



REFLECTIONS ON THE DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

From the Journal Annuaire de Sciences Medicales, vol. xxviii. p. 233.—Aug. 1822. The death of distinguished men is almost always attributed to extraordinary and secret causes. An attentive observation, however, discloses that the majority of them fall victims to maladies engendered by their habitual occupations. The end of the Marquis of Londonderry is another proof of this truth.

At the moment when this Minister was about to depart for Vienna, he manifested symptoms of mental alienation. Doctor Bankhead gave orders that his pistols, razors, and all cutting instruments should be removed. On the following day, this Physician is summoned to the Minister's apartment; he finds him standing, wrapped in a dressing gown, and the next moment expires, after pronouncing a few words, fell dead on the floor. With a small pocket knife, which had escaped the searching of his domestic, the Minister had divided the carotid artery.

The causes of so sudden an alienation, which closed with such a catastrophe, are naturally to be found in the prodigious intellectual labours which the Marquis of Londonderry incessantly pursued during twenty-seven years, and especially in the continual activity in which he passed his late years.

No one is ignorant of the powerful influence which mental labour exercises on the brain and its membranes. Literary men, medical composers, and mathematicians themselves, after prolonged and intense study, all experience symptoms of a determination of blood to the head. If they apply themselves with too much ardour, if they cooperate all their time to their pursuits, their nervous system becomes daily more irritable; and then succeed those psychical and nervous affections, which defy professional skill. The cultivation of literature developed in J. J. Rousseau, that moral revolution which urged him to suicide. The unfortunate Poet Gilbert met a similar fate.

Can we feel surprised at observing analogous results produced in Statesmen overwhelmed with public affairs, incessantly occupied in calculating the chances of their combinations, in devising means to accomplish their views, in studying, in scrutinizing the qualities and passions of their rivals and agents? So rapid a succession of impressions, varied to infinity, and the necessity of instant decision in a multitude of cases, or of some times maintaining silence in order to avoid reply to captious questions, are, all of them, circumstances calculated to keep the system in a continual state of irritation.

Constant attendance to Parliament, where all the intellectual faculties are kept on the stretch in attack or defence, cannot fail to aggravate the influence of the labours of the Cabinet. The struggle made by England against the colossal who enslaved Europe, and the late trial of the Queen, demanded from the Marquis of Londonderry efforts to which very few men would have been equal.

Apoplexy is, it is true, often than insanity, the result of excessive intellectual labour. But if to the above causes be added the eminently toxic and substantial diet of the English in general, and in particular of a man constantly subject to nightly vigils, it is not surprising that, in the Marquis of Londonderry, there should have been an excited action of the brain, rather than a debility, occasioned by an effusion of blood or serum upon that viscera. The Parliamentary sittings in England are often prolonged beyond midnight; now it is known, that intellectual exertion is infinitely more injurious by night than during the day, and that it often causes malignant fevers, attended with delirium. Not only, in fact, does the brain not receive the necessary repose, but farther, the organs of the head are kept in a state of tension which ends in an inflammation of its membranes.

who was in the enjoyment of an immense fortune, and Sir Samuel Romilly, who was considered in England a very learned man, and one of her most revered Magistrates. France here it has furnished examples of suicide from alienation, the consequence of violent intellectual efforts. In the month of June, 1783, a celebrated trial excited the interest of the whole town of Bordeaux; it was that of the director of Monsieur and Madame. This suit was defended on each side, by two young Counsel of splendid talents. That of the Lady first addressed the Court in a style of glowing eloquence, inflamed by the excess of this redoubtable adversary, the Counsel of the husband resolved to surpass him, and pleaded with such extraordinary zeal, that the palm of eloquence was decided in his favor. But he scarcely reached home, when he was betrayed by symptoms of mental alienation, and the next morning he was found writing in his blood—he had severed the carotid artery with a pen-knife.

It may here be remarked that MM. Esquirol and Falret, have not insisted much upon suicide by persons laboring under an alienation of mind, and who have become so in consequence of immoderate intellectual labour. It were to be wished, that these skilful observers would apply themselves to this indirect cause of suicide. Is it not to this cause that we must trace that of the author of the poem De natura rerum? Did not excessive study contribute to confirm the insanity of Tasso? Whatever influence may be imputed to occasional causes of alienation which are manifested by men of literary genius, or statesmen, it cannot be denied that the nature of their habitual occupations eminently predisposes them to this malady, and its consequences, whatever they may be. As soon as the reason is disturbed, the slightest subject of controversy becomes a powerful motive for renouncing life, or rather, we are urged to get rid of it by various delusions which appear to us insupportable. It often happens, that suicide is known, without any one having knowledge of the alienation which occasioned it; and it is precisely on such occasions that the public indulges in creating circumstances which may have produced it.

AMERICAN WIT.

(From a Boston Paper.) WASHINGTON, not until March 4th, 1825, an honest, intelligent, and faithful Man servant, to serve the People of the United States, for the next term of four years. He must have the following character: He must be at least thirty-five years old. A college education will not be insisted on as indispensable, provided he has, by his own genius and industry, acquired as much general knowledge as did Benjamin Franklin, the printer, or Roderick Sherman, the shoemaker, who signed the declaration of independence, and has the steel and the flint to strike out sparks of political truth, to light this nation to their most direct way to prosperity and plenty.

If he is not an importer of British and Indian goods, nor a slave-owner, slave-dealer, or fund-holder, so much the better. He must have honesty and courage sufficient to exchange the fashions at Washington from those false monarchical fashions introduced by Foreign Ministers to darken the minds of our leading men, in plain republican manners. Furniture and dress to be wholly of American growth and manufacture, more conformable to the nature of our Government.

The less he has to do with Banks, the better. He must have honesty and courage sufficient to denounce all unfaithful and unnecessary public debts, without exceptions. If he will expose the false fashions and false honours of the darlings, so as to make him the scorn and contempt of the nation, so much the better. If he has been bred a lawyer, he must not puzzle the right nor justify the wrong.

It will be expected that he will not sign a law to pay speculators twenty shillings for one pound of soldiers' arms, which he was obliged to sell for two shillings and sixpence; nor give a rich speculator one hundred dollars Treasury notes for seventy-five dollars cash; while he obliges the soldier and other labourers to receive them at par.

He must do his best to take care of the productive class, the Middleling Interest, because they maintain and defend the nation; and must cause labour to receive its due and certain reward in all its ramifications, although the spread of legal swindler stunts; and must protect the working bees from the voracity of the crafty drones, while they fill the political hive with honey, and raise the nation to its highest pitch of sound prosperity. It is expected that he will call things by their right names, and let honest fame follow each man in just proportion to the good he does. That he will not give any orthodox clergyman public money to convert the Indians to creeds, platitudes, and dogmas, instead of Christian benevolence, civilization, and the useful arts. It is expected he will do his best to restore the industrious, intelligent, honest farmer, to his pristine rank and consequence in society, and that the artisan and manufacturer of equal merit may be placed by their side, and useful industry be made fashionable and honourable, and the idle speculator be no longer rated a gentleman, but a vagabond in society, a drone in the political hive, and make the industrious, intelligent boy, who is seen at work in the field, workshop, or factory,

to be more respected by society, and more sought after by the girls, than the young dandy, who is selling grog in a store, or studying in an office, with a gown on, how to cheat legally, and according to law, and tells lies in the words of truth. If he has been to a foreign Court, it is hoped he has not got his head as full of Kings, Queens, & Co. as a pack of cards; nor those false things that false governments have invented to dupe and blind the People, so as to oppress them—such as false religion, false honour, and false fashions; nor get upon himself the joke of false opinion. A man of equal merit from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or some other State that has never furnished a President, will be rather preferred.

It is expected that he will be a firm supporter of Agriculture and Manufactures, and encourage legitimate Commerce, such as will enrich the Nation as well as the individual that carries it on. With such a President, with such a Congress, and with such notions of things and fashions, we will not anticipate that truth and honest dealing will become fashionable and honourable at the centre of our government, and from thence thro' every avenue of society, and that candidates for State Prisons will scarcely be found?

ONE OF MANY.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

The London Journals of Saturday and Sunday have arrived.—No Mail due. The following statements are extracted from the British Monitor of Sunday:— RESIGNATION OF THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL. We were in hopes that this week we should have been enabled to communicate to our readers the final arrangements in the Cabinet. We are sorry, however, that those arrangements are not yet completed. It was understood that His Majesty's Ministers had come to an agreement, that Lord Bathurst should be Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and to be succeeded in the Colonial Department by Mr. Robinson, who was to be succeeded in the Board of Trade by Mr. Huskisson, with a seat in the Cabinet. However, the Earl of Liverpool, whose superior penetration is universally allowed, is of opinion that the business of the House of Commons cannot be conducted without Mr. Canning; for, however splendid the talents of Mr. Peel and Mr. Robinson, it cannot be supposed, as they are yet young in office, that they can be so adult, or so eminently qualified for the management of the House of Commons, as Mr. Canning, who, in addition to talents of the first order, has had nearly thirty years' experience, and that, too, during the most arduous and important period of our history. The following facts have come to our knowledge. They are derived, not it is true, as may well be supposed, from a Cabinet Minister, but still from a source as authentic as could be desired to give them the stamp of authenticity:—

Soon after His Majesty's arrival, last Sunday, at Carlton Palace, the LORD CHANCELLOR had the honour of an audience, which lasted some hours, and he was represented to the King the possibility of carrying on the affairs of the Government with the few existing changes as above stated, and especially the business of the House of Commons, with Messrs. Peel, Robinson, Huskisson, and Van der Kemp. On Monday, however, the Earl of Liverpool also had an audience of the King, when the Noble Earl humbly represented to His Majesty, that in his judgment it would be impossible to carry on the business of the House of Commons without an accession of experienced talent; and that, if such an accession were not obtained, he would feel himself under the necessity of humbly tendering his resignation. On Tuesday the Noble Earl had the honour of another interview with His Majesty, at which he persisted in the same opinion, and again tendered his resignation, which, we are happy to say, was not accepted. From that day to the present hour, howsoever, the Noble Earl has not been with His Majesty. On Wednesday there was a Cabinet Council, and the result of the deliberations was communicated to the King, not by Lord Liverpool, but by the LORD CHANCELLOR. The Earl Bathurst was on Thursday afternoon, from four to seven, closeted with the King, and afterwards went to dine with the Earl of Liverpool at Combe. The LORD CHANCELLOR is daily with His Majesty, and also with the Earl of Liverpool. Lord Bathurst is likewise daily with Lord Liverpool. But, with the exception of these two Noble Personages, the Noble Earl has scarcely seen any of his colleagues since the day of the Cabinet Council. We indulge a hope that matters will still be arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, from the circumstance of the LORD CHANCELLOR and Earl Bathurst being daily in communication with His Majesty and the Earl of Liverpool. Mr. Canning's arrival in town is hourly expected.—Should this Gentleman come into office, it is supposed that he will be First Lord of the Admiralty, and that Lord Melville will go to India. It is singular fact, that the important resignation of the Earl of Liverpool's resignation has not transmitted through any of the public Papers, although it was tendered so long ago as Tuesday.

The New York Papers to the 17th inst state, that the disorder which has made its appearance in that city is ascribed to be the yellow, or malignant fever; but by early attention, and very judicious precautions, it has been confined to the quarter in which it first appeared—that of Recor-street and its vicinity. The rest of the city, up to the latest information from New York, continued healthy. In the other cities of the United States, there existed no ground for a similar alarm. A remarkable instance of mortality had occurred on board the United States' frigate Macedonian, just returned to Norfolk (Virginia) from a cruise to the southward, that vessel having lost on the voyage no less than seventy-six of her crew, and reported fifty-two more on the sick list, when coming to an anchor in Hampton Roads. Precautions were immediately adopted for preventing all communication with the town, and a salubrious spot, called Canary Island, was appropriated to the reception of the sick. The current rumours of great mortality from yellow fever having occurred at New York, have probably originated in the state of the Macedonian frigate.

The Statesman of Saturday published the following article:— "A paper of this morning states (and what actively we know not) that the Duke of Wellington is ill; it describes his disorder as a 'bilious fever,' and says he has been 'capped.' There really would appear, if this be true, to be a sort of epidemic raging. It is only a few days since another Morning Paper told us, that Lord Hardwicke had a 'nervous complaint in the head.' The Public were lately informed that the Marquis of Cornwallis left Edinburgh a few days after His Majesty's arrival in that capital, to repair to the Marchioness, who, it was affirmed, was enjoying some of the solitary woods and dells of Stane. Our readers will, probably, not be surprised to hear that the Marchioness of Cornwallis has not been in Ireland this year. Her Ladyship, as might be expected, now resides in her splendid mansion in Hamilton place, Piccadilly. From this fact we may conjecture, that the object in despatching the Noble Marquis, holding as he does so important a situation in the Royal Household, must have been different from what was at first stated; but whether it related to some foreign affairs, or some reception in Scotland, we do not pretend to say. In the latter case, the subject would seem to belong to the Home Department.—Glasgow Chronicle.

It is generally believed that Lord Cornwallis will be in the new Command-in-Chief in Ireland. The Earl of Devonport and his brother, Lord Hercules, left Knocklofty on Wednesday last, for Lismore Castle, to spend a few days on a visit to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Lismore Castle will be the scene of wintered festivities, during the sojourn of the Duke of Devonshire in Ireland. On Saturday last his Grace visited the Earl of Shannon, at his seat at Castlemary. Yesterday (Wednesday) his Grace was entertained at dinner by the Mayor and Corporation of Youghal, on which occasion some Noble and respectable Gentlemen were invited to meet his Grace.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at Boston:— The MARQUIS and MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD, the EARL OF TYRONE, Lord Henry Bessborough, Lord Wick Bessborough, Lord John Bessborough, Lord James Bessborough, Lady Sarah Bessborough, Lady Susan Bessborough, and Lady Elizabeth Bessborough. On Friday a unanimous Meeting took place of the Household of Dublin, for the purpose of making an effort to produce a reform in the local taxation of that City. We hope the example will be imitated elsewhere.

Mr. Samuel Bewley read a Report from the Committee of Twenty-one. The Report stated, that 1420 Shares had been subscribed for in Dublin, and 260 were allocated in the following proportions:—Cork, 100; Belfast, 60; Limerick, 40; Waterford, 20; Sligo, 40; Londonderry, 40; Kilkenny, 40; Youghal, 40; Galway, 40; Drogheda, 40; Newry, 40; making, with the Dublin Subscriptions, 2000 Shares, the amount agreed on by the last General Meeting. There were also applications in Dublin for 300 Shares, subscribed for in the County. Mr. Bewley concluded by proposing several resolutions, which, after some amendments, were agreed to. Mr. O'Neill suggested the propriety of increasing the Capital to one Million, which, he said, might be done, without calling on the Subscribers for an additional deposit, by making the latter 225, instead of 250 per Share. Mr. Peter Brophy said, that it would not Capital but Business that they wanted. He regretted that a Resolution had not been entered into which would have ordered or induced Subscribers to become partners with the Company. Mr. James Dwyer said, that he would dissent from any Resolution that would make it obligatory on the Subscribers to become partners, the more particularly as the rates of Insurance with the Company were not yet known. Mr. Dwyer thought that any Resolution, as to increasing the Capital, would at the present moment be premature; they should at least pause, until they ascertained whether the Shares sent to the country were not subscribed for or not. The question respecting the increase of Capital was then put from the Chair, and it being moved as an amendment by Mr. Dwyer that the consideration of that subject should be postponed to the next day of Meeting. The amendment was agreed to. A Resolution was then proposed by Mr. Bewley, that none should be elected on the Committee, but such Members of the Company as had subscribed for four shares. This Resolution was opposed, on the

PESSIMISTS AT WATERFORD.

The coming of age of Mrs. Atwood, the amiable lady of our worthy High Sheriff, HANRY Atwood, Esq. was celebrated at Waterford, by a splendid Ball, Supper, &c. on Tuesday, the 31st inst. The Earl of Courtown and family, with most of the Gentry for some miles round, were present on the occasion. Independent of music, there were several other amusements, and the company here present was very numerous. The Irish National Assurance Company, another who had each subscriber should pay a deposit of 25 per cent, to form his share of the stock of the General Meeting, which was to decide on the laws and regulations of the Company. The election for a Committee of twenty-one Members, whose duty it will be to frame the laws of the Company, then commenced. Tellers being appointed, the Meeting adjourned.

We regret to learn, that on Monday morning last a respectable farmer, of the name of Hines, had himself at Cooles, between Colmel and Littleton. This melancholy act is understood to have arisen from a very distressing state of mind under which he had long languished for some time past.—Connell's Advertiser.

ELECTION OF A TREASURER, CO. KILKENNY.

On Monday last a Meeting of the Magistrates was held, for the purpose of electing a Treasurer, in the room of Thomas Nowlan, Esq. The number and respectability of the Candidates caused, in an unusual session, and the Court-house was, in consequence, crowded to excess. At 12 o'clock the Magistrates proceeded to the Grand Jury-room, to enquire as to the scribes proposed for each Candidate, and in about an hour came into Court. Garrett Neville, Esq. (being the senior Magistrate present) was appointed Chairman.— The following Magistrates were also in attendance:—Sir Nicholas Loftus, Bart. Sir J. C. Cahill, Bart. Michael Cox, Wm. Harford, Wm. H. Hunt, Arthur St. George, Robert St. George, Daniel Osborne, Wm. Waring, Henry Wynns, Nicholas Alward, R. B. Osborne, and Thomas J. Lory, Esq.; the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Vesey, the Rev. Hans Caulfield, and the Rev. Samuel T. Roberts; Sir Robert Lovelace, Sir Wm. R. de Montmorency, and Sir Joseph Whorley, Col. Bannets; William Baily, John Snow, John Greene, Richard P. O'Shea, John Fitzpatrick, James P. Fox, Ambrose Shannon, Timothy Davy, and Thomas T. Barker, Esq.; General Browder, the Rev. D. van Steereboom, and the Rev. Henry R. Dawson; John Flood and Lady Fort, Esq.; and Wm. Morris Reade and Thos. Neville, Esq.

The first lot voted for John Waring, Esq.—the next 12 for John Kelly, Esq.—the next 5 for Henry Ryan, Esq. When it came to Mr. Reade's turn to vote, he declared that he and Mr. Neville would withdraw their Candidate, (Robert Neville, Esq.) and that they would pair off. Mr. Waring was declared duly elected. The Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick attended, but declined voting.

Mr. Waring was proposed by Sir N. Loftus, and seconded by Sir J. C. Cahill. Mr. Kelly was proposed by W. Hayley, Esq. and seconded by John St. Robert Lovelace, Esq. Mr. Ryan, by John St. Robert Lovelace, Esq. and seconded by General Browder, and Mr. Neville, by Wm. M. Reade, Esq. and seconded by Thos. Neville, Esq.—Ensign Journal.

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We regret to learn, that on Monday morning last a respectable farmer, of the name of Hines, had himself at Cooles, between Colmel and Littleton. This melancholy act is understood to have arisen from a very distressing state of mind under which he had long languished for some time past.—Connell's Advertiser.

ELECTION OF A TREASURER, CO. KILKENNY.

On Monday last a Meeting of the Magistrates was held, for the purpose of electing a Treasurer, in the room of Thomas Nowlan, Esq. The number and respectability of the Candidates caused, in an unusual session, and the Court-house was, in consequence, crowded to excess. At 12 o'clock the Magistrates proceeded to the Grand Jury-room, to enquire as to the scribes proposed for each Candidate, and in about an hour came into Court. Garrett Neville, Esq. (being the senior Magistrate present) was appointed Chairman.— The following Magistrates were also in attendance:—Sir Nicholas Loftus, Bart. Sir J. C. Cahill, Bart. Michael Cox, Wm. Harford, Wm. H. Hunt, Arthur St. George, Robert St. George, Daniel Osborne, Wm. Waring, Henry Wynns, Nicholas Alward, R. B. Osborne, and Thomas J. Lory, Esq.; the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Vesey, the Rev. Hans Caulfield, and the Rev. Samuel T. Roberts; Sir Robert Lovelace, Sir Wm. R. de Montmorency, and Sir Joseph Whorley, Col. Bannets; William Baily, John Snow, John Greene, Richard P. O'Shea, John Fitzpatrick, James P. Fox, Ambrose Shannon, Timothy Davy, and Thomas T. Barker, Esq.; General Browder, the Rev. D. van Steereboom, and the Rev. Henry R. Dawson; John Flood and Lady Fort, Esq.; and Wm. Morris Reade and Thos. Neville, Esq.

The first lot voted for John Waring, Esq.—the next 12 for John Kelly, Esq.—the next 5 for Henry Ryan, Esq. When it came to Mr. Reade's turn to vote, he declared that he and Mr. Neville would withdraw their Candidate, (Robert Neville, Esq.) and that they would pair off. Mr. Waring was declared duly elected. The Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick attended, but declined voting.

Mr. Waring was proposed by Sir N. Loftus, and seconded by Sir J. C. Cahill. Mr. Kelly was proposed by W. Hayley, Esq. and seconded by John St. Robert Lovelace, Esq. Mr. Ryan, by John St. Robert Lovelace, Esq. and seconded by General Browder, and Mr. Neville, by Wm. M. Reade, Esq. and seconded by Thos. Neville, Esq.—Ensign Journal.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANY.

On Saturday, a most numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Subscribers to the New Insurance Company was held at the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Buildings, Dublin, pursuant to public Advertisement, for the purpose of adopting a Draft of the Laws and Regulations, which the Company is to be maintained and governed. Leonard Croft was called to the Chair. Wm. Lindsay Darling, Esq. was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Samuel Bewley read a Report from the Committee of Twenty-one. The Report stated, that 1420 Shares had been subscribed for in Dublin, and 260 were allocated in the following proportions:—Cork, 100; Belfast, 60; Limerick, 40; Waterford, 20; Sligo, 40; Londonderry, 40; Kilkenny, 40; Youghal, 40; Galway, 40; Drogheda, 40; Newry, 40; making, with the Dublin Subscriptions, 2000 Shares, the amount agreed on by the last General Meeting. There were also applications in Dublin for 300 Shares, subscribed for in the County. Mr. Bewley concluded by proposing several resolutions, which, after some amendments, were agreed to. Mr. O'Neill suggested the propriety of increasing the Capital to one Million, which, he said, might be done, without calling on the Subscribers for an additional deposit, by making the latter 225, instead of 250 per Share. Mr. Peter Brophy said, that it would not Capital but Business that they wanted. He regretted that a Resolution had not been entered into which would have ordered or induced Subscribers to become partners with the Company. Mr. James Dwyer said, that he would dissent from any Resolution that would make it obligatory on the Subscribers to become partners, the more particularly as the rates of Insurance with the Company were not yet known. Mr. Dwyer thought that any Resolution, as to increasing the Capital, would at the present moment be premature; they should at least pause, until they ascertained whether the Shares sent to the country were not subscribed for or not. The question respecting the increase of Capital was then put from the Chair, and it being moved as an amendment by Mr. Dwyer that the consideration of that subject should be postponed to the next day of Meeting. The amendment was agreed to. A Resolution was then proposed by Mr. Bewley, that none should be elected on the Committee, but such Members of the Company as had subscribed for four shares. This Resolution was opposed, on the

THE LATE DREADFUL DISASTER ON THE RIVER.—The bodies of two of the much lamented sufferers in the melancholy catastrophe on Sunday were picked up. That of Captain DELANEY, the LORD CHANCELLOR is daily with His Majesty, and also with the Earl of Liverpool. Lord Bathurst is likewise daily with Lord Liverpool. But, with the exception of these two Noble Personages, the Noble Earl has scarcely seen any of his colleagues since the day of the Cabinet Council. We indulge a hope that matters will still be arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, from the circumstance of the LORD CHANCELLOR and Earl Bathurst being daily in communication with His Majesty and the Earl of Liverpool. Mr. Canning's arrival in town is hourly expected.—Should this Gentleman come into office, it is supposed that he will be First Lord of the Admiralty, and that Lord Melville will go to India. It is singular fact, that the important resignation of the Earl of Liverpool's resignation has not transmitted through any of the public Papers, although it was tendered so long ago as Tuesday.

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