

Brown. Old Barney will find his way across the ridge for me, as soon as I turn him into the track, by the sense he has in his too-nail, if it is as dark as Egypt. There is a good fire in my office; you can find a plank in the floor soft enough for you to sleep on, and you may eat my breakfast for me in the morning, and get home at your leisure by daylight."

In ten minutes I was mounted, and Barney and I were swinging down the valley road, with such confidence and alacrity as nothing animal or human can feel, in the deep darkness of a starless night, except a country physician and his horse. But, I must not indulge in the rehearsal of a night ride along the mountain foot, the frequent fording of the valley stream, and the thick palpable blackness of the ridge before me. What of it? My faithful horse had the strength of a steam engine, and the elastic action of a leopard. Ah! we understood each other perfectly; and, while I adjusted myself in the saddle, and he took his first long breath to ease the girls and prepare for his first playful spring, I could feel that his heart swelled to welcome the sympathetic pressure of my knees. And when, in the silence and vastness of the night, I danced in the stirraps for very joy, the little difficulties and shadowy dangers of the pathway served only to frame in the dream, and define into fact, and give its enjoyment firmer reality and fiercer edge. Why, bless your cautious indolence, I was but twenty-two, and had not lost a single patient in six months' full practice! I was in love with nature and all the world just then; for I had convalesced from my last attack, with the trouble all gone, and the tenderness all left, sweet and fresh; and was just hovering on the verge of another and deeper passion, without exactly knowing or fearing it. So, hurrah for the night, the mountains, and the sky of heaven that I touch now in the vibrations of these steeping clouds!

"Ho, Barney! step a little gingerly; my hat is down, but it wasn't your fault, my fine fellow; and that blow of the bough in my teeth does my talk." And so, settling into the propinities of the occasion, I ride a little more warily, and soon reach the rivulet, find a hitching place for my horse, near the stile, and the cabin door is reached with a spring or two, by the light flashing from all its windows, and showing the agitation of its inmates. Ay, fever it is, and a ferocious one. It has set in with such a storm of general disturbance, that my best judgment can not predict the result. I see it all, all but the issue. A long desperate struggle—weeks of battle between this vigorous life-force and the avenger of the much wronged organism. Elizabeth! the very glory of thy beauty is upon thee now. Smitten, as the swooping mountain wind dashes down upon a sleeping valley lake, arousing its billows into answering madness; and, with the terror of the storm, too, this liberated life has come; far there is desolation in the wake of all its grand commotion! Dreary, dismal, chill, and hopeless, the winter that may follow; and the flowers of the coming spring—how sad, in their fresh gaiety, will they bloom to me, if they shed their sweetness on thy grave!

[Concluded next week]

Latest from France.

The President has put forth a new proclamation, in which he invites the people to vote freely, and declares that if the majority be against him, he will resign every thing. However, says the correspondent of the Globe, the indications are that he will have a very large majority. The exact loss sustained by the army, in the late engagements, is not known; one superior officer and fifteen soldiers were killed, and three officers and one hundred and four soldiers wounded—many of the latter very seriously. The loss is considered a heavy one. M. Thiers has been liberated by the President on account of ill health, but with the proviso that he leaves the country. Paris, Wednesday noon, December 10.—Paris, on Tuesday morning, was quiet. It is said that Marshal Jerome Bonaparte has written a stormy letter to the President, entreating him not to establish despotic authority, but to call together the Constitutional Assembly to frame a new constitution for France.

Carrots for Horses.

It is admitted by every one who is at all acquainted with the great nutritive qualities of the carrot, that as a winter food for horses, to use in small quantities daily—say half a peck to each horse, with their dry food, and especially in the absence of green provender—it is of the utmost value. It not only possesses fattening properties equal to oats—taking bushel for bushel—but it secures to the horse, in winter season, fine health, a loose skin, and a glossy coat of hair, which it is impossible to produce except by the use of the carrot. To these keeping horses, who do not raise their own carrots, we would hint that now is the time to procure a supply, while they are being harvested. About twelve bushels to a horse, we think, would be sufficient. They should be buried in the usual way, and taken out, a bushel at a time, as they may be wanted. They will in this way keep plump and fresh as the day they were taken from the field.—[Germanstown Telegraph.]

Kossuth on Government.

During his imprisonment, Kossuth sketched a code for Hungary, which proves him to be a republican of the purest stamp. He starts out with the idea, which he seems to have warmly cherished, through his whole life, that the centralization of power in a government, such as is now the baneful principle of the French Republic, is pernicious in all its effects, and destructive to liberty. Upon this basis he erected a philosophic and practical system like the government of the United States, but varied somewhat in its minute details to suit the peculiar composition and circumstances of the constituent parts of Hungary.

His great fundamental principles are universal suffrage, and the sovereignty of the people constituted as a Democratic Republic. He divides the territory of the Republic into Departments, answering to our States, each one of which is to have its independent Assembly invested with powers over its own affairs, like those of Legislatures. The Departments he subdivided into communes, &c., as we do our States, Counties, Districts, &c., each one of these to have the management of its own business, uninterfered with by the Departmental or General Government.

To legislate for the whole country within the limits prescribed by a written constitution, he proposed to Congress precisely similar to our own; a body of Representatives to be elected in Districts by the people, and a Senate to be elected by the Departments, two from each. Education is amply provided for, and in regard to Religion, he says, "the men of the same creed associate, and there is the church—a free and independent association, governing itself as will according to the principles of its worship and its religion. It has nothing to do with the State, and the State has nothing to do with it. Here is liberty."

Fire in the Capitol at Washington.

A fire broke out in the Capitol, at Washington, on Wednesday morning—in that portion of the building occupied as the Congressional Library. A telegraphic despatch to the North American says it was first discovered by the watchman, and the flames were then at the centre-table, sweeping around to the northwest shelving. When the door was burst open a few buckets of water would have suppressed the fire; but very shortly, and by the time the alarm had been sounded, the entire Library was in flames. The library contained 50,000 volumes. Of these about 20,000, in an adjoining room, were saved. All the books, paintings and elegant fixtures were destroyed. The roof of the building is all burnt out, and the exterior of the building on the west blackened by the smoke and flames.

The President and the members of his Cabinet were on the ground. An engine was placed in the rotunda. Every passage in the building was flooded with water, as most of it had to be conveyed in buckets. There were many thousands of people present. The dome of the Capitol was at one time considered in danger, but this and the two chambers of Congress are uninjured. The flames were got under about 12 o'clock.

The loss on the library is estimated at over \$200,000. Many of the works were exceedingly valuable, and can not be replaced. The firemen were at work all day. A guard of Marines had been detailed to watch the building during the night.

The origin of the fire is apparently conjecture—nothing certain is known.

Ventilation.

People are beginning to ventilate public halls, so that one can sometimes hear a lecture without being obliged to inhale other people's cast-off breath, its foul gases; but, churches generally hold close communion, and with a most brotherly pertinacity the same mouthful of air is breathed by the whole congregation. Sister Brown throws it out of her lungs with a few seeds of consumption in it, and then brother Jones takes it into his chest, and gives it back with a tobacco flavor, and soon around, each one supplying from his or her storehouse some animal matter to make the precious little morsel of breath shut up within the four walls, good and thick for family consumption. If their minds do not become assimilated by a communication of faith, their bodies might be the general union, and communion, and mixing up of gases and vapors of their mortal part. People who would not eat out of the same dish with another, or sip out of the same spoon, think nothing of taking into their lungs, and incorporating with their blood, the particles of foul matter which have passed off from that of other's system. We would much rather submit to an indiscriminate use of tooth brushes, than breath. It would not appear half so disgusting to put another person's tooth brush into one's mouth, as it would be to take his cast-off breath into one's lung.—[Pittsburg Visitor.]

The Plank Road.

On Thursday last, notwithstanding the bitter cold weather, we accepted a polite invitation from the Managers of the Mannheim, Petersburg and Lancaster Plank Road, which is now finished and opened for business from this City as far as Petersburg, a distance of four and a half miles, to take a ride upon it. To say that we, in company with the rest of the party, were gratified, is but a faint expression of our opinion in favor of the great utility of this improvement—the first of the kind in Lancaster county, and among the first in the State. The road is almost as smooth as a floor, and so nearly level that in no place does the grade exceed two and a half degrees. It is built of plank eight feet long, from four to ten inches wide and three inches thick, laid cross-wise on sleepers, and covered about an inch deep with sand. We traveled the entire distance in about half an hour, and the horses were not in the least jaded, nor were they drove near as fast as they might have been without injury. We should think, from what we witnessed, that on such a road a horse might be driven ten miles an hour with less fatigue to the animal than would follow a drive of six miles an hour on any of our turnpikes, and we are satisfied that a team would be able to haul double or treble the weight it can on an ordinary road. The balance of the road from Petersburg to Mannheim, a distance of five miles, will be completed next summer. The entire cost of the road, including grading, planking, and damages, we understand will be about \$30,000, or \$3,000 per mile.—[Lancaster Intelligence.]

Kossuth

Has at length reached Washington, the goal of his pilgrimage and hopes; and in his progress thither has developed his great mission, and enforced its claims upon the American people, with an irresistible eloquence that has taken captive the hearts of the masses, and a force of logical demonstration that has carried conviction to thousands of the most cool-headed and circumspect among the leading minds of our country. It remains to be seen what action Congress will take upon this important subject. The people have already spoken; and not only from Kossuth's immediate presence, but from almost every quarter of the Union where his stirring and powerful appeals have been borne on the wings of the press, they have sent back a resolute and enthusiastic response in behalf of liberty and the vital principles of international law he so truthfully and eloquently advocates. It is evident the great majority of the American people are with him heart and hand; and the potential public opinion of the Union ought to be, and no doubt will continue to be, brought to bear strongly upon their representatives in Congress to favorably influence their action in his behalf. When, in a matter of this kind, constituents take the responsibility, the representative need not long hesitate as to the vote he should cast.

Lewisburg Chronicle.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. J. O. N. WORDEN, Printer.

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Agents in Philadelphia—Y. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1851

Advertisements.—Executives, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything—would do well to give notice of the same through the "Lewisburg Chronicle." This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

The Union County Court adjourned

at a late hour on Saturday last.

With the commencement of Vol. V.

of the "Chronicle" and the present Publishers, would acknowledge the acquisition of many new patrons. Any one sending a neighbor or friend to send along his \$1 (one subscriber) with him, can have his own paper also for one year for \$1 Cash in Advance.

The next Lecture will be delivered

on Tuesday the 13th Jan., by Prof. Bliss. Subject—"Chivalry." (Next Tuesday evening is the regular appointment for a Temperance Meeting.)

The Regular Monthly Meeting of

the "Society of Inquiry" will be held on Sunday next at 2 1/2 o'clock P.M. on "University Hill." A Report on the "Highways of our Country" will be presented by Mr. D. F. Carnahan.

Pres. MALCOM will deliver a New

Year's Address to the Members of the University, at the Baptist meeting-house, at 10 1/2 o'clock A.M., of 1st January next. This is chosen in the place of College Chapel (as was first announced) both on account of the walking, and that all citizens who feel disposed may attend.

The communication of "P. Q." in

another column, is peculiarly appropriate to the present time, and will explain to many of our readers certain ambiguous terms, &c., in their Almanacs. The History of Time Reckoning, has itself an interest, as well as the events which have crowded into its brief six thousand years on this globe.

We rarely intrude a long article

upon our readers, but that of Dr. Elder's (commencing on first page) is too rich in portraiture, and too true to human nature, to be rejected or curtailed on account of its length. The Dr. is an acknowledged orator, but we had no previous intimation of the power and felicity of his pen. Read and laugh.

The best thermometer of the University

stood at 11° below zero on Saturday morning last, and others were at 16°. We are told there has not been as high a low figure reached in this vicinity in very many years if ever. The very next morning, however, rain fell, and the previous few days of passable sleighing are already passed away.

A dreadful fire occurred, Saturday

morning last in Philadelphia at the N. E. corner of 6th and Chestnut, by which the Hart Building, Shakspeare Building, Eagle Hotel and others adjacent were consumed. Three or four lives were lost, among them Wm. W. Haley, a member of the Bar, and about 1847 one of the City Representatives in the Legislature at Harrisburg, where he married Miss Haldeman.

The same day, destructive fires broke

out in Buffalo and New York, rendered more awful by the intensity of the cold, which prevented the free use of water.

The Legislature will meet on Tues-

day of next week, and members are already on their way thither.

The prominent candidates for Speaker

of the Senate are Dr. Benj. Malone, of Bucks, and Mr. Matthias, of the City, Whigs, and Gen. Packer, of Lycoming, and Mr. Muhlenburg, of Berks, Democrats. Mr. Hamilton, Native of the County, holds "the balance of power."

In the House, Judge Gillis, of Elk, Mr.

Bonham, of Cumberland, and Mr. Rhey, of Armstrong, are the Democratic candidates for Speaker.

Divisions of Time, Etc.

The length of the year, as well as its divisions, was, amongst the ancients, very various. Previous to the time of Julius Caesar, the length of year was generally reckoned to consist of 12 months, of 30 days each. This was the mode of the Egyptians and of some others. The Thebans improved upon this, by adding 5 1/2 days to each year, and they claim the honor of discovering that the true year consists of 365 1/4 days.

When Julius Caesar obtained the sovereignty in Rome, he found that the months had receded considerably from the seasons to which Numa had some time before adjusted them by improving upon and adding to the year of Romulus 50 days, which before had consisted of 304 days. To bring the months forward, Julius formed a year of 15 months, which, on account of its length, and the changes which it made, was called the "Year of Confusion." This year terminated 45 years before Christ. He then gave to each month the number of days that they still retain as they stand in our almanacs. He also ordained that every fourth year should have one day intercalated. This was done by reckoning the 24th day, or the sixth of the calends of February, twice over, and this year was therefore called bissextile or "leap year."

At present, this day is intercalated by adding one day to the second month of the common year. This ordinance still left things imperfect, although very much improved, for as the true tropical year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 51 seconds, instead of 365 days and 6 hrs., in a course of years it was found that the sun arrived too soon at the equinoctial points.

It was apparent, then, that there was still an error, although the cause of it remained unknown, or at least the error was not rectified, until the time of Pope Gregory XIII, A. D. 1582. Gregory invited all the most learned mathematicians and astronomers of his age, to Rome, for the purpose of investigating this matter. After ten years spent in the inquiry, it was found that the year had been made of too great a length. The gain, since the time of Caesar, amounted to 10 days, and Gregory therefore ordained that the 4th of October should be then called the 14th, and that henceforth every year that was divisible by 4 should consist of 366 days, except those centuries or years not divisible by 400, and these and all other years should consist of 365 days. The years 1600, 2000, &c., are therefore leap years, but the years 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, &c., are common years. Under this arrangement, the error is very slight, amounting to less than a day in 5000 years.

The English did not adopt this correction of the Julian year until the year 1751. By this time it was necessary to set the calendar forward 11 days. They therefore called the 3d of September, the 14th, and also made their year, which had previously commenced on the 25th of March, to begin on the 1st of January, thus making that year one fourth shorter.

There are several cycles, or circles of years, in use in chronology. The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, in which time the sun has the same place in the ecliptic upon the same day of the year—the

crowded demons of Europe care nothing for principles or opinions; all they value or fear is power. This being the case the opinions and sympathies of our people, unless embodied in some authoritative action of the Government, are but as water poured out upon the sand, and make no impression on the other side of the Atlantic. No one asks or expects Congress to rush into a crusade of republican propaganda, or even diverge from the line of safe precedents; but the people do ask that now, when the occasion justly demands it, the constituted authorities of the Union, in the legitimate exercise of the powers with which they are invested, shall promptly and decisively declare in favor of endangered principles of international law, that all the world, republicans especially, have a right to demand shall be maintained.—This, while of itself no more than an act of national duty, will do more for Kossuth and his cause, than all our popular contributions of money and arms; and will at the same time place us rectus in curia right before the world, arrest war and bloodshed, hasten the prevalence of universal peace, and place it upon a durable foundation. For ourselves, we fervently hope, upon principle as well as from sympathy, that Kossuth will be fully successful in his efforts to procure from our Government an official endorsement of the great principle of its mission.

We continue to furnish the Chronicle, and either GRAHAM'S, SARTAIN'S OR GODEY'S MAGAZINE, for one year, for \$3.50, Cash in Advance. A single copy of either Magazine is \$3.—Boston, Dec. 24, 1851.—The third trial to elect a Mayor of this City came off to-day, and resulted in the choice of the Hon. Benj. Seaver (Whig), by a majority of 14.

New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1851.—We are in receipt of Brownsville papers to the 3d inst., which state that Gen. Aranjaz attacked the Mexican General Jarroque who had fortified himself strongly in Cerreto, and after two days hard fighting took nearly the whole town, driving the Mexicans into a fortified house, where they were completely penned up—all their provisions, ammunition, &c. being taken by Carvajal. The latter had ten killed, including Lieut. Graham and Capt. Chib, (the best we can make of the name). Capt. Wheat was severely wounded. The Mexican loss was very great, including nearly all the Seminole Indians and their leader. The latest accounts say that Carvajal was about to attack the Mexicans in their last position. If successful, he will enter Monterey without opposition.

The Maine liquor law prohibiting the sale of cider or apple jack, the "fluid extract of apples" is advertised in Bangor.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1851.—The Jacksonville News, of the 19th, says: We have just learned that the United States Court, at St. Augustine, has condemned the steamship Pampero, of Cuban nationality, under the Neutrality act of 1818, and also under the Revenue law. She will be sold on the 20th January. I have it, to-day, in confidence, (a la Foote) that Mr. Fillmore is coming out with an unequivocal withdrawal of his name from the list of candidates for President. The first impressions of things here is that the Presidential course is clear. It is old Churchman-Cerro Gordo, and nobody else.—Cor. of N. Y. Tribune.

Perpetual Almanac.

The following tables will serve as an Almanac for any length of time by adding centuries in the same order as those given, and will show upon what day of the week and day of any month in any given year will fall.

TABLE I. Old Years. B | A | C | E | G | I | 6 | 17 | 23 | 28 | 34 | 40 | 46 | 52 | 58 | 64 | 70 | 76 | 82 | 88 | 94 | 100 | 106 | 112 | 118 | 124 | 130 | 136 | 142 | 148 | 154 | 160 | 166 | 172 | 178 | 184 | 190 | 196 | 202 | 208 | 214 | 220 | 226 | 232 | 238 | 244 | 250 | 256 | 262 | 268 | 274 | 280 | 286 | 292 | 298 | 304 | 310 | 316 | 322 | 328 | 334 | 340 | 346 | 352 | 358 | 364 | 370 | 376 | 382 | 388 | 394 | 400 | 406 | 412 | 418 | 424 | 430 | 436 | 442 | 448 | 454 | 460 | 466 | 472 | 478 | 484 | 490 | 496 | 502 | 508 | 514 | 520 | 526 | 532 | 538 | 544 | 550 | 556 | 562 | 568 | 574 | 580 | 586 | 592 | 598 | 604 | 610 | 616 | 622 | 628 | 634 | 640 | 646 | 652 | 658 | 664 | 670 | 676 | 682 | 688 | 694 | 700 | 706 | 712 | 718 | 724 | 730 | 736 | 742 | 748 | 754 | 760 | 766 | 772 | 778 | 784 | 790 | 796 | 802 | 808 | 814 | 820 | 826 | 832 | 838 | 844 | 850 | 856 | 862 | 868 | 874 | 880 | 886 | 892 | 898 | 904 | 910 | 916 | 922 | 928 | 934 | 940 | 946 | 952 | 958 | 964 | 970 | 976 | 982 | 988 | 994 | 1000 | 1006 | 1012 | 1018 | 1024 | 1030 | 1036 | 1042 | 1048 | 1054 | 1060 | 1066 | 1072 | 1078 | 1084 | 1090 | 1096 | 1102 | 1108 | 1114 | 1120 | 1126 | 1132 | 1138 | 1144 | 1150 | 1156 | 1162 | 1168 | 1174 | 1180 | 1186 | 1192 | 1198 | 1204 | 1210 | 1216 | 1222 | 1228 | 1234 | 1240 | 1246 | 1252 | 1258 | 1264 | 1270 | 1276 | 1282 | 1288 | 1294 | 1300 | 1306 | 1312 | 1318 | 1324 | 1330 | 1336 | 1342 | 1348 | 1354 | 1360 | 1366 | 1372 | 1378 | 1384 | 1390 | 1396 | 1402 | 1408 | 1414 | 1420 | 1426 | 1432 | 1438 | 1444 | 1450 | 1456 | 1462 | 1468 | 1474 | 1480 | 1486 | 1492 | 1498 | 1504 | 1510 | 1516 | 1522 | 1528 | 1534 | 1540 | 1546 | 1552 | 1558 | 1564 | 1570 | 1576 | 1582 | 1588 | 1594 | 1600 | 1606 | 1612 | 1618 | 1624 | 1630 | 1636 | 1642 | 1648 | 1654 | 1660 | 1666 | 1672 | 1678 | 1684 | 1690 | 1696 | 1702 | 1708 | 1714 | 1720 | 1726 | 1732 | 1738 | 1744 | 1750 | 1756 | 1762 | 1768 | 1774 | 1780 | 1786 | 1792 | 1798 | 1804 | 1810 | 1816 | 1822 | 1828 | 1834 | 1840 | 1846 | 1852 | 1858 | 1864 | 1870 | 1876 | 1882 | 1888 | 1894 | 1900 | 1906 | 1912 | 1918 | 1924 | 1930 | 1936 | 1942 | 1948 | 1954 | 1960 | 1966 | 1972 | 1978 | 1984 | 1990 | 1996 | 2002 | 2008 | 2014 | 2020 | 2026 | 2032 | 2038 | 2044 | 2050 | 2056 | 2062 | 2068 | 2074 | 2080 | 2086 | 2092 | 2098 | 2104 | 2110 | 2116 | 2122 | 2128 | 2134 | 2140 | 2146 | 2152 | 2158 | 2164 | 2170 | 2176 | 2182 | 2188 | 2194 | 2200 | 2206 | 2212 | 2218 | 2224 | 2230 | 2236 | 2242 | 2248 | 2254 | 2260 | 2266 | 2272 | 2278 | 2284 | 2290 | 2296 | 2302 | 2308 | 2314 | 2320 | 2326 | 2332 | 2338 | 2344 | 2350 | 2356 | 2362 | 2368 | 2374 | 2380 | 2386 | 2392 | 2398 | 2404 | 2410 | 2416 | 2422 | 2428 | 2434 | 2440 | 2446 | 2452 | 2458 | 2464 | 2470 | 2476 | 2482 | 2488 | 2494 | 2500 | 2506 | 2512 | 2518 | 2524 | 2530 | 2536 | 2542 | 2548 | 2554 | 2560 | 2566 | 2572 | 2578 | 2584 | 2590 | 2596 | 2602 | 2608 | 2614 | 2620 | 2626 | 2632 | 2638 | 2644 | 2650 | 2656 | 2662 | 2668 | 2674 | 2680 | 2686 | 2692 | 2698 | 2704 | 2710 | 2716 | 2722 | 2728 | 2734 | 2740 | 2746 | 2752 | 2758 | 2764 | 2770 | 2776 | 2782 | 2788 | 2794 | 2800 | 2806 | 2812 | 2818 | 2824 | 2830 | 2836 | 2842 | 2848 | 2854 | 2860 | 2866 | 2872 | 2878 | 2884 | 2890 | 2896 | 2902 | 2908 | 2914 | 2920 | 2926 | 2932 | 2938 | 2944 | 2950 | 2956 | 2962 | 2968 | 2974 | 2980 | 2986 | 2992 | 2998 | 3004 | 3010 | 3016 | 3022 | 3028 | 3034 | 3040 | 3046 | 3052 | 3058 | 3064 | 3070 | 3076 | 3082 | 3088 | 3094 | 3100 | 3106 | 3112 | 3118 | 3124 | 3130 | 3136 | 3142 | 3148 | 3154 | 3160 | 3166 | 3172 | 3178 | 3184 | 3190 | 3196 | 3202 | 3208 | 3214 | 3220 | 3226 | 3232 | 3238 | 3244 | 3250 | 3256 | 3262 | 3268 | 3274 | 3280 | 3286 | 3292 | 3298 | 3304 | 3310 | 3316 | 3322 | 3328 | 3334 | 3340 | 3346 | 3352 | 3358 | 3364 | 3370 | 3376 | 3382 | 3388 | 3394 | 3400 | 3406 | 3412 | 3418 | 3424 | 3430 | 3436 | 3442 | 3448 | 3454 | 3460 | 3466 | 3472 | 3478 | 3484 | 3490 | 3496 | 3502 | 3508 | 3514 | 3520 | 3526 | 3532 | 3538 | 3544 | 3550 | 3556 | 3562 | 3568 | 3574 | 3580 | 3586 | 3592 | 3598 | 3604 | 3610 | 3616 | 3622 | 3628 | 3634 | 3640 | 3646 | 3652 | 3658 | 3664 | 3670 | 3676 | 3682 | 3688 | 3694 | 3700 | 3706 | 3712 | 3718 | 3724 | 3730 | 3736 | 3742 | 3748 | 3754 | 3760 | 3766 | 3772 | 3778 | 3784 | 3790 | 3796 | 3802 | 3808 | 3814 | 3820 | 3826 | 3832 | 3838 | 3844 | 3850 | 3856 | 3862 | 3868 | 3874 | 3880 | 3886 | 3892 | 3898 | 3904 | 3910 | 3916 | 3922 | 3928 | 3934 | 3940 | 3946 | 3952 | 3958 | 3964 | 3970 | 3976 | 3982 | 3988 | 3994 | 4000 | 4006 | 4012 | 4018 | 4024 | 4030 | 4036 | 4042 | 4048 | 4054 | 4060 | 4066 | 4072 | 4078 | 4084 | 4090 | 4096 | 4102 | 4108 | 4114 | 4120 | 4126 | 4132 | 4138 | 4144 | 4150 | 4156 | 4162 | 4168 | 4174 | 4180 | 4186 | 4192 | 4198 | 4204 | 4210 | 4216 | 4222 | 4228 | 4234 | 4240 | 4246 | 4252 | 4258 | 4264 | 4270 | 4276 | 4282 | 4288 | 4294 | 4300 | 4306 | 4312 | 4318 | 4324 | 4330 | 4336 | 4342 | 4348 | 4354 | 4360 | 4366 | 4372 | 4378 | 4384 | 4390 | 4396 | 4402 | 4408 | 4414 | 4420 | 4426 | 4432 | 4438 | 4444 | 4450 | 4456 | 4462 | 4468 | 4474 | 4480 | 4486 | 4492 | 4498 | 4504 | 4510 | 4516 | 4522 | 4528 | 4534 | 4540 | 4546 | 4552 | 4558 | 4564 | 4570 | 4576 | 4582 | 4588 | 4594 | 4600 | 4606 | 4612 | 4618 | 4624 | 4630 | 4636 | 4642 | 4648 | 4654 | 4660 | 4666 | 4672 | 4678 | 4684 | 4690 | 4696 | 4702 | 4708 | 4714 | 4720 | 4726 | 4732 | 4738 | 4744 | 4750 | 4756 | 4762 | 4768 | 4774 | 4780 | 4786 | 4792 | 4798 | 4804 | 4810 | 4816 | 4822 | 4828 |