Botts was arrested by the Confederates on Monday night at his house, during the cavalry fight near Brandy Station, and has since been taken to Richmond, where it is supposed he will be imprisoned and held for the return of several citizens of Culpeper county now confined in the Old Capitol. Mr. Botts was at the time of his capture a paroled prisoner to the Confederates.

From General Rosecrans' army we have intelligence up to yesterday contained in a special despatch from Chattanooga to the New York *Tribune*. There has been no hostile demonstration on the part of the Confederates since the 7th instant. The batteries on Lookout Mountain and on the left remained silent. The Federal batteries, it is said, had driven the Confederates from Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Deserters from the 3d Kentucky regiment state that a fight occurred on the 6th instant, between a Georgia brigade and the Confederate regulars in consequence of the former refusing to go out of the State. This is the same story telegraphed some days since. The Richmond papers up to the 10th instant make no mention whatever of this affair.

Trains are reported to be again running regularly on the Nashville and Stevenson railroad, and the Confederate raiders are said to be all completely scattered between Duck and Elk Rivers. A Confederate picket guard, with a lieutenant, came into the Federal lines on Wednesday in a body, and reported that the Confederates were building pontoons. This is thought to be indicative of an attempt to dislodge the Federals by a flank movement across the river, which General Rosecrans has, it is said, amply provided for. There had been no communication with General Burnside for some days. General Longstreet has superseded General Polk, and the latter has issued a farewell address. The Confederate papers report that President Davis is about taking command of General Bragg's army.

The New York *Times* has special telegrams from Stevenson, Alabama, to the effect that Wheeler's cavalry, which had been operating in the rear of General Rosecrans, have at length recrossed the Tennessee river, closely pursued by the Federal forces. It is also stated that refugees coming into the Federal lines report that "General Bragg has exhausted the country of supplies, and that consequently a movement of some kind on his part is necessary."

The steam transport Union has arrived at New York from the blockading squadron. She reports that on the 11th instant she captured the English blockade running steamer Spalding, with a valuable cargo from Nassau. The S. had a crew of 25 men and four Confederate colonels on board, all of whom are prisoners. This same vessel, it is said, was captured last April, under the name of the St. Johns, by the gunboat Stettin, and sent to Boston, where she was purchased by parties belonging to New Brunswick, whither she was sent, loading at St. Johns for Nassau. From thence she ran the blockade on the 8th of September into Charleston, and again evaded the blockade on the 16th, with a large cargo of cotton, which she took to Nassau. Whilst in Charleston harbor she was engaged for a few days in carrying troops and ammunition to Fort Sumter. It was whilst attempting to again run the blockade that she was captured.

Advices from New Orleans to the 9th instant have been received by the steamer Columbia at New York. The only military item in the papers is from the *Mississippian*—Confederate—which states that the Federal troops had occupied Monroe, Louisiana, General Dick Taylor having retreated to Shreveport, on which place the Federals would advance as soon as reinforced. The Federal forces had captured a large number of negroes, and were repairing the Shreveport and Vicksburg Railroad.

The Provost Marshal General authorizes the statement that the colored troops raised in Maryland prior to the draft would be duly credited in the present draft.

From the Army of the Potomac

THE REBELS CONCENTRATING AT MANASSAS—RUMORED MOVEMENTS—A GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The information from the Army of the Potomac received to-night is, that reports came in from our cavalry yesterday evening that the enemy had massed a force at Manassas. There were also vague rumors that the enemy, straightened for supplies, and having signally failed to procure them from General Meade's trains, has again turned his attention and course toward the lower Shenandoah Valley and to our posts on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Trusty parties have been sent out to ascertain the truth of the reports.

Rebel infantry pickets made their appearance, last night, in the vicinity of Chantilly, indicating the presence of a rebel force in that vicinity, but General Sedgwick drove them back to Frying Pan from his front. Gen. Corcoran visited the camp yesterday.

Later information up to noon, to-day, says that our cavalry reconnoissance went out as far as one mile from Bristow Station, and found nothing but a few rebel cavalry scouts.

Rumors continue to multiply to the effect that a rebel column is moving towards Point of Rocks or Harper's Ferry, but after a careful inquiry by private parties, no information was obtained to confirm these reports.

It would seem that a general engagement is considered probable from the fact that the army surgeons have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the army of the Potomac.

The following was to-day received at the headquarters in this city:—

CLARKSBURG, Oct. 17, 1863.—General Sullivan reports that his cavalry scout from Martinsburg yesterday encountered a detachment of Gilmore's rebel cavalry, and captured the whole party, 39 in number, with the horses, equipments, &c.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—We have advices of a brisk trade going on between the rebels and the French, by way of the Rio Grande, and to make this trade a surety as long as possible, the port of Matamoras had been exempted from the blockade that had been enforced by the French naval commander all along the remainder of the Mexican coast. The French thus have a virtual monopoly of all the trade that the rebels are able to pour into Texas, and thence, by way of the river, (or ferry from Brownsville) into Matamoras. It is suspected that large quantities of goods are also shipped by French houses in New Orleans in this way, that is, to Matamoras, from whence they can be sent back, if required, to the rebels.

The report that General Banks intended taking the field again, in person, is probably erroneous. That General has, it is true, left New Orleans for the field, but it is more for the inspection of matters, and a personal view of the prospects ahead, than for the purpose of taking an active part in the fall campaign. The truth is, General Banks is not satisfied with the slow progress the army has made during the past three months, and he now visits it to infuse therein, if possible all the more life and the go ahead activity which characterized it while he was in command.

ARREST OF CAPTAIN RUSSELL.

BALTIMORE, October 18.—Captain George W. Russell, late of the Fortress Monroe line of steamers, was arrested, this morning, by the military authorities, on serious charges. He was well known to the travelling community. It is said that he recently returned from a brief visit to Europe.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

[Communicated.]

E. NEW MARKET,
October 16th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—According to appointment, the Unconditional Union (?) candidates in this county, met in our quiet little village, on the 8th inst., to regale the dear people with their favorite "nigger," and to explain who were loyal men. At the hour appointed, we looked in vain for any one but candidates; and these seemed almost blue—a consequence, we suppose, of "nigger on the brain." About night, however, some farmers from the neighborhood assembled, in number about equal to a corporal's guard, and taking their seats in the porch of the "Temperance House," listened with praiseworthy attention to their candidate for Legislature, Mr. Frazier. He began about the rebellion, telling us who were responsible for secession; and informing us that if we were in a leaking craft,

"Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on the wide, wide sea,"

we would not desert her, but strive to bail her out—clinging to her as long as a plank remained. We did not expect this from our old friend. We did not expect he would admit that the good old ship of State was in a leaking condition when our Southern brethren resolved to find a safer barque. No doubt, however, he was correct. But, suppose we had a boat which could be divided, and only one part was injured, would it not be policy to cut ourselves loose from the decayed and rotten member? We think so. He was followed by Mr. Hicks telling us his experience in Baltimore on the 14th April; his purchasing a barrel of flour for a widow lady; his hardships in getting back to his native manor; his having to tip his hat to an Irish corporal, and much more such like stuff; ending with a tirade of abuse upon Mr. Henry. It is scarcely needful to state that Mr. H. did not come to the point. He blamed Mr. Henry for not abiding by the *choice* (?) of the convention, forgetting all the while an incident in his own life, when, with the aid of a few comrades, he defeated his own party nominee. The people here are not disposed to forget this event, if Mr. Hicks is. They remember it well. He said something about aristocracy, and an equal division of the loaves and fishes. It is a favorite scheme, now a days, with our Republican friends, to prate about the dignity of labor, and the selfishness, and unreasonableness of aristocracy. We think they might be in better business. Surely society is enough divided, already, without striving to array the poor against the rich man. It is mere twaddle, Mr. Editor. We doubt the sincerity of these men; especially when coming from such persons as Messrs. Goldsborough and his compeers. We must watch them, or they will be riding into power upon this miserable hobby, as their friends of the North have done upon the poor negro.

We do not think Mr. Henry has anything to fear from the speeches of Mr. Hicks. We do not wish to discuss the respective merits of these two gentlemen. We suppose either would fill the office with ability. Certainly the former would. But we do think and believe that the people of Dorset are perfectly satisfied with their present Clerk. They do not wish for a change; and until a candidate is brought before them whose claims are paramount to Mr. Henry's, we predict for his opponent an overwhelming defeat.

POLITICAL MEETING.—The friends of Emancipation, Confiscation and Desolation, held a public meeting here on Monday last. It was announced by flaming spread-eagle handbills several days ago, that H. Winter Davis, R. Stockett Matthews, and J. A. J. Creswell would, *without fail*, be present and address the meeting, but the only speaker that made his appearance was Col. Creswell, the League candidate for Congress. The meeting was organized about 2½ o'clock, P. M., by calling J. C. Wright to the chair. Col. Creswell was then introduced, who spoke for more than two hours, arraigning Mr. Crisfield on his Congressional record, advocating the enfistment of slaves, and gloated over the fact of having seen men, formerly large slaveholders, now reduced to manual labor. Indeed the whole tone of his speech was a surprisingly faithful reproduction of the low and filthy ribaldry against slaveholders which Greeley and the old fanatics used to indulge in, in the early days of Abolition agitation. The slaveholders of Maryland were denounced as an arrogant, supercilious and tyrannical oligarchy and aristocracy, who had domineered over the State, &c., &c., but who were now under the heels of their opponents, &c., &c.

The Leaguers were evidently much chagrined and disappointed at the non-appearance of Messrs. Davis and Matthews, after promising the people so faithfully that they would be present. The meeting was by no means large, and we do not think Mr. Creswell received much comfort here.

MONEY STOLEN.—We learn that on last Sunday evening some one entered the house of Mr Charles Lake, in Lake's District, and stole about $1200 in cash. The money was in one of the rooms up stairs, and while the family was at supper, the thief entered the house and slipping up stairs accomplished his purpose. This is the second attempt that has been made to steal the money. It must have been some one quite intimate with the family. As yet, we believe, no clue has been obtained as to who the thief is.—*Intel.*

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.—The draft in this State, which was ordered to take place last Thursday, has been again suspended by the authorities at Washington, so as to allow the quota of the State to be filled up by volunteering, either from the colored portion of the population or the white portion, if the latter see fit to do so, &c. By representations made at Washington, by prominent citizens of this State, it was asserted that the balance of the quota could certainly be made up by volunteering, especially from the colored population.

REVIVAL.—A revival of religion has been in progress for the past two weeks at Antioch Church, Town Point, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Williams. Several have professed conversion. It will continue throughout the present week, and next week will commence at Taylor's Island.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Companies C, E and H, of Col. Wallace's Eastern Shore Regiment, arrived here on Sunday morning last. They are accompanied by a Brass Band.

THE Leaguers of Cambridge District are to meet at the Court House next Saturday to nominate District officers.

THE ORPHANS' COURT of Dorchester County will sit on MONDAY, the 26th of October.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Maryland Concerns.

At the request of the respectable writer of the following petition, we give it a place in our columns. The paper relates to a matter which has occasioned a good deal of excitement in Maryland, but it seems to us that the request which Mr. Harris makes of the President, for an assurance of non interference in the freedom of election in that State, is answered by the expression which, when he himself cites from the President's letter to the Springfield, Massachusetts, meeting:

To his Excellency the President of the United States: The petition of Benjamin G. Harris, a citizen of the State of Maryland, residing in the third Congressional district thereof, would respectfully state to your Excellency that, by the invitation of a large number of the voters of said district, he has declared himself a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, the election for which will take place early in November next; he believing it to be his undoubted privilege so to declare himself, and that it is equally the privilege of the people of said district to vote for him, if they choose to do so, subject only to the laws of Maryland.

Your petitioner would further state that on the same day Representatives for the four other Congressional districts in this State, as also important State and county officers, are to be elected, thus making the election a matter of deep interest to the people of the whole State.

Your petitioner regrets to have to state that rumors are current that it is the intention of the Government over which your Excellency presides to interfere in some way, either to prevent voters from voting or to embarrass the exercise of that great privilege. These rumors receive some strength from the facts that the two last elections in this State, as also the late election in the State of Kentucky, were openly interfered with, and the voters intimidated, by persons in the employment of the United States, and ostensibly by the authority of the General Government.

Your petitioner is not aware that any rebuke for this conduct has as yet issued from your Excellency, nor, on the other hand, has he seen that, by any expression or act of yours, it receives your approval; indeed, an inference may be drawn, from the well considered letter of your Excellency to the Springfield (Illinois) Mass Meeting, that you entertain too high an estimate of the great privilege of the ballot to sanction the acts alluded to. In that letter your Excellency declares "that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and they who make the appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the costs." It is difficult to conclude that your Excellency, so soon after using such language, would order the bullet to be used to prevent the ballot or that any force over which you had control should be allowed to interpose between the voter and the ballot box. Your petitioner would state, however, that the public is in a state of uncertainty and excitement on the subject, which is likely to increase as the day of election approaches, and it would seem that it is entitled, under the circumstances, to some decided assurance from your Excellency.

May it therefore please your Excellency to make public, at some early day, an order prohibiting all persons in the employment of the United States from interfering in any way with the free exercise of the privilege of voting at the ensuing election by the people of this State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BENJ. G. HARRIS.

Leonardtown, Oct. 6, 1863.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 14.—The Jackson Mississippian of the 6th instant says that the election for Governor, State officers and Congressmen took place on the 5th, and it supposed that all the present State officers were re-elected.

A sharp fight had occurred on the Big Black, in which the rebels were driven back, but, being reinforced, they compelled the Union forces to retreat beyond that river.

The Selma Reporter says that Gen. Bragg has thirty thousand stand of small arms to spare.

Four companies of the Second Iowa Cavalry, surrounded the town of Hernando on Saturday night last, and captured three men, formerly of the Memphis Police, who were engaged in the recent burning of steamboats on the Mississippi river. They had a list of all the boats on the river, with the price to be paid for their destruction. They are now in irons in Irving prison, and will be tried by a military commission.

The Republican says the Government has information contradictory to the report that Lee's army has been thrown across the Upper Potomac into Maryland.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Now that the relations between the United States and Great Britain have assumed a more peaceful aspect and are likely to become additionally friendly, gentlemen connected with governmental affairs express the hope that the citizens of our country will endeavor to strengthen rather than weaken the amicable feelings of the two nations. However our relations with France may be regarded by the public, there is no reason to fear that any of the pending questions will lead to disagreeable results.

300,000 Volunteers Called For.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year, and, whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years.

Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States, when called into active service, do issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have ready to be mustered into the United States service for the various companies and regiments credited to the respective States, their quota of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim that volunteers thus raised and mustered into service shall receive a bounty, as heretofore announced to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's office, by special letters.

I further proclaim, that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, will be duly credited to and deducted from the quota established for the next draft. I further proclaim, that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or in the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota. And the said draft shall commence on the fifth day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet commenced. The quotas of the States and Districts will be assigned by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been issued by the Department.

In issuing this proclamation I address myself, not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful operations to a prosperous end—thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Washington, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

Later from New Orleans

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The steamer Columbia, from New Orleans, on the 10th inst., arrived here this afternoon. She has 400 bales of cotton and 200 hogsheads of sugar.

The only item of news in the New Orleans papers is from the Mississippian, which states that the Unionists have occupied Monroe, La., General Dick Taylor retreating to Shreveport, on which place the Unionists would advance as soon as reinforced.

The Unionists had captured a large number of negroes, who were repairing the Shreveport and Vicksburg Railroad.

Several steamers had arrived at New Orleans from St. Louis, bringing 370 bales and 844 bags of cotton. Five hogsheads of new sugar had arrived.

The Colored Colonists on the Coast of Hayti.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—It will be recollected that in April last the President made a contract with certain responsible parties for the deportation of 500 persons of color to the Island of Avashe, on the southwest coast of Hayti, and for their colonization on satisfactory conditions; but recently information has reached here that these colonists were badly provided for, and that many of them died of disease, while others fled to more desirable localities. The Government, it is known, was cautious and studious in making such arrangements as would conduce to their benefit, in pursuance of the policy with which it entered into the contract.—An agent will immediately be despatched to inquire into all the facts and report upon the present condition of affairs, in order that the President may direct such remedial action as shall be necessary.

SHORT DRESSES.—All the girls with pretty feet and ancles are in favor of the new fashion of short dresses.—All those neat enough to like clean stockings, are in favor of the same fashion.

Important from the Army of the Cumberland.

Jeff Davis to Command Bragg's Army.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A special despatch from Chattanooga, dated yesterday, to the Tribune, says no hostile demonstrations had been made by the enemy on the front since the 9th inst.

The rebel batteries on Lookout Mountain and on the left are silent. Our batteries have driven the rebels from Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

Up to noon, to-day, all was quiet.

Deserters from the Third Kentucky state that a fight occurred on the 6th, between a Georgia brigade and the rebel regulars, the former refusing to go out of the State.

Several of our men and animals have been killed by rebel sharpshooters from the south bank of the Tennessee river.

Our trains are again running regularly on the Nashville and Stevenson railroad.

The rebel cavalry raiders are now completely scattered between Duck and Elk rivers.

A strong rebel picket guard, with a lieutenant, came into our lines in a body yesterday, reporting that the rebels were building positions. This is thought to be an indication of an attempt to dislodge us by a flank movement across the river, which Gen. Rosecrans had amply provided for.

There has been no communication with Gen. Burnside for several days. His army is doing good service, but not in the manner generally supposed at the North.

Gen. Longstreet has suspended Gen. Polk. The latter has issued a farewell address.

The rebel papers report that Jeff Davis is about to take command of Gen. Bragg's army.

The twentieth and twenty first corps have been consolidated as the fourth army corps, under General Granger.

Generals McCook and Crittenden have been ordered to Indianapolis with their aids-de camp.

War Rumors at New York.

GEN. MEADE'S ARMY WITHIN THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON—NO BATTLE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Reports received here say that Gen. Meade's army is within the defences of Washington, and that no battle has occurred.

Lee's position is not ascertained, but it appears certain that he has not crossed the Potomac.

FROM CAIRO.

REBEL RETREAT TO OKOLONA.

CAIRO, Oct. 17.—The steamers Omaha and City Belle have arrived with 300 bales cotton.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 10th says that the 3d Michigan Cavalry, Lt. Col. Mercer, encountered Richardson with 1800 rebels and four pieces of artillery, as the Tallahatchia. Richardson retreated to Okolona.

MR. CHASE has been making a long speech in Cincinnati on the present aspect of political affairs. This speech is intended as an explanation of the ultra Republican doctrine, in answer to the views of the conservative Republicans, understood to be represented by the opinions of Mr. Seward and Blair. Each wing of the party has a different interpretation of the President's proclamation. Mr. Chase regards it as enfranchising all the slaves in rebel States. The conservatives regard it as a war measure, which will cease its operation thereafter as soon as the States in rebellion come back to the Union.—The radical policy so far seems to have the advantage, but a great deal will depend upon the President's views of the question, neither wing wishing to break with him.

Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863.

WHEAT.	
WHITE—	1 85a$1 90
RED—	1 50a$1 55
CORN.	
WHITE—	95a108 cts.
YELLOW—	103a110

Boots! Boots!! Boots!!!
SHOES!
SHOES!!
SHOES!!!
EVERY VARIETY OF STYLES, SIZE AND PRICES!

THE undersigned takes this method of informing his patrons and the public generally, that he has just opened one of the largest and best assortments of GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN and SERVANTS'

BOOTS & SHOES,

of the latest styles, to which he invites their attention. They will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. He is also prepared to MANUFACTURE to order every kind of BOOTS AND SHOES for ladies and gentlemen, of the latest styles and in the best manner. His COARSE BOOTS for men cannot be furnished at from $5 50 to $7 00 per pair.

EDWARD SHEPHERD,
oct21-3t Cambridge, Md.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who gave their notes at the sale of Wm. H. Pusey, dec'd, are hereby notified that their notes were due on the 16th of OCTOBER, 1863. They will therefore please settle the same immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES H. KELLEY,
oct21-3t Administrator.

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

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