

Anti-Know Nothing Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and highly respectable meeting of citizens opposed to the Know Nothing order met at the Court House on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Wm. L. Jacobs and Joshua A. Walker Secretaries.

John L. Holmes, Esq., explained the objects of the meeting to be the interchange of opinions and sentiments between citizens opposed to the dominancy of the Know Nothing order, and in favor of the liberal Anti-Know Nothing ticket for Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington.

Mr. Strange said that if left to his own choice, he would much prefer to have remained a silent auditor rather than to become a speaker upon this occasion, not that he did not sympathize and go with the movement heart and soul, for he did; but because the pressing nature of his engagements had rendered it impossible for him to devote that attention to the subject which its importance demands.

Mr. Strange then proceeded to analyze the position and progress of this new Know Nothing party—to show the universal affiliation of its Northern members with abolitionism—its repudiation of the much talked-of 12th Article of the Philadelphia Platform, now openly advocated and pressed by its central "Organ" at Washington City; that Article being already, in fact, a dead letter, and even if alive and endorsed, amounting to nothing.

Mr. Strange then proceeded to the discussion of the ostensible principles of the order—if principles they might be called, namely: The exclusion of Roman Catholics and naturalized citizens from a full participation in the rights of citizenship guaranteed by the constitution and the laws.

Mr. Strange read from Gen. Scott's letters in 1848, and still later, in 1852, in which letters that great soldier bears warm and enthusiastic testimony to the valor, patriotism, and the constancy of the citizens by adoption, who fought side by side with the native citizen on every battle-field in Mexico, and in the war of 1812, on the Canada line.

Mr. Strange showed at some length and with much clearness and force the national position of the Democratic party, what it had done for the Country and how it now stood up for the constitution and the equal rights of all sections under it.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., being called upon, responded at considerable length, in a speech replete with wit, eloquence and argument. Why, said he, did we find so many citizens assembled together? why the deep interest felt and manifested in a merely municipal contest? Time was when such things passed almost unnoticed, and citizens had to be begged to go up to the polls—when no test was thought of in regard to a citizen to be elected Commissioner, but that contained in the question—Is he honest, and has he a house with a brick chimney? But things have changed—the affairs of town have become more important and more complex, and consequently more interest is felt; but that is not all, nor even the main cause of this interest and excitement.

Let us turn to another branch of the subject, exhibiting the contrast between Washington and the pseudo-American party of the present day, on the subject of Religion. The first extract we shall make from his Address to the Ministers, Church-wardens and Vestrymen of the German Lutheran Congregation, in and near the City of Philadelphia, April 20th, 1789. He says: "I rejoice in having so suitable an occasion to testify the reciprocity of my esteem for the numerous people whom you represent. From the excellent character for diligence, sobriety and virtue, which the Germans in general, who are settled in America, have ever maintained, I cannot forbear felicitating myself on receiving, from so respectable a number of them, such strong assurances of their affection for me, my person, confidence in my integrity, and zeal to support me in my endeavors for promoting the welfare of our common country."

Let us look a little further. In his Address to the Roman Catholics in the United States, December, 1789, he says: "As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic Religion is professed."

In an Address to the General Committee representing an United Baptist Churches in Virginia, May, 1789, he says: "If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension, that the Constitution framed in the convention where I had the honor to preside, might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would never have placed my signature to it; and, if I could now conceive that the General Government might ever be administered, so as to render the liberty of conscience, I beg as you to be persuaded, that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every species of religious persecution."

What was the necessity for this new party. Its supporters said that the old Whig party was dead, and the Democratic party was not to be trusted. They wanted a "National party." And what sort of National party is it? Let the state of Congress, the position of its national organ, the affiliation of its northern members with Free-Soilism show. And what had the Democratic party done that it should not be trusted? It had administered the affairs of the government three-fourths of the time, and the country had advanced to the proudest position among the nations. It had given to the South the mouth of the great Mississippi River, with the vast territory of Louisiana. It had brought in Florida. It had given to the Fugitive Slave Law and the Kansas bill, making the territories open to all sections. It had extended our sway to the shores of the Pacific. It had rallied round our flag in Mexico, while such men as Thos. Corwin were standing in their places in the Senate, and hoping that our gallant soldiers might be welcomed by bloody hands to hospitable graves. And yet that party was "Anti-American."

John L. Holmes, Esq., was next called upon. He said he was a Democrat and Anti-Know Nothing, but a true American—a constitutional man and opposed to any body of men that opposed the constitution by making religious tests at variance with the letter and spirit of that instrument. The Anti-Know-Nothing party stood on the defensive. They sought no personal bitterness, and no unnecessary excitement, but they owed it to themselves and their cause, to stand up squarely and fairly. They had been stigmatized as "Anti-Americans," the County Court and its affairs had been reflected upon. Their ticket had been called not respectable because it bore the name of one man of foreign birth, John Dawson, a foreigner! Why, John Dawson was a good and useful citizen while many who thus talked were in their cradles. John Dawson sapping the life-blood of the community! What man did not know his generous heart—his obliging disposition—the helping-hand he was ever ready to extend to citizens in any difficulty.

We cannot pretend to have done anything like justice to the very able addresses delivered, nor even to all the points, but time will permit us more. Washington and the Know-Nothings. In Washington's first regular message, or speech, to both Houses of Congress, bearing date January 8th, 1790, we find among the matters referred to, that of the naturalization of foreigners, in the following language: "Various considerations also render it expedient that the terms, on which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens, should be speedily ascertained by a uniform rule of naturalization."

It is also a matter of history that Congress did act on this recommendation, and that a bill for the naturalization of foreigners in two years, was passed, and received the approbation of Washington during his first term. So much for the earlier and purer days of the Republic. Having seen the outset of General Washington's civil administration, let us now turn to the close. Let us pass from 1789 to 1796, from his first regular message to his farewell address. In the course of his exhortations to Union, he says: "For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always excel the title of Patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, habits and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the Independence and Liberty you possess are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and sacrifices."

How would Washington, who gave the proud name of "American" to all citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, have viewed the attempt to give to a faction what was meant for mankind, to narrow the sphere of Americanism to the contracted limits of a secret order, and to denounce all others, "citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country," as anti-Americans. Unlike these exclusive people of the present day, General Washington does not apply the term "foreigners" to those, by birth or choice, citizens of a common country, to whom, in their national capacity, the name of AMERICAN belongs, and the attempt to apply his complaints of foreign officers, etc., to the citizens of the country, is an attempt to make him say what he never did say, and never intended to say; to say what the friend of Hamilton, of Morris, and other men of foreign birth, but true American feelings and actions, would have turned from with disgust.

The Republicans held a caucus at the Capitol on Friday. They can't quite count noses for Banks, but nearly so. Things are in a mix. The only people that seem to have any fixed policy or principles of action are the Democrats who support Richardson. Congress. The vexed question of the Speakership seems to be no nearer to a selection than it used to be. Up to Tuesday night there had been forty-four ballots given without any result, except that of gradually exhausting the stock of amiability brought on to Washington by the new members. Mr. Banks still continued to fall seven votes short, and the Democratic members still continued to rally in unbroken phalanx around their nominee, Mr. Richardson. In deed, the failure of the attempt to introduce the plurality principle, when it was certain that such introduction must result in the election of Banks, showed that there was no latent strength prepared to go for him at any time, or to swell his vote up to the needed point. He being dropped, the coalition is again at sea. They can do little better, if, as well, on Fuller of Pennsylvania. They talk about Pennington of New Jersey, upon whom it is urged that the Democrats and the Southern Know-Nothings ought to unite. Why should the Democrats abandon their regularly nominated candidate, whom they have placed upon a broad national platform, and who is known to be a thorough national man, to go for some new man of opposite political principles? The national Democratic phalanx voting for Richardson, stands as a firm and immovable center, around which national men may rally and concentrate their forces. Southern Know-Nothings like Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, admit that the Democrats of the House, have by their nomination of such a man as Richardson, and the ardent manner in which they have stood up for him, made their next President. Mr. Marshall says that Kentucky will vote for the Democratic candidate. The 12th Article Know-Nothings of the South accuse their few professed 12th Article brethren from the North

of insincerity and bad faith, inasmuch as their votes have never once been cast for Humphrey Marshall, or any other man of the South, but always for some "splitter" upon the Philadelphia Platform. In this category is found Mr. Haven, of New York, who professes much nationality, but always votes the wrong stripe. Mr. Havens is the right-hand man of Mr. Fillmore, and his course affords Mr. Fillmore's standing with the Southern brethren, some of whom unquestionably talk very bitterly, and Marshall and his friends are reported to have declared the party to be crushed and swallowed up by the "Republicans." They vow to God that they will never again be found acting with such a set, and do not hesitate to say that the Democrats will and ought to succeed in 1856—that their is the only party which has been formed upon an open and manly declaration of principles, and which has adhered to them in adversity as well as prosperity.

The scene in Congress is certainly a strange one. The end is not yet, but we suppose some sort of an end must be arrived at sometime or other. Patriotism can make many sacrifices, we know, but whether it rises to the point of sacrificing \$8 a day is very doubtful. Now, the members must appropriate money to pay themselves—to do so they must be organized, and we feel certain that organized they certainly will be. So there is one more guarantee for the safety of the country.—Daily Journal, 13th inst.

In 1849 the House of Representatives met at Washington city, on Monday December 3d and a speaker was elected on Saturday the 22nd inst., after a contest of but two days short of three weeks. It may be a matter of some interest to refer now to the proceedings at that time. The ballots had proceeded without result until over sixty had been taken, when in order if possible to put an end to the anomalous state of affairs then existing, Mr. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee, presented the following proposition to the House, which agreed to it after several substitutes had been offered and rejected: "Resolved, That the House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker, who vote; and if after the vote shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it shall be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared to be chosen Speaker."

The vote was taken three times without a majority appearing for any member, Messrs. Cobb of Georgia and Winthrop of Massachusetts, being the prominent candidates, and having received an equal number of votes, 97 each. Then the final vote was taken, and it turned on the plurality principle. Deep interest was felt and manifested. When the result was announced Mr. Cobb was found to have received 102 votes, Mr. Winthrop 100. Mr. Cobb's plurality 2. On motion of Mr. Stanly, Mr. Cobb was declared Speaker by a vote of 144 to 33, and was conducted to his seat by Messrs. Winthrop and McDowell. So ended the contest for Speaker in '49.

Public Documents.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe for the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the last Congress; also for Lieut. Herndon's Report of his exploration of the Valley of Amazon, with accompanying map, a very valuable and interesting work.

SEVERE BLOW.—We were visited on Sunday last by the heaviest blow of the season—the wind from the southwest. Considerable damage was done to fencing, &c. The U. S. Revenue Cutter Dobbin, lying in the stream, dragged her anchors, and drifted into the wharf. Some other vessels got "adrift," but without sustaining any injury worth naming. It is more than probable that the blow was very heavy out at sea, but as the wind was not on shore, we trust that the damage will be found to have been less serious than might have been feared. We shall hear in a few days.

Hon. James M. Mason, present incumbent, was on Saturday last re-elected United States Senator, by the Virginia Legislature, for the term of six years from and after the 4th of March, 1857.

THE LIVE GIRAFFE.—We have received a prospectus from R. H. Whitaker, Esq., editor of the "Live Giraffe," while it was "live," proposing to resuscitate that humorous publication, provided enough provender can be obtained to sustain the vital system of "ye animal," said provender to consist of subscriptions at \$2 a year in advance. The publication of the paper to commence in the first week in January. Address R. H. Whitaker, Raleigh.

THE DECEMBER TERM OF THE COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, commences its sessions for New Hanover county in the Court House on Monday last, James T. Miller, Esq., Chairman—presiding.

APPOINTMENTS.—James O. Bowden and John J. Moore, esqs., has been appointed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Inspectors of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the place of Dr. P. M. Walker, resigned, and Gabriel Holmes, deceased.

LOOK TO THE SENATE.—In the Senate the Democrats still retain the predominance. The South and the country must look to the Senate for preservation from the mad fanaticism of the day which has attained control of the House. Compare the Democratic Senate with the opposition House. The first is conservative, reliable, and the only security of the South and the Union; the second is wild, unconservative and portentous.

The meeting held last night at the Court House was organized by calling Joseph H. Flanner, Esq., to the Chair. Mr. Flanner defined the object of the meeting to be the appointment of Delegates to a District Convention.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. T. J. Norcom, John McRae, and Dr. F. J. Hill. We understand that Mr. Norcom's remarks seemed intended by way of reply to the arguments made the evening before by Eli W. Hall, Esq. We have heard no one say that they amounted to an answer. We presume that delegates were appointed. So far as we can learn, the meeting produced no effect one way or the other. If any effect, it was in favor of the anti-Know-Nothings.

The Examiner, a Baptist paper published in New York, has a very sensible article upon the appointment of chaplains in Congress. We copy: "It is needless to picture the scene yearly recurring, of what has become an actual scramble for the score of candidates, away from their posts, are eager in attendance; some before-hand nominating, and others nominating are proposed or more names of different two of whom are, of course, to be disappointed of an election by worldly men to the office of Christian minister. The successful candidate is not usually the man whom his own denomination even, not to say our Christian community generally, would wish to see at such a post; often he is the man who has written many letters beforehand soliciting votes, who, in his friends' eyes as they alight at the railroad station, who follows them to their hotels, and who, in the bar-room even, is heard talking loudly of his devotion to the party." It is time that these scenes, which make worthy men blush, should be banished from among us; and that our Christian community should be spared the painful mortification to which every year they are subjected at the meeting of Congress.

Really, the parsons are no better than the politicians.

Mount Vernon. We note the annexed extract from the recent Message of Gov. Johnson to the Legislature of Virginia. It will show the position and progress of the movement for securing the home and last resting place of Washington. We commend it to the attention of all, especially of the ladies who have taken so strong an interest in the furtherance of this patriotic and commendable object.

In my last annual message I recommended the purchase of Mount Vernon by the Commonwealth. I should be insensible to the pulsation of the public heart, as well as my own feelings, if I failed to renew the proposition at this time. The bare illusion to the tomb of Washington, with its hallowed shades and sacred relics, has awakened a feeling of reverence and patriotism in the American bosom, affording unmistakable evidence that not only Virginia, but most, if not all, her sister States plead with persuasive eloquence for the rescue of the sacred domicils from the threatened danger of desecration and ruin.

The accompanying correspondence on the subject is respectfully submitted. The amount claimed by the proprietor may be considered exorbitant. In the ordinary transaction of business, it might be true; but who shall undertake to calculate the value of the homestead and the grave of Washington, with its primeval simplicity, or to place an estimate upon the thousand sacred recollections which crowd the mind and cluster around the heart, in token of admiration for him whom all delight to honor. Dollars become dust when compared with the ineffable patriotism inspired by a visit to the tomb. Thousands will repair to this American Mecca to pay homage to the illustrious dead. But, however ready you may be to purchase and pay for this property, that honor has been partially wrested from you, and is reserved for the noble purpose of adorning the brow of female philanthropy.

The Mount Vernon Association of ladies have been zealously engaged in collecting the necessary funds, and it is understood that a considerable amount has already been realized. They magnanimously claim the honor of paying the purchase money, and, with becoming modesty, requests the General Assembly to authorize the purchase in the name of the Commonwealth, so that the title may be vested in Virginia, and the property be under her control and direction, with an assurance to all, that the sacred repository of the mighty dead will be forever kept free from possible pollution. Such appeal from such a source will not be unheeded, when addressed to a Virginia Legislature.

Mr. Buchanan. The return of Mr. Buchanan, our Minister to England, will be somewhat delayed in consequence of the recent misunderstanding between the two countries. Under date of November 16th, he writes by the Atlantic to a gentleman of Lancaster, as follows: "I had calculated with confidence that I should return home by the steamer of the 6th of October last, but unexpected events rendered this impossible. I shall now be detained here, I know not how long, in consequence of the present aspect of affairs between the two countries. I trust, however, that within the period of three months, I may meet you all again. At least such is my anxious desire."

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY ESTIMATES.—The following is given as a summary statement of the estimates for the appropriations required by the Secretary of the Treasury:

For deficiencies of the current fiscal year, \$1,367,757; of which \$1,138,181 is to supply deficiency in Post Office revenue. Estimates of permanent and indefinite appropriations which may be required for the last three-quarters of the current fiscal year, under former acts of Congress, \$5,065,228. Estimates for the next fiscal year, including appropriations by former acts of Congress, of permanent and indefinite character \$2,754,075. Excluding permanent and indefinite existing appropriations not required for the present fiscal year, \$16,695,817. Total estimate for the next fiscal year, \$69,450,492.

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tribune publishes the following statement of the exports of grain and flour from that port for the season up to the 21st ultimo: Flour, bbls. 90,320; Flour to grain, bushels, 451,690; Wheat, bushels, 6,022,796; Corn, bushels, 250,000; Oats, bushels, 2,199,932. Total bushels of grain, 16,157,833. The amount of grain yet to go forward will not be large.

OUR GOLD AND HARVEST PRODUCTS.—The annexed statistics in regard to gold and the harvest were presented to the Historical Society of New York on Wednesday evening by Mr. Osgood:

PREVIOUS TO THE CALIFORNIA GOLD.—STATISTICS OF CALIFORNIA GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, \$86,000,000; From California in years 1849, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, 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