

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Advertisements will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the advertiser.

W. W. KINGSBURY, Sec., of Towns, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

FOR SALE.

Second-hand Adams Express, plates 25¢ by 25¢ each in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. McReynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER, 21, 1862.

We have given up most of our editorial space to-day to communications—but they are perhaps better than anything we could have written.

Dauphin County.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention in our local column that Dr. C. Seiler and John Raymond were elected Representative delegates to the 17th of June State Convention, and instructed to support Hester Clymer. The Senatorial conference, Messrs. Lauman, Wise and Loomis, are also instructed to use their influence to procure the election of a Senatorial delegate favorable to the nomination of Mr. Clymer.

Outrage at New Berlin.

We invite attention to a communication from New Berlin, Union county, giving the particulars of a gross outrage perpetrated in a church in that place, during funeral service. We cannot say we are astonished, for churches in many places have already been desecrated by howling political and blood-involving parsons, it is no wonder that military men should think it no harm to convert them into shooting galleries and slaughter pens. If the facts are as stated by our correspondents, Gohbart should be held amenable to the civil law, or be summarily and severely punished.

Military Claims.

A bill passed both houses of the last Legislature by decided majorities, providing for the payment of certain officers for recruiting volunteers, up to the time they were mustered into the United States service. This bill still remains in the hands of the Governor. It seems to us that this delay is doing great injustice to this meritorious class of claimants. To them we are largely indebted for the mustering of the gallant army now in the field, fighting the battles of our country. Some of them have expended their own money two years ago in this service, and after this tardy justice at the hands of the Legislature, it seems hard that they should be still further delayed by the Executive. They are now looking eagerly for the bill to become a law, so that they may know its provisions, and be informed as to what evidence is necessary to make out their respective claims. We trust the Governor will relieve their anxiety at once.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Press, is often unfair and always mendacious. The National Intelligencer, a few days ago, remarked, in the course of a very able but moderate article, that if an impressive victory—one of substantial benefit to the country—were not obtained by the army during the present campaign, the public mind would become so dissatisfied that the administration must prepare for serious consequences. This is the substance of what the Intelligencer said, not the exact language. Occasional, in his letter to the Press of the 20th, seizes upon this expression, and gives it a construction which we are sure no one would who did not deliberately design to pervert and misrepresent. He says the plain meaning of it is "that, in the event of defeat, the rebellion must be declared victorious, and the usurpation of the traitors acknowledged." But suppose it was so—why should Occasional censure the Intelligencer for repeating in milder and more ambiguous phrase what Greeley uttered, without censure, three months ago, when he declared that if we did not gain decided advantages in ninety days, we would be compelled to "accept peace on the best attainable terms?" The ninety days are past—the advantages have not been gained—and if Greeley is a truthful man he is for "peace on the best attainable terms." Why not censure him? The administration fear him.

There are two falsehoods of prodigious dimensions in the leading editorial of the Deacon's paper of last evening, and several, only one of which we shall refer to, in the article which follows it. 1st. The Lancaster Express, about as rabid a radical Thad. Stevens-Abolition sheet as we receive in exchange, the Deacon classifies as a "neutral press." 2d. He declares the programme of a Democratic peace to be "the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and the permanent disruption of the Union"—"the surrender to the enemy of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, and all other Southern territory which we now hold"—"the abandonment to the enemy of our National Capital"—"the giving up of all the lower Mississippi to the rebels, to enable them always to dictate terms of intercourse to the West," &c. These are broad, palpable, unmitigated falsehoods. There is not in the whole land a sane Democrat in favor of peace on such terms. Vallandigham and Wood, who are considered the prominent peace party leaders west and east, have neither of them ever preached peace on such conditions—on the contrary, they have both proclaimed union as the very basis of the peace which they seek. We have neither inibred nor preached their peculiar doctrines, but such as they appear on the record, they are infinitely more sound, and loyal, and patriotic than the servile, treasonable, bloody and dastardly doctrines enunciated by the Telegraph, under the auspices of its mendacious Hessian Deacon.

Then again the Deacon asserts that Demo-

cratic County Commissioners "never divided the patronage of the county." We are assured by those who pretend to know, that this is utterly false.

Here we leave the Deacon. He may be able to compromise a peccadillo with an Auditor General or a House of Representatives—but when he comes to settle accounts with the devil he'll probably meet his match.

[Communicated.]

EDITORS PATRIOT AND UNION: Because you have not spoken on the subject, I take it for granted that you have not seen a pamphlet, lately issued in Harrisburg, of which the following is the title page: "Interesting Debate. Reception of Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, at the State Capital of Pennsylvania. Full Proceedings in the Senate. Harrisburg, Pa. George Bergner, Printer, Telegraph office, 1863."

It is a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, and has been flooded over the State by the Abolition Senators, as an electioneering document. You, who have seen the true proceedings, and read the debate, will very readily imagine, that they would be the last things which the Abolitionists would desire to use as a campaign pamphlet; but if you should compare Bergner's pamphlet with what you know to be the facts, you would receive a lesson in garbling, and observe such sins of omission and commission, as would astound you.

The pamphlet professes to contain the "full proceedings of the Senate," and yet of the two speeches made by Hon. Hoister Clymer in that debate, not one line appears. Abundant references to the Senator from Berks are made; but not one word of his noble defense of the Democracy, the Constitution or the State, is found in this infamous pamphlet. They dared not let his eloquent argument, his biting sarcasm, his bold defiance of them, go out as an antidote to the poison of their "fell proceedings."

Every Democratic speech is garbled—every Abolition speech is elaborated and polished; and when nothing else would do, the speech is entirely omitted. I call your attention to it, so that you may more freely expose the falsehood.

KEYSTONE.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

HOW POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS, ENDORSING OLD ABE AND DENOUNCING DEMOCRATS, ARE GOT UP AND PUT THROUGH IN THE ARMY.

The following letter is from a reliable source, and entire confidence may be placed in what the writer states:

160th REG. PA. VOLUNTEERS, GLOUCESTER POINT, VA., April 18, 1863.

Editors Patriot and Union:

I have seen in the Abolition papers at the North a great fuss made in regard to the resolutions, said to be passed by the different regiments in the field from our State, denouncing the Democratic party as traitors, giving its members the epithet of "Copperheads" and lauding "Father Abraham" and his co-working Abolitionists to the skies. I am a member of the 169th, and will tell you how they managed to pass those resolutions in our regiment. In the first place the acting Col. (Lieutenant-Colonel Major,) and a majority of the Captains are Abolitionists. Well, they assemble together in secret conclave, draw up the resolutions to suit themselves, get all the Abolitionists to sign them first, and then try to scare the Democratic officers by threatening to discharge them from the service without pay, and call all those who refuse traitors, etc. There are some, however, who, notwithstanding all this, have refused to endorse them. What will be their fate I know not.

Alas! what will our poor, bleeding country come to yet, if these poor, mean, craven-hearted hounds are not soon stopped in their mad career? It cannot go on in this style much longer, and I assure you if they let the privates in our regiment speak, Abolitionism will be routed two to one. Taking this as an example of the manner these anti-Copperhead resolutions are passed in the army generally, we need not be ashamed of the epithet applied to us. Yours, respectfully, HOMS.

PROVOST MARCHALS. At least fifteen of the Pennsylvania Districts will have as marshals soldiers wounded in the field, intelligent enough to explain and defend the enrollment act, and so discreet as to enforce it without giving offence. The policy of appointing wounded soldiers of superior character, it is understood, will govern the department.—N. Y. Times.

Why except the other ten districts? Have not enough Pennsylvania soldiers been wounded in the field, to choose twenty-five men from the same paper states that the Hon. Wm. E. Lehman has been appointed Provost Marshal for the First District. He has never been wounded in the field that we wot of. He was a Democrat to Congress, but voted with the Abolitionists. The following, from yesterday's Dispatch, will reveal the mystery about these appointments:

"Gen. Cameron left here on Thursday, having made an amicable arrangement with the friends of Gov. Curtin for a distribution of offices under the Reconstruction act. The Governor is to receive a Southern American mission and one of Gen. Cameron's friends is to be nominated as the Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, combining the friends of the two gentlemen. Had not the friends of Gov. Curtin consented to this arrangement, Gen. Cameron's friends would have accepted proposals from the 'People's party,' as they are determined to prevent the election of John Corvode."

THE CASE OF JUDGE CONSTABLE.—Judge Charles H. Constable, who was arrested in Illinois by the military authorities for interfering with the capture of deserters, was examined before Hon. T. H. Treat, District Judge of the Southern District of Illinois, on the charge of encouraging soldiers to desert. A dispatch to the Chicago Times says "a full examination showed that the Sergeant, McFarlane and Long, had no authority to take deserters in Illinois, and that the Judge acted properly in releasing the men arrested and in holding the officers to bail. He was accordingly discharged from custody. The judgment of the Court was rendered simply upon the evidence submitted; the merits of Judge Constable's decision not being discussed."

Martin F. Conway, the Republican member of Congress from Kansas, as is well known, at the late session came out for peace on the basis of separation between the North and South. Thereupon he received resolutions, passed by the Legislature of his State, strongly condemning his course in the House. Mr. Conway returned the resolutions to the Secretary of State, with the expression of his "most profound contempt," and closed his letter by saying: "I shall ask the people, in their next election, to say whether I am a traitor or not, and in the meantime I spit upon the resolutions."

For the Patriot and Union. BAD CONDUCT OF NEW ENGLAND GENERALS DURING THE PRESENT REBELLION.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last communication I stated that I would show that since the breaking out of the rebellion most, if not all the disgraceful defeats we have suffered can be attributed to the incapacity or bad conduct of New England Generals. I now proceed to redeem my pledge.

The first disgraceful defeat to our arms was at Great Bethel; brought about mainly by the incapacity, or stupidity rather, of Gen. Pierce, of Massachusetts. How far General Butler is implicated remains for further discussion. Here the most disgraceful sight was seen of three full United States regiments ordered to retreat before 600 or 700 badly armed Virginia militia, and one of our finest artillery officers sacrificed, when the simple order of a flanking movement would have changed the whole face of the affair; and, for want of the most ordinary capacity on the part of the commanding officer on the field, with the troops on hand to execute it, anxious and willing, it was not done. These facts are too glaring to be disputed. Since then we have heard nothing of this Massachusetts General commanding United States troops, and well for the country it is so.

The next was the disastrous defeat of Ball's Bluff, where not only were so many of our brave soldiers butchered, but the country had to mourn the loss of a man of the very highest value, the lamented Col. Baker; and all this attributed to the bad conduct (if not worse) of another New England General, Gen. Stone. Now if this charge be just or unjust, the Government's action was to deprive him of his command and confine him in a fortress as a State prisoner. It is due to this officer to say, if a trial should show injustice towards him by the Government, it is one of the most flagrant outrages ever committed on an officer; but we speak of acts and results. Here is another instance of bad conduct by a New England General.

Another disgraceful affair was the surprise of the troops of another New England General, Gen. Casey, on the Chickahominy, at midday, and in an entrenched camp, imperiling the whole Army of the Potomac. This officer had the advantage of a good military education at West Point, and we have never heard that the education of that national institution was defective, except to those who are incompetent to receive it. Here is another instance of bad conduct in a New England General.

Another instance of bad conduct in a New England General is that of Fitz John Porter at the disastrous defeat of Gen. Pope's army at the second battle of Bull Run. This New England officer also had the benefit of a fine military education at the national military academy, and has since been cashiered and dismissed the service. This is another instance of bad conduct in a New England General.

Another disgraceful affair was the conduct of Gen. Phelps in Louisiana, who, on landing in command, issued a proclamation to the people of Louisiana, turning the army of the United States into a negro stealing expedition, and subsequently committed an act of insubordination, and either turned himself out or was dismissed from command. This General Phelps was another New England General.

And we see that another New England General, Neal Dow, has been tried, and convicted too, in the court at New Orleans, for appropriating, or, in plain English, stealing \$1454 worth of sugar and silver plate. Now, how this miserable New England charlatan, deceiver and pretender, ever obtained high command in the army of the United States is a puzzle, and I can only attribute it to the baleful and pernicious influence of the faction, mentioned in my former communication, of which he is quite a conspicuous member.

Another disastrous affair was the repulse of our troops at James' Island, under another New England General, Gen. Benham. Now, whether this was occasioned by the cowardice of a Massachusetts supporting regiment, who broke and ran under the same fire that had already been passed through by their brave comrades, (as the account stated,) or not, this officer is not still in command, and we speak of acts and facts, and how the acts of the Government are applied to them, having no wish to do any injustice to any one.

These are all that I can now think of where defeat, coupled with disgrace to our arms, occurred, all of them; where New England Generals were the commanders, leaders, or actors, except one, i. e., the surrender of the Maryland Heights; but under the court of inquiry several officers were implicated, and one a New Englander, and Gen. Miles having fallen in the action, and could not explain his conduct, it is impossible to state the facts, as I profess to do in this communication.

Other defeats we have had, but not disgraceful though disastrous—some occasioned by overpowering numbers, or other causes, reflecting no disgrace on the commanders respectively, or censure by the Government.

Here are seven New England Generals disposed of during this rebellion on the ground of misconduct, and I think I have made out my assertion fully.

In the next communication I will make out my case of incompetency in New England Generals, and then for the application and the cause.

NOTE.—In Gen. Casey's case we think our correspondent should have qualified his opinion. All the facts are not yet before the public, and he is still retained in service. In regard to Fitz John Porter, although the administration have clearly enough expressed their opinion by his dismissal from service, we were not able to discover, in the course of the trial, any impartial testimony prejudicial to his loyalty as a citizen or ability as a commander.—Eps.

PUSHING FORWARD.—The West Pennsylvania railroad is being pushed forward with much vigor. This road starts out from Blairsville, where it connects with the Pennsylvania road, and will run to Freeport, near which it will connect with the Allegheny road. The intention is to build a great oil depot at Freeport, and ship the oil thence east, instead of taking it to Pittsburgh as now. The road will be about fifty miles in length, and the cars, it is believed, will be running on it by the middle of next fall. It is a most important work, the more especially if the intention to make Freeport a great depot for the reception and shipment of oil be carried out as now proposed.—Indiana Democrat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A St. Louis telegram of April 20 says: Additional advices from Fayetteville say the fight there on Saturday lasted about four hours.—The rebels were commanded by Gen. Cabell, and retreated in disorder towards Ozark. Our troops were all Arkansas recruits, under Col. Harrison. They were poorly armed and equipped and without artillery.

As far as known at Suffolk, up to the 19th, the killed and wounded in the various skirmishes amounted to only seventy—thirteen killed and fifty-seven wounded. The only Pennsylvania among them, in the lists we have seen, is Zachariah Will, Co. A., 116th, fracture of the ankle.

An Indianapolis dispatch, April 20, says: Forces sent to Danville last night report all quiet to-day. Several arrests of armed men have been made. It is reported that another Union man was killed in Brown county yesterday by jayhawkers. Prosser has been removed to his residence at Georgetown, where it is said a force has been organized to resist his arrest by the military authorities. A number of leading Democrats from Brown and the adjoining counties have gone there for the purpose of counselling submission to the lawful authorities and the restoration of peace.

So far we have only received the Abolition version of the disturbances in Indiana—the telegraph being entirely under their control. We have reason therefore to suspect that we have not heard the whole truth, if any.

A Washington dispatch, April 20, contains the following:

Colonel Kimball, who was shot by General Corcoran, is well known here, and his alleged conduct is altogether irreconcilable with his antecedents as a gentleman and a brave and modest soldier. He learned his trade as a printer at Concord, New Hampshire, and when connected with a Democratic newspaper at Woodstock, Vt., he raised a company to serve in Mexico. He surmounted the height of Chapultepec, and tore down the flag that waved over the fortress. In this war Col. Kimball distinguished himself by leading the charge at Roanoke Island.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—Col. Graham on Saturday attacked the rebels near Celina, Tenn., killing seven and destroying their camp. On Sunday crossed the Cumberland, and attacked the rebels there, killing 80, and routing the remainder, and is now in hot pursuit. The Union loss is one killed. Col. Riley attacked the rebels yesterday at Cruesboro', on the Cumberland, killing 16 and capturing 16. He is now chasing the remainder. There were no Union casualties.

The U. S. transport steamer Union was destroyed by fire by her crew on the 2d inst., off Cape Fear river, to prevent her drifting ashore to the rebels. She had been disabled in a storm and was in distress, when she hoisted in sight of the U. S. steamer Maritana, who took her crew on board after they had fired their vessel.

By telegraph yesterday afternoon:

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the act for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union, shall take effect from and after sixty days from yesterday, proof having been submitted to him that the conditions of admission, namely, certain emancipation changes in her Constitution, have been complied with.

PORTLAND, April 21.—Steamer Jura, from Liverpool on the 9th, arrived at noon to-day. News not unimportant. The Polish insurrection was still spreading. The London Globe, referring to the seizure of the gunboat Alexandria by the government, at Liverpool, on suspicion of her being intended for the Confederate service, admits that circumstances justified such a preliminary measure, but from what is heard it doubts whether the matter can be carried further. The vessel was in a very unfinished state, and it is asserted that there was nothing in her to indicate what her service would be.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following official dispatch has been received at Headquarters of the Army:

FORTRESS MONROE, April 19.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief: I deem it due to the forces at Suffolk briefly to notice their gallant conduct during the last six days. On Tuesday General Fack's right was attacked, and the enemy's advance was gallantly met by Col. Foster's light troops, driving him back to the line of his pickets. Anderson's (rebel) division engaged at the same time, on the water front, with our gunboats and batteries, and suffered materially. On Wednesday a rebel battery of 2-pounder rifled guns was effectually silenced, and the attack on the Smith Briggs, an armed quartermaster's boat, was repulsed. Repeated attempts have been made on our lines, but have all been foiled. The storming of the enemy's battery near the west branch of the Nansemond, by Gen. Getty, and the gunboats under Lieut. Amsen of the navy, and capture of six guns and two hundred prisoners, closes the operations of six days against the enemy's large force very satisfactorily.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Maj. Gen.

The Treasury Department has for some days been sending out the form of preliminary certificate in connection with National Banking associations, under the currency and banking law.

London dates to the 9th, via Queenstown, state that the Confederate loan had advanced one-half per cent. The Times has an article to the effect that California rings with preparations for an offensive and defensive war against Great Britain, probably under the inspiration of Mr. Seward, for the capture of British Columbia. Another rebel privateer, called the Japan, or Virginia, sailed from Greenock, notwithstanding official efforts to prevent her.—[The "official efforts" must have been very feeble.]

New York, April 21.—Steamer Washington, from New Orleans on the 13th, has arrived.—General Banks was in the field at the head of Grover's and Emory's divisions and Weitzel's brigade. On the 11th Weitzel's forces crossed Berwick Bay on pontoons, advancing to Patersonville, five miles up the Tche. The enemy retreated. Our forces were reinforced on Sunday by Emory's division. Grover's forces embarked at Brashear city, and went into a point called Indian Bend, above Franklin. The move, if successful, will bring the enemy between two fires, and cannot fail of good results. The rebel forces are estimated at 8,000. On Sunday afternoon sharp skirmishing commenced between Weitzel's advance and the enemy, the latter retreating towards Franklin. It was reported at New Orleans on the 13th that Weitzel was within six miles of Franklin. It was also rumored that General Grant had appeared with a strong force upon Red river. On the 9th instant Col. Daniels, with 180 black troops, went to Pascagoula, Mississippi, took possession of the place, and hoisted the stars and stripes. He was subsequently attacked by 300 rebels who, after a

severe fight, having twenty killed, a large number wounded, and three prisoners, retreated. Colonel Daniels lost two killed and five slightly wounded. The enemy brought down large reinforcements from Mobile, and Col. Daniels returned to Ship Island.

A small U. S. gunboat, the Barrataria, was snatched in Amite river on the 7th. The guerrillas surrounded her, when it was found impossible to get her off, she was fired by her officers and abandoned.

The Union Association of New Orleans has held a meeting and adopted resolutions to petition Congress to allow the people to hold a convention to form a State government. The movement was opposed by some of the most thoughtful of the citizens.

A regiment of blacks, for heavy artillery, has been recruited. The health of the city is remarkably good.

New York, April 21. The steamer Augusta Dinmore, from Port Royal via Beaufort, N. C., on the 15th, has arrived. The rebels have retreated from the vicinity of Washington, N. C., and abandoned all their batteries on Tar river. The steamer Escort left Newbern on 17th or 18th, and was not molested on the passage up. General Foster was still at Newbern.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A special Memphis despatch of the 19th states that the steamer Silver Moon, from Vicksburg, on the 17th, brings the intelligence that the night before the gun-boats Benton, Tuscumbia, Lafayette, Pittsburg, Carondelet, Gen. Price and three transports ran the batteries of Vicksburg, all safely except the transport Henry Clay, which caught fire opposite the city and was burned. The Benton was the only boat struck. She had one man killed and two wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Official dispatches received last night say that a portion of Admiral Porter's fleet, laden with a large number of soldiers from Gen. Grant's army, have succeeded in running the batteries at Vicksburg, and are now in a condition to either help Gen. Banks in an attack upon Port Hudson or make an assault on Vicksburg from the south.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—The Commercial's Murfreesboro' correspondent says that a dispatch from General Harburt, at Memphis, reports that General Dodge, commanding at Corinth, attacked the enemy and drove them from Bear creek to Crane creek. Our loss was 100 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not stated.

New York, April 21.—The Evening Post publishes a dispatch stating that the French in Mexico have been totally defeated. They had lost eight thousand prisoners and sixty pieces of artillery. Their troops were completely routed.

THE coat of mail sent by the Tycoon of Japan to President Lincoln is described as unique. An umbrella-like helmet, made of fabricated sheets of steel and copper, shields the head, while a vandyke of interwoven silk cord and lacquered network falls gracefully upon the shoulders. The outside of the helmet is profusely ornamented with the emblem of gold, in beautiful open work, upon black lacquer, with now and then a rimming of purest silver and brown. The armlets are of the finest copper chain-work. The breast plate is of copper, intersected with parallel stripes of lacquer, and woven together with delicate wire and golden cord. A short kilt accompanies the armor, and with lacquered leggings, grotesquely formed, completes the set.

MONEY AFFAIRS.

CORRECTED DAILY FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon..... 104 1/4
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Registered Int. off. 104 1/4
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes..... 105 1/4
One year 5 per cent. certificates..... 106
U. S. Demand Notes, old issue..... 149
Market firm.

SPECIFIC QUOTATIONS.

BANKABLE CURRENT THE STANDARD.
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Do (dated 2160 to 2163)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2163 to 2166)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2166 to 2169)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2169 to 2172)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2172 to 2175)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2175 to 2178)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2178 to 2181)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2181 to 2184)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2184 to 2187)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2187 to 2190)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2190 to 2193)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2193 to 2196)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2196 to 2199)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2199 to 2202)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2202 to 2205)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2205 to 2208)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2208 to 2211)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2211 to 2214)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2214 to 2217)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2217 to 2220)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2220 to 2223)..... 57 1/2
Do (dated 2223 to 2226)..... 57 1/2
Do (