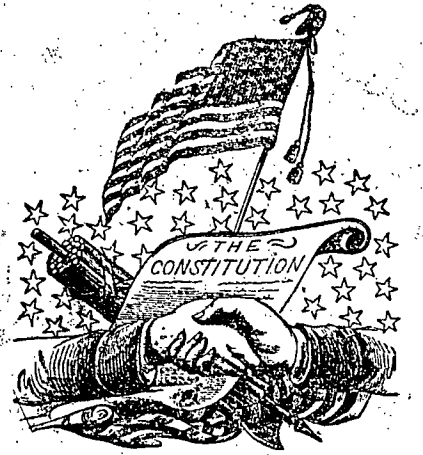


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 20, 1861.

OUR FLAG.



"Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us! With Freedom's soul beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving over us!"

It was stated that the expenses of our Government, at this time, amounts to one million of dollars a day! Heavy.

A dispatch from Albany states that sixty two full regiments have been offered and enrolled in the State of New York, besides many odd companies. Over 50,000 men are enrolled in these regiments.

Returned.—The Hon. George M. Dallas, late Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of St. James, returned to his residence last week. He has proved an efficient and popular officer. His reception in Philadelphia was gratifying in every particular.

HYOCRESY.—The Black Republican papers, now that STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS is dead, are lavish in their praises of the deceased statesman. During his lifetime no epithet was too foul to be applied to him by these same journals. Their praises now is an insult to his memory and his friends.

RATHER EXPENSIVE.—The New York Times estimates the expenses of the war at a million of dollars a day. Congress will have to authorize a loan of a hundred millions to last until the meeting of Congress in December, when another hundred millions or two will be necessary. United States securities are now 15 per cent. below par. Verily, what havoc does war make with the productive resources of a country!

MISSOURI.—There are serious indications of an outbreak in Missouri, and a portion of her population are probably as rabid Secessionists as can be found anywhere in our country. But fortunately, they are not only surrounded on three sides by loyal States. But many of their own fellow citizens are warmly devoted to the Union. It is not possible for them to gain complete control of the State, and then they carry their treasonable schemes very far they will be speedily attacked and overawed.

DEATH OF HON. G. M. KEIM.—Hon Geo. M. Keim, a prominent and well known citizen of Reading, and equally as prominent in Pennsylvania, died in that city on the 11th. He represented the Berks county district in Congress from 1838 to 1843. Subsequently he served for a number of years as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, resident in Philadelphia. He was a gentleman of excellent character, always ranked high socially, and was universally respected.

GONEY FOR JULY.—We have Godey's Lady's Book for July which commences the sixteenth volume. This volume will be furnished to subscribers for One Dollar, and will comprise the six best numbers of the year. It will contain seven steel engravings, six of the double extension plates, and all the winter cloak patterns. This offer is made to meet the times, and all our lady readers should avail themselves of this chance to procure a work worth double the price asked. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

LIEUT. SLEMMER.—This gallant soldier returned to his home in Norristown, last week. He was accompanied by his faithful wife, whose patriotism and devotion at the time the rebels were thwarted in their plans to seize Fort Pickens attracted the admiration of the country. We are sorry that Lieut. S. is in poor health, caused by his long and arduous service. He was cordially welcomed by his old friends and neighbors, and the city authorities of Philadelphia gave him a public reception on Tuesday in Independence Hall. This is a compliment rarely offered an officer of his rank. He is a son of the veteran printer, Adam Slemmer, for many years editor of the Norristown Register.

DEATH WARRANTS.—Governor Curtin caused death warrants to be issued in two murder cases, for the execution of the criminals convicted at the time specified in the warrants as follows.

William Weaver, of Perry county convicted and sentenced to be hung for poisoning his wife. The evidence on which Weaver was tried and convicted was of a circumstantial character. His execution is fixed for the 6th of September next.

Armstrong, tried and convicted in Philadelphia for the murder of a man whom he had decoyed into his wagon on pretence of taking a ride, will be hung on the 9th of August next.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL-ROAD.—The Harrisburg Union, in speaking of the profits this road is making at this time, says:

The Cumberland Valley railroad, which for years has done nothing but a small local trade, (enough however to pay a handsome dividend), and has always been looked upon as a "one-horse road," has suddenly become one of the most important routes for the time being in Pennsylvania, if not in the Union. It is not alone the transportation of troops, horses, and munitions of war that has thrown an immense amount of business upon the Cumberland Valley railroad, but the number of people who travel to Chambersburg to see their friends, as well as those who are attracted to the army, is immense. If the war in the direction of Harper's Ferry continues, and the Cumberland Valley route continues the great thoroughfare, the Cumberland Valley railroad will make five times more money than it cost originally.

"A TRUCE IN POLITICS"

"In God's name, let there be a truce in politics," exclaims the Herald. "Then why don't our neighbor rebuke the 'powers that be' for the miserable prescription now practiced upon Democrats? Look at the recent army appointments, and then answer candidly whether most of these were not selected solely because they are prominent as Republican blowers? We never assumed, as our neighbor intimates, 'that because a man is a member of the Republican party, he is either a knave or a fool.' But we do say, and can prove, our assertion true, that a number of knaves and fools have been appointed to military positions, because of their politics. And we do say, and can prove it true, that Cameron and Curtis have refused to accept the best military talent in the State, because those possessing this talent are Democrats.

The Herald admits that great frauds have been practiced upon our volunteers, but attempts to relieve the Republican party in part, by saying "that the charge of fraud will have to be borne entirely by Republicans." Indeed! And who else, pray, can be held responsible? Let the Herald name a single Democrat, if it can, who has been selected to furnish supplies to the soldiers. There is not one, so far as our knowledge extends. The millions and tens of millions of dollars thus far spent have passed through Republican hands. The beef and pork contracts, blanket and shoe contracts, cloth contracts, flour contracts—everything—have been parcelled out to Republican pet politicians, many of whom stole half the money placed in their possession. This is notorious.

"A truce in politics," indeed! If the Herald means by this that we shall cease expending wrong, we answer, never! We will cry aloud and spare not, and shall hold up to the public gaze the guilty parties, we care not who they may be, or what position they occupy. Those demagogues who only last fall made their throats sore in advocating the doctrine of "free speech and a free press," are now attempting to act the tyrant, and would muzzle the Democratic press, if they could. Democratic editors are frequently reminded by the hirings and pimps of the administration—we have no reference to the Herald—that the exposures of the villains now practiced by the robbers of our army, might be considered "petty treason." And some of the cravens who thus "caution" Democratic editors, are foreign mercenaries, who, in all probability, were compelled to leave their own country to save their thick necks from the halter. A pretty state of affairs, indeed, when American citizens must be "cautioned" by dirty, worthless, thieving foreigners.

We are firmly of the opinion, too, that it is not only important, but absolutely necessary, that the Democrats maintain their organization, and thus save the people, as far as possible, from the oppressive burthens of taxation that dishonest men have imposed upon them. We will do all in our power to assist on with this unfortunate war, and to crush out rebellion, but we will not be blind to the iniquities of the Republican party. The repeal of the tonnage tax last winter, by the Republican Legislature, was not only a stupendous piece of wickedness and scoundrelism, but it was a most villainous fraud upon the people. This act, together with the more recent acts of robbery committed upon our patriotic volunteers, should, forever damn the Republican party in this State.

Let the Democratic party, then, preserve its organization, and never grant "a truce" until victory perches upon our banner. In conclusion, we call the attention of the Herald and our readers to the following articles from the Philadelphia Inquirer, a paper whose editor supported both LINCOLN and CURTIN. There is certainly something wrong, when papers like the Inquirer "speak out in meetings."

LET US HAVE NO MORE PAPER GENERALS. There never was a braver or more patriotic army than ours. Our soldiers are of the very best material—the bone and sinew of the country. They should have cool, sagacious commanders, possessing that deliberate, unflinching, and unobscured intellect that characterizes the accomplished soldier. In our present contest, a large portion of our commissioned officers are appointed by the States, and in most instances, to the rank of Colonel, are elected by the private or their appointees. There will of course be many mistakes made, and incompetent persons will be found in many of the regiments, but they will be gradually weeded out, as their want of talent for command is discovered. A good Colonel is one known by his superior discipline and efficiency of his regiment.

The greatest difficulty is, of course, in the selection of Brigadier and Major-Generals, upon whose coolness, courage and experience, the fortune of a decisive battle may turn, and there is no better rule than that prescribed by our late act of Assembly, that they should be competent persons of military education, experience and skill. No State Executive should appoint any other persons, and if he does, he must be held answerable to the people for all his mistakes as have lately occurred at Great Bethel.

In the regular army, and in all appointments of officers in the military service of the United States, the War Department is responsible, and its policy should be to disregard all private friendships or associations, all political hacks, all contractors who have neither capital, character or credit, and all mere politicians, who, either as members of legislative bodies, or as lobby members, have received pay for their services in either capacity. If the Department appoints as commanders men, however distinguished in civil life, who have neither military education, skill nor experience, then it is responsible to the whole country for the most terrible misfortunes that must follow from entrusting the command of armies to persons incompetent, from want of military knowledge, for the successful manoeuvre of troops in the field.

This is the time to speak out, and every citizen who is offered high military rank as a regiment, or carry a brigade successfully into action, without first looking at Scott's Tactics? and he should reflect, before making up his answer, that there is no time to study books of tactics while under fire in the field. Under such inexperienced and ignorant soldiers as "one-horse roads," has suddenly become one of the most important routes for the time being in Pennsylvania, if not in the Union. It is not alone the transportation of troops, horses, and munitions of war that has thrown an immense amount of business upon the Cumberland Valley railroad, but the number of people who travel to Chambersburg to see their friends, as well as those who are attracted to the army, is immense. If the war in the direction of Harper's Ferry continues, and the Cumberland Valley route continues the great thoroughfare, the Cumberland Valley railroad will make five times more money than it cost originally.

MOBE ABOUT THE FRAUDS.

Day after day, says the Chambersburg Times, more light is being thrown upon the stupendous frauds that have been perpetrated upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the General Government, in supplying the volunteers of this State with food, clothing and equipments. The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, at Philadelphia, have had the matter under consideration for some weeks, and in their presentment to the Court made distinct charges of fraud. Though, as they say, from the fact that they were limited, by the instructions of the Court, to an investigation of only those contracts made with the National Government, and because "these frauds have been so carefully concealed, and so sedulously guarded by the parties committing them, that the Grand Jury has found it impossible so to separate them as to be able to present the cases, which would properly bring the guilty parties under the jurisdiction of the Court," yet, they declare that "the most indubitable evidence of the perpetration of these frauds have been detected."

It should be remembered that these charges are preferred by a jury of unprejudiced men, acting on their oaths, under the direction of a Court of Justice; men sworn to do their duty between man and man. It is no party matter, but a fair and open judicial investigation, dealing with facts of the deepest magnitude; and, incomplete and unsatisfactory as it must be, for the reasons above given, is entitled to the greatest respect and consideration.

One of the most serious charges against the State Administration, beyond that of actual reascaling, is that from the beginning, a set of incompetent and unreliable men were assigned to the management of affairs, and that through their carelessness and incompetency, the State has lost thousands of dollars. We quote from the presentment of the Jury: "Admitting the fact that, to meet a sudden and extraordinary emergency, the Executive of Pennsylvania was called upon by the President of the United States to furnish provisions and equipments for a large body of troops, and that the military organization of the State was not upon such a footing as would enable the State Executive to comply with the requisition as economically as might have seemed desirable; still, this inquest has failed to discover in either the auditors or the officers of the military organization, anything to justify the palpable mismanagement which characterized the effort. When men entirely incompetent were appointed to take charge of, and assist in managing the most important military departments, such a result was inevitable.

In no case which came to the knowledge of the jury, was there in the Commissioner or Quartermaster's department anything in the form of a written contract between the Government and the parties furnishing supplies. "No evidence was presented to the jury to show that there was any inspector of the provisions. This fact applies more particularly to the contract for the purchase of flour, and to the requisitions for other supplies. The requisitions appear to have been made simply as to quantity; quality and price were rarely referred to, and for aught that the jury could learn to the contrary, the orders were filled, or not, as suited the disposition of the sellers. Beyond the mere issuing of the requisitions, the acting agents appear to have given the subject no further consideration. If the parties filling the requisitions did not avail themselves of the doors for fraud thus freely and widely opened, the fault was not with these Government agencies.

"With hundreds of men in Philadelphia entirely conversant with the business—men who were engaged in the purchase and sale of flour, and who were in the habit of supplying the Government for a fair compensation, this inquest cannot but condemn the policy of appointing to places of such importance, men so notoriously incompetent for such duties.

If there be no actual guilt attached to the transactions of the Administration of Gov. Curtin, the facts here brought to light are enough to condemn it. There were no written contracts; there was no inspector of provisions; the requisitions were made simply in regard to quantity—quality being out of the question, when nothing but insignificant soldiers were concerned. We can readily imagine why no written contracts were to be found. If such things were in existence they would bear upon their very faces the evidence of the iniquity in which they were conceived. We can also understand why no inspector of provisions was appointed; if rumor be correct, it would have been instant death to any man who attempted to inspect some of the provisions furnished at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Lancaster. That furnished at this point, under the management of J. Allison Byster, we are happy to say, was abundant, good and wholesome.

The presentment further goes on to state, that "They have evidence of the fact, that the purchases, as a general thing, were made, not from first hands, but through jobbers and middle men, and that, in consequence, the prices paid were manifestly higher than the market rates at that time, or than they would have been had the ordinary rules of business governed the transactions."

The next charge preferred is in the following language: "The arms supplied by the United States Government to some of the troops; from the Frankford Arsenal, have in many cases been proven unfit for the service, and dangerous to those in their own hands for want of proper inspection. The attention of the authorities is directed to the mismanagement, neglect or incompetency of the U. S. States officers there in charge, and the remedy that is needed."

After carefully reviewing this sickening detail of incompetency, carelessness, and villainy, the inquest close their report with the recommendation that "a full and searching investigation should be made, by some competent tribunal," and yet express the fear that the nice manner in which all possible traces of fraud have been concealed from the public eye, will render such an investigation exceedingly difficult, and perhaps fruitless. Like the wily Indian, who covers his tracks through the snow or over the ground, when he anticipates pursuit, these sharpers who have been hanging around the Administration of Gov. Curtin, have involved everything in such an inexplicable mystery that we entertain but faint hopes of a thorough and satisfactory investigation. The commission appointed by the Governor is an able and reliable one—"Ionest old Jacob Fry," is not a term of mere political favoritism—he is as true as steel. But they will be able to discover nothing. Suppose an investigation of the tonnage tax speculation was ordered to-day—the affair in which our model Governor and his boon companions played such an important part, is it likely that any direct evidence of bribery could be discovered? Yet, every observing man knows that hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended by the company to secure

APPOINTMENTS NOT FIT TO BE MADE.

The civic administration of the War Department seems to be experimenting on the public patience. At a time of mortal strife like the present, when the Republic is engaged in a struggle of life and death—when, brought to light by the commission. If they are unsuccessful, the next session of the Legislature will have to take the matter in hand. There will be good men sent there with that express purpose. If they fail, we shall have to be resigned to our fate.

AN ABOLITION TRAITOR CAUGHT.

Among the telegrams seized by the Government is one from J. E. HARVEY, a leading Republican, who was very recently appointed Minister to Portugal, informing the Charleston authorities of the intention of the President to reinforce Fort Sumter, of the strength of the fleet, &c.—Exchange.

Mr. LINCOLN had better see to it that he has not more than one HARVEY among his office-holders. Leading Abolitionists, who have been praying for a dissolution of the Union for the last quarter of a century, are yet watching these times. And yet Lincoln has appointed scores of these very demagogues to office.

JAMES E. HARVEY, for many years the Washington correspondent of the Phil. North American, and wrote over the signature of "Independent." All who have read his letters will remember that they were couched in beautiful language, and were strong and powerful. He was also correspondent of the New York Tribune, and his letters to that paper he advocated a dissolution of the Union as the best way to abolish slavery. He was and is a rampant Abolitionist—one of those fellows who "preferred the Chicago platform to fifty Unions." The administration knew he was a disunionist before he was appointed Minister to Portugal, but yet his abolition principles gave him favor at the White House. We copy the following dispatch concerning his treachery from the N. Y. Herald:

The man to whom James E. Harvey telegraphed the government secrets, referred to in my dispatch yesterday, was A. G. Magrath, Chief of his dispatches to Magrath contains a denial of the fact that he was one of the Washington correspondents of the N. Y. Tribune. Harvey's object in deceiving Magrath on this point can be easily imagined. He probably knew that his friend Magrath would have no confidence in the statements of any man who represented an anti-slavery paper. Harvey's dispatch, informing Magrath of the determination of the government not to withdraw Major Anderson from Fort Sumter, was sent the day before the fort was reinforced by the arrival of Charleston.

The more the case of Harvey's alleged treason is investigated, the greater the offence against the law of treason is made manifest. The fact that Mr. Harvey, who is a member of the President of the United States in his pocket, accrediting him as the representative of the government to a foreign court, should at the same time communicate the secrets of his government to a person, who is deemed a high officer; but that he should select Judge Magrath, the so-called Secretary of State of the reasonable, seconded State of South Carolina, makes the offence more aggravating, and should subject the offender to the most prompt and severe punishment. What seems most extraordinary is, the statement that a certain high official knew the fact that Harvey had committed this high offence, and allowed him to depart with his commission, deeming him, of course, a proper representative of this government.

General Pierce, who commanded the expedition to Great Bethel, is a citizen of Massachusetts, and held a military command in that State in the militia. Many persons suppose that Gen. Franklin Pierce, ex-President of the United States, is the person alluded to, but the ex-President is a New Hampshire man, and is not in the army. The Massachusetts Pierce is more of a civilian than a soldier, notwithstanding his command in the militia. The Boston Transcript, speaking of the latter, says:

"We have no more to fear early in the war from incompetent Generals and Colonels, than from any other source. Let us hear no more of incompetent militia officers having claims to command. In all respect, we must say that the Government has done better than one day long. The Commonwealth insists that the valuable lives of her troops shall not be risked under incompetent officers, and that in appointments the rule shall be, in case of doubt, for officers asking appointments to show competency, and for their opponents to make out one of incompetency.

"If the telegraph can be depended upon, we can be reasonably certain that had Col. Gordon or Lieut. Greig, or any officer whose qualifications have been tested, been in Brig. General Pierce's place, this sad and humiliating defeat would not have happened."

THE WAR NEWS.

Advances of United States Troops on a Rebel Battery. Friends Firing upon Friends.—Reprise of the United States Forces.—A Masked Battery. List of Killed and Wounded. Baltimore, June 11.—The steamer from Old Point Comfort has arrived with the following intelligence, dated at Fortress Monroe last evening. This has been an exciting and sorrowful day at Old Point Comfort.

Gen. Butler, having learned that the rebels were forming an entrenched camp with strong batteries at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown road, he deemed it necessary to dislodge them. Accordingly, movements were made last night from Fortress Monroe and Newport News, by the 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, 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