

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

**THE TRIBUNE is the only newspaper in the United States receiving full special dispatches from the seat of war, and fully represented by Special Correspondents with both Prussian and French armies, and at the leading capitals. The Tribune dispatches have been used, in an imperfect form, by the New-York Herald, World, Times, and Sun. They were thus used yesterday by The New-York Herald, World, and Sun.**

### MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIAN FORCES.

**KING WILLIAM'S HEADQUARTERS AT BAR LE DUC**  
—TWO PRUSSIAN ARMIES BEFORE METZ—THE OTHER MARCHING ON PARIS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1870.

The Prussian headquarters of Berlin states that King William's headquarters have been removed from Pont-a-Mousson to Bar le Duc. The headquarters of the First and the Second Armies are near Metz, while the other Corps continues its march on Paris.

The following official dispatch from Berlin has just been received:

"The Government has received a dispatch dated Bar le Duc, last evening, to the effect that Châlons has been evacuated by the French, and that the Prussian column west of Châlons, advancing rapidly. Since Tuesday Metz has been completely surrounded by a strongly entrenched force of Prussians. No attempt at a sally had been made up to noon yesterday."

Unofficial advices state that Prussian scouting parties are near Châlons and Troyes, and that there are strong detachments at Chantonnay and Brienne. Montigny advices to the 23d (Tuesday) mention nothing whatever of Bazaine's junction with MacMahon. Bazaine's reports find no credit in this city.

**FRENCH REPORTS—THE PRUSSIAN SAID TO BE WITHIN SIXTY-FIVE MILES OF PARIS—ENERGETIC MEASURES TAKEN FOR OBSTRUCTING THEIR ADVANCE.**

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1870.

It is reported that the Prussians are at Sezanne today. (Sezanne is a town of 5,000 people, 25 miles south-west of Epernay, and about 65 miles from Paris.)

The Prince Royal of Prussia is reported at Nancy. Nothing has been received from Metz or from the armies of MacMahon and Bazaine to-day.

A dispatch from Reims, dated the 23d, says that it was supposed that the armies of MacMahon and Bazaine had effected a junction, and well supported by the quadrilateral composed of the fortresses of Montmédy, Verdun, Thionville, and Metz, would await attack. It was not expected that any important engagement would occur within two days. The Emperor quitted Coucy-lez-la-Basille last night, and goes to Reims, in the canton of Reims. Yesterday the Imperial headquarters were at Châlons.

The *Journal Officiel* this morning says the sum of all the news received at the Ministry of the Interior is that the Prussians push their reconnaissance into the Department of Marne, and even into the town of Châlons. The Prefect of the Department of Upper Marne announces that a portion of the northern arrondissement of Vassy is occupied by the Prussian forces.

Orders have been given that the march of the Prussians be opposed by every obstacle which the patriotism of the people can suggest, in addition to the systematic measures which will be executed under the direction of engineer officers sent out by the Government.

Advices from Montmédy, dated the 21st, say 500 Prussian cavalry cut the railway at Antun.

### MOVEMENTS OF MACMAHON.

**REIMS EVACUATED—THE MARSHAL MARCHING TOWARD THE NORTH-EAST, HOPING TO JOIN BAZAINE—THE EMPEROR TO COMMAND THE IMPERIAL GUARD IN PERSON.**

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1870.

A special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Reims sends on Tuesday, the 23d, the following very important and late news of French movements, the transmission of which by telegraph, is not allowed.

Yesterday evening (23d) there were about 150,000 troops in and around Reims, under MacMahon. During the night they began to move toward Ardennes, and are still moving in that direction. By noon this place will be entirely evacuated. They take the road to Rethel and Mézières (respectively 24 and 47 miles north-east of Reims), but even the officers do not know how far they will go in that direction.

If it is believed here about Bazaine be true, the two armies will soon be united. Bazaine is reported at headquarters to have said that he could beat the enemy on the 20th, but if he waited till the 25th he could annihilate them.

This afternoon the march of troops which began last night still continues. Artillery, infantry and cavalry are pouring uninterrupted through the town. It is raining hard to-day. I compute that nearly 200,000 men in all have passed. There is no longer a doubt about the direction of this movement. From the objects of the baggage and supply train, I learn that they have orders to go direct to Montmédy (25 miles due north of Verdun, close to the frontier). Two who had tried to reach Verdun had been stopped by Ulans. All reports agree that every road thither is picketed by the Prussians.

Reorganization proceeds with the utmost dispatch. As an example, a supply train of 500 wagons, fully equipped, was organized and reached Reims from Verdun (5) in three days.

This evening, high officers here are positive that part of Bazaine's forces are between Brierly and Etain. Our own movements from Reims to join him (Bazaine) are made with the utmost secrecy.

The second army of reserve now forming near Châlons, composed of old soldiers, will reach 250,000 men. "The Emperor will command the Imperial Guard in person," say officers.

### REPORTS FROM PARIS.

**WHY THE CHALONS CAMP WAS RAISED—THE BOMBARDMENT OF STRASBOURG—COMPARATIVE FAILURE OF THE WAR LOAN—TROCH'S POWER NOMINAL—THE EMPIRE DESTROYED—THE EMPRESS THINKS THE EMPEROR SHOULD EXPOSE HIMSELF.**

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE writes from Paris on Wednesday (24th): "Before the Châlons camp was raised, it was fired to prevent the Prussians occupying it, and to destroy a great quantity of stores that there was no time to remove."

"The Strasbourg bombardment is said to inflict little damage thus far. Heavy artillery is coming up from Landau, Rastatt, Mayence, and the Prussian fortresses."

Another special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE writes from Paris on Wednesday evening (24th): "The loan is a striking failure compared with former subscriptions. Adding to the estimated cost of effecting the loan, the deficiency of subscriptions the first day is 185,000,000 francs. Previous imperial loans were covered many times over. The full amount of this will nominally be made up; but a considerable part must be by the subscription of speculators who cannot pay calls."

A private correspondent (who was quoted in these dispatches a few days ago) writes from Paris Wednesday (24th): "Trochu's power daily appears more nominal than real. He said himself yesterday to Gambetta that he had none. Asserting his willingness, but inability, to allow the reappearance of the *Cloche* and *Centre Gauche*, recently suppressed, Persigny said yesterday to some American friends: 'Want of capacity and fidelity among Imperialists has destroyed the Empire.' Moderate Republicans begin to think it is time to act, and chafe at the slowness of the Left."

"The Baltimore Bonaparte just promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, has not joined his regiment, but is practically the commandant at the Tuilleries. He says that the Empress behaves with true pluck and dignity. The story that she wrote the Emperor to put Louis under fire, and not where spent balls fell, is not true; but it is true that she spoke impatiently of the Emperor not exposing himself."

### MISCELLANEOUS FRENCH NEWS.

**PARIS STILL PREPARING FOR A SIEGE—DESTRUCTION OF CROPS—THE ANIMALS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS SENT TO BELGIUM—DEATH OF PRINCE SAIM-SALM—GALLANTRY OF MARSHAL CANROBERT.**

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1870.

The Council of the Ministers was in session half of to-day. It has been decided by the Committee of Defense that upon the approach of the army, all the crops in the departments of the Seine and Marne, and in the environs of Paris, must be destroyed. The greater haste is urged on the farmers to store their produce in the Government warehouses in the city before the enemy can seize it.

The grain mills in the valleys of the Seine and Marne, and all of their contents which could not be removed, have been purposely burned. The country people are destroying the roads and doing all they can to impede the march of the Prussian armies. They will burn or destroy such provisions as they are unable to remove or store out of the reach of the Prussians. All the animals in the Zoological Garden in the Bois de Boulogne have been removed. Part of them have been retained in the city, and part have been sent to Belgium. Some of the animals are of very great value.

Prince Felix Salm-Salm, distinguished for his services in the American and Mexican wars, was killed in the battle of the 18th at Gravelotte. He was a Major in the 4th Regiment of the Prussian Grenadiers of the Guard, and fell at the head of his men. Michel Alois Ney, the Duke of Elchingen, received three sabre-cuts across the face at the battle of Gravelotte. He was promoted to a colonel on the field. The defense of Toul by the National Guard and Garde Mobile is described as very gallant. At St. Marie aux Chenes, Marshal Canrobert threw himself before his troops, and after a sharp sword combat with a Prussian officer drove the enemy back. Gen. Wimpfen, who has recently been operating against the rebels in Algeria, was appointed to the command of a Corps, vice Gen. Faidherbe. The garrison of Toul made a sortie yesterday, and 700 Prussians were killed and wounded in the action that followed.

A remittance has been received from Dublin for the aid of the wounded. The Empress Eugenie acknowledges the contribution in a note, in which she says: "This offering to the wounded French is received with gratitude. The generous sentiments which have inspired this act, and your wishes for the success of our arms and the happiness of the Imperial family have profoundly touched His Majesty."

A Prussian colonel has written to Emile Girardin, offering a wager that he will be in Paris by the 15th of September. Girardin published the letter, and announces his acceptance of the wager. The Belgian Minister here says that the journals have received authority from his Government to positively contradict the statement that the passage of wounded Prussians through the territory of Belgium had been permitted or attempted.

The national loan has been closed, more than the amount required having been subscribed. Gen. Trochu reviewed the Garde Mobile yesterday. The men made a fine appearance.

The Prussian ship Villaden has been captured by a French man-of-war and taken into Syria.

### THE SIEGE OF PFALSBURG.

**THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE WITNESSES THE BOMBARDMENT—THE SIEGE GUNS TOO LIGHT FOR THE WORK—BUILDINGS IN THE TOWN FIRED—THE COMMANDANT REFUSES TO SURRENDER.**

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at the headquarters of the Crown Prince thus describes the bombardment of Palsburg on the 14th:

Palsburg has already detained a considerable number of German guns for two or three days, and when I last saw it it showed no signs of giving in. True, the guns thus detained are of light caliber, but they are nevertheless kept from other work, and this is what Palsburg has accomplished. The town was sharply cannonaded this morning, and I went to see the German batteries open fire. From a hillock behind the village of Zillingen Palsburg could be seen among the trees at the top of a stretch of rising ground, and we could distinguish a part of the old rampart with its shady avenue. To our left, across the open field, dotted with red-roofed farm-buildings, was some rising ground opposite to Palsburg. Here were the besieging batteries, which could scarcely be distinguished at all until their fire commenced.

The German attack was made with field artillery, and a great many of their light guns have been brought into position for the work. The capture of Palsburg is an important matter for the Crown Prince, but not important enough to make his army wait for heavy siege guns. The Prussian tactics are to push forward, masking the fortresses that are encountered on the way, leaving a few battalions to watch them; but in this case the chances have seemed so to favor the probability of Palsburg being unprepared for serious resistance or defense that even with light artillery it has been resolved to have an attempt at it.

From our position on the hillock behind the Zillingen everything is to be seen. Now a puff of white smoke goes up on the left and a fierce rush through the air tells of a passing shell, which falls on the town. The French gunners man their pieces and reply in excellent style. Flash after flash comes out from the old rampart, and from the opposite rising ground there is a constant whistling across the space between, and a flying up of dust among the German guns or a crash among the roofs of the town, as one side or the other makes a hit. It is evident that houses are burning; but it is not so evident that the French guns are silenced. They fire more slowly than their assailants, and seem to aim rather high; but there is heavy metal in the booming reports that come from the Palsburg ramparts. Three distinct columns of dark smoke rise from the town. It is a good defense, good for the day, certainly. The cannonade dies away at evening, and there is now no sign of surrender.

The same correspondent writes on the 17th: "There is no delay in the advance. Town after town is occupied. It is difficult to realize the extent of the invasion. The reserves are ever increasing. It is no exaggeration to say that the conquered provinces will barely hold the troops poured into them."

Palsburg holds out. Gen. Talbot received a flag of truce, replying to it with a firm refusal to surrender; adding that he should next day (15th) fire a salute of 21 guns in honor of the Emperor.

### HOW THE PARISIANS ARE DECEIVED.

**RUMOR OF ANOTHER BATTLE—THE FRENCH CLAIM A VICTORY.**

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 25-9 p. m.

The *Figaro* has just issued an extra with the following news:

"A person who arrived in Paris at 8 o'clock to-night, coming from Epernay, reports that he heard in that city that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Châlons. Groups of Prussian stragglers, cavalry and infantry, were continually coming into Châlons. The combat commenced this morning at 3 o'clock, and the news reached Châlons and Epernay at about 3 in the afternoon. Nothing definite is stated as to the number of men engaged, but according to rumors the entire army of Prince Charles was in the fight. An order had been given to evacuate Epernay to-morrow. Trains going east on the railway from Paris to Epernay are stopped at Chateau Thierry, which is now the terminus of the line."

### THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

**ANOTHER NOISY SESSION—MINISTERIAL STATEMENT OF BAZAINE'S SITUATION—THE MARSHAL TOO BUSY TO SEND A REPORT.**

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1870.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the motion of M. Kératry to enlarge the Committee of Defenses, was taken up and discussed at great length and with much excitement. M. Kératry defended his proposal, and M. Clement Duvernois replied. M. Jules Favre declared that the misfortune of the country came from that fatal management to which the Chamber had been compelled to submit. This should be said. If it is to maintain a dynasty that the country must fight—

The remainder of the session was lost in the uproar and tumult which these words caused.

M. Buffet said the only question now was how to drive the foreigners from our soil. This was received with great applause, and the close of the debate was ordered by a vote of 219 to 55. The proposition of M. Kératry was then rejected by a vote of 306 yeas against 41 yeas.

M. Gambetta demanded news of the war, especially concerning the battle of the 18th, and the position of the Prussian forces. M. Chevreau, Minister of the Interior, replied that Marshal Bazaine was too greatly occupied to send a report. He added that the telegraph gave no indication of an engagement to-day (Wednesday). It was true that Prussian scouts had been seen in the Departments of Marne and Aube, but in this respect no further advices can

be given. The Minister concluded by stating that if the French troops had left Châlons, it was with the object of insuring the general defense of the country. The sitting was then dissolved.

### THE FRENCH MILITARY SITUATION.

**A CHEERFUL VIEW FROM FRENCH SOURCES—STRENGTH OF MACMAHON'S ARMY—THE STORY THAT A JUNCTION HAS BEEN MADE WITH BAZAINE REITERATED—THE CROWN PRINCE SAID TO BE RETREATING.**

The following is M. Gaillardet's dispatch to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* yesterday:

A change has taken place in our military situation during the last forty-eight hours. We are recovering ourselves after weeks of humiliation and anguish, and to-morrow perhaps we shall take the offensive; such, at least, is the opinion that prevails at the Ministry of War and in the official world. The following is the information which I have obtained: After the defeat at Froehweiler, the remains of the corps engaged fell back in sufficiently good order on Saverne and Nancy, whence they were transported to Châlons by the Strasbourg Railway as rapidly as the disorganized state of the service would permit. On the other side a portion of the troops quartered in the center of the country of Alsace, as well as the numerous garrisons of Belfort, have been directed to Châlons by the Mulhouse and Paris Railway. At the same time the expeditionary corps assembled at Cherbourg to operate upon the coast of the Baltic, consisting of 40,000 troops of the line, has been sent to Châlons, which it reached after five days' march. These forces, united to a corps of about 15,000 men sent from Paris and from the troops on the Belgian frontier, make in all an effective body of 100,000 men. Thirty-five thousand National Guard have been sent to join them, and under the able direction of Trochu this corps, at first disorganized, has become a body fully disciplined and provided with all the necessary material for the campaign. It is now in the hands of the Emperor to organize the defense and create a new army.

"After having with great difficulty rallied the detachments which were beaten on the 6th of August by the Prussian Prince Royal, MacMahon arrived at Châlons and is placed at the head of the army created by Trochu. His chief object was to re-establish communications with Bazaine, almost shut up at Metz by the Prussians. He has succeeded. I am told, and his advanced posts extend as far as Metz and Montmédy, and cover the Ardennes Railway and the great frontier. The fact which you have mentioned in the communications are intact is the arrival, yesterday, of a large number of Prussian prisoners from Gravelotte, which is expected with vigilance, and which proves that the result of this battle, so disputed, was not without glory for the French, since we had leisure to send them prisoners to the rear."

"I have only to say that they are unknown here, and having already given you some interesting details about them at present. On this point they are inflexible at the Ministry of War, and this dispatch may be considered as a mere curiosity. The Prussian Prince appears to have understood the risk he runs, or that he will make his confederates eventually run, if he is not aided by the Prussians. He has succeeded in his retrograde movement upon St. Michel. It is true that, according to another version, he is continuing his march on Metz, and that he is not to be considered as a defeated man. We are prepared to receive him. The work upon the fortifications is almost terminated. Yesterday the construction of the cross batteries was finished. The armament of the forts of St. Denis, Vincennes, and Mont Valerien are in place."

"A word about the Legislature. Since the danger appears less imminent, the spirit of chicanery and recrimination has been revived. Each day objections are tabled against the system of operations devised for defense, because they are inapplicable to the actual facts, and to answer and justify their conduct. Thus valuable time is lost which could be much better employed in the field. The Prussian army was not so much as to be idle debates. Gambetta, himself, has departed from the dignified part he has hitherto maintained, to take part in these petty details. The public, who only see the results of the operations, will severely judge the conduct of these representatives. The national loan has been closed, more than the amount required having been subscribed. Gen. Trochu reviewed the Garde Mobile yesterday. The men made a fine appearance."

### ENGLISH WAR NEWS.

**FORMIDABLE PREPARATIONS FOR THE SIEGE OF METZ—BELGIUM AND THE PRUSSIAN WOUNDED—PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.**

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1870.

Advices received in this city from Metz state the preparations made by the Prussians for the siege of that city are very formidable, and that the intrenchments proceed with great activity.

The French stories of the Prussians having passed the Belgian frontier, or transported their dead and wounded through that country, are untrue. When the question was broached by Prussia, Belgium was inclined to yield, on the ground of humanity, but finally declined.

Strasbourg is well defended. According to *The Telegraph's* correspondent, the defensive fire had destroyed all property within range of the guns.

*The Times* this morning is authorized to deny that Queen Victoria has had any correspondence with anybody on the subject of mediation, or that Mr. Gladstone is "fearful that Prussia is becoming too strong."

### THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

**A SNEER AT THE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS—FRENCH RESOURCES INEXHAUSTIBLE—IFORMS FOR THE GARDE MOBILE.**

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1870.

The *Paris Siecle* this morning, commenting on the item of news that "the Imperial headquarters are at Reims, says:

"Who cares? MacMahon can only have one headquarter after another of operations. The Imperial headquarters can only be a superfluous (superfluous) embarrassment—a pretext for losing battles. The crisis is too dangerous to talk of the 'Imperial Headquarters' anywhere near those of the Commander-in-Chief."

### "THE LIAR."

Under this heading the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* publishes the following:

Gen. Turr has addressed to M. de Bismarck a memento which reads: "Europe knows to-day, without a doubt, that 'The Man' of Prussia has lied, lied with effrontery, in the matter of the invasion of our territory."

Your Excellency remembers undoubtedly the 19th and 11th of June, 1866, when you were invited to take the liberty of reminding you that it was in your hands to give Austria the choice of a peace or a war. You were very anxious and preoccupied by the war, which was then in progress, and you did not wish to be troubled with difficulties that Belgium and Luxembourg, and even more reticent of the French frontier.

After the war, in 1867, speaking with your Excellency about my mission to the East, I expressed the opinion that the unification of Germany could not be accomplished, unless Prussia had the help of Austria. In 1867, in 1868, in 1869, in 1870, in 1871, in 1872, in 1873, in 1874, in 1875, in 1876, in 1877, in 1878, in 1879, in 1880, in 1881, in 1882, in 1883, in 1884, in 1885, in 1886, in 1887, in 1888, in 1889, in 1890, in 1891, in 1892, in 1893, in 1894, in 1895, in 1896, in 1897, in 1898, in 1899, in 1900, in 1901, in 1902, in 1903, in 1904, in 1905, in 1906, in 1907, in 1908, in 1909, in 1910, in 1911, in 1912, in 1913, in 1914, in 1915, in 1916, in 1917, in 1918, in 1919, in 1920, in 1921, in 1922, in 1923, in 1924, in 1925, in 1926, in 1927, in 1928, in 1929, in 1930, in 1931, in 1932, in 1933, in 1934, in 1935, in 1936, in 1937, in 1938, in 1939, in 1940, in 1941, in 1942, in 1943, in 1944, in 1945, in 1946, in 1947, in 1948, in 1949, in 1950, in 1951, in 1952, in 1953, in 1954, in 1955, in 1956, in 1957, in 1958, in 1959, in 1960, in 1961, in 1962, in 1963, in 1964, in 1965, in 1966, in 1967, in 1968, in 1969, in 1970, in 1971, in 1972, in 1973, in 1974, in 1975, in 1976, in 1977, in 1978, in 1979, in 1980, in 1981, in 1982, in 1983, in 1984, in 1985, in 1986, in 1987, in 1988, in 1989, in 1990, in 1991, in 1992, in 1993, in 1994, in 1995, in 1996, in 1997, in 1998, in 1999, in 2000, in 2001, in 2002, in 2003, in 2004, in 2005, in 2006, in 2007, in 2008, in 2009, in 2010, in 2011, in 2012, in 2013, in 2014, in 2015, in 2016, in 2017, in 2018, in 2019, in 2020, in 2021, in 2022, in 2023, in 2024, in 2025, in 2026, in 2027, in 2028, in 2029, in 2030, in 2031, in 2032, in 2033, in 2034, in 2035, in 2036, in 2037, in 2038, in 2039, in 2040, in 2041, in 2042, in 2043, in 2044, in 2045, in 2046, in 2047, in 2048, in 2049, in 2050, in 2051, in 2052, in 2053, in 2054, in 2055, in 2056, in 2057, in 2058, in 2059, in 2060, in 2061, in 2062, in 2063, in 2064, in 2065, in 2066, in 2067, in 2068, in 2069, in 2070, in 2071, in 2072, in 2073, in 2074, in 2075, in 2076, in 2077, in 2078, in 2079, in 2080, in 2081, in 2082, in 2083, in 2084, in 2085, in 2086, in 2087, in 2088, in 2089, in 2090, in 2091, in 2092, in 2093, in 2094, in 2095, in 2096, in 2097, in 2098, in 2099, in 2100, in 2101, in 2102, in 2103, in 2104, in 2105, in 2106, in 2107, in 2108, in 2109, in 2110, in 2111, in 2112, in 2113, in 2114, in 2115, in 2116, in 2117, in 2118, in 2119, in 2120, in 2121, in 2122, in 2123, in 2124, in 2125, in 2126, in 2127, in 2128, in 2129, in 2130, in 2131, in 2132, in 2133, in 2134, in 2135, in 2136, in 2137, in 2138, in 2139, in 2140, in 2141, in 2142, in 2143, in 2144, in 2145, in 2146, in 2147, in 2148, in 2149, in 2150, in 2151, in 2152, in 2153, in 2154, in 2155, in 2156, in 2157, in 2158, in 2159, in 2160, in 2161, in 2162, in 2163, in 2164, in 2165, in 2166, in 2167, in 2168, in 2169, in 2170, in 2171, in 2172, in 2173, in 2174, in 2175, in 2176, in 2177, in 2178, in 2179, in 2180, in 2181, in 2182, in 2183, in 2184, in 2185, in 2186, in 2187, in 2188, in 2189, in 2190, in 2191, in 2192, in 2193, in 2194, in 2195, in 2196, in 2197, in 2198, in 2199, in 2200, in 2201, in 2202, in 2203, in 2204, in 2205, in 2206, in 2207, in 2208, in 2209, in 2210, in 2211, in 2212, in 2213, in 2214, in 2215, in 2216, in 2217, in 2218, in 2219, in 2220, in 2221, in 2222, in 2223, in 2224, in 2225, in 2226, in 2227, in 2228, in 2229, in 2230, in 2231, in 2232, in 2233, in 2234, in 2235, in 2236, in 2237, in 2238, in 2239, in 2240, in 2241, in 2242, in 2243, in 2244, in 2245, in 2246, in 2247, in 2248, in 2249, in 2250, in 2251, in 2252, in 2253, in 2254, in 2255, in 2256, in 2257, in 2258, in 2259, in 2260, in 2261, in 2262, in 2263, in 2264, in 2265, in 2266, in 2267, in 2268, in 2269, in 2270, in 2271, in 2272, in 2273, in 2274, in 2275, in 2276, in 2277, in 2278, in 2279, in 2280, in 2281, in 2282, in 2283, in 2284, in 2285, in 2286, in 2287, in 2288, in 2289, in 2290, in 2291, in 2292, in 2293, in 2294, in 2295, in 2296, in 2297, in 2298, in 2299, in 2300, in 2301, in 2302, in 2303, in 2304, in 2305, in 2306, in 2307, in 2308, in 2309, in 2310, in 2311, in 2312, in 2313, in 2314, in 2315, in 2316, in 2317, in 2318, in 2319, in 2320, in 2321, in 2322, in 2323, in 2324, in 2325, in 2326, in 2327, in 2328, in 2329, in 2330, in 2331, in 2332, in 2333, in 2334, in 2335, in 2336, in 2337, in 2338, in 2339, in 2340, in 2341, in 2342, in 2343, in 2344, in 2345, in 2346, in 2347, in 2348, in 2349, in 2350, in 2351, in 2352, in 2353, in 2354, in 2355, in 2356, in 2357, in 2358, in 2359, in 2360, in 2361, in 2362, in 2363, in 2364, in 2365, in 2366, in 2367, in 2368, in 2369, in 2370, in 2371, in 2372, in 2373, in 2374, in 2375, in 2376, in 2377, in 2378, in 2379, in 2380, in 2381, in 2382, in 2383, in 2384, in 2385, in 2386, in 2387, in 2388, in 2389, in 2390, in 2391, in 2392, in 2393, in 2394, in 2395, in 2396