

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 30, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Election, Monday, November 2, 1874.

For State Treasurer, ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

For Member of Congress, First District, J. HALE SYPPER.

For Member of Congress, Second District, HENRY C. DIBBLE.

For Member of Congress, Third District, CHESTER B. DARRALL.

For Member of Congress, Fourth District, GEORGE L. SMITH.

For Member of Congress, Fifth District, FRANK MOREY.

For Member of Congress, Sixth District, C. E. NASH.

The Astors own 1500 houses in the city of New York.

Horse thieves in Texas are serenaded by string bands.

It is said England and Scotland contain 600,000 habitual drunkards.

The assessed value of railroad property in Mississippi is \$33,462,000.

The Pastime Social Club picnics to-day at the Oakland Course.

Eating dates is recommended as a good way to consume time.

B. L. Farjeon is at work on a new story called "At the Sign of the Silver Flag."

The hot weather, lawyers and grasshoppers have worked great injury to Kansas this season.

The American cricketers have beaten the Irish at Dublin. Now will they beat the Dutch!

Waltham, Vermont, is a model town. It has not assessed a tax for several years, and has no paupers to support.

The Quintette Social Club will give a complimentary picnic at the Carrollton Gardens on Sunday evening next.

In the little town of Rome, Georgia, ten babies were recently born in one night. Sairy Gamp should have died hereafter.

The way is being paved for a long run of the new French play, "The Sphinx," in New York. It is to be denounced as immoral.

A good boys' association has been organized in Western New York. The members are required to swear that they will not swear.

General Hancock said, in relation to the presidential nomination, that "there were certain considerations which he thought entitled him to party considerations."

The physicians of Martin Farquhar Tupper have forbidden the great poet to visit America. For this are they doctors, and we respect them, for Mr. Tupper intended to lecture.

The "Handboro Grays" are being organized in Mississippi, for "home defense," as we are informed by the Handboro Democrat. The Grays are evidently a compromise in the color line.

The next complimentary performance by the Orleans Dramatic Association will take place at the Opera House on Tuesday evening, September 3, when will be performed the beautiful Robertson comedy entitled "School."

On Wednesday next, at the Customhouse, George Pearson will sell, for the collector of internal revenue, at public auction, a large lot of cigars, cigarettes, perique and leaf tobacco, and other things worthy of the attention of traders.

A Cincinnati correspondent asserts that "the Memphis girls have more beauty than style," to which the Register takes exceptions by saying: "There are few ladies, save those of New Orleans, who compare with Memphis girls in style."

Elsewhere in our columns will be found a list showing the location of the offices of registration in the several election precincts of the parish of Orleans, when all entitled to vote at the coming election can cause themselves to be registered without delay.

From Philip Werlein, dealer in music and musical instruments, No. 80 Baronne street, we have received a copy of "La Fille de Madame Angot Vaudeville," by Charles Cote. The music is handsomely published, with illuminated title page, by Boosey & Co. of London.

A special dispatch to the Picayune leads that paper into saying that the Forty-fourth Cavalry had left Fort Concho, Texas, with General McKenzie. With mounted regiments that number in the Indian file, the government can certainly spare a regiment for every parish in this State.

The stockholders of the Teutonia National Bank are requested to vote for liquidation at the bank on Tuesday next. Authority has been received from the Controller of Currency for the bank to go into voluntary liquidation. The Teutonia is able to pay all of its obligations, and depositors are requested to withdraw their balances.

On Friday morning we published a biographical sketch of Mark Smith, who recently died in Paris. This gentleman was born in New Orleans, and became very popular here as an actor, and to our credit, achieved for himself a world wide reputation. It is not a little strange that no mention of his death has been made by the other city papers.

We publish in another column a letter from Mr. Arthur L. Freret, an educated engineer and practical planter, on the important subject of closing or keeping open the crevasse at Bonnet Carré. This is a question that at this time should call out the best thought of our best men, in order that former errors and recent calamities should be avoided if possible.

A most deplorable accident has just happened to Ruben's "Assumption of the Virgin," in the gallery of Duseldorf. This picture, of colossal dimensions, is painted on wood, and two cracks, one of them large enough to put the finger in, have made their appearance, and, unfortunately, one of them is right across the face of the Madonna. This misfortune is attributed to the late great heat.

A REVIEW OF THE THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH ARTICLES OF THE PLATFORM OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The third, fourth and fifth resolutions of the White People's platform reads as follows:

3. That the rights of all men under the constitution and laws of the last must be respected and preserved inviolate, irrespective of race, color or previous condition, but we deny that Congress can constitutionally enact laws to force the two races into social union or equality.

4. That the white people of Louisiana have no desire to deprive the colored people of any rights to which they are entitled, but we are convinced that the reforms imperatively demanded can be effected only by electing to office white men of known capacity and integrity, and we believe that large numbers will vote with us to secure a government which must be beneficial alike to both races.

5. That we disclaim earnestly any intention of carrying or attempting to carry out the platform of the White People's party, and we charge to its effect, emanating from our Radical enemies, are without foundation, and are falsely made for the purpose of obtaining the aid of the military force of the United States, in order to overawe the people and perpetrate the existing usurpation, and subvert the true principles of government.

Each one of these three sections of the "white people's" platform is intended to deceive and mislead. The seemingly just position taken in the first part of each is neutralized in the latter, which covertly indicates the injustice intended to be perpetrated. Let us look at each separately, and see where the cat in the meal sack is.

In the first of the above sections it is declared that the rights of all men under the constitution and laws must be respected and preserved irrespective of race, color or previous condition. This all reads very well, but then follows the declaration denying that Congress can constitutionally enact laws to enforce these rights. It is true they clothe this declaration in a false light, as though Congress were endeavoring to enact laws to force the two races into social union or equality when there is no such attempt, but express power is given in the constitution to enforce the rights conferred by the amendments. Now, we would ask, what use is a right conferred by the constitution when such right is practically denied, unless there is power to pass the laws requisite to enforce it?—which is all that Congress under the civil rights bill, which is struck at in this resolution, is attempting to do; so we find this "White People's" convention acknowledging all the rights conferred by the amendments to the constitution, but in the same breath denying the right to pass laws to enforce these rights. Now the very fact that laws to enforce these rights are necessary, shows that these rights are not respected, and the opposition of the white people to the passage of these laws shows that they do not concur or allow those rights to be enforced, else why the opposition to the passage of those laws. We think these considerations clearly show that this resolution is intended to deceive; it is jesuitical in the strict sense of the word.

Now for the second of the above resolutions, which declares that the white people have no desire to deprive the colored people of any right to which they are entitled. This is, to say the least of it, very patronizing. It assumes that the white people have the control or dispensing to the colored people of their rights, and that the white people have rights the colored people have not. They then go on to say, "but we, the white people, are convinced the reforms imperatively demanded can be effected only by electing to office white men of known capacity and integrity." Now, the white men here alluded to are not white Republicans, but white people's party men. Now, this assumes that no colored man should be elected to office, however capable or honest he may be, and that no white Republican has capacity or integrity, hence neither should be elected; and that, therefore, the colored Republicans should vote for white People's party men. This is certainly nice. If this is not supremely impudent, what could be? Saying to the opposite party that you have no one in your ranks capable and honest enough to represent you. Certainly, if a comparison of the Legislature of 1866 and 1867, almost unanimously Democratic and all white men, were had with any subsequent Legislature, the latter would not suffer much by the comparison. But what caps the climax is the last part of this resolution, saying that we believe that large numbers of colored citizens will vote with us to secure a government which must be beneficial alike to both races. This is softly put and very nice, taking the action of the Democratic white Legislature of December, 1865, composed of many of the same men who passed this resolution, when they substantially remitted the colored men into a state little if any short of Mexican peonage. In this we have an example of what they consider a "government which must be beneficial alike to both races." No act of this white people who compose the People's party has ever shown that they were willing to do justice to the colored people. They have unanimously opposed every act that gave them freedom or civil or political rights, and are now violently opposing the civil rights bill pending before Congress to enforce the rights guaranteed by the constitution to the colored people, and are opposing the exercise by the colored people of those rights, and besides have organized White Leagues all over the State, the object of which is to intimidate the colored men and force them either not to vote or to vote contrary to their will. This clause is thrown into this section to cover the objects of the White Leagues, as, if they compel colored men to vote their ticket, it will be said they did so to effect reform. This resolution is worthy of the Machiavelian policy of the men who adopted it. But we think it can not deceive any one.

Now for the last of the above resolutions, in which they say "that we disclaim earnestly any intention of carrying out the platform of the White People's party, and we charge to its effect, emanating from our Radical enemies, are without foundation." This, also, is nice enough, but when we recall that the "White People's" party, which composes the White Leagues,

joined in this convention, and when we look at what the White Leagues are doing all over the State, driving leading Republicans out of the parishes where they live, compelling Republican officeholders to resign, preventing the organization of the Republican party, collecting into unlawful assemblages to effect their purposes, and openly avowing, through their newspapers and public speakers, their designs to drive out the carpet-baggers and scalawags, and to carry the State at all hazards, and defying the State authorities, how can we believe in the sincerity of these declarations? But when we look at the latter part of this resolution in which they object to the military force of the United States being sent to the State to suppress such outrages, saying that the object of the United States military is "to overawe the people and perpetrate the existing usurpation and subversion of the true principles of government," the disguise is thrown off and the cloven foot of the animal appears.

Now, if the People's party do not intend to attempt to carry the election by violence, what objection can they properly have to State or United States troops being sent into those parts of the State where riots and unlawful assemblies and all manner of violence has been and is being perpetrated to preserve the peace and suppress domestic violence. Do the People's party not know that all those acts are intended to influence the election, by driving out leading Republicans and intimidating the others? What will be the effect of sending United States troops into those parishes? Will they interfere with any man, white or colored, voting, and voting just as he pleases? In fact, the effect of their going into the parishes where intimidation is being exercised, will be to remove this intimidation and give the voter the right the law awards to him, to vote just as his sense of justice designates. They do not overawe the law-abiding people. They will not in any manner interfere with them or their business. It is only those who have committed crimes or are acting in violation of law that will be interfered with, and then only so far as to preserve the peace and suppress domestic violence.

Can any good citizen, or any man who desires to see a fair and honest election, object to this? The very fact that the People's party object to troops being sent into the country to preserve peace and suppress domestic violence, shows that they will prevent their forcible and fraudulent purposes from being carried out in the election. They can not be otherwise affected by it. The idea that the presence of United States troops will be to enable the Republican party to commit frauds is absurd and ridiculous. They will have nothing to do with the election whatever, their only purpose being to preserve peace and suppress domestic violence.

Suppose, as this resolution contends, that no such thing as a breach of the peace or domestic violence, such as would justify troops to suppress, existed in any part of the State, what injury would result if troops were sent? Would they entail any expense on the State? Would they intimidate any person to do otherwise than he wished? Would they prevent any person from voting as he wished? Would they in any manner interfere with the election? Certainly not. What injury, then, could they be to any one?

The whole opposition to troops being sent into the State then is evidently is that, if they are sent, they will defeat the unlawful and violent means the People's party expect to use to carry the election this fall. There can be no other reason for it, and we call on the authorities to mark this fact, as we think no more conclusive arguments can be found of the violent and fraudulent intention of the White People's party to carry the election this fall by violence and fraud can be found.

A WHITE AND A COLORED GOVERNMENT COMPARED.

Under the election of 1872 the city government, elected by a majority of white people, and the State government, chosen by a majority of colored people, were installed upon the same day, and upon the same authority. A new election would have annulled the commissions of the one government as of the other.

At the expiration of two years the administration of the colored majority has sealed a State debt of twenty-five million to fifteen million dollars, and reduced a taxation of some twenty-one mills to a tax of fourteen mills. It has reduced an annual State expenditure from nearly five to a little more than one million of dollars. There were some prominent individuals who, under the garb of Republicans, and with the aid of Democrats, loaded the Republican party with responsibility, and leaving its true disciples to bear the consequences, packed up their unworthy gains and withdrew to enjoy themselves elsewhere. These men the Republican party has repudiated, and, with great circumspection, selected nominees of honesty and intelligence. In addition to this positive reduction of burdens the Republican Legislature proposed to the white man's government of the city and competent men of all races to furnish the proper material to fill the legislative, executive and judicial administrations of our State.

Apparently it will take all the honest and competent men of all races to furnish the proper material to fill the legislative, executive and judicial administrations of our State.

CONSERVATIVE KENTUCKY.

True conservatism consists in taking extra care of the golden and prime number, number one, and in this sense the Blue Grass State stands head in conservatism. History informs us that it gave General Jackson a great deal of trouble to suppress the Kentucky for some unucky expression used in respect to their services at the battle of New Orleans, and while there are many gallant and true men in the State it has so happened that its political destinies have fallen under the management of heroes who make most magnificent bluster of what they intend to do, and then give their friends notice not to come upon the Kentucky premises to fight out any of their differences.

The State rights party of Kentucky, which could not stand the rise in the

price of mules occasioned by the civil war, has very kindly taken the affairs of Louisiana under its care, and denounced the colored citizens as unfit to exercise the rights of suffrage or office, because of their alleged dishonesty and turbulence.

It appears that the practice of adjusting difference of opinion with the revolver has prevailed in certain parts of the Blue Grass Commonwealth. Nay, more; it seems that the unoccupied young gentlemen who regulate the peace of the neighborhood have committed such excesses as to require to be spoken to by the Conservative and State right censors:

1. An intolerable disregard of law marks the administration of justice in certain parts of Kentucky, and this has been treated with complaisance by public sentiment throughout the State during the last fifteen or twenty years.

2. We submit to the violence of a desperado for years, because we are afraid to arrest and punish him according to law, and are mightily relieved when a hero, driven to the defense of his own life, shoots the madman down in his tracks.

3. Even here in Louisville little heed is paid to indiscriminate shooting on the streets. The shooter has only to kill or wound his man to make himself certain of escape. We never condescend to murder except a nigger or a pauper. We rarely pretend to try anybody for shooting with intent to kill. If we disarm a man for the carrying of concealed weapons it is because he happens to be drunk.

4. We are so tame and cowardly that we see the weak, the lowly, the unarmed set upon by armed bullies and desperados without experiencing any shock of manly scorn at all adequate to redress.

5. A few first class hangings and a few gentlemanly incarcerations in the penitentiary will mend matters, and that right speedily.

This is an unexpected acknowledgment from those who claim that the career of the State which they puff is glorious and perfect, while that of other States, devastated by war and torn by dissension, is worthy of ridicule and censure.

AN OUTPOURING WANTED.

The Bulletin has evidently got an oyster shell on which it is anxious to write an official name. Like the ignorant Athenian, who had become tired of hearing people speak of Aristides the just, our neighbor wants Governor Kellogg to write his own name on its bit of shell. But it lacks this advantage which the Greek prototype possessed. The majority of the people are not sufficiently barbarous to disregard the law and the principles of common sense and decency, and so its Aristides remains unshamed, much to its disgust. Here is its bewailment in consequence.

And now to the point. Why is it that we should not have a grand outpouring of our people, a demonstration, and a committee appointed to wait upon Kellogg and request his resignation. As a citizen he is entitled to live with us as long as he sees fit, but as an officer and spoiler he should not. Will prompt action be taken?

Why not, surely? Why should not the people of New Orleans throw decency to the winds, disregard the law, banish Kellogg, the Picayune office, the Carrollton railroad, Houlihan, and everything else obnoxious to the Gravier street suckling, uproot society generally, and go in for another 1861 smash up?

The answer is, simply because there are none of the people of any consequence who desire it, while any attempt of the kind would surely bring grief to those who attempted it. No man in the South can point to a single substantial advantage ever gained by violence of the strong over the physically weak. An attempt to drive Republicans out of this city would leave the place little better than a wreck. And the business men are beginning to see the positive necessity that exists for curbing imprudent hot-heads. It is true they sear nobody here, but their intemperate threats of violence do us serious injury abroad.

CHIVALRY ON THE RAMPAGE.

Have we a White League among us, or is it a nameless shape? It is not an amiable one, for the sights upon their rifles and shotguns would indicate that targets are in demand. The streets of the Fourth District nightly echo to the knightly tread of these doctry henchmen. They go forth with arms and muster in battle array. The spirit-stirring horn is strained to its utmost, and the gaudia certaminis fires each breast, and antagonistic wills are demolished by superior gas. It takes two to make a quarrel. Then, where the fight? It is not out of memory yet that at Colfax some scores of colored citizens were murdered and burned. The last few weeks have developed several riots in which colored citizens are killed to a greater or less number and no white man is ever injured. This is rather like John Phenix's fight with the judge. Phenix describes that memorable combat somewhat as follows: The judge entered; Phenix smiled. Suddenly Phenix hit the judge's fist with his eye, and then held the judge down on top of himself by inserting his nose between the judge's teeth. And of such are the so-called negro riots.

A SOFT SHELLED NUT.

The Bulletin presents what it labels "a nut for the REPUBLICAN to crack." Upon dissection it proves to be a report copied from the Sugar-Boat, to the effect that certain members of a Baptist Church at Petit Anse have renounced politics and resolved to devote themselves to their own individual, spiritual and temporal welfare. Also, that their "truest and best friends are the white people among whom they were born and raised."

We shall be more than delighted to learn that every colored man in Louisiana is perfectly free to choose his own political associates. There is not the least shade of color in our politics, and never has been. We concede to every man, white and black, the right to choose his own political party and religion. So long as he is not opposed by force we have nothing to say in the matter further than to convince his reason, if possible, in case we think him wrong. If the White Leaguers would depend upon their brains and kindness instead of their shotguns we would take no exception to their mode of warfare. So far as the REPUBLICAN is concerned, every man in the State is free to ally himself with any party that he may prefer, and this is just the point of difference between us and the White Leaguers.

PROGRESS OF CRIME.

The news which we publish from the Shreveport papers of the murder of Squire Headrick at Logansport, will send a thrill of horror to the heart of every decent man who reads it. He was assassinated in cold blood by twenty or thirty mounted midnight raiders, who had been attending a White League meeting. It appears that Headrick had formerly been a Republican, but recently joined the White League, with the view probably, to save his life. But even this concession was not deemed sufficient atonement for the crime of having been a Republican, and he paid the penalty with his life. Even the Shreveport Times, which rarely condemns any outrage perpetrated in the name of the white movement, speaks out in terms of faint censure against the murder of the innocent old man who never harmed anybody. When the bad elements of the White Leaguers carry things so far as to murder their own members, it is time for the more thoughtful to pause and reflect upon the probable consequences hereafter.

SIGNIFICANT AND APPROPRIATE.

The last number of the New York Graphic has a very significant picture as a frontispiece. It represents Uncle Sam on a visit to the South. Far off in the background is a negro riot.—Bulletin.

The picture is true to nature. All negro riots have been far off in the background. No man living in the South ever saw such a thing in the foreground. Our negro riots are the political ghosts of the age, dwelling entirely in the imagination of unemployed minds—cerebral chambers to let.

Men who have leaped ramparts, charged trenches, been to have forgotten their old prowess.—Bulletin.

Yes, many of those men have long since forgotten all subsidiary things, and have themselves been forgotten by all save perhaps their widows and orphans. The survivors, however, remember their "prowess" was unavailing, and have no desire to renew a vain and thankless conflict.

The brave Kentuckians who recently fired upon the United States troops and were engulfed by the Picayune have thought it better to surrender. Uncle Sam got his dander up, and they say was no joke. It is not yet known whether they will be sent to Albany or Dry Tortugas.

Where is the Quaker editor of the REPUBLICAN.—Bulletin.

The editor of the REPUBLICAN is in the full enjoyment of all his rights, political, civil and social.

What has become of the President's law and order proclamation issued more than a year ago? If it has been forgotten it should be revived.

DIED.

TELL—In Galveston, last night, CHARLES L. TELL, a resident of Mobile for a number of years. New York and Mobile papers please copy.

PROCES VERBAL.

DESTRUCTION OF CANCELED STATE BONDS.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 28, 1874.

To whom it may concern: It is known that at a session of the Board of Liquidation of the State of Louisiana, at which were present the following named members: Charles Clinton, Auditor; Antoine Dubuclet, Treasurer; Charles W. Lowell, Speaker of the House; P. G. Desobrie, Secretary of State; and Charles H. Merritt, W. C. Kincaid, George P. Ferrand, Frank H. Wilson, E. A. Bibeau, citizens of the city of New Orleans, specially requested to be present as witnesses, it was resolved, in accordance with act No. 3, session of 1873, to destroy by fire the bonds and warrants heretofore funded and canceled under the provisions of the said act, which said bonds and warrants are more specifically described as follows:

Twenty-four bonds, act No. 105 of 1870, of \$1000 each, numbered 2416, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 259