

CAN BEAT ANYTHING EXCEPT THE MULE, THE JACKASS AND THE NIGGER. During the races at —, a swagging "down easter" entered a saloon in the enclosure and boasted that he had a Government cavalry horse which had been through the war, that could beat anything entered for the races during the meeting. One of our representatives of the turf disputed it and said that he had an "old Confederate" mule that could beat his horse.

"A mule?" said the boaster—"I'll bet you \$100 to that."
"Done!" said the other.
"Done!" said the boaster.
"Now cover that," said the owner of the mule, lying down a \$100.

The boaster began to be frightened at this. He thought there must be something more about the mule than he was aware of, otherwise the owner wouldn't plunk a \$100 to run him against a horse. He began to pitch about uneasily. He put his hand in his pocket; he pulled it out, again; and at last said: "I don't know, I swear, about that tarnation mule; he may be the devil and all to run for what I know."
"Do you back out then?"
"Yes, I back out, and treat." So saying he called in the liquor; but declared that his horse could beat anything which went upon four legs, except the mule.

"Why," said the other, "I've got a jackass that will beat him."
"I'll bet a \$100 on that," said the boaster.
"Done!" said the other.
"Done!" said the boaster.

"Cover that," said the boaster, again putting down the \$100.
"Cover that!" exclaimed the boaster, "so I will, plucky quick," taking out his pocket-book.
"Well, cover it if you dare—and I'll put another hundred atop of it. Why do you hesitate? Down with your dust, I say."

"I don't know, faith. I never saw that jackass of yours run," said the boaster, beginning to hesitate—"he may be the devil and all upon a race, for what I know."
"Do you flunk out, then?"
"Yes, flummox this time; but by jingo, there's nothing else you can bring, except the jackass and the mule, but what my horse can beat."

"Are you certain of that, my good fellow?"
"I think so."
"Why if you're quite certain, I'll bet you something I've got a negro that will outrun him."
"A nigger!"
"Yes, my nigger Tom will beat him."
"I'll bet a \$100 that—that there ain't no nigger that ever breathed that can beat my horse."

"Very well—cover that." As he said this, the man once more put down the \$100. "But," said he, "if you back out this time, you shall forfeit \$10, and if I back I'll do the same."
"Agreed," said the boaster—"I'm sure my horse can beat a nigger, if he can't a mule or a jackass."
"Well, plunk the money, if you please."

"Plunk it? so I will—Don't you fear that." Saying this, he once more took out his pocket book, and began to rumble for the money.
"Come, man, down with your dust said the other, taking out more money, "for I'm ready to back my bet with another \$100—or \$200, if you like it.—Come! why do you hesitate? Here's \$300 I'm ready to stake."

"Three hundred dollars!" exclaimed the boaster, starting like a stung pig—\$300 upon a nigger—I don't know, I swear.
"What, man! you are not going to get frightened again?"
"Frightened? Oh—no—oh—no—it's no easy matter to frighten me—but really—"

"You mean to back out?"
"I declare, neighbor, I don't know what to think about it. It's a kind of a risky business."
"You forfeit the \$10 then?"
"Why, yes, I s'pose I must," said the boaster, handing over the money, with an air of great mortification—"a better to lose this than more, for there's no knowing how fast these blamed niggers will run. But anything else you can bring, except the mule, the jackass and the nigger, I'm ready to run against."

MANUFACTURING.—William Gregg, Esq., says the Columbia Phenix, which has been in Europe for some months past, has just returned, having purchased abroad a complete outfit of new machinery for his factory, at Graniteville. The machinery has already been shipped to Savannah and Charleston.

It is determined, as we learned some weeks ago from our Augusta exchange, to fit up with this new machinery—the old being advertised for sale—which is intended for the manufacture of the finest descriptions of cotton cloth, shirtings, sheetings, &c., and we presume a bleaching and probably a printing establishment will be added. Hereafter, nothing but cotton osanburgs and heavy brown sheetings and shirtings were made at Graniteville. This movement of the Graniteville Company will be followed up by other manufacturing establishments.

The Saluda Factory, under the energetic management of Col. Childs, is being reconstructed, and will be filled up with new machinery. Vauncluse is also being renovated. We presume that in other Southern States the same spirit of improvement has been taken hold of by the capitalist and business men, and we trust the day is not far distant when the hum of machinery will be heard along the water courses of the Southern country. The sudden change in our system of labor almost necessitates a change of the investments of our capitalists and business men, as well as a change in the employment of those whose labor it is to assist in developing the resources of the South.

It is not generally known that the Catholic missions commenced in China about three hundred years ago, have made constant progress in spite of frequent and cruel persecutions, in which there have been hundreds of martyrs. There are now not far from 2,000,000 of Roman Catholics in China.

CURIOSITIES OF HUMANITY.—The husband that says to his wife on a Monday night, when she is in revolt, dimly behind hand, and "shook down" by her, you look first at her and then at the child, and then you walk up and down with the baby while you rest.

The wife who expends as much pains upon her toilette on a rainy morning when there is no one but "John" at the breakfast table, as she does on the evening when her old sweetheart is coming too!

The husband who reads all the Congressional debates to his wife without meanly skipping every other paragraph, and always keeps her posted in floating politics!

The wife who provides herself with spoons of cotton, thimbles and sewing work before the reading begins, and then she jumps up at once in five minutes to "fetch something from the other room!"

The man who is consistent, and goes out to chop kindlings for exercise after having recommended bed-making to his wife as a healthful method of expanding the chest.

The woman who tells her husband just exactly how much money she spent in that shopping expedition yesterday.

The man who never saw a collar pattern that fits so much better than his own did.

The woman who can't tell the color of her neighbor's new winter bonnet.

TRICHINOSIS.—John Mitchell, in a letter from Paris to the New York News, thus discourses on trichinosis—the disease that has spread so much concern and alarm in Europe, and not a little in New York and other cities of the United States, among pork and sausage dealers and consumers:

I hope you are not troubling yourself over there about the trichinosis. It is a matter of little or no consequence. The French Government lately sent two learned commissioners to Germany to examine into the affair and make a report. They were Messieurs Diepach, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and Regnal, Professor in the great Veterinary establishment at Alfort. They have returned and published their report. It appears by this report that the cases of disease produced by trichinosis in the hog population itself a very small percentage. For example, in Hanover, during twenty months, of 25,000 hogs there were but eleven affected. In Brunswick the proportion was greater—16 out of 14,000. The cases of human beings attacked by the trichinosis are also, very few on the whole. The causes of these latter, say the commissioners, may be traced to the dirty habit common in Germany of devouring raw bacon, or sausages imperfectly cooked. They report against any particular governmental measure being taken in France on the subject; because here, they say, people are in the habit of cooking their bacon well. And apropos of bacon, the great fair of the Faubourg St. Antoine has just taken place here, and they were plenty of buyers and sellers—nobody thought of the little trichinosis—so proud of hams from Bayonne, and mountains of them from Mayence went off as briskly as usual.

CONVICTS SENT SOUTH.—Forty-eight negro convicts, in jail at Washington, have been released and sent to Louisiana under charge of the Freedmen's Bureau. A *not* *pro* was entered in each case on condition that the prisoner would go South. The dispatch says that some of these prisoners were "contrabands" and some were "natives," by the latter term meaning, probably, persons born in or near Washington, who are sent away from their homes and families to be made a charge upon a strange people. And this work is done by that benevolent institution, the Freedmen's Bureau, and under the very eyes of the philanthropists of the Senate and House.

By what right one State is made a penal colony for the convicts of another, we cannot say, but the act is entirely unjustifiable, and is an outrage upon the people of Louisiana, and upon the parties who can thus be torn from their homes. The South is poor enough now, without being burdened with this fresh installment. Boston would no doubt gladly welcome these poor creatures to its embrace, and set about the task of reforming them, but it is the very refinement of cruelty to expose these negroes, lately released from slavery, to the perils and temptations of life among the unconstructed.—*New York Commercial.*

M. Saint Hilaire was President of the Society of Acclimation. Having invited a member of this Society to taste of a kind of meat undoubtedly new to him the learned doctor thought his opinion was sought for in regard to some rare and newly introduced animal; and so, after having duly tasted it, he gave it this: "In my opinion it is of the utmost importance to acclimatize this animal." It was horse flesh.

EARLY RISING.—Early rising gives long days, invigorating light in abundance, and healthy cheeks. This beautiful passage from Bulwer's *Caxtons*, is worthy of a perpetual remembrance: "I was always an early riser. Happy the man who is! Every morning comes to him with a virgin's love, full of bloom and purity and freshness. The gladness of a happy child, I doubt if any man can be called 'old' as long as he is an early riser and an early walker. And youth—take my word for it—youth in dressing gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very decrepit, ghastly image of the youth which sees the sun blush over the mountains and the dew sparkle upon blossoming hedgerows."

Very interesting excavations are going on in Egypt, under the directions of the Prussian Archaeologist, Mr. Bruch. He has come in possession of rolls of papyrus, which gives much information as to the construction of the cities of Pithon and Rameses, and upon the manufacture of bricks made by the Jews employed upon these works. In the valley of Hamamat, inscriptions upon the rocks bear witness to the presence of the quarries of 800 Jewish stone cutters.

An exchange says: "Lovers, like armies, generally get along quietly enough until they are engaged."

For the Standard.
A NEW NECESSITY.
A new necessity for abolishing the Stay Law is found in the fact that it is robbing itself of a certainty that it has a repudiating candidate for Governor this year, and the danger of his being elected.

The necessity arises in this way: The Circuit Court is open to creditors, disregarding the Stay Law, their debts when cognizable therein will be used and collected, particularly in all cases of non-residents—no State law preventing this class of creditors from suing. They, therefore, will sue and get their money, while those of our citizens having claims of \$500 and over, will attempt the same.

But the smaller class of home creditors, (quite the majority) are now forced to regard the Stay Law for all debts anterior to 1st May, 1865, (and these are largely in the majority) and certain of our Northern creditors, and even the home creditor, is hurrying to judgment and execution, and fixing the property of the debtor, the lesser creditors at home are deprived of this right, and must quietly see themselves ruined by this unequal operation of our law.

But this is not the worst. The repudiating Governor being elected, and consequently a Legislature of the same stripe, next winter all these debts not previously levied on will be cancelled by mere force of non-agriculture, after that the non-resident and our home creditor, if alike fortunate, has secured the property to the injury of the opposite class.

Abolish the Stay Law by speedy decision of the Supreme Court in June, and then by calling in the County Court instead of the distric Superior Court as now, execution is had before the repudiators can get hold and commence their nefarious work of abrogating all private contracts as is the design; so that all payments of the same would not avail.

There are other aspects of the subject which will be referred to, no doubt, before long. The people are beginning to discuss this matter, and let them so do. It is of vast importance.

ANTI-REPUTIATOR.
AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.—THE AMERICAN COMPANY OF WALTHAM, MASS.—Every one knows that the mechanism of the best manufactures of this country is unequalled in any other part of the world. The genius of American mechanics produced the cotton gin, the mowing machine, and the sewing machine, and last but not least, the wonderful machinery of the American Watch Company of Waltham. This Company was established in 1850, and has grown in proportions which entitle it to a first rank among the manufacturing enterprises of the New World. It employs between 900 and 1,000 artisans of superior skill and character, and a large and thriving town has grown up in its vicinity. The factory covers over three acres of ground, and as an illustration of its extent, we may mention that it is supplied with more than 40 miles of iron pipes, and produces an aggregate of nearly 75,000 watches per annum. The founders of this Company believed that the same delicate mechanical processes which had produced such magnificent results in larger machines, might be applied with greater advantage to the production of the watch. The foreign time-pieces are made principally by hand, and except when of high cost, an imperfect article, often out of repair, and of little value is the result. Abroad, these mysterious and intricate organs which, when aggregated, produce the watch, are the fruit of slow and toilsome manual processes. In the results, there must of course be lack of that perfect uniformity which is indispensable for correct time-keeping. The constituent parts of the American watch, on the other hand, are fashioned by the most delicate and accurate machinery. Wheels, pinions, springs, screws, absolutely uniform in weight, circumference, dimensions, and in every possible particular, are turned out in myriads by unerring fingers of steel, and their proper combination and adjustment by skilful workmen have given the Company its high reputation. Its watches not only go with the trade and go in the pockets of 200,000 people, but they go right and go everywhere.—*Exchange.*

Raleigh Money Market.
RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF N. CAROLINA.
BUYING RATES.
Gold, 133
Silver, 117
North Carolina Bonds, 110
Baltimore Bonds, 100
New York Bonds, 100
New York Exchange, (selling), par

NORTH-CAROLINA BANK NOTES:
Bank of Cash, 20
Charlotte, 14
Commerce, 10
Cleveland, 10
Fayetteville, 8
Lexington, 10
Lenoir, 10
Newbern, 10
Roxboro, 25
Thomasville, 25
Wadesboro, 10
Washington, 11
Yanceyville, 11
Commercial Bank of Wilmington, 12
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, 15
North Carolina Bank, 10
Merchants' Bank of Newbern, 30
Miners' and Planters' Bank, 15

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co., Brokers, RALEIGH, N. C.
PRICES OF NORTH-CAROLINA BANK NOTES.
Gold, 134
Silver, 120
Old Coupons, 81
Bank of North-Carolina, gold (currency), 25 or 30
Cape Fear, 10
Charlotte, 10
Lexington, 10
Graham, 10
Newbern, 10
Wadesboro, 10
Thomasville, 10
Wilmington, 10
Commerce, 10
Washington, 5
Fayetteville, 5
Cleveland, 5
Yanceyville, 5
Miners' and Planters', 15
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, 15
Commercial Bank of Wilmington, 13
Merchants' Bank of Newbern, 25
Greensborough Mutual, 5

Married:
At the residence of Mr. Wm. Cain, on Wednesday evening, May 9th, 1865, by Jas. G. Williams, Esq., Mr. W. ALBERT KEITR and Miss HAWKINS POWELL, daughter of Archibald Powell, Esq., all of this County.

Members of the Convention,
AND OTHERS DESIRING BOARD, would do well to call on the undersigned at the residence of Mr. Frank I. Wilson, (Newbern St., East of the Capitol).
Having had her house thoroughly renovated and repainted, she promises those who are desirous of a comfortable and pleasant abode to be excelled in the City; and, with moderate charges—house and attentive servants, she hopes to give entire satisfaction to all her guests.
Raleigh, May 9th, 1865. 25-37

TIN WARE!
No. 44 Fayetteville Street.
We have a large stock of TIN WARE, of our own manufacture, for sale, wholesale and retail.
With HART & LEWIS, Raleigh, May 10, 1865. 25-37

THE OMISSION OF THE LAST GRAND JURY TO find indictments against those who may be considered the principal criminals and greatest offenders against the national sovereignty, who were, in fact, the most prominent in position at the time they deserted their places in the Senate of the United States, and became leaders of the rebellion, has been misunderstood, and the President has informed the Court that he is unwilling to advise proceedings against such subordinate as were, while their superiors and more guilty leaders are not brought to justice. This Court entirely agrees with the President in his often repeated declaration, that treason is the greatest of crimes and ought to be signally punished, and that it is cowardly to punish the subordinate and comparatively insignificant, and allow the principals to escape. We also agree with the President in his declaration, that the late rebellion may be treated either as traitors or public enemies, as they were undoubtedly both by the laws of nations.

Good for the President!
The Omission.
New York, May 11.—One new case of cholera appeared at quarantine to-day. No deaths. There are fifty patients in the hospital.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment through the House of Representatives.
The House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., passed by a vote of 193 to 87, the following proposed amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE I. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its citizens, not less than twenty years of age, or be in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced, in the proportion which the number of such male citizens bears to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty years of age.

Section 3. Until the fourth day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late rebellion, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Section 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume any debt or contract heretofore incurred, or be liable in respect to or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article, and to punish any Member of the House of Representatives, or any Senator, or any Representative or Senator elect, who shall have violated any law passed by the House or the Senate, and the imprisonment shall be for not more than two years, or until he shall have complied with the law.

Section 6. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article, and to punish any Member of the House of Representatives, or any Senator, or any Representative or Senator elect, who shall have violated any law passed by the House or the Senate, and the imprisonment shall be for not more than two years, or until he shall have complied with the law.

Section 7. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article, and to punish any Member of the House of Representatives, or any Senator, or any Representative or Senator elect, who shall have violated any law passed by the House or the Senate, and the imprisonment shall be for not more than two years, or until he shall have complied with the law.

Section 8. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article, and to punish any Member of the House of Representatives, or any Senator, or any Representative or Senator elect, who shall have violated any law passed by the House or the Senate, and the imprisonment shall be for not more than two years, or until he shall have complied with the law.

Section 9. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article, and to punish any Member of the House of Representatives, or any Senator, or any Representative or Senator elect, who shall have violated any law passed by the House or the Senate, and the imprisonment shall be for not more than two years, or until he shall have complied with the law.

Section 10. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article, and to punish any Member of the House of Representatives, or any Senator, or any Representative or Senator elect, who shall have violated any law passed by the House or the Senate, and the imprisonment shall be for not more than two years, or until he shall have complied with the law.

Section 11. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article, and to punish any Member of the House of Representatives, or any Senator, or any Representative or Senator elect, who shall have violated any law passed by the House or the Senate, and the imprisonment shall be for not more than two years, or until he shall have complied with the law.

Section 12. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article, and to punish any Member of the House of Representatives, or any Senator, or any Representative or Senator elect, who shall have violated any law passed by the House or the Senate, and the imprisonment shall be for not more than two years, or until he shall have complied with the law.

Section 13. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article, and to punish any Member of the House of Representatives, or any Senator, or any Representative or Senator elect, who shall have violated any law passed by the House or the Senate, and the imprisonment shall be for not more than two years, or until he shall have complied with the law.

Section 14. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article, and to punish any Member of the House of Representatives, or any Senator, or any Representative or Senator elect, who shall have violated any law passed by the House or the Senate, and the imprisonment shall be for not more than two years, or until he shall have complied with the law.

Section 15. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article, and to punish any Member of the House of Representatives, or any Senator, or any Representative or Senator elect, who shall have violated any law passed by the House or the Senate, and the imprisonment shall be for not more than two years, or until he shall have complied with the law.

Section 16. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article, and to punish any Member of the House of Representatives, or any Senator, or any Representative or Senator elect, who shall have violated any law passed by the House or the Senate, and the imprisonment shall be for not more than two years, or until he shall have complied with the law.

Section 17. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article, and to punish any Member of the House of Representatives, or any Senator, or any Representative or Senator elect, who shall have violated any law passed by the House or the Senate, and the imprisonment shall be for not more than two years, or until he shall have complied with the law.

News Testimony in Texas.
NASHVILLE, May 8.—A case comes up before a Justice's court to-morrow testing the effects of the civil rights bill. The Tennessee law has not yet gone into operation allowing negroes to testify against the white. The law is now in force, expressly forbidding such testimony. The contest, for the defence contend that the case is not covered by the civil rights bill, and officers of the freedmen's court insist the other way. The case has excited much interest and comment, and the court-room is expected to be thronged when the trial comes on.

Important Decision.—The Civil Bill declared unconstitutional.
NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Judge Abell, of the First District Court, decided the civil rights bill to be unconstitutional, and not binding. The Court argues that the present Congress is unconstitutionally constituted. The Mangano and Grand levees have given way, and all Southern Louisiana is flooded. Thirteen parishes have been overflowed. The destruction of property will be incalculable.

BOARD:
MRS. DANIEL DUFEY, HAVING LEAVED the residence formerly occupied by Gov. Iredell, is prepared to accommodate
Boarders in the most comfortable manner, and at low rates as can be afforded. The house has been furnished—the table will be well supplied, and attentive and faithful servants have been employed.
The attendance of members of the Convention is especially solicited.
Raleigh, May 10, 1865. 25-47pd.

Dr. Richard B. Hayward
HAS RETURNED TO RALEIGH, AND is attending the practice of MEDICINE. Office at his residence, 154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000-1002-1004-1006-1008-1010-1012-1014-1016-1018-1020-1022-1024-1026-1028-1030-1032-1034-1036-1038-1040-1042-1044-1046-1048-1050-1052-1054-1056-1058-1060-1062-1064-1066-1068-1070-1072-1074-1076-1078-1080-1082-1084-1086-1088-1090-1092-1094-1096-1098-1100-1102-1104-1106-1108-1110-1112-1114-1116-1118-1120-1122-1124-1126-1128-1130-1132-1134-1136-1138-1140-1142-1144-1146-1148-1150-1152-1154-1156-1158-1160-1162-1164-1166-1168-1170-1172-1174-1176-1178-1180-1182-1184-1186-1188-1190-1192-1194-1196-1198-1200-1202-1204-1206-1208-1210-1212-1214-1216-1218-1220-1222-1224-1226-1228-1230-1232-1234-1236-1238-1240-1242-1244-1246-1248-1250-1252-1254-1256-1258-1260-1262-1264-1266-1268-1270-1272-1274-1276-1278-1280-1282-1284-1286-1288-1290-1292-1294-1296-1298-1300-1302-1304-1306-1308-1310-1312-1314-1316-1318-1320-1322-1324-1326-1328-1330-1332-1334-1336-1338-1340-1342-1344-1346-1348-1350-1352-1354-1356-1358-1360-1362-1364-1366-1368-1370-1372-1374-1376-1378-1380-1382-1384-1386-1388-1390-1392-1394-1396-1398-1400-1402-1404-1406-1408-1410-1412-1414-1416-1418-1420-1422-1424-1426-1428-1430-1432-1434-1436-1438-1440-1442-1444-1446-1448-1450-1452-1454-1456-1458-1460-1462-1464-1466-1468-1470-1472-1474-1476-1478-1480-1482-1484-1486-1488-1490-1492-1494-1496-1498-1500-1502-1504-1506-1508-1510-1512-1514-1516-1518-1520-1522-1524-1526-1528-1530-1532-1534-1536-1538-1540-1542-1544-1546-1548-1550-1552-1554-1556-1558-1560-1562-1564-1566-1568-1570-1572-1574-1576-1578-1580-1582-1584-1586-1588-1590-1592-1594-1596-1598-1600-1602-1604-1606-1608-1610-1612-1614-1616-1618-1620-1622-1624-1626-1628-1630-1632-1634-1636-1638-1640-1642-1644-1646-1648-1650-1652-1654-1656-1658-1660-1662-1664-1666-1668-1670-1672-1674-1676-1678-1680-1682-1684-1686-1688-1690-1692-1694-1696-1698-1700-1702-1704-1706-1708-1710-1712-1714-1716-1718-1720-1722-1724-1726-1728-1730-1732-1734-1736-1738-1740-1742-1744-1746-1748-1750-1752-1754-1756-1758-1760-1762-1764-1766-1768-1770-1772-1774-1776-1778-1780-1782-1784-1786-1788-1790-1792-1794-1796-1798-1800-1802-1804-1806-1808-1810-1812-1814-1816-1818-1820-1822-1824-1826-1828-1830-1832-1834-1836-1838-1840-1842-1844-1846-1848-1850-1852-1854-1856-1858-1860-1862-1864-1866-1868-1870-1872-1874-1876-1878-1880-1882-1884-1886-1888-1890-1892-189