

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, : DEC. 15, 1870.

Democratic Editorial Convention. The members of the Democratic Editorial Association of Pennsylvania, are requested to meet at the "Bolton House," Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 15th day of January next at 11 o'clock, A. M. Personal attendance is requested.

The President's Message.

One might as well expect to gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles, as to look for any broad and statesmanlike views in a Message, or any other State paper, emanating from the present incumbent of the White House. The Message, in the language of the New York Sun, a Radical paper, "is a poverty-stricken document." Stung to desperation by his recent humiliating defeat in the Southern States, Grant sets out in his Message with the following flagrant perversion of the truth: "It is to be regretted that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens in exceptional cases in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed." Coming from the source it does, this broad and sweeping declaration is decidedly cool. Who was it that by "violence and intimidation" interfered with the free exercise of the elective franchise at the late election in North Carolina? It was this same U. S. Grant, when he sent large bodies of U. S. troops into that State to overawe and terrify the people in the free exercise of their opinions. Who committed the same outrage in the city of New York at the November election? It was U. S. Grant. Who quartered troops at the election polls in Florida, Alabama, and other Southern States at the same election? It was U. S. Grant, who now seems so deeply concerned about the purity of the ballot. Who only a few days ago ordered troops into Georgia, to intimidate the voters of that State at the coming election and to sustain his friend Bullock, who is the vilest fraud that ever disgraced the Executive chair of any State in the Union? Where is the evidence upon which Grant bases this charge of "violence and intimidation," on the part of the people of the South? There is none, nor can any be produced. So far as Alabama is concerned, there is a direct question of veracity between Grant and Gen. Crawford, who commanded the troops in that State at the late election, who knows the truth whereof he affirms, and who has declared that the election was fair and peaceable. And yet Grant charges an outraged people with the very offence which he himself has openly committed.

It was to be expected that after the signal failure of the San Domingo job last summer, at the hands of a Republican Senate, that corrupt scheme had been consigned to well-merited oblivion. But the prize is too tempting to be lightly abandoned, and Grant surpasses all his former efforts, in his advocacy of this venal project. He calls it "a great prize," just as Seward, his illustrious predecessor in the purchase of real estate, styled the acquisition of barren, sterile and frozen Alaska. To Grant's vision everything in San Domingo, the land of maelstroms and chronic revolutions, seems lovely and of good report. Have the people asked him to acquire it? Has it ever been made a test question at any general election, as the annexation of Texas was in 1844? The treaty between him and Benaz has failed of a ratification by the Senate, he is now in favor of a joint resolution of Congress to effect the same purpose. The Senate committee on foreign affairs, a majority of whose members are well known to be hostile to the scheme, will effectually checkmate Grant in this plundering job and give San Domingo, in any shape it may assume, its everlasting quietus.

These are the only two features of the Message to which we have room this week to refer.

HON. SAMUEL GRIFITH, the newly elected Democratic Congressman from the Mercer district, is a native of Wales, having been born in that country in 1816 and emigrated to this country with his father and the other members of the family in 1818. His father was a miner and worked at that business for a number of years in Mercer county. At the age of 20 Mr. Griffith left his father's residence for the purpose of acquiring an education, and in 1842 graduated from Allegheny College, at Meadville, with high honors. He became principal of the High School in Mercer, studied law and was admitted to the Bar at that place in 1848. As a lawyer, Mr. Griffith occupies a front rank in his profession. In 1849 he was married to a sister of Gen. Henry D. Foster, of Greensburg. Mr. Griffith's majority in the district was 769. Two years ago it gave a Radical majority of 1812. He revolutionized his district even more thoroughly than Mr. Speed did our own. In this portion of Cambria county, where the natives of Wales and their immediate descendants form so large a portion of our population, a Welsh Democrat is regarded as a great political curiosity. A Welsh Democratic Congressman is certainly a flat contradiction of Solomon's declaration, that there is nothing new under the sun.

At the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee recently held at Altoona, Mr. Metchler, the Chairman, was instructed to issue a call for the next Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, at some time between the 4th of next March and the first Tuesday in May, as he may deem most expedient. It was decided to hold the Convention at Harrisburg. The Representative delegate from this county is Mr. James King, of Johnstown.

New Mexico and Colorado.

According to good Republican authority, there is now in Washington a delegation of government officials from New Mexico, whose business it is to procure the admission, during the present session of Congress, of that Territory as a State in the Union. An effort will also be made for the admission of Colorado. During the administration of President Johnson he very properly vetoed a bill for the admission of the latter Territory, but as Grant has shown himself to be merely a willing instrument in the hands of Congress to register its decrees, no danger of the exercise of the veto power is now apprehended.

It is a rare thing that the people of a Territory desire to change their relations to the general government and assume the duties and responsibilities of a State organization. The reason is obvious. While they are in a territorial condition all the expenses of the government are defrayed out of the National Treasury, but the moment they are admitted into the Union the taxes are enormously increased and bear heavily upon the scattered and sparse population of the new State. Some of the men who are pressing these projects are ambitious of becoming Governors of the proposed new States, others United States Senators, while a majority of them would be content to serve as Congressmen. In 1869, at the election of a delegate to Congress, New Mexico polled 14,407 votes, only 1,481 more than double the vote polled in Cambria county at the Presidential election in 1868, which was 6,498. In 1868 the vote of Colorado was 8,167, only 1,674 more votes than were cast in this county at the same election. The combined vote of New Mexico and Colorado in 1868 and 1869 was 22,684. In 1868, at the Presidential election, Lancaster county polled 24,805 votes, or 1,671 votes more than the vote of both these territories put together. In 1869, Montana polled 9,350 votes, or 1,180 more than Colorado did in 1868. But no Radical members of Congress would ever think of voting for the admission of Montana, for the simple reason that it would be a certain Democratic State.

The Radical party is rapidly losing the power which it has so long and so flagrantly abused, and therefore as a matter of party necessity, four more Radical U. S. Senators must be obtained by the creation of two rotten-borough States out of the thinly populated regions of New Mexico and Colorado. Is it fair—is it just—is it honest—that these two Territories, when transformed into States, with a population less than that of Lancaster county, should wield the same political influence in the Senate as New York and Pennsylvania, with more than eight millions of inhabitants? And yet this is just what the Radical majority propose to do. The proposition is monstrous and absurd, and without the shadow of a reason or an excuse. Grant has set his heart on a re-election, and feels that he cannot succeed without some special political good fortune. New Mexico and Colorado, with their six electoral votes, might possibly, although we do not think they would, save him from being overwhelmed in the coming political storm, and hence the determination of his friends to put these two infamous jobs thro' Congress may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. When it is done, it will be a shameful, unparalled outrage—a low political device to bolster up a tottering administration and to thwart and nullify the influence and will of the old and larger States in the Senate.

JUDGE GOLDTHWAITE was last week elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Alabama. He is a Democrat and a man of commanding ability, and was formerly one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. He will take the place of Warner, Radical. Warner is a carpet-bagger from Ohio—a State remarkably prolific of such men—and through the disreputable agencies, so well known to that class of patriots, suddenly loomed up as a grave and potent Senator. Alabama has vindicated her integrity by repudiating this Ohio importation and electing a gentleman who has resided in the State for forty years, and who will faithfully and intelligently represent the interests of his constituents.

It will be the duty of the next Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General. In connection with the first named office we have suggested the name of JOHN HODGSON, editor of the Jeffersonian, published at West Chester. We have known Mr. Hodgson for twenty years. He is a gentleman of ability and culture—a fearless and courageous Democrat—and is conceded by all who know him to be a man of unquestioned integrity. The Convention might go further and fare a great deal worse than nominating John Hodgson. He possesses in an eminent degree, all the requirements for a faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of the office.

JOURNALISTIC.—The Pittsburgh Post has the honor of being the oldest Democratic daily paper published in the State and under the able management of its proprietors, Jas. P. Barr & Co., deservedly enjoys a high reputation, not only with the Democracy of this State, but of the Union. We cheerfully recommend the Post to the patronage of Democrats who desire a cheap and reliable city journal.

The only Democratic paper published at the State Capital is the Daily and Weekly Patriot. It is conducted with marked ability and with a fearlessness and independence which command general commendation. It will contain a full report of the proceedings of the Legislature, the approaching session of which promises to be of more than ordinary interest. As the central organ of the party it deserves to be well sustained.

AMONG the biographical sketches of the members of the next Congress, now being published in the Pittsburgh Post, is a very faithful and picture of the new member from this district, R. Milton Spear, Esq., and which we would have published this week had not the paper containing it disappeared from our office before we had time even to read it. We shall lay it before our readers next week.

The Reinsing Family.

I. Ulysses Simpson Grant, President of the United States.
II. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.
III. Frederick Dent Grant, President's son, cadet at West Point.
IV. Orvil L. Grant, President's brother, partner with the Collector of the Port at Chicago.
V. Frederick T. Dent, President's father-in-law, claimant of lands at Carondelet, Mo.,—eulcered by Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office.
VI. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark.
VII. Able Bathbone Corbin, President's brother-in-law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculations with James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould.
VIII. Brevet Brigadier General F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, chief usher at the Executive Mansion.
IX. Judge Louis Dent, President's brother-in-law, counsel for claimants before the President; fee estimated at \$40,000 a year.
X. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.
XI. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, only Indian Trader for New Mexico, under Indian Bureau; place worth \$100,000 a year.
XII. Alexander Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.
XIII. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; place worth \$20,000 a year.
XIV. James Longstreet, President's brother-in-law's cousin, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.
XV. Silas Hudson, President's own cousin, Minister to Guatemala.
XVI. George K. Lee, President's brother-in-law's cousin, U. S. Stores, New York; place worth \$100,000 a year.
XVII. Orlando H. Ross, President's own cousin, Clerk in Third Auditor's office, Washington.
XVIII. Dr. Addison Dent, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Clerk in the Register's office, Treasury Department, Washington.
XIX. J. F. Simpson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry.
XX. John Simpson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery.
XXI. George B. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Ohio.
XXII. B. L. Wyman, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Ky.

WAR NEWS.—War news from France is amazingly conflicting. The Germans claim decided advantages in the late actions. A telegram from Frederick Charles to his faithful Consort says: "Frederick Charles reports the complete defeat of the Army of the Loire in the battle of Monday, in which the French had the Twentieth Corps, probably the Eighteenth, and portions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps engaged. A thousand French were dead upon the field, 4,000 were wounded and 1,600 taken prisoners. General d'Aureilles is reported to be wounded. The German loss was 1,000, among them few officers." On the contrary, the French General Chaury reports that "on the 9th instant an attack was made all along the line from Metz to St. Laurent Des Bois. Last night and to-day the principal effort of the enemy was at Beaugency. The Germans were very strong at that place, having no less than eighty-six cannon. Their forces consisted of two divisions of Bavarians, one division of Prussians, 2,000 cavalry and a strong reserve under the command of Prince Frederick Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg. The enemy were repulsed, and driven beyond Grand Chartres. We slept to-night on the positions we had this morning. The prisoners taken acknowledge that the Prussians suffered heavy losses. The battle lasted till night." This would indicate that the French army is still in fighting condition, and able to deliver blows and win victories. It is said that a division of the Prussian forces is marching in the direction of Havre, for the purpose of isolating that part from Paris and cutting off the supply of arms from beyond the sea. If this is done, it will be a hard blow upon the French. The investment of Paris is still continuing, and no sorties have been made since the fight led by General Ducrot. That General failed to pierce the Prussian lines, but inflicted heavy losses upon that portion of the army which bore the burden of the onset. It is reported that Paris has food enough for three months. But this cannot be told.—Age, 12th.

A RAIN OF BLOOD.—The Sulphur Springs (Texas) Gazette contains the following most remarkable communication: "Knowing that you are not given to sensationalism, I take this method of giving to the public an item, the truth of which I can testify as an eye witness, as can also some others living in the neighborhood. On last Sunday, the 2d inst., about eight o'clock in the morning, some six miles south of Sulphur Springs, when not a cloud was to be seen to dim the blue vault of heaven, fell what can be termed a rain or shower of blood, which lasted some eight or ten seconds. Its district was quite limited, and it fell in specks about the size of squirrel shot, and in density about one hundred to the size of an ordinary pellet. This shower was witnessed by Mr. Bussy and family, who were seated around the breakfast table in the yard, at the same time before stated, when, upon a sudden, came pattering the drops of blood upon the dishes, victuals, and all around. Mr. Bussy immediately ran to the window, to see, whose clothes were bespattered with blood on reaching my house. An hour elapsed, probably, before my reaching the vicinity, yet the leaves, grass and table bore the distinctly visible marks of blood. No one in the vicinity can give an explanation of this mysterious affair. I leave this matter to the curiosity of scientists and the right of revelation. C. J. SULLIVAN.

A similar event happened in Tennessee about twenty years ago. Since then snakes and frogs have fallen in various localities. VICTOR EMANUEL, and those having control in Rome, endeavor to make the outside world believe that the Pope is unmovable in the exercise of his office, and that the Church in that city is the special object of their care. This is not true in any particular, according to the latest and most reliable accounts from the Holy City. The most outrageous conduct is manifested openly and daily toward all religious men and women. Schools are closed, churches profaned, private houses entered and plundered, and the lives of all those who profess attachment for the Pope threatened by the crowd of desperadoes who rutted in the city with the invaders. All communications to or from the Holy Father are read by the local authorities, and every possible means of annoyance and insult are resorted to, to render his situation intolerable. He is proclaimed free to exercise his great office by those who have made it impossible.—Pittsburg Post.

A murder of unusual atrocity was perpetrated near New Bedford, Mass., week before last. The victim was Benjamin Howard, eighty-two years of age, who had lived alone more than forty years supporting himself on a small farm, and receiving an occasional visit from an aged sister. He had been missed for several days, and upon search being made his mangled body was discovered near a newly made hole or grave, a few feet within a wood. Charles Clupp, a negro boy, fifteen years of age, has been arrested, and has confessed that he murdered the old man, assisted by John Pettis, another boy about his own age, who has not been arrested. The bodies of their dead was robbery, and the amount obtained was \$60.

A singular fact is noted in connection with the burning to death of the family of four persons near Markleville, Juniata county, last week. The victims, when seen through the flames in which the dwelling was wrapt, lay in bed as if they had made no effort to save themselves. At the inquest physicians stated that before suffocation by smoke would take place there would be a struggle in an effort to escape, and the same thing would occur as soon as they felt the heat from fire; yet these four persons appeared in the same position they would naturally have taken in falling asleep a fact that gives rise to the suspicion that the family was first murdered and then the house set on fire.

A high-handed outrage was recently perpetrated in Butler county, Pa., on the 8th day of November, a mob executed four men on the charge that they were horse thieves, and as the authorities exerted themselves to detect the authors of the crime, four men, who would have been important witnesses against them, have since been hanged, although charged with no crime. Official agents had arrested the mob, and warrants had been issued where they were confined in the guard house, and now it is probable that nothing but the presence of troops will be able to awe the miscreants into submitting to the law.

A frightful accident occurred in a factory at Birmingham, England, on the afternoon of the 11th instant whereby nineteen persons were killed and over seventy wounded. The building was blown to atoms.—The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city. The explosion with no powder was sent. The particulars of the disaster or origin of the explosion have not been ascertained, owing to the great confusion surrounding the scene.

News and Political Items.

—Austria has addressed a fresh note to the great Powers, urging renewed efforts for peace.
—It is said there are not ten Irishmen in Ireland who do not think of coming to America sometime or other.
—During one of the recent sorties from Paris, four sons of a merchant of that city were killed by one Prussian shell.
—Pine township, Mercer county, has a model young man. He walks to Mercer—nine miles—on Saturday and gets shaved.
—Mr. Headrich, of Wytheville, Va., has invented a six-barreled gun, which may be fired four hundred times a minute by simply turning a crank.
—Twenty-five thousand Catholics turned out in Buffalo, on Friday, to testify their approval of the Pope's protest against the occupation of Rome by the Italians.
—Indians are murdering and robbing men in Arizona, the Apache-Mohaves being the guilty parties, while the Pina Indians act in concert with the white settlers.
—John H. Surratt, in a lecture delivered at Rockville, Md., denies any connection with the assassination conspiracy, but admits having conspired to abduct President Lincoln.

—Last week at Lexington, Ind., Mrs. Matilda Brown got a divorce on Tuesday evening, a marriage license on Wednesday morning, and before dusk was off on her bridal trip as Mrs. John J. Reesle.
—General Butler is to introduce a joint resolution this week in the House, to cover the new Presidential policy on the San Domingo job. Grant backs up Butler in Canada, and Butler is to help in San Domingo.
—Shelbyville, Tenn., already famous for having produced a double-headed calf, is credited, on the authority of ex-Senator Patterson, with another monstrosity, in the shape of a double-headed child, born a few weeks since.
—The Butler Herald says that a large meteor was seen to descend on Sunday at noon, near the corner of Mr. George Krugh's house, exploding before reaching the ground. It had the appearance of a large silver ball, somewhat elongated.
—A jury at Waverly, Iowa, has decided that Miss Isabella Smith's feelings were injured to the extent of \$18,000 by one John T. Campbell through his failure to marry her. She claimed \$20,000, but is doubtless satisfied with the verdict.
—The Greenville Argus says it has from reliable authority that Samuel Young, of Sugar Grove township, this county; raised this season, on one acre of ground, two hundred and nineteen bushels of ears of corn, by actual measurement.

—Killing Britton, colored, charged with murdering Jacob Day, a German, was convicted of murder in the first degree, at Williamsport, on the 7th. The murder was committed on the evening of the 16th ult. A new trial has been granted to Britton.
—The Salem, O., Republican boasts of a subscriber, Mr. Barclay Harris, who has regularly, on the 6th day of December, for twelve years, called at the office and paid his subscription in advance. On the last occasion he brought a new subscriber.
—John P. Cox, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroad Company, died suddenly on the 7th inst. of apoplexy, while in the discharge of his duties. He was a most faithful and efficient officer and will be much lamented.
—A young man named John David was shot at Erie, Pa., on Friday afternoon last at fifteen minutes past six by a desperado named Jake Gabel, and died about nine o'clock. There is great excitement in the city over it. The murderer has been arrested.
—The project for a railroad in Westmoreland county from Ludwick to Mt. Pleasant, via Stanton, is again revived. A committee of citizens has been appointed to confer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and learn what aid they may expect from that quarter.
—Somebody quietly dropped a one hundred dollar greenback in the money bag, at one of the Wellsburg, Ohio, churches, on Thanksgiving Day. He has the satisfaction of hearing his home paper say that his gift was either a mistake or "conscience money."

—A Rowland Kightlinger was killed on Saturday last at Hydeltown, three miles west of Pittsburg, by a gun in the hands of a man named Turner. The fire-arm is said to have been discharged while the deceased was attempting to wrench it from Turner. Both parties were drunk.
—A child was recently born in the family of Mr. Biddle, near Mexico, Indiana, having six fingers on each hand, six toes on each foot, and very much deformed about the face, being destitute of any upper lip, or gums in front of the upper jaw. It is said that the child still lives.
—The Lower House of Congress has promptly passed a bill abolishing the franking privilege, and the matter is now in the hands of the Senate. It is to be hoped that a proper bill for the reformation of the system connected with this system may be put through during the present session.

—John Hanlon, convicted in Philadelphia of the murder of little Mary Mohrman, was sentenced to be hanged on Saturday last, the Court having refused him a new trial. The prisoner made a violent speech accusing the officers who testified against him of perjury and asserting his innocence of the murder.
—The body of a child, 13 years of age, was recently taken from the place where it had been buried in Lebanon, the head and upper part of the breast being completely and perfectly petrified. This strange phenomenon has excited considerable interest and curiosity among scientific and medical gentlemen.
—At Niles, Ohio, Thomas Ryan, a tinner, while at work at the tower of a new school building, slipped and fell to the roof and then to the ground, a distance of seventy feet, and was not killed. He alighted in a sitting posture, and with assistance arose and walked a few steps. His injuries were internal and not dangerous.
—The most perilous feat that has been attempted in Harrisburg for some time was the climbing of the flag staff on the dome of the capitol, by a man who ventured up to the topmost part, for the purpose of adjusting the ropes, &c., that the American flag may again float over the Capitol. The top of the flag-staff is about one hundred and fifty feet high.
—Only a single ocean cable remains unimpaired, and this has been so overtaxed with business that the company, to diminish the volume of despatches, has advanced the tariff. There is great danger that the broken cables cannot be repaired nor new ones laid during the winter, and we may be deprived, in large measure, of the telegraphic facilities heretofore enjoyed.

—The latest lamp murder occurred in the Youngstown, Ohio. The victim was the wife of Daniel O'Brien. Two lamp explosions took place on one day, in Buffalo, causing death in each instance. The fluid in one case was denominated "Union" oil, and in the other Danforth's "Patent non-explosive oil." The facts elicited demonstrated that both were dangerous to a high degree, suggesting the propriety of legislation prohibiting their sale for illuminating purposes.

CLOSING PRICES.

OF DE HEAVEN & BRO., 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Dec. 12, 1870.

Table with 4 columns: U. S. 6's of '81, U. S. 6's of '82, U. S. 6's of '83, U. S. 6's of '84, U. S. 6's of '85, U. S. 6's of '86, U. S. 6's of '87, U. S. 6's of '88, U. S. 6's of '89, U. S. 6's of '90, U. S. 6's of '91, U. S. 6's of '92, U. S. 6's of '93, U. S. 6's of '94, U. S. 6's of '95, U. S. 6's of '96, U. S. 6's of '97, U. S. 6's of '98, U. S. 6's of '99, U. S. 6's of '00, U. S. 6's of '01, U. S. 6's of '02, U. S. 6's of '03, U. S. 6's of '04, U. S. 6's of '05, U. S. 6's of '06, U. S. 6's of '07, U. S. 6's of '08, U. S. 6's of '09, U. S. 6's of '10, U. S. 6's of '11, U. S. 6's of '12, U. S. 6's of '13, U. S. 6's of '14, U. S. 6's of '15, U. S. 6's of '16, U. S. 6's of '17, U. S. 6's of '18, U. S. 6's of '19, U. S. 6's of '20, U. S. 6's of '21, U. S. 6's of '22, U. S. 6's of '23, U. S. 6's of '24, U. S. 6's of '25, U. S. 6's of '26, U. S. 6's of '27, U. S. 6's of '28, U. S. 6's of '29, U. S. 6's of '30, U. S. 6's of '31, U. S. 6's of '32, U. S. 6's of '33, U. S. 6's of '34, U. 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