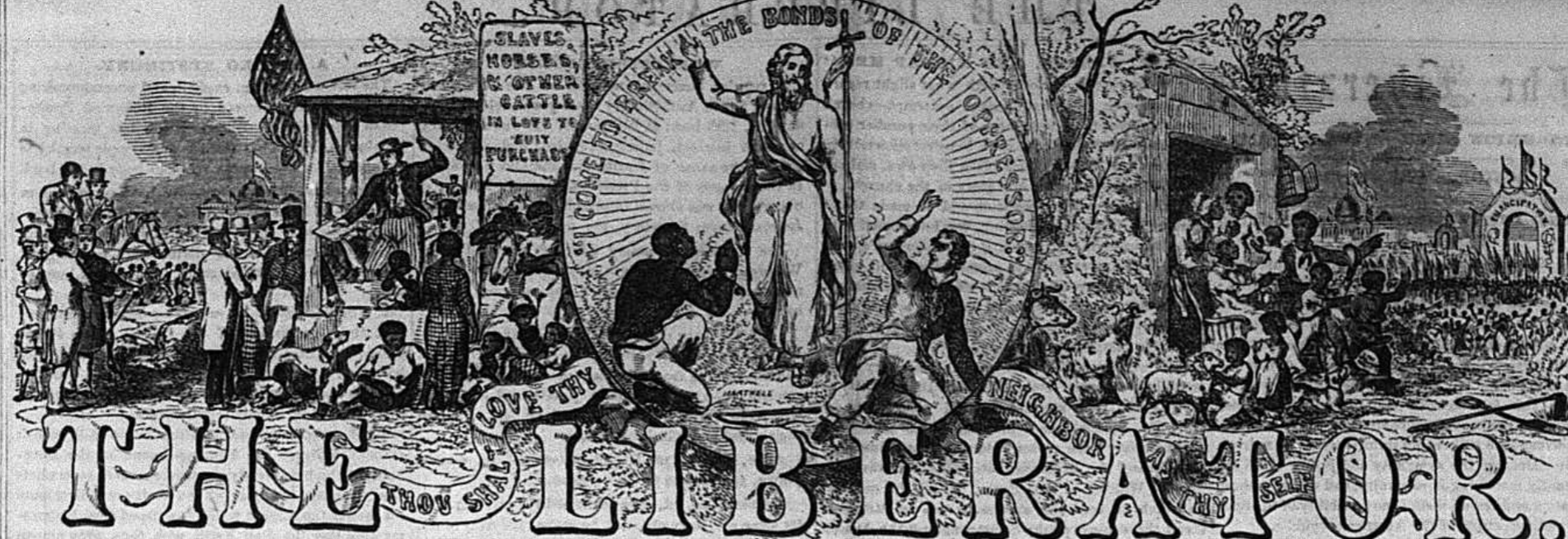


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creased three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1.00.
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,
Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery So-
cieties are authorized to receive subscriptions for THE
LIBERATOR.
The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-
cial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the
debts of the paper, viz:—FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-
WARD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL
PHILLIPS.



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.
The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with
death, and an agreement with hell.'
The free States are the guardians and essential
supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-
stantly of the institution. . . . There is some excuse
for communities, when, under a generous impulse,
they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,
and by force restore their rights; but they are without
excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an
unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR FATHERS, in
FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEARED FROM THE
RIGHT. We, their children, at the end of half a cen-
tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,
and must walk in it. To this point the public mind
has long been tending, and the time has come for look-
ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and
Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union
can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving
of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be
perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it
can only continue through our participation in wrong
doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.
—WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.
VOL. XXIX. NO. 24. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1859. WHOLE NUMBER, 1596.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE SLAVE TRADE—A GEORGIA JURY.
The Savannah Republican publishes an indignant
report of the Grand Jury which recently indicted
the parties suspected of complicity in the slave trade.
The jury state that they were compelled under
oath, by instructions from the Court, to find a
guilty verdict, in accordance with the law prohibiting the slave
trade, but that they were so intimidated by the
threats of the slaveholders, that they were unable
to do otherwise than to acquit. The report is a
curious document. It concludes as follows:
We feel humbled, as men, in the consciousness that
we are freemen, but in name; and that we are living,
during the existence of such laws, under a tyranny
as oppressive as that of the despotic governments of
the Old World.
Heretofore the people of the South, firm in their
consciousness of right and strength, have failed to
place the stamp of condemnation upon such laws as
relate to the institution of Slavery, but have per-
mitted, unrebuked, the influence of foreign opinion
to prevail in their support. Longer to yield to a
silly sentimentality of 'higher law' fanatics, the
timidity of which is to be decried in the estimation
of civilized nations, is weak and unwise. Regarding
all such laws as tending to encourage such results,
and consequently as harmful in their effects, we un-
hesitatingly advocate the repeal of all laws, which,
directly or indirectly, condemn this institution,
and those who have inherited or maintain it; and
think it the duty of the Southern people to require
their legislators to unite their efforts for the ac-
complishment of this object.
CHAS. GRANT, BENEDICT BOURGAIN,
H. L. BYRD, M.D., JNO. J. JACKSON,
S. PALMER, GEO. W. GARMANY.

SELECTIONS.

Under this very appropriate designation, the Ex-
aminer alludes to the case of an elder, who was re-
cently excluded from the membership of a Presby-
terian church in the central part of this State, for
the reason that he spent his Sabbaths, or portions
of them, in listening to lectures on literary and phi-
lanthropic subjects, by Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Cur-
tis, and other so-called reformers. This sort of fol-
der, it would seem, he had come to regard as ap-
propriate for the Sabbath day, and as profitable for
doctrine, reproof, and instruction in righteousness,
as the ordinances and stated worship of his Church.
Under such circumstances, it would seem that a
church possessed of a proper sense of what belonged
to a Christian profession could not hesitate as to
its course. Accordingly, after repeated, but ineffec-
tual admonition, the church cut him off from its com-
munion, leaving him to the fellowship of those more
congenial spirits, whose society he preferred. At
this conclusion, some of the ultra-liberal papers cry
out, as if it were an act of ecclesiastical tyranny,
and as if the elder were a martyr. But the Exami-
ner puts the thing in its true light:
'It does not appear that the man was excommuni-
cated for holding the anti-slavery opinions, or the
views of woman's rights, promulgated at the meet-
ings in question, but for allowing the discussions to
draw him away from evangelical worship on the
Sabbath. It is no lawful occupation for the Sab-
bath. The same is true of Mr. Curtis's address on
'Fair Play for Woman.' So far as it truly asserts
the claims of justice and humanity, it is a laudable
production; but a man may hold those opinions
very sincerely, without being an evangelical Chris-
tian, and might advocate them with more than the
eloquence of a Curtis, without the smallest proba-
bility of the conversion of a soul. A meeting for
that purpose is a dissipation of the Lord's day. Our
Saviour teaches, indeed, that it is lawful to do good
on the Sabbath day, but it does not follow that all
sorts of good talk are lawful. The propositions of
Euclid are abundantly true, but they are not suit-
able for spiritual edification on the Sabbath.
As to the excommunication, it seems that the of-
fending elder thought the Gospel according to Gar-
rison, as good as the Gospel according to the Pres-
byterian Church, and a little better. He had caused
to be a Presbyterian in heart, and ought to have
ceased to profess that he was one. The excommuni-
cation merely makes the gentleman's ostensible position
correspond with the facts of the case. We should
like to know with what justice a body of men can
be compelled to give the tokens of religious com-
munion to one with whom they are really not in fellow-
ship.'

GOV. HINCKS ON WEST INDIA EMANCI-
PATION.

From the Toronto Globe.
The following address was presented to Governor
Hincks, on Saturday, April 30, to which is appended
His Excellency's reply:—
The Trustees of the Association for the Education
of the Colored People of Canada, waited upon His
Excellency Francis Hincks, Esq., at the Rossin
House, on Saturday morning, the 30th ult., and the
President, A. T. Augusta, L.M.B., presented him
with the following address:—
To His Excellency Francis Hincks, Esq., Gov-
ernor-General of the Windward Islands, &c., &c.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:
We, the Trustees of the Association for the Edu-
cation and Elevation of the Colored People of
Canada, take much pleasure in embracing the op-
portunity of your presence in our midst, to tender
you, on behalf of the Association, the deep sense
of our gratitude for the great interest you have always
evinced for the welfare of the colored man, and to
express our warmest wishes for your success in all
your efforts. We have long desired to acknowl-
edge to you our appreciation of your impar-
tiality—that great British characteristic which has
ever appeared conspicuous in your conduct as
Governor-General of the Windward Islands, by
which you have contributed much to the elevation
of our abused and down-trodden race. Being well edu-
cated and a close observer, you were, sir, above many
others, calculated to develop the resources of the
Islands over which you are placed, and to judge of
the progress of the colored race since the glorious act
of emancipation; and by the very satisfactory answers
which your Excellency has given on more than one
occasion as to the advantage of Free or Slave Labor,
you have completely refuted the slavery propagandist,
and dispelled from the minds of a discerning public
the slander of our enemies, that the colored man
is not fit for liberty! May your Excellency long
live to enjoy a course of usefulness in guiding the
destiny of these Islands, under the blessings of an
all-wise Providence, and should it please our Most
Gracious Majesty, the Queen, to remove you to
another sphere, may she be as successful in selecting
your successor, as she has been in appointing you to
the responsible post which you so ably fill.
(Signed) A. T. AUGUSTA, L.M.B., Pres.
J. N. CARY, Vice President.
A. H. JUDAH, Treasurer.
S. GOUTIERRE, Secretary.
W. R. ABBOT, J. MONTIER,
RICHARDSON,
H. MONTIER,
J. MINK,
G. BOYD,
J. M. TINSLEY,
B. GROSS.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY TO THE
CLEVELAND MASS MEETING.

GENTLEMEN—Your favor of the 16th is received
too late to accept it on my part. I deeply sym-
patize with you in your movement against the
advances of 'slavery and despotism.' The scenes
which are now being enacted in Cleveland, where
men are fined and imprisoned for the exercise of the
highest instincts of Heathen Philanthropy and
Christianity, in violation of the sacred prin-
ciples of our government and the utter overthrow of
our much-vaunted Constitution, are well calculated
to arouse a sluggish people to action, and awake the
sleeping from their fatal slumber! I always hated
and denounced the Fugitive Slave Law—not only
because it violated the U. S. Constitution—the re-
turn of fugitives from labor being a duty imposed
upon the States, but because it was a gross and
outrageous violation of the rights of man, and a
denial of the rights of justice. I have long de-
sired to see the Fugitive Slave Law repealed, and
to see the rights of man restored. I have long de-
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LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. The Great Frost of June 5, 1859—its Results—Ohio in Chains—A Final—Great Rise in the Price of Wheat and Flour.

CHAGRIN FALLS, (Ohio), Sunday, June 6, 1859. DEAR GARRISON—I came to this place yesterday, Saturday, the coldest day in June I ever saw; the thermometer at sundown was five degrees below freezing.

Before dark, ice began to form on standing water. Great was the consternation of the people, of all classes, lest wheat, corn, fruit, and all garden vegetables should be destroyed. But no remedy was known.

Many anxious hearts and sleepless eyes were in Ohio during last night. All were astir early this morning to see the result. The day dawned in cloudless splendor. The sun rose in perfect brightness.

From noon to-day, the work of the night was made manifest. Every blade of corn is cut down, all over this region, so far as information has come in. Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, all vines and vegetables, in gardens, are dead, for this year. Apples all frozen and worthless.

It is thought not one bushel will be within twenty miles of this place—nor a peck—had within twenty miles with them. Never was there a fairer prospect than last week presented for a heavy crop of apples and vegetables. It is feared the wheat crop, too, is destroyed. Flour has risen two dollars per barrel in twenty-four hours.

Indeed, those who had wheat or flour will not sell for any price. The foliage of the grape, the ash and the locust trees, of the butternut, and, in many cases, of the maple, now all turned black and faded as in October. A deep gloom is on all faces to-day. It will be hard for farmers, they had depended on their incoming crop to meet the effects of the crisis of last year.

Their hopes are utterly blasted on the Reserve. The only hope is, that this calamity is not extensive. By the way, the superstitious ones say this calamity is in consequence of my coming here. I came here yesterday to lecture. In the afternoon of yesterday, I lectured on the Philosophy of Reform.

ANTI-SLAVERY VERSUS COLONIZATION. FRIEND GARRISON—One of the most gratifying features in the meetings held in our city, during the late anniversary, was the marked contrast between the six sessions of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, and the one ill-fated gathering of that superannated handmaid of slavery, the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

Wishing to know whether it was flood or ebb tide with the friends of the latter, we visited the place of their convocation, which was Dr. Robbins's Church, in Bedford Street. The place seemed in admirable keeping with the spirit and objects of the meeting, and while sitting there, we several times revolved in our mind the declaration of the Apostle—'Now we see through a glass darkly.' This was literally true of the place, and morally true of those who took an active part in the services.

While we rejoice to know that the places where the friends of the slave assembled were crowded by those who were anxious to listen to Freedom's noble champions, we were equally delighted to see so few gathered to aid in giving perpetuity to the accursed slave system in our beloved country.

The number present was about eighty, some fifty of whom were females. When I thought of the plan of abolishing American Slavery by such means as they proposed, I was reminded of Virgil's mountain, which, when in travail, and expected to give birth to some monstrosity, brought forth a mouse.

Rev. Mr. Means, of Roxbury, opened the services with prayer, in which he thanked God that the Colonization Society was fulfilling the Gospel commission. 'Will the Rev. gentleman inform us how they can be fulfilling the Gospel commission, who are giving support to a system which renders it impossible to preach the Gospel to four millions of human beings in the most enlightened nation on earth?'

One gentleman said—I am sorry to see so few here—that there has been such a falling off in numbers. But, 'truth, crushed to earth, will rise again.' 'The eternal years of God are hers.'

A clergyman arose, near the close of the meeting, to congratulate those present that, amidst the strife and noisy declamation of those who pretend to be the friends of the slave, they had found a place where philanthropy and a pure Christianity could be heard!

It was announced in the Report, that the American Society had sent out of the country, during the past year, 161 emigrants. This statement suggested the following query, to which if any friend of colonization will respond, he will lay us under obligation.—If the American Colonization Society sends out of the country only 161 colored persons in a year, and the slaves increase at the rate of about one hundred thousand annually, how long will it take that Society to rid the country of the whole slave population?

Not wishing to occupy your valuable space with a detailed account of the proceedings of a Society whose plans of operation are so perfectly chimerical, and so palpably proscriptive, we will merely say that, while the number in attendance was very small, the meeting was equally small in every other respect. While some spoke of ultimate success and triumph, it was evidently only such hope as is sometimes cherished by the victims of some fatal disease, who is doomed soon to 'shut off this mortal coil.' Its epitaph will be written by posterity thus:—

Here lies the foe of God and man, Whose at night Jehovah's plan; No tears let men shed over her, Who died of 'COLOR-PHOBIA.' Boston, June 13, 1859. JUSTITIA.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, held June 9th, 1859, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That in the death of CHARLES F. HOVY, of Boston, we, in common with the abolitionists of the United States, have sustained serious loss; and that, while we deplore that loss, we rejoice in the example of his beautiful life of unwearied self-devotion to the cause of human freedom; and we trust that, though dead, his memory will still speak to us in living words of counsel and encouragement, as we pursue the work from which he has been taken.

Resolved, That we also deeply sympathize with the junior Anti-Slavery Society of this city, in the early removal, by death, of one of their members, SAMUEL BETTLE, Jr., whose clear judgment, and fidelity to the right, evinced by his sacrifices in the cause of the slave, furnish an illustration of the truth, that 'honorable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that which is measured by number of years; but wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age.'

M. J. BURELIGH, Secretary. WHAT THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION DID. The Southern Convention, which was in session at Vicksburg, recently adopted resolutions of the following purport:—

1. To re-open the African slave trade. 2. For the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad on the 32d parallel of North latitude, from Charleston and Savannah by way of Montgomery, Alabama, and by the Southern Railroad to Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river; thence by the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, across the State of Louisiana to Marshall, in Texas; thence by a Southern Pacific Railroad across the State of Texas, and on to the Pacific Ocean. 3. To encourage, by lawful means, the Americanization of the people of Cuba and the Isthmus, for the purpose of annexation, and demanding an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. 4. That the success of the Republican party in the election of a President in 1860 will be a virtual dissolution of the Union, and in that event this Convention recommends to the people of the slaveholding States to meet immediately in convention to determine the measure and mode of upholding the constitutional form of government, by preventing the installation into office of a Republican President, and the inauguration of the Republican party in power; or, failing in that, to resolve the slaveholding States into a separate, independent organization, with such rights as they may be able to secure, and to secure their safety, their honor, their rights, and institutions, and to make them a power on the earth.

HYANNIS BEDEVILED. It is not often that we hear or read of a mean action on the part of God's people. Hon. Edward Everett, especially, is proverbial. But the recent fugitive slave case at Hyannis develops a degree of meanness and baseness which we know cannot often be excelled. We could not much blame a master of a vessel for returning a runaway slave, or a runaway white man, if found in his vessel within the premises of the slave territory; but after the vessel had arrived in Massachusetts waters, and the slave had actually escaped in a boat, to voluntarily give him back, and not only that, but actually to pay a large sum to have him sent back into the hands of bondage from which he had escaped to Marshall's Territory, is a crime of a most heinous character. It is not only a crime, but it is another to engage, for a 'value received,' to freight back this flesh and blood—all this, we say, of Massachusetts men—and Cape Cod men too—is as disgraceful as it is rare; and the perpetrators should be made to feel how contemptible their conduct has rendered them to their kindred and neighbors. It is so enough, and bad enough, to allow the slave-owner to catch his own 'cattle,' but when Massachusetts free-men countenances as a kidnapper and bloodhound, the act makes him an outlaw to all the best sentiments of decent society.—Provincetown Banner.

THE WEBSTER STATUTE.—The Webster Statute Committee voted 14 to 9, not to place the statue of Webster at the State House. Hon. Edward Everett, who defended the statue as a work of art, at the meeting on Wednesday, resigned as chairman of the Executive Committee, as did also William Amory, a member of the same committee. The committee are in a considerable state of agitation.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, 6th inst., near the centre of business in Salem, consuming a well-known hotel, the 'Mansion House,' and twenty other buildings, stores and dwelling-houses, on Essex, George and St. Peters streets. One man and a score of horses were burnt to ashes.

THE CROCKET (Texas) Telegraph is informed that more than two thousand negroes have been brought out and settled in the region of country within eight miles of Hempstead, during the winter.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' CONVENTION. BALTIMORE, June 9. The Slaveholders' Convention reassembled this morning to consider the question as to the best means of regulating the free negro population of the State. The hall was crowded, and much interest manifested.

Hon. James Alfred Pearce, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted a majority report. Mr. F. W. Jacobs of Worcester county presented the views of a portion of the minority, being a written address going over the whole ground, detailing the grievances of the slave owners of Maryland, and the pernicious influence of free negroism on the population generally. He proposed a more moderate mode of emancipation, and the passage of laws for the gradual extinction of free negroism. He next alluded to the tendency in the Northern and Western States of legislation against free negroes. He also alluded to the interference of the Methodist Episcopal church of the North in the matter, and was very severe on the 'New York Christian Advocate,' touching its strictures in regard to the Convention held at Cambridge, and for attempting to threaten with an ecclesiastical censure the Methodists of Maryland, if they countenanced the present movement. He avowed himself a Methodist, but that he would not support any such ecclesiastical interference in the domestic institutions of the State.

The following is the substance of the report and resolutions of the majority of the committee:—The Committee on Resolutions respectfully report a number of resolutions, submitted by members of the Convention, all of which they considered and discussed carefully, as time allowed. Two subjects of primary importance occupied most of the time of the Committee. These were the proposed expulsion from Maryland of the free negroes now residing in that State, and the policy adopted by the Legislature of 1831 in the matter of restraints upon manumission; and the necessity of additional legislation to give vitality and vigor to the law of that year, which probably from the imperfections of its details has fallen into desuetude. In regard to the first of these questions, the Committee, and the convention, felt that it was highly inexpedient to undertake any measure for the general removal of the free black population from the State, and that it is for the best interest of the State and of that class of people to require only the due enforcement of the statutes already existing on this subject, and of such additional laws as seem to be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Legislature, so as to make these people orderly, industrious and productive. By the last census, this class of population numbered about seventy-four thousand; but within the last nine years, they are estimated by natural causes and manumissions to have reached over 100,000. The Committee, therefore, feel that it is highly inexpedient to undertake any measure for the general removal of the free black population from the State, and that it is for the best interest of the State and of that class of people to require only the due enforcement of the statutes already existing on this subject, and of such additional laws as seem to be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Legislature, so as to make these people orderly, industrious and productive. By the last census, this class of population numbered about seventy-four thousand; but within the last nine years, they are estimated by natural causes and manumissions to have reached over 100,000. 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POETRY.

For the Liberator. STAND UP FOR RIGHT. Stand up for Right! ye youthful throng...

In arms. Long, long the conflict raged; The powers of hell seemed all engaged...

The Liberator.

MILK FOR BABES. The New York Observer, though bestowing its chief attention upon the department of mint, anise and cummin...

NEW YORK OBSERVER. The title of the 'Religious Department' is in Roman letter, laterally compressed and vertically elongated...

THE THREE SHIPS. Among the ships in this wide world That sail life's boisterous sea...

LITERARY NOTICES. The Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book; for the Service of Song in the House of the Lord...

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFLICT. Extract from a Poem, entitled 'American Slavery: Echoes and Glimpses of Prophecy'...

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFLICT. I saw another temple rise With fair proportions towards the skies...

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFLICT. They sought to break the bondman's chain, And liberty to all proclaim...

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFLICT. They sought to break the bondman's chain, And liberty to all proclaim...

And since marriages, even apart from their being made in heaven, are usually solemnized by clergymen...

MARRIED. [Marriage notices inserted for 25 cents each, in advance.]

YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. The Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends commenced at Longwood, (Kennett township), on Sunday, May 29.

THE HOUSE BEING CLOSELY FILLED, the exercises commenced about half an hour before the appointed time, by a prayer by Joseph A. Dugdale.

REV. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, Mass., was introduced, and delivered a discourse of nearly an hour in length, in unusually forcible and elegant style.

GRIFFITH M. COOPER, of Wayne Co., N. Y., was the next speaker. His experience in life has been a singular one. In his younger days he was an officer in the United States Navy...

THE NEXT SPEAKER WAS A. B. SMALLACKER, who was formerly a Catholic priest, and a Professor in some institution of learning in Austria.

WE ARE FREE TO CONFESS that we enjoyed the intermission very much. These ceremonies come down to our comprehension. The baskets that were unloaded from the carriages, and their contents, attracted our attention...

THE MULTITUDE on the outside were addressed by several persons, among them a Methodist minister from Indiana.

ON TUESDAY, the report on Spiritualism, (read the day previous by Rev. T. W. Higginson), was taken up and discussed by Mr. Higginson, J. W. Toohy, Isaac Prescott, John Beeson, Chandler Darlington, James Grubb, Wm. Elliot, and Amos Gilbert.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Mr. Higginson, from a Committee, made an able report on the treatment of criminals. This was pretty fully discussed by Alfred Love, E. H. Coates, Mary A. Johnson, John Toohy, Abby Kimber, and others.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DEATH are inserted for 25 cents; if over five lines in length, 10 cents a line.

AT PARK HILL, Cherokee Nation, on the 20th April, 1859, Rev. S. A. Worcester, 61, for thirty-three years a missionary among the Cherokees.

The 'Woman Question' came up in the shape of a report on Marriage. Mr. Higginson is widely known as an advocate of Woman's Rights.

IN THE AFTERNOON, 'The Psalm of Life' was sung, and a report made by the Committee appointed last year to hold Conventions. Reports on War, Slavery and Intemperance, Caste, Education, and Physical Education, were read, discussed and adopted.

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MEDICAL REFORM.

That a great change has within a few years been wrought in the practice of medicine, no one who pretends to deny. It is well known that the study and the use of mineral poisons, arsenic, mercury, and opium, have been abandoned...

A change was required which should displace all with poisonous drugs, and substitute a system of innocent medication, which would harmonize with nature, and remove diseases, without the risk of injury to the constitution...

Dr. Greene, after studying the various systems of medicine, and finding that they had not the basis of nature, turned his attention to the study of Nature's Laws—spent several years in travel, and received much useful information from those who had been successful in the treatment of disease...

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IMPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam C. TEAUX) would inform her kind and liberal patrons that she has removed to 20 West Washington-st., and 20 West Washington-st., and has there the most improved method of Champoning and Hair-Dyeing...

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