

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, Abraham Lincoln, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Andrew Johnson, OF TENNESSEE.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS, GEORGE F. MILLER, of Union county. ASSEMBLY, Col. H. C. ALLEMAN, Harrisburg. DANIEL KAISER, Wisconsin. PROTHONOTARY, JOSIAH C. YOUNG, Harrisburg. REGISTER, GEORGE M. MARK, Union Deposit. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, HENRY HARTMAN, Washington. DIRECTOR OF THE ROOM, PHILIP MOYER, Upper Paxton. AUDITOR, ALFRED SLENTZ, Harrisburg.

Send Tickets to the Soldiers.

We hope that every Union man will bear in mind that he must send the ticket of his locality to the soldier in the field. Don't depend upon some other person doing it—you that have a son, brother or father in the army, send him several copies of your Congressional and local tickets. Do this without an hour's delay—a paper bullet will do the rebel sympathizers and their Richmond allies as much harm as a leaden one. Don't forget to send a loyal ticket to the soldier; he wants it and he depends upon you to furnish it.

Withdrawal of John C. Fremont from the Presidential Canvass.

We announced several days since that Gen. John C. Fremont had resolved to withdraw as a candidate from the Presidential canvass, and cast the weight of his influence in favor of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. To-day we publish the letter of Gen. F., announcing in formal terms his withdrawal, and urging with manly frankness, the union of his friends in favor of Mr. Lincoln for the safety of the National Union. This step ensures a glorious triumph for the friends of the Government at the ballot-box.

Who are the Friends of the Soldiers?

The Democratic State Central Committee, up to this time, has neither by public address or secret circular attempted to congratulate the soldier on the fact that while he perils his life in defence of the authority and honor of the country, he can feel that he has a share in its glory by participating in its civil control through the exercise of the elective franchise. Who are the friends of the soldiers?

The Twenty-first Congressional District.

We never indulged the intensity of our political feelings by traveling out of the bounds of our duty, to interfere with a contest in a distant election district, in wilfully maligning a candidate by repeating the notoriously purchased, sworn slanders of a shameless political swindler. We are no believer in State rights, and yet we do believe that the people in almost every Congressional District in this State, are competent to decide for themselves, without outside counsel, on the competency, integrity and political purity of the candidates before them for official station. Not so, however, with the copperhead opponents of the Government, the army, right and justice. We had an illustration of this fact yesterday, in the coarse, malignant, cowardly and unprovoked attack on Dr. Smith Fuller, the honest, loyal and brave-hearted candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first Congressional District. Of course the object of that base attack was apparent on its face. It is not so confidently calculated to injure Dr. Fuller personally, as it is that the lie will benefit John L. Dawson politically. Hence the perfidious falsifiers of the political faction whence this assault emanates, are brought before the public in the confession of their own villainies and perjury, to prove the lack of integrity in a gentleman whose reputation is as spotless and as pure as is those of his defamers filthy and criminal. In the district where Dr. Fuller is a candidate, the bitterest of his opponents would have spurned the man who could have dared to utter against him falsehoods such as were published in reference to that gentleman in this city yesterday, simply because at home Dr. F. is known as an honest man and a patriot, to slander whom would be to imperil the good names of all his neighbors. But John L. Dawson, intimidated and impressed with the certainty of defeat, when confronted by the purity and popularity of his opponent, could not forego his hatred and his disposition to malign his political contestant. Hence, he hired, for a few dirty dollars, the assistance of a distant organ of his party, that he (Dawson) might procure for circulation in his district an assault which even he shrank from making personally. These facts, to our mind, are the evidences of Dawson's lessening prospects of a re-election. When a man must resort to such falsehoods to bolster his cause, it proves that not only his cause is a fraud, but that he himself is a cheat. An so far as the Congressional record of Dawson is concerned, such charges can be easily established if preferred against him. Representing a population eminently loyal and devoted to the interests of the Union, hailing from a State that has rallied 225,000 men to contend with armed traitors, John L. Dawson did nothing while occupying a seat in Congress at the last session, but talk in favor of traitors and vote against the measures providing for the strength of the authorities to crush rebellion. No man from a free State, not even excepting Vallandigham or Voorhes, Wood or Bill Miller, was more headstrong in his sympathy for and his aid of the rebel cause,

LETTER OF GENERAL FREMONT.

He Withdraws from the Presidential Canvass.

POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THE UNION OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

Lincoln's Election the Only Salvation of the Union.

Boston, Sept. 22.

The following letter of General Fremont's withdrawal from the canvass as a candidate for the Presidency, is published to-day: Boston, Sept. 21st.—Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to make one more step in the direction indicated in my letter of the 25th of August, and withdraw my name from the list of candidates. The Presidential question has been entered upon in such a way that the union of the Republican party has been a paramount necessity. The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation or re-establishment with slavery. The Chicago platform is simply separation—General McClellan's letter of acceptance is re-establishment with slavery. The Republican candidate, on the contrary, is pledged to the re-establishment of the Union without slavery, and, however his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it. Between these issues I think no man of the liberal party can remain in doubt, and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents in withdrawing, not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part toward preventing the election of the Democratic candidate. In respect to Mr. Lincoln, I continue to hold exactly the sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his administration has been politically, militarily and financially a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country. There never was a greater unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the South was powerless in the face of it; but Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed the national feeling; he destroyed the strength of the position and divided the North, when he declared to the South that slavery should be protected. He has built up for the South a strength which otherwise they could have never attained, and this has given them an advocate of the Chicago platform. The Cleveland Convention was to have been an open avowal of that condemnation which men had been freely expressing for the last two years, and which had been made fully known to the President, but in the uncertain condition of affairs, leading men were not found willing to make public a disaffection and condemnation which could have rendered Mr. Lincoln's nomination impossible, and their continued silence and support established for him a character among the people which leaves now no choice. United, the Republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result of the Presidential election is at the least doubtful. And I am, gentlemen, very truly yours, (Signed) JOHN C. FREMONT. To Messrs. George L. Stearns, and others, a committee, &c.

A Dangerous Treaty.

It is reported—and the indications are not without some ground—that a truce has been patched up between McClellan, Vallandigham, and other representatives of the Jeff. Davis wing of the Democracy. If anything were needed to disgust every loyal man in the country, a bargain of this sort we think should suffice. It is worse than the original state of the case—the incoherent wooing is going on. If loyal and true men permit themselves to be made parties to it—if this unprincipled treaty does not open their eyes to the actual state of things in the party which has stalked into the political field, asking for their support, we will admit that we have not rightly estimated the virtue and intelligence of the great mass of the people.

On the other hand, demagogues who rule the mob in New York, are engaged in a plan for bringing Pendleton out in a letter which is to satisfy the peace element in the North, and create a favor for the ticket in latitudes where the "Democracy" have been preparing to resist the draft. To render these movements successful, Pendleton is represented to be meditating a flank movement if not a retreat. It is said that he, too, is threatening to bolt the nomination in fact if not in form; that is to say, he is writing a letter plumply indorsing the platform, and accepting it, pure and simple, as the only acceptable exposition of the principles and policy of the Democratic party. Meanwhile the two Woods—Ben and Fernando—are as busy as bees engineering a public meeting to back up the position assumed by the Daily News, to throw McClellan overboard and place in the field some other candidate more congenial to their tastes.

Democratic Arguments in Favor of the Original Projector of the Draft.

Lieutenant General Grant and Major General Sherman both have declared that the success of crushing rebellion forever depends upon the slavery with which our armies are filled up. The Government is hard at work in sending re-enforcements to those heroes by the mode which George B. McClellan recommended as most fair, eminently just and proper, the draft. The Johns-Dawson Democrat, a filthy, cowardly, treasonable sheet, thus reviles the system put into operation by McClellan, with the following heading to the list of drafted men of Cambria county: MORE VICTIMS FOR THE SLAUGHTER PENS. ANOTHER WHIRL OF THE BLOODY WHEEL. THE LOTTERY OF DEATH. MOTHERS, SISTERS, AND WIVES PREPARE YOUR MOURNING CLOTHES.

—Such are the arguments with which the traitors of the North hope to elect George B. McClellan President of the United States.

THE COPPERHEAD ORGANS become glibly offensive when they refer to the soldiers as Lincoln's hirelings, forgetting that George B. McClellan claims to be a soldier, or at least he is now in the monthly receipt of the salary of a Major General. McClellan doubtless considers it very comfortable to act as one of "Lincoln's hirelings," when the pay is good and the labor light.

THE DEMOCRACY OF ERIE and Crawford counties have nominated Dan Rice for the Senate to run against M. B. Lowry. If Dan accepts it will be the biggest joke he ever got off! He has been playing the fool some time for pay. It won't pay to do it for such a party.

A VOICE for President was taken in the Washington jail on Saturday, with the following result: For Lincoln, 9 whites and 23 blacks. For McClellan, 54 whites and 25 blacks. Majority for McClellan, 30. Six of the prisoners were unconditional, and did not care who was elected.

The Copperhead papers profess to believe that a vast majority of the soldiers in the army are for McClellan. Don't let us hear any more than about the Administration compelling them to vote for President Lincoln. "A vast majority" of soldiers can't be coerced into voting for any particular candidate.

The Louisville Democrat, in defining the principles of the Democratic party, says: "The Democracy prefer to add securities to the reserved rights of the States, and do not want States to 'submit'."

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Salute of 100 Shotted Guns Fired in Honor of Sheridan's Victory.

The Rebels Getting Fresh Beef.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 20, 1864.

The news of Sheridan's victory in the Shenandoah valley accomplished this feat, that they took 2,500 head, 250 prisoners, besides trains, horses, guns, &c.

Some of the rebel pickets to-day offered to trade fresh beef for coffee and other articles, but on being asked what they would trade for Atlanta they had nothing to say, and retired in evident disgust.

Lieut. Poole, of the Fourth New York, was shot through the head to-day, while looking through an embrasure of one of our forts, and was killed.

Sept. 21, 6 p. m. The guns along the entire line opened this morning at daylight, and kept up a fusillade for half an hour. Since that time occasional guns are heard at various points.

Missouri and Arkansas.

FIGHT WITH PART OF SHELBY'S COMMAND—PRICE'S ARMY AT POCAHONTAS, ARK.—SHELBY REPORTED AT POWHATAN, ARK., ON THE 12TH, WITH A LARGE FORCE.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.

Dispatches to headquarters announce a fight on the 19th inst. at Powder Mill, on Little Rock river, in Southeast Missouri, between detachments of the 3rd Missouri militia, under Lieutenant Pope, and a portion of Shelby's command. Our loss was twenty killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unknown.

Wounded prisoners report that Price has his whole army at Pocahontas, Arkansas.—One thousand rebels are reported at Chalk Bluff, and four hundred at Kennet, preparing for an attack on Bloomfield, in Stoddard county.

Shelby is reported to have been at Powhatan, Arkansas, on the 13th, with 4,000 to 8,000 men.

The Indian War.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL SULLY—THE BATTLE ON THE LITTLE MISSOURI—OVER 5,000 INDIANS PUT TO FLIGHT.

General Sully's official report of the battle at "Tah-Kah-O-Kuty Mountain," situated on the Little Missouri, has been received in Harrisburg. There were at least five or six thousand Indian Warriors, while Sully's fighting force numbered on the field about 2,200 men of all arms of the service. The country is intersected by deep ravines filled with timber, of which the savages took advantage, but by the skillful manoeuvres of our officers they were driven in a circle of about three miles to the base of the mountains, beyond the line of skirmishers, and many of them killed.

The Indians fought with skill and extraordinary desperation, but were finally put to flight.

By sunset none were on the ground, and our troops that night slept on the battle-field. Successful operations against the Indians were subsequently made, whose vast quantities of goods, left in the timber and ravines, were destroyed.

Early in August, Sully marched toward the Yellow Stone, expecting to again overtake the enemy on his way.

International Trade Congress at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.

The International Trade Congress of working men assembled here to-day. Seven States were represented. Robert Gilchrist, of Louisville, was appointed temporary Chairman. The object of the Congress is the material protection of the working men in the industrial relations, and against the augmentation of the prices of the necessities of life.

Capture of Workmen on a Western Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 21.

A gang of two hundred armed men captured a party of workmen on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, last night, but soon after released them. Their object is supposed to have been the capture of the pay train with a large amount of money.

Rhode Island State Convention—Nomination of Electors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21.

The National Union Democratic Convention met here to-day: Colonel Van Zandt, of Newport, presided. The following gentlemen were nominated as Presidential Electors: Robert Cranston, of Newport; William S. Slater, of Smithfield; Moses Babcock, of Westerly; Simon Henry Greene, of Warwick.

Connecticut Union State Convention—Presidential Electors Nominated.

HARTFORD, Sept. 21.

The Republican State Convention met here to-day, and was largely attended. John T. White, of Norwich, John F. Elton, of Waterbury, James G. Stetson, of Hartford, Sam'l C. Hubbard, of Middletown, L. L. Sayles and F. A. Benjamin, of Stratford, were nominated as Lincoln and Johnson electors.

Rebels Fire into a Train.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.

A small portion of Magruder's gang fired into the train bound for this city, at New Haven, Ky., and were repulsed with several killed. The guerrillas returned and burned the New Haven depot. Nobody was hurt on the train.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO DRUGGISTS: I WANT A LOCAL AGENT, for this city, for the sale of my genuine preparations, the World's Best Balm for the Feet, the Feet, Feet, Feet, Japanese Oil Paste Blacking. Great inducements will be offered. Call on the subscriber at the White Hall Hotel, sep22-21*

ARMY SUPPLIES. HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 22, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed Proposals) to supply Wood will be received at this office up to THURSDAY, 12 p. m., September 29, 1864, to furnish the following articles of supplies, to be delivered at the Camp of the Pennsylvania State Guard, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in such quantity and at such time as may be directed from this office. 300 COATS GOOD MERCHANTABLE HARD OAK. The same to be inspected and provided for by act of Assembly. Two good samples for the faithful performance of contract will be sent to the Camp of the Pennsylvania State Guard, to be given in preference to the rights reserved to reject all bids, if deemed for the interest of the State to do so. JAMES L. REYNOLDS, sep22-21* Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania.

General John Cochrane publishes an address to the War Democrats of the United States, withdrawing his name from the Cleveland ticket. In the course of his address he says, "I therefore, General McClellan resolves upon an impossible Union as it was through war, the Chicago Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it should be through force. The Baltimore platform, he says, however objectionable, does not fail to refer to the re-establishment of the National Union, and the responsibility of the Union to the Government, in which, he says, should be found the national safety to be found. He would, he says,

HE IS FOR THE UNION.

War Must be Continued.

New York, Sept. 22.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC LETTING. THE Directors of the Poor of Dauphin county will offer at public letting, on the premises, the MILL belonging to said county, on TUESDAY, the 4th of October next, for the term of one year, to commence on the first day of April, 1865, said letting to commence at 10 o'clock P. M. on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WILLIAM ENDERS, DANIEL SHEESLY, JOSEPH KRAMER, Directors. Attest—AMOS FISLER, Clerk, Sept. 19th, 1864.—[sep22-d&wt]

FOR SALE. PROFESSOR ROGERS' GEOLOGICAL REPORTS—in two volumes—with the accompanying maps. Apply to F. K. BOAS, Attorney at Law, sep21-4t. Third street, near Market, Harrisburg, Pa.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS. THE HOTEL PROPERTY known as the BUEHLER HOUSE, in this city, is offered at private sale on accommodating terms. Apply to G. W. BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa. [sep21-d&wt]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will settle no claims held against George B. Caldwell, former proprietor of the store now occupied by us, corner of Second street and Market Street, [sep21-3t]

Valuable Real Estate AT PUBLIC SALE. On Wednesday, October 13, 1864, WILL be sold at public vendue, or outcry, at the public house of Raymond & Kendig's Railroad Hotel, Middletown, Pa., the following property, late the estate of George Fisher, Esq., deceased, viz: A TRACT OF LAND, in said borough of Middletown, containing 120 acres and 82 perches, near measure, bounded by the Swatara river, and Lancaster, Elizabethtown, and Middletown roads, and Fry's Mill road, and out lots of the said borough of Middletown.

The Pennsylvania railroad depot is within a few yards of the farm, and the Union canal passes through it. Along the banks of said canal, for about half a mile, there are lands laid out and ready for board and coal yards. The farm land is of the best quality, and has a sufficient quantity of timber growing thereon for the use of the farm. The farm will be sold in lots, if desired by purchasers. ALSO, a piece of land called Portmouth, containing 100 acres, originally laid out in 1828, in lots, by George Fisher, Esq., the Union canal and basin having been subsequently constructed upon said property, the part now offered for sale are lots and portions of lots, to-wit: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, and were not used by the said canal company, and are now tenanted by Spie, Cormany & Co., for planting timber, and are adjoining their saw mill property. ALSO, the following lots in the general plan of the town of Portmouth, marked with the Nos. 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866,