

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Radicals on a Rampage!

The President of the United States, the Hon. Benjamin Harrison, sent his Congress the last annual Message of the President. It is quite lengthy, and contains many of the small type of the city exchanges. Upon its presentation, there was a violent party demonstration in both Houses, and the language of the document was denounced in severe terms. In the Senate, the reading was suspended, several Radical Senators remarking that they had had enough of it for one day, and would sooner take it in broken pieces. A point of order was raised in the House by Democrats, who claimed that the Republicans were using unparliamentary language in pronouncing the message an "infamous paper," but the Speaker ruled that it was a free country, and the Representatives of the people had a right to criticize the action of their public officers in any language they thought proper. The House refused to refer it to committee, as has been the custom.

This is the best endorsement made of the important document, and will secure for it at the hands of the just and good throughout the nation, a consideration it might not otherwise obtain. We append a full and satisfactory condensation of the chief topics of interest treated of, as our space is not adequate to its publication in full in the present issue. It is frank and simple in style, full of interesting and important information, and eminently dignified in tone. At the very threshold, the President, through his MESSAGE

invites the attention of Congress to the disorganized condition of the country under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction, which, he declares, after a fair trial, have failed, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain on the statute book. The President of the President upon this subject are in the main those which he has stated on former occasions, and are expressed in a tone of great emphasis and earnestness. The consistency and steadfastness with which President Johnson, from the beginning to the end of his administration, has adhered to his views upon the constitutional question involved in reconstruction, challenge admiration from all whose judgment is not clouded by party prejudice and passion, and will naturally commend themselves to the honorable characteristics of the man and his administration. Although he can have no hope of influencing Congress to a change, yet the utter failure so far to realize the happy results which were to flow from his legislation, naturally confirms him in his original convictions on the subject.

In regard to the tenure-of-office bill, the President urges that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country. He also regards the army appropriation act of March 2, 1867, as containing provisions which interfere with its constitutional functions as commander-in-chief.

The condition of the finances next considered, and it is stated that, compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The fact which tends to show this is of great interest, and worthy the special attention of the reader. These considerations are employed to illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. The receipts of internal revenue and customs are said during the past three years, to have gradually diminished, and the continuance of extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make an increase of taxation inevitable. Reference is made to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shows that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were \$405,638,063, and that the expenditures were \$378,340,284; leaving in the treasury a surplus of \$27,297,778. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, will be \$341,829,308, and the expenditures \$386,152,470, showing a small balance of \$54,326,838 in favor of the government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$327,000,000, and the expenditures to \$398,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$24,000,000.

In this connection the President refers to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity, and which, from a debt of sixty-four millions just prior to the outbreak of the late war, has risen at its conclusion to \$2,373,392,309. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the first of November 1867, this amount had been reduced to \$2,491,504,450; but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of \$35,625,102, for the debt on the last day of November last is stated to have been \$2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the debt for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions—making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions.

The President reviews his recommendation in his message of December 4, 1868, to decide a policy to be pursued in relation to the public debt and make provision for the payment of our obligations as early a period as may be practicable. He states that various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt, and that, however they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be reduced, there is a general concurrence as to the propriety of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The exorbitance of the existing rate has led to an inquiry respecting the consideration which the government actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount it obtained in real money was three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return.

What the national credit should be earnestly observed, the President says we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. He thinks it may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts he says, it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent interest now paid by the government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual installments, which in sixteen months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent, in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half time in a fraction less than seven years. This, the President thinks, would afford the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital.

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Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. HEAL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, December 15, 1868.

The Editor of this Journal has been absent, unexpectedly, the whole of the past week, and the paper is necessarily barren of its editorial dotings. Those in charge of the office, have endeavored to present as interesting synopsis of "passing events" as opportunity would permit, and for any derelictions must ask the kind indulgence of its readers.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. JOHNSON, wherever else may be said of him, is bold in the utterance of his convictions. In his annual message (says the Richmond Dispatch) he tells Congress, in plain language, that it has usurped powers not belonging to it, violated the Constitution, retarded the restoration of peace, damaged the country, and done whatever it ought not to have done, and neglected at the same time to perform its duty. He reviews briefly the course of Congress with reference to reconstruction; speaks at length of the financial condition of the country, hinting so plainly at repudiation that he is denounced in the House of Representatives as a repudiator. We do not see how his language will bear any other construction than that the money hereafter paid as interest shall be reckoned as so much of the principal paid, thereby getting rid of the whole debt in sixteen years, and eight months—exactly the time required for the interest to amount to as much as the principal.

The message gives but little information as to the state of the negotiations going on with England. It tells us that Paraguay will be required to do justice in the matter of the two American citizens whom she recently imprisoned. It refers briefly to our relations with all foreign countries. It closes with a renewal of his former recommendation in regard to certain changes which he proposes in the Constitution. It has now been at least eight years since Mr. JOHNSON first offered in Congress a bill to amend the Constitution so as to provide that the President and Vice-President should be elected directly by the people.

A Fighting Washburn.

A Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, thus refers to the antecedents of the Paraguayan Minister, (one of the Washburn family) who has made himself ridiculous by quarrelling with Lopez, the Dictator and President of Paraguay.—This correspondent says: "The late Minister to Paraguay, whose complaints and conduct now agitate the country, is the third of the Washburn brothers. Charles, born at Livermore, Maine, left home at an early age to seek his fortune, and was an early settler in California, where he adopted the profession of an editor. He was engaged in political and personal quarrels early in life, and fought one or more duels there—one with B. F. Washington, a Virginia lawyer, who was severely wounded in the hip, and another with Austin Smith, a son of Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia. These wounds have annoyed him very much down to the present time, when he is in his forty-eighth year. He was an anti-slavery man from the beginning, and his California troubles arose out of his obstinate attitude toward the pro-slavery leaders of the State. He was a candidate for Collector of the Port of San Francisco under Mr. Lincoln, but received instead the appointment of Minister of Paraguay, with a salary of \$7,500 a year, payable in gold. In person Washburn is tall and large and very gains, having legs which get in the way and refuse to be concealed. Nevertheless, he is married to a very beautiful, and, I believe, wealthy lady of New York city, who has presented him with a boy, I think, at Corrientes, or perhaps, at Assumption."

THE WESTERN HOG TRADE.—The Cincinnati Price Current says:

"Hogs have come to market rather sparingly, which must be attributed to the fine feeding weather, and to the fact that prices are rather below the estimates of feeders.—A large receipt cannot be expected until the weather breaks. The demand for hog product has been fair but prices declined though the price of hogs advanced. The weather has been very favorable for curing, and packers inform us that pork is curing more rapidly and perfectly than for many years."

The Louisville Courier remarks:

"The market is active and firm, under the impression that the crop, at least in Kentucky, will put out a short one, and the packers were meeting the views of drovers more freely. We hear of sales of 1,815 hogs, in lots as to weight, at prices ranging from 7.35 to \$7.50 gross; and also a sale of a selected lot of extra heavy hogs at 8 cents gross."

MEAT.—Feed is so scarce in some sections of the west that farmers are selling off their stock at remarkably low figures. Sheep are being slaughtered for their pelts by the thousands. The Cleveland Herald says that two thousand two hundred and fifty sheep for \$272.50, or five cents per head, the seller retaining the hides, and the purchaser slaughtering the animals. Carcasses of sheep already for delivery are sold in this market at three cents. Surely no one ought to starve at that rate.

The new addition to A. T. Stewart's dry goods store, on Broadway, N. Y., was opened to the public on Monday. The building is about 200x300 feet, and is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the world. There are upwards of 2,000 people employed in carrying it out. Last winter there were 1,400 sewing girls on the books, and there are at least 500 legitimate seamstresses in these "48 acres of dry goods." The amount of business done in the wholesale and retail departments varies, of course, with the general prosperity. Last year, however, was a specially good one in the sales of this house, and amounted to \$54,000,000.

Massachusetts has had already nine snow storms.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.)

The Reception of the President's Message by Congress—Aspirings Demagogues—The National Debt—The President's Views and the Views of Vice President Wade, &c.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1868.

The storm of virtuous indignation with which the President's message was greeted in the Senate and House, and the partisan press at the North, has necessarily passed away. It seems Mr. Johnson's financial views are now made the sole point of attack, although it is a fact that the war upon him was commenced by Conner, who took this means of recommending himself for the Interior Department (before the Clerk had reached the portion of the document). The truth is that the aspirings demagogues in both Houses seized the earliest possible moment to out do their competitors in advanced Radicalism. The more sensible portion of the Radical leaders feel already that the hubbub was a blunder, in as much as it placed them in a dilemma, and morality of the thing, there was a manifest impossibility of ever actually paying in coin the money we owe!

As to the particular mode of repudiation recommended by the President, people may differ in opinion, but the Radicals themselves, by every one of their thousand and one official plans, admit the necessity of getting rid of the debt in some way other than paying it. Honestly or honor has nothing to do with the matter—the question is one of simple ability. The Government is bankrupt! It never can discharge its obligations, either in coin or in anything else, because of the intolerable burden of taxation now burdening the people, the debt is increasing, and the revenues, internal and from customs, are constantly diminishing! The country can bear no more! The Government is bankrupt! It never can discharge its obligations, either in coin or in anything else, because of the intolerable burden of taxation now burdening the people, the debt is increasing, and the revenues, internal and from customs, are constantly diminishing! The country can bear no more! The Government is bankrupt! It never can discharge its obligations, either in coin or in anything else, because of the intolerable burden of taxation now burdening the people, the debt is increasing, and the revenues, internal and from customs, are constantly diminishing! The country can bear no more!

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific railroad will be completed by next July, and at that time there will be a continuous line of rail from New York to San Francisco—the longest in the world.—An European passenger can then leave Liverpool or London and reach Yokohama and Shanghai, via New York, at least fifteen days earlier than by any other route, certainly until they have railways through Asia, and are not troubled with the great number of transfers of freight to be made between London and China. The time given is this: From Liverpool to New York, ten days; New York to San Francisco, six days, at least fifteen days; San Francisco to Yokohama, twenty-two days. The latter time can be cut down to eighteen days, and the trip has been made in that time. But let us cut it nineteen days, and that makes it thirty-five days from Liverpool to San Francisco, six days, at least fifteen days; San Francisco to Yokohama, twenty-two days. 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Spirit of Jefferson.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SALE OF HARPER'S FERRY PROPERTY.—It will be recalled that a bill, originating in the House of Representatives, passed that body last winter for the sale of the valuable water-power, land, tenements, &c., belonging to the Government at Harper's Ferry. When the bill was sent to the Senate, it was so materially modified as to render its return to the House essential, but no disposition of the matter was made during the session. We are now gratified to state, that we note the following among the proceedings of the House on Wednesday:

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, reported Senate bill authorizing the sale, by the Secretary of War, of the land and tenements belonging to the United States at Harper's Ferry. Passed. As this bill has heretofore been recommended by the President and Secretary of War, it is reasonable to presume no further difficulties will now intervene. We hope the property may be at once put in market, as there are capitalists enough in the country ready to embark in the enterprise of which this invaluable water-power, second only to Lowell, will prove the momentum. We confidently hope to see Harper's Ferry soon again rejuvenated—its charred factories and dwellings supplanted by new ones—the hum of busy industry within its borders, and its people prosperous and happy. The country at large, would feel the benefits of this realization, and we hope it may come speedily.

A BEAUTIFUL ANNUAL.—Christmas Tokens of Remembrance.—We have been permitted to examine the proof sheets of a new volume that is to be issued from the press of Messrs. Kelly, Platt & Co., 174 Datto St., Baltimore, in time for the approaching holidays. That it is a work of merit and peculiar interest to our immediate people, it is only necessary to state that it will embrace "The Wreath of Glorification" and other Poems, edited, and in part composed, by DANIEL BENJAMIN LUCAS, Esq., the accomplished scholar and gifted poet of our own country. It will also contain many choice selections from the store-house of this prolific muse, of Pastoral, National and Miscellaneous Poems, with the "Land where we were Dreaming," and other patriotic pieces. The work is to be got up in the best style of typography, handsomely bound, and illustrated by seven beautiful Drawings of "Scenes in the Shenandoah Valley," as taken by DAVID E. KENDRICKSON, Esq., also of this county. That our friends will justly appreciate this so venient, we have no reason to doubt, and we shall hope to see the enterprising publishers receive a liberal return for the exquisite manner in which they have presented to the public the joint work of our two most deserving sons. It will be for sale, we presume, by the 25th, at the Bookstores of the county, and its price will be \$1.75.

COL. CHAFFIN.—This diminutive gentleman—a native Virginian, of Bedford county—was on exhibition in our town last week. The Col. is 43 years old, 27 inches high, weighs 25 pounds and doubtless the smallest man in the world. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, many of our citizens flocked to see him, and did not regret that they had seen the Virginian wonder. He will remain in Shepherdstown during the term of the Court, and will go from thence to Martinsburg, and our friends of those localities should by no means fail to see the like of which "they may ne'er see again."

ANNIVERSARY.—To-morrow, Wednesday, 15th, will make nine years since four of the condemned conspirators in the "Brown Raid" expired their crime against the Commonwealth of Virginia, by hanging. On that day the two negroes, Shields Green and John Copeland, with Cook and Coppie, white, were hung. Since that time, and this "Brown Raid" was but the forerunner, what events and changes have taken place in our country! We have no time to moralize, but the event of itself will naturally induce reflections as to the past, and sober, serious contemplation, as to the future.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—We have had no opportunity as yet of examining in detail, the many novel and attractive keepsakes our merchants and shopmen are procuring for the coming holidays, but if they compare with our down-stairs neighbor, MASON, at his popular Drug and Stationery store, the sight is worth seeing. He has on hand every article that the most exquisite taste could suggest, and of Annulars, Books, prose and poetical, Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c., there is no end.

HOG KILLING.—Yesterday was a hard day on young ducks, but vastly more so on the swinish multitude, as they were squealing in all directions. Some of the very best the season has produced, were slaughtered by Messrs. Kemp, Kellison, Tomlinson, Moran and others, the weights of the most of which we shall give in our next number. Some of them were whoopers, giving no indication as to scarcity of corn or state in its feeding. During the week, most of the hogs in town and neighborhood, will have been butchered.

THE PEACE AND GOOD ORDER of our town, considering the near approach of the holidays, is commendable, and better we think than for the last two or three years, just passed. It is always our pleasure to bear testimony to the good conduct of our freedmen, when they deserve it, and we hope nothing may occur during the "merry season," to mar the respectful and amicable relations now existing between the two races.

HO, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Christmas is at hand, and HENRY DEMM is prepared for the emergency. He has just returned from Baltimore with a large and select assortment of Toys and Trinkets, of all descriptions, and Fruits, Cakes and Candies in abundance. If any of our readers wish something really nice, let them go to DEMM's and inspect for themselves.

ALEXANDRIA, LOUDOUN AND HAMPSHIRE R. R.—The National Intelligencer says: "Washington should freely aid the extension of the Loudoun and Hampshire road, whose main stem terminates at Alexandria. It is thought by our practical men in enterprise relating to internal improvements, that the extension of the Loudoun and Hampshire railway is fraught with greatest advantages to our metropolitan community. As the resources that would feed the Loudoun and Hampshire railway in its proposed extension to the coal region, the advantages of which must, of course, be largely for Alexandria, yet much remains." The Intelligencer quotes, as follows, in this connection, from a speech delivered several years ago by Mr. Joseph Segar:

"Alexandria has a better port, deeper water, more spacious wharves. No mud machines are required to deepen the channel to admit second-class ships to her port. The largest merchantman can swing within a few feet of her wharves. She is nearer to a supporting back country than Baltimore. What, then, hinders her from becoming an important commercial town? What but the want of that policy, which being used by Maryland, has put Baltimore ahead? Sir, God has done as much for Alexandria as Baltimore, man has done less—that is all. But build her up we can. Let us bring down to her, first, the trade of the great country of Loudoun, making her the selling town and the buying town of the people of a county that produces one twentieth part of all the wheat raised in Virginia; let us turn over to her the trade of the counties of Frederick, Jefferson, Clarke, Berkeley, Hampshire, Morgan and Hardy, which now swells the stream of Maryland commerce; let us, above all, unlock to her the millions and trillions of tons of coal that lie much nearer to her than they do to Baltimore; let us, in a word, make her, as we so early can, the great coal depot and coal shipping port of the Union."

Referring to the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company, the Alexandria Gazette says: "The adjourned Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire R. R. Company, was held at the office of the company, in this city, when Lewis McKeezie was unanimously re-elected President and John Jamney, O. F. Lee, J. M. Orr, G. W. Jones, Benj. Morgan and Sam. J. C. Moore, Directors. A resolution was offered and referred to the Directors directing them, before authorizing any branch of the road to Washington or Georgetown, to ascertain from the corporate authorities of those cities, what amount they will advance to the stock of the company, beyond the amount necessary to construct the said branch. The Directors were empowered to make all necessary arrangements with the Washington and Alexandria Railroad for securing a regular running connection with Washington; and authorizing the issue of stock for the promotion of the construction of the road westward. Resolutions of thanks to the President of the road and of the officers for their management of its affairs, were also adopted, and the meeting adjourned sine die. The unanimous election of Mr. Lewis McKeezie as President of the road, and of the former Board of Directors, shows the confidence entertained by the stockholders of the road, in the energy and zeal of the management of this important enterprise."

SALES.—The property of Mr. J. J. Kennedy, in the south-eastern part of the town, has been purchased by Mr. HENDRY MILLER, at \$850, cash. The house and lot at the lower end of the town, adjoining the former Woods' property, and known as the "Smallwood house," was sold recently by U. Keyes, esq., to Mrs. Bryant O'Bannon, at a price not ascertained.

PORK is now scarce in our community, but little offering at any price. A few thousand would be readily sold at from nine to ten dollars per hundred. The market is fully supplied with turkeys, chickens, and other poultry, and price less than since the war. Butter and eggs in demand—supply scarce—averaging 45 a 50 cts. per lb. for the former, and 25 a 35 cts. per dozen for the latter.

SALE, on to-morrow, (Wednesday,) of a large variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, by E. H. Campbell of this town, on Thursday, 17th, John W. Roberts, Administrator of Wm. H. Myers, will dispose of all the Stock, Farming Implements, &c., of the deceased, at Myerstown.

NEW GOODS.—J. W. Grantham, of Middletown, has just received a full and complete assortment of Woolen Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c., which he will sell cheap. Advertisement next week.

MISS MAGIE REINHART, daughter of the late Christian Klinehart of Shepherdstown, who was burned so severely a few weeks since, died from the effects at the residence of her brother near that place, on the 6th inst.

DECEASED.—Mr. Thomas Windham, the Jailor of Clarke county, died on Thursday last, in about the 50th year of his age.

VERMONTERS.—Your attention is called to the advertisement headed "VERMONTERS." Read it.

TREMENDOUS SALE OF MINERAL LANDS.—For some months past, as our readers will remember, our columns have contained the advertisement of Capt. Moss W. Nelson's valuable mineral land in Carter and Johnson counties, for sale. The Captain has peremptorily refused, as the while, to sell any part of the land unless the purchaser would take the money. As this required too large a sum of money for any one in this part of the country, the lands have been sometime in the market. We are glad to learn that the Captain has at length, through the agency of his attorney, Geo. Ramsey, of this city, succeeded in disposing of his entire possession for the handsome sum of Ten Millions of Dollars! We understand that the purchaser is a London capitalist, or rather a company of capitalists, who may probably soon enter into the most extensive mining enterprise undertaken in this country.—Knowville (Tenn.) Press and Herald.

—The report of the Treasurer of Virginia makes the following exhibit of the public debt of the State: Old registered and coupon debt, outstanding Nov. 1, 1868, \$2,808,032.94. The amount of interest funded November 1, was \$9,793,051.18. The amount of bonds guaranteed by the State, is \$175,380.00.

VALLEY ITEMS.

From our Valley exchanges we clip the following items:—Lead Ore has been found in Hardy, represented to be equal to that of Galena, and abounding in large quantities. The Rev. P. B. Price of the Third Presbyterian Church at Richmond, has been called to the High Bridge Church in Rockbridge. A revival of religion, promising happy results, is now in progress in the Episcopal Methodist church, Braddock street, Winchester. A deserter named Farmer, belonging to the company of soldiers stationed in Winchester, was arrested last week in Lynchburg. He will be sent to Richmond for trial. The Rail Road has been completed to Harrisonburg, and the material train, with the "iron horse," reached that place on Tuesday last. Editors and people exceedingly jubilant over the result. A call to the re-employment of Christ Church, Baltimore, has been extended to Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, at present pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Harrisonburg, which has been accepted. The Rail Road has been completed to Harrisonburg, and the material train, with the "iron horse," reached that place on Tuesday last. Editors and people exceedingly jubilant over the result. A call to the re-employment of Christ Church, Baltimore, has been extended to Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, at present pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Harrisonburg, which has been accepted.

The skull of a human being has been found near the head of Wilson's Creek in Bath county. There was a bullet hole in the center of the forehead and near the skull was found an old pair of shoes and the barrel of a rifle, the stock had decayed and rotted off. It is believed to be the body of an old gentleman named John McMillen, who left his home in 1857, or 1858 and had never been heard of since. He is supposed to have committed suicide. The remains were found by a party of hunters one of whom shot a Deer at the spot they found the skull, &c. He was not in his right mind for some time before he left his home. Time alone will reveal the true secret of his death.

These irreligious lads called names after a certain "old head" deserved their untimely end, because that person who was had been discovered to restore the human hair upon the bald spots. But now King's Vegetable Ambrosia is known to possess the rare merit of invigorating the roots and filling them so full of life, where not entirely dead, that they cannot help putting forth a new growth which rivals in beauty the locks of youth.

EVERLASTING SLAUGHTER OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS! READ THE BREAKDOWN PRICES!

YARD well Standard Mullins at 12 cents, Best English Prints at 10 cents, Every American Shilling Calico at 10 cents, Grand Drives in Cassimeres, from Auction, at 66c, and 68c, and 70c, and 72c, and 74c, and 76c, and 78c, and 80c, and 82c, and 84c, and 86c, and 88c, and 90c, and 92c, and 94c, and 96c, and 98c, and 100c, and 102c, and 104c, and 106c, and 108c, and 110c, and 112c, and 114c, and 116c, and 118c, and 120c, and 122c, and 124c, and 126c, and 128c, and 130c, and 132c, and 134c, and 136c, and 138c, and 140c, and 142c, and 144c, and 146c, and 148c, and 150c, and 152c, and 154c, and 156c, and 158c, and 160c, and 162c, and 164c, and 166c, and 168c, and 170c, and 172c, and 174c, and 176c, and 178c, and 180c, and 182c, and 184c, and 186c, and 188c, and 190c, and 192c, and 194c, and 196c, and 198c, and 200c, and 202c, and 204c, and 206c, and 208c, and 210c, and 212c, and 214c, and 216c, and 218c, and 220c, and 222c, and 224c, and 226c, and 228c, and 230c, and 232c, and 234c, and 236c, 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