

THE REASON WHY.
The adjournment of the High Court of Impeachment before voting upon the rest of the articles, was calculated to excite some interest, but it is easily explained by the fact that in the remaining articles the vote for acquittal would have been stronger than on any of the rest. To prevent that from appearing on the record the majority of the Senators voted to adjourn, *sine die*.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE FARCE.
The trial of Jefferson Davis, which was expected to commence at Richmond on the 3d instant, has been postponed until next October, counsel on both sides having agreed to defer it to that time. In anticipation of this arrangement, Mr. Davis did not arrive at Richmond on the 3d. It is devoutly to be wished that our Government could muster courage enough to either proceed to a trial of the case, or abandon it altogether. There is not even a remote probability that he will ever be convicted of the crimes charged upon him; and, as every possible indignity has been heaped upon him, the country would be saved from further justification by cancelling his bonds and setting him at liberty.

On exchanges in nearly every portion of the country are discussing the probable candidate of the Democracy for President. Each of the prominent gentlemen named have their zealous advocates, but public opinion has not sufficiently settled upon either to make his choice a certainty. In this respect, let us add our mite to the general flow of views by suggesting a ticket that will be in accordance with the wishes of nine out of ten of the Democratic voters. Here it is:
For President,
THE MAN THAT CAN WIN.
For Vice President,
THE MAN THAT CAN HELP HIM MOST TO WIN.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC STATE.
The State of Oregon, on Monday, as we anticipated and predicted, united herself with the rapidly extending Democratic column. The only general officer elected was a member of Congress, and, although the returns are meagre, enough has been received to indicate a Democratic majority of about a thousand. In 1866, for the same office, the State was carried by the Radicals by 533 majority. The Radical vote in Oregon carried the State in that year by a majority of 1431. Every county heard from has gone Democratic, and the Legislature will be largely against the Radicals. A United States Senator is not to be elected until 1870, but there is no reason to doubt that the State will hereafter choose none but Democrats to represent her in either branch of Congress.

GREAT MORAL IDEAS IN THE
The Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative charges that it was "no trap" when Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, offered through his brother-in-law, to Colonel Cooper, to sell four votes against impeachment. He was to dispose of his own vote, and three others of his Radical colleagues, for that sum. The Conservative thus enlightens us in regard to Pomeroy's antecedents. It says:
"The Leavenworth and other papers have been in this business of buying and selling before. The first adventure of this kind in Kansas was in the Legislature of 1861, when he purchased forty-one Republican votes to vote for him for senator, over Marcus J. Parrott, and paid them out of the money deposited with him by the generous people of Leavenworth to testify to the purchase. It appears he is not now in the purchasing line; he is occupying the role of salesman; Kansas are you not proud of your Senator?"

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times adds the following:
"But there is still more testimony concerning Senator Pomeroy and impeachment, and which makes it certain that he is a traitor to the State of Kansas in the Senate, bleeding Kansas itself, was willing to sell his vote for a consideration, in violation of his solemn oath to testify to the purchase. Yesterday, the Senate received a request from General Stanton, who desired to be called and examined before the Senate Committee on the impeachment articles. General Pomeroy's vote for acquittal was offered to him for a valuable consideration specified."

IMPORTANT-IF TRUE!
A despatch from Albany to the Brooklyn Eagle, the leading Democratic paper of that city, says a meeting of prominent Democrats was held in the former place last week, to discuss the most available person for the party to select as its candidate for President. "Gov. Seymour," the writer states, "took decided ground in favor of the nomination of Chief Justice Chase. He thought Chase, in view of his recent action in his Democratic sentiments, just the man to rally upon. He would present to the American people the issue of the judiciary against military power, law against anarchy. Gov. Seymour thought Penderly by aiding in this harmonizing of the anti-Radical elements, would make himself the great leader of his party in the future. In the course of conversation it was hinted that the platform upon which Mr. Chase would stand would be acceptable to the anti-Radical party. The Democrats present, receiving nearly every section of the State, presented Gov. Seymour's name, not only with the respect due to their senior, but also with their lively sympathies, feeling that if Mr. Chase's position is such as the Governor intimated it to be, the Democracy can have a candidate with whom, under the circumstances, not only the Presidency, but a majority in the House of Representatives can be secured."

SMOKING THEM OUT.
Gen. Cary, the independent Republican Congressman from Ohio, introduced a motion into the House last week, calling for "a language of the Senate adopted at Chicago," which declared in favor of paying the public creditor in accordance with the "spirit and mode" of the contract; and accompanying it with an explanatory clause, that neither the spirit nor the letter of the law requires the payment of the bonds in coin, but that it will be good faith to pay them in the same money that is paid to the soldier, the widow, the orphan and the laborer. The resolution caused a great flutter in the Radical nest, and several counter motions were made at once. The Radicals dared not vote directly on the resolution, and tried to dodge the issue by Washburne declared in favor of the resolution, but by a party vote the resolution was "buried." Thus this "highly moral and truly loyal party" disposed of this resolution in a manner so that it can be construed as an endorsement or a rejection of the greenback policy, according as the member voting lives in the East or West. And this is the way in which the two-faced platform at Chicago is to be interpreted.

The bloodshed which it is said Grant predicted would follow the acquittal of the President, has turned out to be nothing but the tear-sheet of disappointed office seekers.

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES AT
The Southern delegation in the Chicago Convention formed in many respects a curious feature. There were in all some ten colored delegates from the South. These represented a variety of hues, from the dark black or ebony to the pale yellow, and were as a general thing dressed "to kill," with their ruffled bosoms, "exquisite neck-ties," and everything that would convey the idea to the brighter drabber that they belonged to the aristocracy and the ruling class. They were seen mixing in the crowds around the hotel, but no listeners than participants. The negroes were placed on a platform placing themselves on equality with the common mass of politicians, and whenever any politicians desired to talk with them they found it necessary to take them to their rooms and do it up in a more genteel way. Some of the New York delegates labored with these colored gentlemen for their vote for Fenton, but some of those that they treated the most voted against Fenton from the first to the last. They had the colored delegates from Texas in tow, treated them in their rooms, and some of the delegates from New York City invited them to dine with them, and some of them stopping at the hotel, and some of them he had done in behalf of the negroes, and was much to be thought of the colored race. It was rubbed in so thick that it disgusted the colored delegates, and from that moment forward those colored "gentlemen" from Texas were opposed to Fenton and his friends who would stoop so low as the person alluded to did.

This is the first national convention in which buying and selling of votes was a common thing, and, besides, talked over and done without the least effort to cover it up. The Southern delegations were nearly all put down before they arrived at Chicago, certain for Wilson. Soon after they made their appearance it commenced leaking out that these men were turning over to some other candidate. The Wilson men on making inquiries of delegates pledged to him, would get the reply, "Oh, we are all poor, and who ever gets our vote must do something for us." Another delegate would vary this story by saying that he had to mortgage his place to the Convention, and must be made to come back to his home, and he had to do so. There were several families in his neighborhood and a little expenditure of money would do a great deal of good. All manner of dodges of this kind and statements of the above character were made, showing that money was what these men were after. Before the nomination was made, they had got to be so bold that the matter was openly discussed in their meetings. A committee advocating the claims of a certain candidate waited upon the Mississippi delegation, and after stating the business was told by the chairman, in the presence of the whole delegation, that these candidates had got to do something before they would vote for them. "We are poor and want money," was the constant cry. In fact, the carpet-baggers were looking after their rations, and were determined to have them.

A friend of Wade went to one of the Florida delegations and asked him to support Wade. The Florida delegate wanted to know what Wade would do for him. "Why," says he, "I'll go for Fenton. I can get my expenses paid for this Convention."

It is impossible to tell whether the stories about delegations being purchased are all true or not, but the boldness of the Southern delegates in talking about it gives good reason for crediting most of the stories. If they were true, it would be a disgrace to the party which claims to represent the morality and virtue of the country and puts into its platform an anti-corruption resolution, and yet resorts to the purchase of votes at its national Convention.

A delegation from the State composed of fourteen, in which were three negroes, it is reported, were sold out for \$1,400, negroes and all. After two ballots another party steps into the field, and paid for five of those fourteen votes \$250, and they voted on all subsequent ballots just as he wanted them. The Republican party have made a great error in the past about the sale of negroes, but here in the hands of the Radicals have been engaged in buying them from fifty-one to one hundred dollars each. Bribery being one of the characteristics of the national convention of the party, what can be expected of its action in legislatures.

A NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.
The Senate on Saturday resumed the consideration of Gen. Schofield's appointment as Secretary of War, which it will be recalled, the President sent in about the commencement of the impeachment proceedings. The only objection made was in reference to the wording of the notice of appointment, which stated that it was in place of Stanton, "removed." The Radicals feared that Schofield's confirmation might be construed into an admission of the President's right to remove such officers as he saw fit, regardless of the civil tenor of his removal. The Radical point was not over his head. It was, as it were, a lowing preamble and resolution, all the Democrats and independent Republicans voting against it first class and all the Impellers in favor of it.

THE LEADERS OF RADICALISM.
In the Chicago Convention, ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, made a speech in which he declared:
"I am an original secessionist. I was born in South Carolina, and grew up under the influence and teachings of Calhoun. I early in life embraced the States' rights doctrine. I was in secession cordially, and stood by it as long as there was any chance to sustain it. I have never since regretted my course. I was in the rebel Government of Georgia during the civil war. Naturally enough, now that the war is over, and the political buzzards are settling over what is left of our constitutional government, he finds his way into the Radical party. We recollect this man Browne in 1860. He was the bitter opponent in his own State of such Union Democrats as Herndon, V. Johnson and Alexander H. Stephens, and when the split took place at Charleston, he joined hands with Butler, Sickles, Cochrane and other Northern supporters of Breckinridge, in preparing the way for civil war by securing the election of Jeff. Davis, just as Ben. Butler served the Con-

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.
The serious illness of President Buchanan for some months past has been generally known to the country, and prepared the public mind for the announcement of his death, which took place at Wheatland, his country residence near Lancaster, on Monday morning last. His complaint was pleuro-pneumonia, which at times would leave him nearly entirely, and then return with sudden and increased violence. A few days before his decease he was supposed to be recovering, but the recent damp spell caused a relapse, and he commenced sinking rapidly. His last words were "Good-bye my country," which were several times repeated. One of his latest requests was that ex-presidents Fenton and Fillmore and President Johnson should attend his obsequies. The funeral was to have taken place at Lancaster to-day.

Mr. Buchanan was born near Gettysburg in 1791, and was, therefore, seventy-seven years of age. He was elected to Congress in 1820, and served with great distinction for ten years in that body. He was appointed by President Andrew Jackson United States Senator from 1837 to 1845. In that year he was appointed Secretary of State by President James K. Polk. In 1846 he was selected by President Pierce Minister to Great Britain. In 1856 he was elected President of the United States. He has thus filled the very highest offices in the country—and filled them too, with integrity and eminent ability. His Administration has been justly assailed for the policy it pursued relative to the secession of the South, but posterity will do it justice, and relieve him in a great measure from the odium which partisan malice has cast upon him. That he was a common patriot, devoted to the welfare of his country, there can be no doubt. His integrity and his fine acquirements and classical accomplishments, he contrasts most favorably with his predecessors in the Presidential chair.

On Tuesday, President Johnson issued the following proclamation, calling for a testimonial of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman:
"The President, with deep regret, announces to the people of the United States, the decease, at Wheatland, Pa., of General James Buchanan. This event will occasion mourning in the national mind, and the expression of an earnest public servant. As a mark of respect for his memory it is ordered that the executive departments be immediately placed in mourning, and that the day of his funeral, the 11th of this month, be observed as a day of public mourning. It is further ordered that the war and navy departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the deceased."—ANDREW JOHNSON.

A SMALL PIECE OF BUSINESS.
During the debate in the lower house of Congress, on Saturday, Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, made an exposure of what is certainly one of the pettiest acts of partisan misanthropy that we have ever had to record. Miss Yennie Ream is an artist of considerable reputation, who has produced some works for the decoration of the Capitol, and been allowed to charge a vacant room that building as her studio. It happens that Senator Morgan voted for the President's acquittal, is a holder to take it. He is in favor of paying the five-hundred dollar bonds in gold at a hundred cents on a dollar, when they were bought at forty or fifty cents on the dollar, and when the holders were never promised gold, but are legally payable in greenbacks? Is he in favor of perpetuating the National debt as a permanent institution, saddling the people with an annual interest of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars in gold, impoverishing and beggaring them in their resources? Upon none of these issues does the General speak, but he tells the President he is pledged to negro suffrage, and is pledged to the bondholder against the people.

GRANT SPEAKS A PIECE AND WHITES A LETTER.
The Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention, to formally tender to General Grant the nomination for the Presidency on behalf of the Republican party, performed their duty on Friday evening of last week, at his residence in Washington. The General replied in his usual brevity, closing as follows:
"If chosen to fill the high office for which you have selected me, I will give to its duties the same energy, the same spirit and the same devotion that I have given to the performance of all duties which have devolved upon me heretofore. Whether I shall be able to perform these duties to your entire satisfaction, will determine. You have selected me in the course of your address, that I shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people."

A President without a policy will be a curiosity as rare as Barham's "What is it?" It is generally supposed that the President makes immediate arrangements to exhibit him over the world, as soon as his term of office expires. The following is Grant's formal letter of acceptance, which was first made public on Monday:
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1868.
To General Joseph R. Dickey, President of the National Union Convention of the 21st of May instant, it seems proper that I should express my appreciation of the honor and acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe the expression of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I endorse their resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States, I will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere, and to restore the country, insofar as possible, or at least eminently proper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, for the benefit of the people. No political issues not foreseen are constantly arising, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the laws as they are, and always shall be, and universal prosperity, its sequence, and economy of administration, will lighten the burden of the people. I have always been the national debt. Let us have peace. With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

THE REGISTRY ACT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.
We have already announced that a test case has been made up and taken to the Supreme Court, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Registry Act passed by the last Legislature is constitutional or not. The matter came up before today on Saturday, when W. L. Hirst, Esq., called attention to the case, and suggested that as it was of vast importance to the people and about to be put in force, an argument should be had at once. Justice Strong said the Court had before it a regular list, which ought to be followed to prevent confusion, and Justice Read and Agnew announced the same view, and thus formed a majority of the Court against Chief Justice Thompson and Judge Sharwood, who favored the argument at once. The case was brought before the Court through the instrumentality of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, who has employed Messrs. Phillips, Hirst and Biddle, of Philadelphia, and ex-Chief Justice Woodward to conduct the proceedings. It will probably come up for argument some day this week.

WILL HE RESIGN?
The question now recurs, since General Grant's nomination, will he resign his position as General of the Army. If he does not resign he will afford the best practical evidence that his confidence in his election is not of a very high character.

There is a manifest impropriety in the leading General of the Regular Army running for President, and at the same time retaining

his military position. Past experience has shown, too, that there is danger to public liberty in it, as well as personal impropriety.

The military despotism will place the whole control of the political machinery in the Southern States in the hands of General Grant. Will he have the effrontery to use that dictatorial power which has been put in his hands by a Jacobinical Congress, for his own elevation? Will he use the bayonets directly in one-third of the States to secure electoral votes friendly to him? We shall see. In the meantime public sentiment should thunder in his ears—"resign!"

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.
IMPEACHMENT is christened "Lost Cause Junior."
The Chicago platform in brief means the ballot for the negro and gold for the bondholder.
BROWLOW said last week: "I am very feeble, but there's a heap of devilment let in my eye." Nobody doubts it.
DAN SICKLES, Ben. Butler, John W. Forney and John A. Logan are now the leaders and managers of the Radical party.
SOMEBODY plithly says that Grant is on neither side of one-half of the questions of the day, and on both sides of the other half.
The Charleston Mercury, Lynchburg Republican, Petersburg Inquirer, Mobile Register, New Orleans Picayune, and the Memphis Avalanche are all in favor of Gen. Hancock for President.
SAID THE TRIBUNE, editorially, August 17, 1867: "Probably General Grant can afford to be a deaf and dumb candidate, but this country cannot afford to elect a deaf and dumb President."
SCOTT, the "available" candidate of the Whig party, received the electoral votes of Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Tennessee, in all 42 out of 296 Grant, "the only available candidate" of the Radicals, may or may not succeed as well.

There were seven managers of impeachment and seven Republican Senators voted for acquittal; each manager disgusted one decent Senator. Had the House sent but six blackguards the President might have been convicted.
WHEN the impeachment business commenced, we warned our Radical friends that before they were through with it, they would be heartily sick of the whole matter, and they are now inclined to think we were a true prophet.

CURTIS, "the Soldier's friend," made a very fine figure at Chicago. He received a few complimentary votes on the first ballot and was quietly dropped. Forney was put at the head of the delegation from this State. Perhaps that had something to do with the complete failure of the Curtin men.

MR. THURLOW WEED has published a card stating that his legitimacy lately made public by Gen. Butler, was in the main correctly reported; that in his belief no Senator was bribed to vote for the President's acquittal; and that Mr. Pomeroy was the only Senator in regard to whom there was a distinct proposal that his vote should be bought.

The Albany Argus states, no doubt by authority, that Mr. A. Belmont, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, "believes that the principal of the National debt is payable in the ordinary legal tender currency of the country, though he probably doubts if the Radicals will pay greenbacks enough in the treasury to pay a single bond."

The Tribune is a champion of Grant, and on intimate terms with Butler. Will it be good enough to procure from the latter and publish the sworn evidence, which is in existence, that Grant was picked up, not many weeks ago, drunk in the street, on Sunday, near the Catholic Church, in Washington? If Mr. Greeley has any doubts about this incident, he can address Grant and Butler for further information.

Very smart people have frequently tried the experiment of raising a drowned person from the bottom by firing cannon over the stream. The Radical leaders last week tried the same experiment to raise their party from the "vasty deep" into which it had sunk, but not a single answering ripple appeared upon the surface of the popular current. The deep waters remained unmoved and the political corpse doubtless will rest forever in its bed of subterranean mud.

The Democracy of Michigan have planted themselves fairly on the Penckleton platform. Their resolution on the public debt is as follows:
"Resolved, We propose to have all Government bonds bear taxation equally with other property; we will maintain the national flag inviolate; that all public debts shall be paid in gold, or in the legal tender currency of the city of Erie, or in the legal tender currency of the State, except when otherwise expressly provided by law, as stipulated in the bond."
The St. Louis Democrat (Radical) intimates that Senators Henderson, Fowler and Loss would be lynched by their incensed constituents, were they to return home. It says: "Perhaps Ross can find a home in Kansas, and Fowler in Tennessee, but we doubt it. 'As for Henderson,' it adds, 'Missouri will treat him as he deserves,' and it recommends to him a more congenial residence." Suppose New York and New Jersey should apply that rule to Morgan, and Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and California, and that would soon be the condition of our politics? No honest or high-minded man would hold official position.

Mr. BALDU W. NEWTON, a broker in New York, was brought before the grand managers of impeachment, and interrogated for hours by Butler. The private letters and telegrams of Newton had been seized by order of Butler. Two witnesses were called by Butler, but he had not written a certain letter to Mr. Smythe, Collector of the port at New York, and indicated the contents of the letter referred to. Mr. Newton answered that he had, and that he happened to leave the letter on the table in his room unopened and that it was stolen from him. "Who stole it?" inquired Butler. "It was your boy," responded Newton. The witness was put under arrest four times by Butler before he was dismissed.

Erie Market Reports.
The following are the buying prices of the Erie market:
Wheat, 1867-68, 1868-69, 1869-70, 1870-71, 1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, 1886-87, 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-00, 1900-01, 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05, 1905-06, 1906-07, 1907-08, 1908-09, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40, 1940-41, 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29, 2029-30, 2030-31, 2031-32, 2032-33, 2033-34, 2034-35, 2035-36, 2036-37, 2037-38, 2038-39, 2039-40, 2040-41, 2041-42, 2042-43, 2043-44, 2044-45, 2045-46, 2046-47, 2047-48, 2048-49, 2049-50, 2050-51, 2051-52, 2052-53, 2053-54, 2054-55, 2055-56, 2056-57, 2057-58, 2058-59, 2059-60, 2060-61, 2061-62, 2062-63, 2063-64, 2064-65, 2065-66, 2066-67, 2067-68, 2068-69, 2069-70, 2070-71, 2071-72, 2072-73, 2073-74, 2074-75, 2075-76, 2076-77, 2077-78, 2078-79, 2079-80, 2080-81, 2081-82, 2082-83, 2083-84, 2084-85, 2085-86, 2086-87, 2087-88, 2088-89, 2089-90, 2090-91, 2091-92, 2092-93, 2093-94, 2094-95, 2095-96, 2096-97, 2097-98, 2098-99, 2099-00, 2100-01, 2101-02, 2102-03, 2103-04, 2104-05, 2105-06, 2106-07, 2107-08, 2108-09, 2109-10, 2110-11, 2111-12, 2112-13, 2113-14, 2114-15, 2115-16, 2116-17, 2117-18, 2118-19, 2119-20, 2120-21, 2121-22, 2122-23, 2123-24, 2124-25, 2125-26, 2126-27, 2127-28, 2128-29, 2129-30, 2130-31, 2131-32, 2132-33, 2133-34, 2134-35, 2135-36, 2136-37, 2137-38, 2138-39, 2139-40, 2140-41, 2141-42, 2142-43, 2143-44, 2144-45, 2145-46, 2146-47, 2147-48, 2148-49, 2149-50, 2150-51, 2151-52, 2152-53, 2153-54, 2154-55, 2155-56, 2156-57, 2157-58, 2158-59, 2159-60, 2160-61, 2161-62, 2162-63, 2163-64, 2164-65, 2165-66, 2166-67, 2167-68, 2168-69, 2169-70, 2170-71, 2171-72, 2172-73, 2173-74, 2174-75, 2175-76, 2176-77, 2177-78, 2178-79, 2179-80, 2180-81, 2181-82, 2182-83, 2183-84, 2184-85, 2185-86, 2186-87, 2187-88, 2188-89, 2189-90, 2190-91, 2191-92, 2192-93, 2193-94, 2194-95, 2195-96, 2196-97, 2197-98, 2198-99, 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