

Correspondence.

THE AMERICAN.



SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the SUNBURY AMERICAN among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded, if equalled by any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania.

Democratic State Ticket, Nominated by the Convention of June 16.

For Auditor General, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia. For Surveyor General, JOHN ROVE, of Franklin.

St. Paul's Church.—Services will be held in St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Sunday next, and at St. Mark's Church, Northumberland, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Harley Baldy will officiate.

St. Paul's Church.—Services will be held in St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Sunday next, and at St. Mark's Church, Northumberland, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Harley Baldy will officiate.

District Attorney.—We have been requested to state that S. B. Boyer, Esq., on Sunbury, will be an independent candidate for District Attorney, at the next election.

We are requested to say that Henry B. Weaver of Trevorton, will be an Independent Candidate for County Commissioner at the ensuing election.

The Miner's Journal strongly recommends Hon. James H. Campbell, of this district, for Speaker of the next Congress.

Fireworks.—The Chief Burgess gives notice that no fireworks must be sold in Potsville before the 4th of July. The penalty for a violation of this order will be a fine.

Next Governor.—This question is beginning to receive considerable attention from politicians. While at the United States Court, at Williamsport, a few days since, a prominent politician from the northern part of the State, declared that our next Governor must be a Pennsylvania Dutchman; that he had always been our best and most reliable Governors, and henceforth he would prefer taking a candidate from that class of our citizens. This is certainly complimentary, though not undeservedly so, to our German population and their descendants.

We are requested to state that the Washington fire Company will meet in the Grand Jury Room, on Tuesday evening next, to make further arrangements for the coming 4th of July celebration. All the members are particularly requested to be present.

Powder Mill Burned.—The powder mill of Kline and Renn, in Trevorton, in this county, was destroyed by fire on Friday, the 17th inst. The fire was caused, it is supposed, by friction. David Frederick, who attended the mill, was freed burned to a crisp, and was, most probably, suffocated. The powder hoise, some distance off, was not injured.

Stolen Horses.—Sheriff Vandyeke gives notice by advertisement, this week, that he will furnish the means of discovering stolen horses and aid in their recovery. The Sheriff is a great admirer of that noble animal, the horse, and is well posted in all matters of this kind.

The crops everywhere look favorable in a week more the harvest will be commenced, and if the weather continues favorable, the present crops will prove the most abundant we have had for many years.

Editors and Railroads.—We do not subscribe to the doctrines of the Mountain Herald—that editors are entitled to a free pass over any railroad, because they can advance or blast the reputation of the road.—Such doctrines are more in character with the arguments of a highwayman, than those of an independent editor. Railroad officers, who can distinguish a locomotive from a horse, will know enough to grant a pass to an editor, whose locality and position compels him to notice their road. In regard to ourselves, we have to say we would accept no pass from any road, coupled with restraints of any kind.

Pink's Peak.—The Rocky Mountain News, published at Cherry Creek, (Pike's Peak Gold Region), gives cheering accounts of the prospects of the Region, as a gold producing country. It predicts that in one year the region will yield monthly as much as California. Miners are now making from \$3 to \$50 each per day, with very indifferent mining facilities.

Mineral Water.—Mr. Geo. Eckert, of Northumberland, has commenced the making and bottling of mineral water, which, by those who are fond of this beverage, is said to be a good article.

Stereoscopes.—These beautiful instruments are becoming exceedingly popular with all who can appreciate the beauties of nature and art. It enables one to sit quietly in his room and enjoy a view of the great wonders of nature and art, in scenery, buildings, and other works, throughout the world. Stereoscopic views are now multiplied by thousands of all noted places and buildings in the four quarters of the globe. The views of Niagara Falls and other American scenery, taken on glass by Messrs. Langenheim & Co., of Philadelphia, have a world wide reputation. The most valuable oil paintings worth hundreds of dollars, fall short, in point of beauty, accuracy and interest, when compared to these beautiful productions got up by Messrs. Langenheim & Co.

These views, as seen through the new Patent Revolving Stereoscopes, manufactured by Messrs. Sealey & Lee, in New York, in which from twelve to twenty-five views can be placed, most find their way into the parlor and drawing-room of all who can appreciate the effects of this beautiful invention. These instruments are not only improved, but greatly reduced in price. We have several of them, with numerous views, which we could be scarcely induced to part with, if we could not replace them.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The afternoon train on the Reading Railroad, on Tuesday a week, on leaving Reading, ran over a little girl named Christina Neidhammer, crushing her right leg. She died the same evening.

The up evening train of the same day met with an accident, near Conshohocken, which resulted in the death of a man named Henry Colp, of Potstown. One of the axles of the Mail and Express car broke, the wheel rolling between the two rails.

Kulp was sitting in the second class car when the accident occurred, and becoming frightened, jumped off whilst the train was moving at the rate of 25 miles an hour, fracturing his skull to such an extent that his brain protruded, causing his death in a few moments.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—The Intelligence from Europe respecting the battle of Magenta leaves no doubt of the victory obtained by the French and Sardinians over the Austrians, as most decisive. The Austrians have abandoned Milan and Pavia, showing that they were badly beaten and are now falling back upon their strong position in Lombardy.

Later news shows that the victory at Magenta was very decided. The Austrians retreated to Cremona, pursued by the Allies. It is reported that Prussia had given indications of aiding Austria.

THE NEW GOLD MINES.—Horace Greeley, it seems has reached the much talked of gold mines at Pike's Peak, about which so many conflicting stories have been told. Mr. Greeley confirms the stories of the great richness at the new diggings, and thousands of disappointed adventurers who had turned back are now on their return to the diggings from Fort Leavenworth.

We paid a visit to our flourishing, though somewhat gassy neighbors of Williamsport, on Monday last, on the opening of the June term of the United States Court. The occasion generally brings together, as jurors from different parts of the State, a number of distinguished individuals, such as Editors, Generals, Judges, Lawyers, politicians, and office hunters, and other great men, in the order we have named them. Some of these we believe are regular attendants at every term. Among these we observed our old friend Col. Tate, of the Columbia Democrat; and several others who, we believe, have a "free ticket," on the jury.

That this tribunal is a legal one, may be known from the fact that the Grand Jury was composed of eighteen lawyers, three judges, one contractor, and one lumberman. Judge Orie, and Judge McClenck, successor to Judge Irwin, were both present, and both looked well and venerable. Marshall Campbell, was as jovial and good natured as usual.

On Monday evening we listened to an address from Miss Helen Dresser, a young lady of seventeen, who had been with and escaped from the Mormons, with her father and mother. She spoke well and feelingly on the subject of the outrages of these fanatics, and their moral degradation.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

45,000 AUSTRIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED. 5,000 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS. Evacuation of Milan by the Austrians. 12,000 FRENCH AND SARDINIANS KILLED. Five French Marshals, a General and Four Austrian Generals Wounded. A VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH ANNOUNCED AT VIENNA.

REVOLT AT MILAN. FATHER POLY, below Quebec, June 18.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., passed this morning, bound for Quebec. Her arrival was four days later.

A desperate battle was fought at Magenta, 12 miles from Milan, on the 4th of June between the allied army, under the Emperor Napoleon, and the Austrian army under Gen. Helz, in which unlimited forces were engaged on both sides.

Emperor Napoleon in his despatches to the Empress at the Tuilleries claims a decisive victory, saying that his army took 5,000 prisoners, placed 12,000 hors de combat and captured three cannons and two standards. He estimates the loss of his own army at 3,000; but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was between 9,000 and 12,000.

It is reported that there were 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians and 130,000 French engaged in the battle.

The Austrian accounts differ widely from those of the French. Their bulletins speak of a series of battles being fought, with varying success on both sides, but which were undecided on the night of the 4th.

It was reported that Gen. Helz commanded the Austrians, and also that the Emperor Napoleon partially commanded the French in the battle of Magenta.

Generals Espinasse, of the Second Corps d'Arme was killed, and Marshal Canrobert, commander of the Third Corps, was mortally wounded.

Gen. Maurice McMahon, commanding the Second Corps d'Arme, had been created Marshal and Duke de Magenta, as a reward for his bravery on the battle field.

Five of the French Marshals and Generals were wounded.

Marshal Count Baraguay D'illiers has been superseded in his command of the First Corps d'Arme by General Forey.

Four of the Austrian Generals and five staff officers were wounded at the battle.

REVOLT AT MILAN.—EVACUATION BY THE AUSTRIANS. There had been a general revolt at Milan, and the people had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians retired from Milan, but the city had not yet been occupied by the French. Later rumors detracted from the alleged French victory at Magenta.

It was believed that proposals of peace would follow the entrance of the French army into Milan.

FRANCE. The city of Paris had been illuminated in honor of the victory of the French arms at Magenta.

The Paris Bourse was active and three per cents had advanced.

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Zwitberg.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Queen delivered her opening speech to Parliament on the 7th. She lamented the outbreak of the war, saying she did all she

could to prevent it, and proclaimed her strict neutrality. She says the navy has been increased beyond the authority granted by Parliament, and asks for its sanction.—She commends the opening of diplomatic intercourse with Naples. She expresses the hope that the Reform question will be settled at this or the next session.

In the House of Commons, the Liberals had moved an amendment to the address to the Throne, in reply to the Royal speech, declaring that Her Majesty's ministers do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and a debate thereupon was pending.

THE LATEST. London, Wednesday, June 8.—The Times this morning publishes a summary of the official news received at Vienna up to midnight of Monday. It was as follows:

There was a fierce battle at Corbigo and Buffalora, on the 4th. At that only two brigades of the first corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced, and the afternoon of the same day, the third Austrian corps took part in the action. There was very hard fighting at Buffalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French and sometimes to that of the Austrians.

The battle lasted till late in the night, and on the 5th was continued at Magenta. The allies made no progress on this day. Two fresh Austrian corps were engaged, and in the afternoon the Austrians took up a flank position between Abbiate, Grassano and Binasco. The Austrians have taken many prisoners. The loss on both sides was very great. The Austrians had four Generals and five staff-officers wounded. One Major was killed.

The movement which preceded the battle of Magenta, is not clearly stated, but it was previously announced that the Allies were about to cross the Ticino to the number of 100,000 men, and it is presumed the rapid movement of the Allies prevented the Austrians from completing their retreat, which they had commenced and completed them to accept battle on the banks of the river.

The London Post says that Gen. McMahon was raised, on the battle field, to the rank of Marshal.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that the Emperor was present at the battle, but did not command in person.

There is a report that Gen. Canrobert was mortally wounded, and that five French Marshals or Generals, were wounded.

Gen. Baraguay was wounded, and d'Hilliers was removed from his command, and replaced by Gen. Forey.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Austrian Defeat at Marignan—Retreat Across the Adla—Defeat of the British Ministry—New York June 21.—The Cunard steamship Persia arrived about 9 o'clock this evening, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 11th inst.

George Bailey, Editor of the National Era of Washington, died on board the steamer Arago, on the 10th inst.

The British sloop-of-war Heron captured in a torpeda case, on the coast of Africa, the Captain and twenty-six of those on board were saved.

The ship Southampton, from London, for New York, sank the Norwegian schooner Emmaus, in the channel. The crew were saved. The Southampton sustained no damage.

The Austrians have been driven from Marignan with the loss of 1200 prisoners, and the main body of the army is reported to be retreating across the river Adla.

The British Ministry has been defeated in the House of Commons on the resolution of the House of Commons, that the resolution of a want of confidence has been carried by a majority of thirteen. The ministry was expected to resign on the meeting of Parliament on Saturday, the 11th.

In the House of Commons on the 9th, Mr. D'Israeli introduced a resolution, praying the re-consideration of the Government on the Italian question.

The adjourned debate on the address in response to the Queen's speech was resumed.

The speakers in opposition were John Bright, Charles Graham, Sergeant Deary and others, while those in defence of the Government, spoke included Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. Seymour, and the Attorney General for Ireland.

The debate was resumed on the following day, by Mr. Milner Gibson, Sydney Herbert, G. C. Lewis, and Lord John Russell, who spoke against the Government. Messrs. Roebuck, Lindsay, Sir J. Pakington and the Solicitor General spoke in its favor. The House then divided for the amendment, expressing a want of confidence—the vote being 323, against 110.

At the meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the report already published was adopted.

The Red Sea cable broke, and was lost when only sixty miles from Cape Sidera.

THE WAR NEWS. The Austrians have retreated beyond the River Adla. Their head-quarters were near Cremona. They were expelled from Marignan by Gen. Baraguay d'illiers, who took 1200 prisoners.

Pavia was evacuated by the Austrians, and the Emperor Napoleon and King of Sardinia entered Milan on the 8th inst., where they were most enthusiastically received. They remained there at the last accounts.

The latest advices say that the Allies were advanced to the Ticino, in pursuance of the resolution of the Government, and also that Prussia had given indications of siding Austria.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.—It turns out that Gen. Canrobert was not wounded at the battle of Magenta.

All accounts give the great glory of the day to Gen. McMahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but heard the roar of the battle, rushed on, and saved the army.

The Paris Monitor of the 15th inst., contains the following details of the battle of Magenta.

The concentration of our troops on the Po deceived the enemy into the belief that we that we intended to cross the river. On the morning of the 6th, 125,000 of the Austrians were in position opposite the Emperor, and the grand division of the Imperial Guard advanced to fight the disproportioned odds. All our Generals displayed great energy in the subsequent action. The French General Wimpfen was wounded. Desme and Madant, commanders of the Grenadiers, were killed.

The official Bulletin describes the operation of Gen. McMahon, who lost 1500 men, but put 10,000 Austrians hors de combat and made 5000 prisoners.

The Austrians had on their side four corps d'Arme.

The Bulletin sums up the results of the five days since the departure from Alessandria—Our army had three combats, gained one battle, and freed Piedmont from the Austrians, who since the battle of Montebello, had lost 25,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17 cannons.

The Defeat of the Austrians at Magenta is said to have produced an immense sensation in Germany.

The correspondent of the Daily News gives the following details:

In less than two hours the Allied Monarch had deployed 60,000 men against the Austrians, whose force was 80,000, together with a powerful artillery. They compelled the Austrians to move on a most disadvantageous ground, as their left was soon turned by General Canrobert's corps, supported by Gen. Forey's division, and the Austrians were obliged to fall on their center at Abbiate Grasso. The Austrian center being thus assailed by the route columns of their left wing, was soon in disorder, and thousands fell, crushed by the French artillery.

Gen. McMahon had now reached the scene and was leading his army against the disordered centre of the Austrians, char-

ged with an impetuosity seldom witnessed—supported by Durand's division which stood in reserve, and was moving slowly beside him—the shock was terrible, and the dead and wounded were falling by thousands. The Austrians were finally routed, and the victory won. The same writer says that twenty Austrian guns were taken.

The Zouaves had 700 killed and wounded. A brigade in Gen. Canrobert's corps was almost destroyed in the last charge.

The Emperor and King were always in the thickest of the fight. The military men are unanimous in praise of the strategic combinations of the Emperor.

The London Post's Paris correspondent says that over 4000 of the prisoners are Italians, who took the earliest opportunity to give themselves up. They were always placed in the front, and were threatened by the Croats in the rear, if they did not fight well. Many of them offered to join the Allies, but their services have not yet been accepted.

Proceedings of the Borough Council. Sunbury, June 18, 1859.

Council met pursuant to notice, Chief Burgess in the chair. Members present—Shindell, Youngman, Lyon, Stroh, Gray, Clark, M. E. Bucher, Martz, Wilvert and C. J. Bruner.

Minutes of May 23d, 24th and June 3d read and approved.

G. B. Youngman, offered an ordinance to prohibit Railroad Companies from running their locomotives and trains through the Borough at a greater speed than at the rate of five miles an hour, under a penalty of \$25 for each offence.

On motion, the rules of order were suspended, and the ordinance taken up, which upon third reading passed unanimously.

Mr. Youngman, offered the following: Resolved, That the Chief Burgess instruct the Street Commissioners to improve Market Street by grading and graveling it and draining it thoroughly by means of gutters cut on both sides of said street, and if it be necessary to have an Engineer in making this improvement, they be authorized to call to their assistance Peter B. Masser.

The yeas and nays were called by Messrs. Shindell and Youngman on second reading, and the resolution passed.

Yeas—Youngman, Gray, Clark, Wilvert, Stroh and Chief Burgess.—6. Nays—P. B. Shindell, Lyon, M. E. Bucher, Martz and C. J. Bruner.—5.

St. Paul Burgess moved, that the resolution to assess a road tax of five mills be reconsidered. A vote was taken and carried.

On motion of Mr. Zimmerman, Resolved, That the Road-Tax be reduced one mill.

The yeas and nays were called by Messrs. Zimmerman and Youngman.

Yeas—Shindell, Lyon, M. E. Bucher, Clark, C. J. Bruner, and Chief Burgess.—6. Nays—Youngman, Stroh, Gray and Wilvert.—4.

On motion of M. E. Bucher, Resolved, That the Council now proceed to the election of a Collector of the taxes—Road, Poor and Borough.

M. E. Bucher, nominated Solomon Shindell, who was, on motion, elected by acclamation.

On motion, Resolved, That the fees of the Tax Collector be five per cent on the tax collected.

Resolved, That the day of Appeal be on Monday the 11th day of July, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Resolved, That when the Council adjourn they adjourn to meet on Monday evening, the 20th inst., for the purpose of acting on the ordinance relative to the paving of Fawn and Blackberry streets.

Bill of J. Sailer presented for assisting the Engineer in grading the streets, \$7 50. Resolved, That the bill do pass.

On motion, A. J. Mendenhall, J. N. W. BUCHER, Clerk.

SUNBURY, June 20, 1859.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, 2d Burgess in the chair. Members present—Youngman, Stroh, Wilvert, Martz, C. J. Bruner, Clark, Gray, and Bucher.

On motion reading of minutes of last meeting dispensed with.

Committee on Ordinance, presented Ordinance relative to paving Fawn and Blackberry streets and recommended the passage of the ordinance, read and approved on second reading, and read on third reading, and carried.

Third reading of ordinance, the yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Bruner and Youngman.

Yeas—Youngman, Stroh, Clark, Gray, Wilvert and Martz.—6. Nays—M. E. Bucher, C. J. Bruner and Shindell.—3.

Youngman, Chairman of Committee on Finance, reported relative to bill of J. Sailer and recommended the payment of the same.

Ordinance offered by Youngman relative to digging gutters. On motion, rules of order dispensed with for the passage of the ordinance.

Second reading of ordinance. A vote was taken and ordinance passed.

Bill of Ira T. Clement presented referred to Committee on Finance.

J. J. Bruner asked permission of Council to record his name on ordinance relative to paving Market street passed May 18th, inst., permission was granted Mr. Bruner, and he recorded his vote, aye.

On motion, adjourned. J. N. W. BUCHER, Clerk.

Communicated. Mr. Estlin.—The names of a number of gentlemen of the legal profession have been mentioned in the newspapers in connection with the Democratic nomination for District Attorney. Among them we were glad to recognize that of our fellow citizen, A. JORDAN ROCKEFELLEN, Esq.—a gentleman of fine abilities, of irrefragable character, and in every way qualified for the position.

Mr. Rockefeller is well known throughout the county. As a Man, his character is above suspicion and beyond reproach; as a Lawyer, his legal attainments are undoubted. From his early youth up he has been connected almost constantly with the business of the law.

The office of District Attorney is one of more importance than many people suppose. By that officer is conducted all the criminal business of our Courts; he has to take care of the interests of the Commonwealth, and to see that justice is dealt out to all offenders of our laws. He should, therefore, be honest, able and competent. All who are acquainted with Mr. Rockefeller will concede that he is just such a man, and we cordially recommend him to the people of Northumberland county, believing that he will be nominated and elected by large majorities, and will fulfill the duties of the position to the entire satisfaction of the public.

FOR THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

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