

TO THE PUBLIC.  
THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

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The Jury List.

It is printed in our paper this week; and our readers can see who are coming to court, and look out for a change to send pay for their paper, by some of them.

Pay up, Arrangements.

We earnestly appeal to every one indebted to this office, to make it a point of honor to settle their bills as soon as possible. Several hundred dollars are now due us, and we need it, immediately, to pay our current bills, and add to the improvements of our paper. Honest, but negligent gentlemen, do we appeal to you in vain? Be just to yourselves and the Printer.

The notoriously corrupt Littlejohn has been re-elected Speaker by Republican House of Representatives of New York. Such of his party as wished to appear to be honest, pretended to oppose him, but Lobby, Corruption & Co. triumphed. It is now settled that wholesale bribery will again hold absolute dominion through the medium of Republicanism at Albany, this winter. Those who will pay cash for it can be favored, while honest parties will not get justice.

It is announced that, Cameron is to be Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Lincoln! A more basely corrupt thing—even according to Republican testimony—than Simon, could not be found in all the country. It is hard to believe that Lincoln can be so insane as to offer cabinet posts to such creatures. Should he do so, we should take him to be what Mr. Grow called him, in his last speech at Montrose,—"An Untutored Child of Nature;" with just sense enough to split rails, but a great deal too ignorant for cabinet making. A pertinent question naturally arises: How much does Simon Cameron the Briber pay "honest" Old Abe for fingering the money of Uncle Sam?

—Since writing the above, we learn that the Republican Congressmen are dissatisfied with Cameron's selection, and charge it to Lincoln's ignorance. —Cameron's friends boast of a written promise, but Alex. McClure, says it shall not be fulfilled, and he has just seen Abe Go it, Irrepressible Conflicts!

Pay in Advance.

We trust that each of our patrons will take the first opportunity to pay us in advance for the Montrose Democrat, for the coming year. The hard times cannot but severely affect us, and our friends should be the more prompt in our aid. All who want to keep up a conservative paper in this country, should mark square up to the line in times like these.

State of the Country.

As before announced, Floyd, Secretary of War, resigned, because the President sustained Maj. Anderson. Post Master General Holt is acting in place of Floyd. The President refused to recognize the South Carolina Commissioners, sent to treat with the U. S. He replied to their demands as individuals only. They demanded the removal of troops from Charleston, but he refused to do so. He also announced his firm determination to collect the revenues, and that the property now in the occupancy of the troops of South Carolina must be restored. The seizure of the U. S. Arsenal he deems a high-handed outrage.

The steam ship of war, Brooklyn, now at Norfolk, is ordered to be in readiness for any emergency that may happen. Major Anderson informs the Government that his force of 1,000 men are not needed at Fort Sumter.

The Republicans have furnished Montgomery with fresh supplies to the amount of \$15,000 to aid in his abolition border war, in Kansas.

The returns from Georgia indicate that a large majority of the secession delegates are elected.

Forty Polish and Jackson have been occupied by the Georgia State troops, under the instructions of the Governor of the State. But for this action on the part of the Governor the Savannah papers say the forts would have been seized by a spontaneous uprising of the people.

From Florida there is a telegram that the State has followed the example of South Carolina and declared herself out of the Union, and also, that the seceders have taken possession of the United States forts and property at Key West. Of similar purport are despatches from North Carolina. Gov. Koss has dispatched troops to seize upon Fort Macon, at Beaufort, the forts at Wilmington, and the United States Arsenal, at Fayetteville.

All is quiet at Charleston. Fort Sumter has not been besieged, as reported.

The U. S. Arsenal at Mobile, Alabama, was taken on the 14th by the troops of the city. It contained six stand of arms, 1,500 barrels of powder, 300,000 rounds of musket cartridges and other munitions of war. There was no defence. It is rumored that Fort Morgan was taken.

Representatives Curry and Pugh of Alabama have left for home. Other Representatives of the same State will follow next week, while members of other prospectively seceding States are making preparations to take their departure.

Foreign News.

The steamer Australasian, arrived at New York on the 30, bringing \$875,000. She left Liverpool on the 22nd. The weather in England was quite cold and wintry, and the country was covered with snow, in some places to a considerable depth.

A new expedition of 2400 men was ready to start for Cochin China.

The Bombay papers give an unfavorable picture of the state of India. Strong demonstrations had been made against the income tax in various places. At Poona, several thousand natives assembled and publicly tore up the income papers.

Governor Packer's Message.

We received the Gov's last annual message too late for insertion, entire, in our paper, to-day, and have decided to print only an abstract, and some quotations from the more important portions. This will, perhaps, suit a large majority of our readers, as such long documents are too tedious for many to peruse. We give a fair statement of the whole message:

He states that notwithstanding the universal crisis, the financial condition of Pennsylvania is highly satisfactory. The receipts at the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, 1860, were \$3,470,257.91, to which add the available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1859, \$850,323.05, and the whole sum available for the year will be found to be \$4,320,580.96. The expenditures were \$3,637,147.32. Leaving an available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1860, of \$683,433.64.

During his three year's term of office, the State debt has been reduced \$2,230,822.15, and is now \$37,909,847.50.

Since July, 1858, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has refused to pay the tax on tonnage required to be paid by the act incorporating the company, and its various supplements; and there is now due to the State, on that account, exclusive of interest, the sum of \$74,290.22. In closing the interest on this debt, due is about \$700,000. Before my last annual message was communicated to the Legislature, a case had been tried in the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, between the Commonwealth and the railroad company, involving the question of the constitutionality of this tax, which was decided in favor of the State, and the imposition of the tax pronounced constitutional. In January last, another suit was tried between the same parties, in the court of common pleas of the same county, with a like result.

In December last, a judgment was obtained in the district court of Philadelphia, upon one of the semi-annual settlements, for \$110,000. So that judgment has been obtained for \$365,000 of the debt, being the whole amount which became due prior to 1860. The tax which accrued during the past year, amounts to \$308,829.03. The first settlement for the year is before the Dauphin county court, on an appeal taken by the company, and the second, or last settlement was made but a few days since, by the accountant department of the Commonwealth.

After the recovery, in the common pleas of Dauphin county, this cases were removed by writs of error, taken on behalf of the defendants, to the Supreme Court of this State, where they were argued in June last, and in October that tribunal sustained the decision of the court of common pleas, and held the tax to be clearly constitutional; thus uniting with the law making power in affirming the right of the State to tax a corporation under a law which it owes its existence.

But notwithstanding this concurrence of opinion and action on behalf of the constituted authorities of Pennsylvania, the litigation is not yet at an end; for the railroad company has recently renewed the cases, by writs of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they are now pending.

He thinks the State will be sustained in her rights. Executions have been issued to collect the judgments without waiting for the action of the U. S. Court, and the right to thus collect is pending in one State court.

In reference to completing the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, he advises such action by the State as will be mutually advantageous, and not endanger State interests.

The subject of general education is discussed approvingly. He advocates further improvement in the qualifications of teachers, as very desirable. Granting aid to colleges, &c., is not advised at present.

Contrasting the main results of the past year, with those of 1857, we find that the whole number of pupils now in the schools, is 647,414, being an increase of 44,422; in 1857, there were 602,992, 621 more than in 1857, during an average term of five months and five one-half days, at a cost of fifty-six cents per pupil, per month, by 14,065 teachers, being \$29 more than in 1857. The entire expenditures for the system, for one year, including that of the School Department, is \$2,638,550.80. These figures afford some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the system; but neither words nor figures can adequately express the importance of its influence upon the present, or its relations to the future.

The Farmer's High School is recommended as an enterprise highly useful to the rural population, and one which ought to be encouraged.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the new free banking law will relieve the legislature of the task of chartering banks. Private banks should be taxed.

Further safeguards should be thrown around the State Treasury. At present the Treasurer gives a bond in only \$80,000; and he has usually carried of nearly \$1,000,000, which he deposits upon his individual check. Banks holding this money on deposit should give security; the Auditor General should countersign all checks; a monthly statement be published in one newspaper in Harrisburg, and Philadelphia; and the treasurers bonds be increased to \$250,000.

He recommends the various public charitable and reformatory institutions—the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane at Pittsburgh—the Asylum for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb at Philadelphia—the Houses of Refuge at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and feeble-minded Children, at Media, to the discriminating liberality of the legislature; but refrains, as usual, from recommending local charitable societies as entitled to a share of the general fund.

An appropriation should be made to pay for fire proof roofing for portions of the Eastern Penitentiary.

Commendable improvements have been made in the State Library, and a new building will soon be wanted for its enlarged dimensions.

He asks an appropriation to complete furnishing the Executive residence for his successor.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

He refers to Southern secession; arguing that no such right constitutionally exists. The government owes protection to the people, and they, in turn, owe it allegiance. He says cannot be related by its citizens, without responsibility to the tribunals created to enforce its decrees and to punish offenders. Organized resistance to it, is rebellion. If successful, it may be purged of crime by revolution.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

This body assembled at Harrisburg on the 1st inst.

SENATE.—All present but McClure, of Franklin. Robert M. Palmer, of Schuylkill was elected Speaker, over Jeremiah Shindle, (Dem.) of Lehigh. The vote stood 25 to 7.

Mr. Smith, (Rep.) of Philadelphia, submitted a preamble and resolution in relation to the condition of affairs in South Carolina, denying the right of a State to secede, asserting the devotion of Pennsylvania to the Union and the Constitution, and invoking the power of the General Government to suppress every demonstration, wherever it may arise, against its jurisdiction and authority.

The resolutions were on motion referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Hall, Ketchum, Shindle and Clymer.

Russell Errett was elected clerk, and C. H. Ramsdell, assistant, Wm. P. Brady Librarian.

Messrs. Hutton, Hitecock and Berry were elected Transcribing Clerks; Henry Verkerke, Sergeant at Arms; J. R. McAlfee Assistant; John G. Martin, Doorkeeper; J. B. Hinds and George Balch, Assistant; W. H. Huddelson, Messenger; Joseph J. Brower, Assistant.

House.—The only absentee was David Shindle, of Montgomery.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and the first ballot resulted as follows:

Eliza W. Davis, (Rep.) of Venango, 71; Thos. H. Hall, (Rep.) of Allegheny, 28. Mr. Randall offered a series of resolutions, that it is not only the right but the duty of every citizen to aid in the execution and laws of the United States; that an act of Assembly which impedes, or postpones the exercise of such right, is a plain and direct violation of said Constitution; that the provision contained in Article IV, Section 21, of the Constitution of the United States, securing to the owners of fugitives from service, or labor, the right to deliver up to their owners, is a sacred and inviolable grant, and any legislative infraction of this provision, is therefore unconstitutional; that it is expedient to repeal the third, fourth, fifth and seventh sections of the act to prevent kidnapping, and to repeal certain slave laws, passed the 2d March, 1847, and also the 95th and 96th sections of the act to consolidate and amend the Penal Code, passed the 31st of March, 1860, and that the committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill embracing the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions. Laid over.

JAN. 2d, IN THE SENATE.—Smith, of Philadelphia, presented thirty petitions from Philadelphia, relative to existing troubles.

IN THE HOUSE.—Mr. Stambaek took the chair.

E. H. Rauch, of Carbon, was elected Chief Clerk; E. W. Capron, of Chester, Assistant Clerk; Messrs. Wallace, Dennison, Nichols and Porter, Transcribing Clerks.

Mr. Matthews was elected Sergeant at Arms; E. D. Pickett, Doorkeeper; and H. A. Woodhouse, Postmaster—all by a strict party vote.

The Governor's message, and a number of unimportant bills were read in each branch.

JAN. 3d.—In the Senate, nominations were made for U. S. Senator. The names of Messrs. Morton, McMichael, Thomas Williams, Henry D. Foster, J. H. Walker, Thaddeus Stevens, J. P. Penny, Edward Cowan, James Veech, James Pollock, Daniel Agnew, David Wilmut, Richard Broadhead, Charles Gilpin, John Hickman, C. B. Curtis, and William Bigler, were presented.

HOUSE.—A Committee to consider the contested seat of Lewis Pugh, member from Luzerne, was selected consisting of Messrs. Armstrong, Wiley, Reilly, Bissel, Hopper, Hays, Gregg, Anderson and Preston.

HOUSE.—In addition to the names mentioned for Senator, the following were placed in nomination: Messrs. Pollock, Witte, Reicher, Hendrick, Wright, Dimick, Thompson, Woodward, McCalmont, Selzer, Killinger, and McSherry.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution appointing the Governor of the State, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a third person, to be appointed by a joint resolution of the Legislature, Commissioners to meet like Commissioners the 2d of February next, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Constitution as may be deemed necessary to the restoration of peace to our distracted country; such amendments to be submitted to Congress for their approval.

The resolution was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia, presented a petition signed by seven thousand citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code, relative to the rendition of fugitives from labor.

It was moved to refer the memorial to a Select Committee, but the House refused.

Mr. Williams, of Allegheny, offered resolutions relative to the troubles in South Carolina. Read and laid over.

Mr. Anderson offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether there are any laws upon the statute book of Pennsylvania obstructing the laws of the United States, and if so that they be directed to report a bill for their repeal.

The resolution was postponed.

After unimportant business both branches adjourned till Monday the 7th.

The Birmingham Pistol Manufacturing Company has recently filled an order for 300 pistols, to go to Charleston, S. C., and they have an order for 800 more.

The following is an extract from the Tribune in October last:

"It will be pleasant and instructive to see what a quieting effect, like that of oil poured upon the waters, the election of Lincoln will have upon the agitation just now of the political elements."

Advices from Texas state that Gov. Houston is preparing for a frontier defense against the Indians.

News of the Week.

—Hon. George Adams, of Massachusetts, who was president of the Chicago convention, has written a letter in favor of the repeal of the personal liberty law of his State.

—Massachusetts and Connecticut refused to submit the militia of those States to orders issued by the President, during the war of 1812, and in November, 1813, Chittenden, Governor of Vermont, by proclamation, ordered home the militia of his State from Canada.

—The number of slaves in Maryland has decreased 16,000 since 1850. The whole number now is about 75,000.

—Judging from the signs of the times, we have reason to presume that the Wide Awake will soon change their uniform. If the present depression of business continues, instead of wearing a cape and parading the streets with a tin torch, they will form a procession in shirt sleeves, and march with tin pails in their hands, to and from a soup house.

—The St. Joseph Journal learns that a day or two since, as the hands on the railroad were unloading a car, a barrel, marked old clothes, tumbled to pieces, and instead of vests, pants, &c., out rolled cartridges very much to the astonishment of all. The barrel was sent out by the Emigrant Aid Society.

—Over six thousand mechanics were discharged from employment in Cincinnati during the past week. The same good times are experienced by thousands of mechanics and laboring men in every city in the Union. How do they like Republican "plenty?"

—The glass manufacture of the country is now a million less than three years ago, and the importation much greater.

—The operations of the American Tract Society are much embarrassed for want of funds, and an earnest appeal is being made for aid.

—The Price of the London Daily Times is \$25 a year, five times as much as American newspapers of the same size.

—We think we are safe in saying, that of the 4,800,000 voters who cast their ballots at the late election for President, four millions look upon the election of Lincoln as a most disastrous result.

Kansas Affairs.

Brigadier Gen. W. S. Harney, who was sent to the border of Montgomery's raid, has written an official letter to the Secretary of War, from which we make some extracts, throwing light upon the secret of the Kansas affairs.

On the arrival of the Marshal he proceeded at once to make search for the offenders, but they were nowhere to be found. Supported by a company of dragoons under Capt. Steele, he continued the search until a late hour of the night, but every place visited was found deserted.

The next morning he visited the house of Montgomery, and found only four women and a son of Montgomery's. This house, known as Montgomery's Fort, is a double house, built of heavy logs, the roof of one projecting over like a block-house, the other of very heavy hewn logs, fitting close together, except at about two inches all around. The only thing of note in the house, except the fifth, were two empty Sharps rifle boxes.

I believe that Montgomery's band is fully as large as represented to be; that they are sworn to protect each other by perjury, assassination and in every other way possible. Their object is, as declared publicly by themselves, to protect fugitive slaves in the Territory, to assist them to run away whenever an opportunity offers, "taking them East and receiving sixty dollars per head," and to drive out the Territory all who oppose them in so doing. A large portion of the population on the border either belongs to this organization or sympathizes with them, and those who do not dare not oppose them or give information concerning them. I am satisfied that the greater part if not all of the donations which are sent to sufferers in Kansas go into the hands of this band, and the greater portion of it is converted from the use intended by purchasing arms and munitions of war for carrying out their plans. It would take a large force to thoroughly break up the band.

Montgomery has a regular organized band of men, who receive \$10 per month besides a portion of the robberies, &c., and also spies and runners all over the country, who give him timely notice of any movement set on foot against him.

The day before the troops reached Lawrence City, Montgomery's men to the number of between 400 or 500, assembled and passed resolutions, a copy of which have been published by the Black Republicans.

"There was a great set back given to a gent on an excursion boat, who in making his way through the crowd, remarked that criminal took up a great deal of room."

Not so much as whiskey, retorted a pert young miss. He shimmered down.

337 Farmers can sell their oats and buckwheat to N. I. Post, for cash, at his new store on Main Street. See his new advertisement.

Weekly Market Reports.

Corrected Weekly for the Montrose Democrat.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES—JAN. 6.

Wheat Flour, p. bu., \$5.00/58.00;  
Rye Flour, p. bu., 3.25/3.50;  
Corn Meal, p. bu., 3.10/3.35;  
Wheat, p. bu., 1.25/1.55;  
Rye, p. bu., 75c/1.05;  
Oats, p. bu., (22 1/2) 43c/47c;  
Corn, p. bu., 70c/75c;  
Butter, p. lb., 1.14/1.20;  
Cheese, p. lb., 0.09/0.10;  
Tallow, p. lb., 0.08/0.10;  
Lard, p. lb., 0.10/0.12.

BINGHAMTON WHOLESALE PRICES—CURRENT.

Flour \$5.25/58.00; Rye \$3.25/3.50; Corn \$3.10/3.35; Wheat \$1.25/1.55; Rye \$75c/1.05; Oats \$43c/47c; Corn \$70c/75c; Butter \$1.14/1.20; Cheese \$0.09/0.10; Tallow \$0.08/0.10; Lard \$0.10/0.12.

SENECA FALLS WHOLESALE PRICES—CURRENT.

Corn \$3.10/3.35; Wheat \$1.25/1.55; Rye \$75c/1.05; Oats \$43c/47c; Corn \$70c/75c; Butter \$1.14/1.20; Cheese \$0.09/0.10; Tallow \$0.08/0.10; Lard \$0.10/0.12.

MONTROSE PRICES—CURRENT.

Wheat \$1.25/1.55; Rye \$75c/1.05; Oats \$43c/47c; Corn \$70c/75c; Butter \$1.14/1.20; Cheese \$0.09/0.10; Tallow \$0.08/0.10; Lard \$0.10/0.12.

ESSENCE OF TAR AND WOOD NAPHTHA PECTORAL.

Is the best medicine in the world for the cure of Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Spasmodic Cough, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all diseases of the Throat and Chest which predispose to Consumption.

It attacks the root of the disease, and makes the full cure complete, and restores the system to its normal state. It is particularly adapted to the radical cure of ASTHMA.

One dose of this invaluable S.P.E. often gives ease and comfort, and the full cure is effected in a few days. It is the only medicine in the world which is so perfectly adapted to the cure of ASTHMA.

Price of each bottle, 25 cents. Sold by Dr. A. S. WELLS, and by all Druggists, Chemists, and Dealers in Medicines. Prepared by Dr. A. S. WELLS, 125 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GERMAN MEDICINES.

THE GENUINE STANDARD REMEDIES of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction, is rendered by their use in cases.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

will correct every Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, or weak state of the Blood and Digestive Organs.

It cures Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, and is particularly adapted to the cure of the Throat and Chest which predispose to Consumption.

It attacks the root of the disease, and makes the full cure complete, and restores the system to its normal state. It is particularly adapted to the radical cure of ASTHMA.

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HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

will correct every Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, or weak state of the Blood and Digestive Organs.

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN PILL.

will correct every Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, or weak state of the Blood and Digestive Organs.

Jury Lists January Term, 1861.

Albany—Jury—Minor, 1st, 2d, 3d, 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,