



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag of the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration..."

The Decay of the Rebellion.

It is a fact beyond cavil, that the rebellion is fast waning, and it is believed that in another twelve months not an armed rebel will be found in the United States.

"Fellow Soldiers! Is it not clear in every rational mind that our pompous and merciless rulers are daily stealing away our rights and liberties, and reducing us to the most abject slavery ever known to the world?"

Among the innumerable lies promulgated by these unmitigated scamps we call your attention to the following: They told us that the war would not last three months; that foreign nations would recognize us as an independent people and help us fight; that the Yankees could not fight with new levies; and shall we suffer ourselves to be treated worse than our enemies are treated? No, brave comrades, let's assert our rights, and unflinchingly maintain them!

ARKANSAS is to come into the Union as one more, not, however, that "Union as it was," or her "Constitution as it is," but as a free State with a free Constitution. If Arkansas can be made (and there is no reason why she should not) again made a party to the great national compact of the Union, as a free State, it will be the signal for the return of every revolted State on the same basis.

We had the pleasure of a call on Monday last from Capt. J. A. Livingston and Lt. Miller of Co. H. 55th Regt. P. V. These patriotic young men are from this county, but in company with Lt. A. J. Portor also from this county, raised their company in Bedford county, for three years, and re-enlisted for the war. C. H. has been in South Carolina during the greater part of the time it has been in service. The officers and company are enjoying good health.

New and interesting Books.—"General Butler in New Orleans"—"The Chittin Boy"—"The Farmer Boy"—"The Bobbin Boy." For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Valuable Real Estate for sale.—See advertisements.

The Rebel Army.

Mutiny of Alabama Soldiers.—An Address Inviting the Rebels to a Bitter Denunciation of the Rebellion.

Ens. Com.—The following address was procured by me from some rebel soldiers in Calhoun county Alabama a few days past. I was on secret service for the Government, and the rebels gave me the address, supposing me to be a rebel soldier. There is no mistaking as to its genuineness; and I know that it was circulated to a considerable extent among the dissatisfied rebel soldiers. The following is the address:

"FELLOW SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE: Three years ago we were called upon to volunteer in the Confederate army for a term of three years; and we all nobly responded to the call, with the best of our understanding; that we were to be discharged as soon as our term of service expired. Indeed, we were faithfully assured by all of our officers that such a course would be pursued. The Secretary of War proclaimed that those who volunteered for three years, or during the war, would be discharged from the army at the end of three years. But to our utter surprise, we are now told that we must be conscripted and forced to enter the army for another term of three years! Our feelings are not to be consulted—we must be conscripted!

"Was such a thing ever heard of before? Do the annals of war furnish a single instance of volunteer soldiers being forced to continue in the service after the expiration of their term of service? Surely not! If we search the history of the world, from the days of Adam down to the present, we will find that, in every instance, a volunteer soldier was discharged as soon as his term of service expired, unless he, of his own accord, re-enlisted as a volunteer; and we, Americans, once the boast and pride of the world—ARE WE to be treated worse than the heathen of the dark ages of the world treated their soldiers? Are we to be made the worst slaves ever known to the world? And are we to become the laughing-stock of the world?"

"FELLOW SOLDIERS! Is it not clear in every rational mind that our pompous and merciless rulers are daily stealing away our rights and liberties, and reducing us to the most abject slavery ever known to the world? And are we to be made the laughing-stock of the world? Are we to be made the worst slaves ever known to the world? And are we to become the laughing-stock of the world?"

"Among the innumerable lies promulgated by these unmitigated scamps we call your attention to the following: They told us that the war would not last three months; that foreign nations would recognize us as an independent people and help us fight; that the Yankees could not fight with new levies; and shall we suffer ourselves to be treated worse than our enemies are treated? No, brave comrades, let's assert our rights, and unflinchingly maintain them! Let's show our beastly rulers that they cannot thus enslave us because we are private soldiers! They have already cunningly led us to the very threshold of our rights, and they are now trying to deceive after another upon us; they have told us lies—horrible lies—to induce us to become their abject slaves."

"Are we not aware that if our absence from our families be protracted another term of three years, many of them will suffer wretchedly for the necessities of life, if they do not starve entirely to death? And are we not bound by the most sacred laws known to man to provide for our families?—And should we permit a set of usurping profligates to prevent us from complying with this divine law? By the late laws of Congress, our families are to be taxed to an almost unlimited extent; and if we submit to become conscripts, the last ray of hope will have to be extinguished from our hearts; for we can then hope for nothing but an untimely state of abject slavery, not only of ourselves, but also of our families!"

"Now is the time to assert our rights, for if we wait longer our doom will be forever sealed! We who write this address are determined to demand our rights, and, if necessary, we will demand them at the point of the bayonet! We are not enemies to the South, but we are lovers of our rights, liberties, and families; and if we must lose all our sacred rights, and permit our families to starve, in order to sustain our wicked leaders in their deceptive course, we prefer to return to our allegiance to the old Government, accept of Lincoln's pardon, and let the leaders and their Confederacy go to hell together! This may be hard language for men who have fought in hard battle to use, but silent endurance ceases to be a virtue, and confidence are that the Government of the United States can treat us no worse than we are being treated by our heartless officials in the field as well as at Richmond."

"But we are told that if we will let the authorities conscript us the war will soon close favorable to our side! Can any rational man credit such a perfidious lie? Does not this conscripting business plainly say to the world that we are fast playing out? That our weakness is rapidly manifesting itself even to our own deluded minds? Fellow soldiers, we have been too often deceived by these wily liars to place the slightest confidence in any thing they tell us! They are but invented lies to enable them to tie the cord of despotism tighter around our wrists! Every intelligent soldier among us knows that we are already whipped; and why not acknowledge it at once? Why not show our leaders that we know we are whipped as well as they do? President Davis virtually acknowledges this fact; so do the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury! What use is there for us to contend against a dead currency and an empty commissary in the face of the army ever so well drilled for combat? Think of these things, fellow soldiers, and decide what shall be your course. We have made up our minds to go home as soon as our time is out!"

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MANY SOLDIERS.—The italics and capitals are the author's; the punctuation is mine. I have the original copy in my possession. U. S. SCOUT.

Dog Meat for Union Prisoners.

The Richmond Examiner of the 28th ultimo contains the following: "Warning to Dogs.—According to the statement of 'A Citizen,' who writes us on the subject, Belle Isle, the depot of the Yankee prisoners in Richmond, is unhealthy for dogs—especially well-conditioned dogs. The Yankee Department by this our correspondent knows from facts that have come within his knowledge. Several gentlemen on that 'lone barren' have lost, recently, their favorite hound companions, and our correspondent affirms that it is well known to the guard that the Yankees caught, fricasseed and eat them! And that, moreover, the Yankees have begged some citizens to let them have their dogs to eat. 'Heavens! We are advised, if we double the statement of our correspondent, to visit the island and take a dog along, and we will come away alone and unscathed.' All we have to append to this dog story is, that we never did admire Yankee taste in anything; but if they prefer a steak of canine meat to the rations of beef, bread, potatoes and soup furnished them from the commissary Department by the prison officials, it is to their liking, not ours. Some animals of a carnivorous nature rather like the flesh of another animal of a like nature. In the above case it is 'dog eat dog,' perhaps."

Our communications continue with Morehead city, but the enemy are near the railroad with the evident intention of cutting it. The Commandant has taken care of the situation, and will use every effort to prevent the interruption of the road. (Signed) J. W. PALMER, Brig. Gen. LATER.—The section of artillery supposed to be captured, is at Back Creek, and may be preserved.

Changes Wrought by the War.

In "Cudjoe's Cave," a war novel by J. T. Trowbridge, well known as a contributor to the Atlantic Monthly, we find the following beautiful paragraph:

"How many a beloved 'good-for-nothing' has gone from our streets and fireplaces, to reappear far off in a vision of glory! The school-fellows know not their comrades; the mother knows not her own son. The stripling, whose outgoing and incoming were so familiar to us—impulsive, loving, a little vain, a little selfish, apt to be cross when the supper was not ready, apt to come late and make you cross when the supper was ready and waiting—who ever guessed what nobleness was in him! His country called, and he rose up a patriot. The signs of hardship, the hardships of camp and bivouac, the hard fare, the injustice that must be submitted to, all the terrible trials of the body's strength and the soul's patient endurance—these he bore with the superb buoyancy of spirit which denotes the hero. Who was it that caught up the colors, and rushed forward with them into the thick of the battle, after the fifth man who attempted flight, who used to get the village tailor, who used to get about the streets dressed so shabbily? Yes, the same. He fell, covered with wounds and glory. The rusty and seemingly useless instrument we saw hang so long idle on the walls of society, none dreamed to be a trumpet of honor until the soul came and blew a blast. And what has become of that white-gloved, perfumed, handsome cousin of yours, devoted to his pleasures, weary even of those to whom life with all its luxuries, had become a bore? He fell in the trenches at Wagner. He had distinguished himself by his daring, his hardihood, his fiery love of liberty. When the nation's alarm bent, his manhood stood erect; he shook himself; all his past frivolities were no more than dust to the name of this young hero. The war has proved useful if only in this, that it has developed the latent heroism in our young men, and taught us what is in humanity, in our fellows, in ourselves. Because it has called into action all this generosity and courage, if for no other cause, let us forgive its cruelty, though the chair of the beloved one be vacant, the bed un slept in, and the hand cold that penned the letters in that sacred drawer, which cannot even now be opened without grief."

"THE OLD FLAG."—A letter from Chattanooga, after speaking of the erection of a lofty flag-staff on the peak of Lookout Mountain, from which now floats the Old Flag, says: "I must tell you an affecting little scene that I witnessed when we first crossed Lookout about the 6th of September. We were marching along a 'route step' with our colors furled and in their black cases, when we perceived about a dozen of the fair sex in one of those overhanging southern porticos, waiting as we passed. We had not nearly been within one of the young ladies stopped out to the front, and said, 'Oys, you want to see the old flag.' Oh! such a shout as went up; banners soon unfurled, music struck up, the men took step, hats without number went into the air, and the burrah lasted for a good hour, and the women all cried."

Washington, Feb. 6.—Private information direct from Chattanooga, is to the effect that several days ago, there was a force at Dalton, the main body of the rebel army was at Rome, Ga., under Johnston. The latter fact is accounted for on the ground either that the enemy were forced to go to Rome for convenience to their supplies, or to prevent desertions—between 3,000 and 9,000 men having come into our lines since the battle at Mission Ridge. There is no such alarm at Chattanooga about the safety of our troops in the neighborhood of Knoxville as seems to prevail elsewhere, and many of the published accounts to that effect are characterized as exaggeration. The courier line between Chattanooga and Knoxville was uninterrupted.

The Position of Affairs at Knoxville.

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WAR FOR THE UNION.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 2.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding, Captain Howes, arrived to-day with twenty-one rebel prisoners, from Newberry. They were recently captured in North Carolina by the 9th Vermont regiment. Major General Butler has just received the official report from the following expedition sent out in this department: On the 26th ult. General Palmer sent an expedition to capture a force of rebel cavalry in Jones and Onslow counties, North Carolina. They succeeded in routing the enemy, and captured twenty-five men with their horses and equipments. They also destroyed from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand pounds of pork, seventy bushels of salt, ten thousand pounds of tobacco, thirty-two barrels of beef, and captured a large number of mules and horses.

On the 27th ult. Captain Cady of the Twenty-fourth New York Battery, proceeded with his command to Tyrrell county, N. C., where they captured five men there employed in a series of robberies. They also took two rebel officers and one thousand sheep. There is a large rebel force at Kingston, probably anticipating an attack.

Rebel Attack at Bachelor's Creek. Fortress Monroe, Feb. 3, 8 P. M.—The following despatch has been received: Newbern, N. C., Feb. 1, 8 P. M.—To Major General Butler.—Early this morning our outposts at Bachelor's Creek were attacked by a rebel force represented to be 15,000 strong, consisting of Hoke's Brigade and Pickett's entire division. It being impossible to make an adequate defence, our force fell back in good order, destroying the camps, abandoning but few stores, with the loss of fifty to one hundred men and one section of light artillery. Our forces are now so arranged that we are confident of a successful resistance.

Almost simultaneously with this attack the enemy advanced on the south side of the Trent, with what force it is difficult to estimate, and were handsomely repulsed. Our communications continue with Morehead city, but the enemy are near the railroad with the evident intention of cutting it. The Commandant has taken care of the situation, and will use every effort to prevent the interruption of the road. (Signed) J. W. PALMER, Brig. Gen. LATER.—The section of artillery supposed to be captured, is at Back Creek, and may be preserved.

The Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Wheeling, Va., Feb. 3.—General Kelley telegraphs this afternoon to the Governor Boreman that the rebels have been driven back from the line of the railroad at all points, and are now in full retreat, vigorously pursued by our troops. The damage to the North Branch and Patterson Creek bridges is but trifling, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be in working order in two days.

Governor Boreman has also received a despatch from Gallipolis, stating that the steamer Levi, which left that place for Charleston, West Virginia, last night, was captured and burned at Red House, on the Kanawha River. Brigadier General Scammon and one of his staff were taken prisoners. The rest of the passengers and the crew were released. The rebels also burned the telegraph office at Red House. The telegraph is now working over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Feb. 3.—The most reliable advices are now that General Kelley has driven the rebels entirely from the parts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Our cavalry whipped them where they came in conflict, killed and wounded many and took quite a number of prisoners. The damage done to the bridge at Patterson's Creek was trifling, and will be repaired soon. The telegraph again works to Cumberland, and the trains will run regularly to-morrow or next day. There has been no crossing of rebels into Eastern Maryland. It is believed the raids on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were to cover other rebel movements and for plunder.

Headquarters Western Virginia, Feb. 3.—After we drove the enemy from the bridges, yesterday, the rebels commenced a rapid retreat, our cavalry closely following them up, and skirmishing ensuing. A light portion of Gen. Sullivan's forces, in attempting to cut the enemy off, encountered a large force of rebels in Mechanicsburg Gap, near Romney, and in the neighborhood of this gap a fight took place. We eventually succeeded in compelling the enemy to take another road to the right, and they skeddaddled with considerable precipitancy. In this engagement we took a number of prisoners. In retreating the enemy hastened to make a junction with the main rebel forces near Moorfield.

It is believed that Gen. Sullivan's and Col. Mulligan's columns have formed a junction, and are now pursuing the rebels vigorously. If the enemy escapes our forces he certainly will not be able to take any large portion of plunder. The Position of Affairs at Knoxville. Washington, Feb. 6.—Private information direct from Chattanooga, is to the effect that several days ago, there was a force at Dalton, the main body of the rebel army was at Rome, Ga., under Johnston. The latter fact is accounted for on the ground either that the enemy were forced to go to Rome for convenience to their supplies, or to prevent desertions—between 3,000 and 9,000 men having come into our lines since the battle at Mission Ridge. There is no such alarm at Chattanooga about the safety of our troops in the neighborhood of Knoxville as seems to prevail elsewhere, and many of the published accounts to that effect are characterized as exaggeration. The courier line between Chattanooga and Knoxville was uninterrupted.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Battle Fought at Moorfield—Defeat of General Early—Large Losses of the Enemy.

Wheeling, Va., Feb. 5th.—Governor Boreman received the following despatch from Gen. Kelley, this morning: "I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Mulligan, stating that, after six hours' hard fighting, he has driven the rebels, under Early, from Moorfield, and his cavalry was pursuing, and was sharply engaged with Gen. Rosser, on the South Fork at the date of the despatch."

New York, Feb. 5.—We have received the following special dispatches this evening: In the Field, Feb. 5, 6 P. M.—After six hours' hard fighting, Col. Mulligan drove General Early from Moorfield, and then sharply engaged Gen. Rosser on the South Fork. We have met with signal and brilliant success. Headquarters in the Field, West Virginia, Feb. 5.—General Early has been compelled to retreat up the south fork of the South branch, towards the Shenandoah Valley, in consequence of the vigorous manner in which he has been attacked and pursued by General Kelley's forces.

Our combinations have proved successful in defeating the enemy's designs. We have taken a number of prisoners, and have recaptured many of those taken from us. Our forces drove the enemy out of Petersburg. The enemy have lost a large number of men by desertion, and desertors continue to come in. The occupation of the wires with military business precludes the possibility of sending a long dispatch at this time.

Messrs Editors Baltimore American.—As there are various reports afloat in regard to the surprise and capture of a company of the 54th Pennsylvania infantry, stationed at this place, I have concluded to drop you a line and give you a brief account of the affair. At half-past eleven o'clock, A. M., of the 2d, ninety rebels, commanded by the notorious guerrilla, Major Gillmore, came to our pickets who were stationed about three hundred yards from the platform. As the rebels were dressed in our uniform, they captured the pickets without the firing of a gun and from thence they came to the camp, where they killed two of our men, wounding four, and captured all the rest save ten, who made their escape to Campville, Maryland. At twelve o'clock the rebels proceeded to the North Branch bridge, which they injured considerably. The rebels were about three hundred and eighty in number, commanded by Gen. Rosser.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 31.—The situation has not materially changed since my last communication. The enemy remain quietest, so far as ofensive operations are concerned. They have fired very few shots within the past two or three weeks, although we have steadily maintained a fire on the city. Even when our shells are thrown into Beauregard's batteries, Simpkiss, or any of their batteries, they do not seem to notice our movements but preserve a silence that suggests new plans. They have for the most part been exceedingly lavish in their expenditure of ammunition, but with meagre results. On Thursday last, however, there was a change in the programme. At daylight our lookout at Cummings' Point observed the rebels on the southwest angle of Fort Sumter busily at work, piling up the debris on the abutment parapet in the form of a battery. Our guns were immediately opened upon them, and Fort Sumter again bombarded.

The rebels for some time continued to labor, in spite of bursting shells. But finally several shells having exploded in rapid succession in that part of the fort, knocking down the debris they laid up, they disappeared, and the debris on the abutment parapet continued to fire at intervals during the day and following night, and leveled off the new parapet even with the crest of the debris. Our fire doubtless occasioned some casualties, as the following day two or three corpses floated ashore at Battery Gregg, probably from Fort Sumter.

From information derived from a variety of sources we learn that our fire upon the abutment parapet has done considerable damage both to persons and buildings. Shells drop in and explode at intervals of five minutes, day and night, in that portion of the city to which the residents about the Battery removed when we first opened on the town. The place of refuge is ceased to be regarded as perfectly safe. People who moved their worldly effects from the town to the upper wards, and fondly imagined that they were secure from all visitations from Yankee shells, have long since had that illusion rudely dispelled. Houses in a certain area are terribly shattered and perforated by our shells and rendered untenantable. So another hegin, clear and people now live in tents, slab-shanties, barns, stables, cotton houses, clear in the outskirts of the city, and are by no means as comfortable as they could desire.

Within the past ten days a large number of deserters and refugees have entered our lines from Georgia and Florida. One boatload of soldiers from the Savannah Grays, came in three or four days ago. They were eight in number, and very comfortably clothed. Their story differs in no particular from that told us by every one who has come within our lines during the past six months.

Colt's Pistol Factory Burned.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 5.—The original building of Colt's pistol factory was destroyed by fire this morning, with all the machinery and other property. The building was five hundred feet long and sixty feet wide, with a wing 100 by 60 feet, and an office building three stories in height. The new building, in which Minnie rifles are made, was saved. Seventeen hundred workmen are employed in the works, about 900 of whom will be thrown out of employment. The loss will reach at least \$500,000; indeed, the machinery alone was valued at that sum. There is an insurance of \$750,000 in New York and New England offices.

INDIANOTA, TEXAS, JAN. 19, 1864.

EDITOR GLOBE:—Once being a resident of your county, which I claim as my place of birth, and in my boyhood days a reader of your paper, I thought that some of my schoolboy friends would now be glad to hear, through your columns, from one that has long been a stranger to them and the home of his childhood, but has always thro' the fourteen years of absence in the west, looked back to scenes that were and are yet dear to him, trying to recall the looks of each happy face that sported with me on the schoolhouse green, or met and enjoyed ourselves in the Sabbath-school or singing-room. But why should I think that those boys and girls are still the same. I sometimes think that they are yet young, as I left them, but when I view my own adventurous life and see the changes fourteen short years have made in me, then comes the conviction that the children of those days are now either in their graves, or like myself, battling with the realities of life in the full strength of manhood.—What shall I say for the good old fathers and mothers that used to greet us so kindly? Alas! I fear that many of them are in their graves. The young men probably, like myself, are in the army of the Union, fighting to sustain the flag our fathers gave us.—But I am digressing.

I said that my life had been an adventurous one, fully half of those fourteen years having been spent on the frontiers of the west, and often in the camps of the different tribes of savages that yet fill the plains at the base of the Rocky Mountains. My first experience of war was in the Kansas troubles, being a resident of that Territory in the days of Brown, Montgomery, Lane and Stringfellow, and being a soldier in the Department of the Gulf, having been one for thirty-three months, and expect to remain one till peace shall be once more declared in this once happy country.

As there are no Pennsylvania troops here, I will try to give you the condition of things. Our division comprises the troops, with the exception of detachments of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 6