The Picayune-Orleans Bee

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New-Orleans Daily Bee.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1846.

Effects of Duties on Prices.

The sublime embodiment of politico economical wisdom—The Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER—in one of his elaborate essays on the enormity of a protective tariff and the transcendant excellence of Free Trade, lays down as a fundamental axiom that the duty always constitutes a part of the price of an article, or is so much added to the price. This wonderful discovery in the abstruse theories of finance has immortalized its author, and throw Locofocism into ancient, trifable rapture. By adopting it, nothing can appear more easy and simple than to demonstrate the cruel oppression and outrageous wrong sanctioned by the Tariff of 1842, and nothing is more susceptible of proof than that in proportion as the tax is diminished, the price of every commodity must fall. These would be the legitimate consequences to the position assumed by the adept who presides over the treasury department, were the dogma itself true. Now, Locofocism never takes the trouble of enquiring into its validity, but disseminates it for the special benefit of its followers, as an indisputable postulate, and argues from it that free trade will bring about a political millennium. Let us glance a moment at the practical working of the principle.

Secretary WALKER's theory in his own language is, "that the duty constitutes as much a part of the price as the cost of production." This is clear and intelligible. Now for the test. Brown shirtings on the last day of November, when the the Tariff of 1842 was yet in operation, were worth at New York and Boston 5½ to 6¼ cents per yard. The duty on this article was 6 cts. per yard—consequently under a system of diminished duties the price must fall just as much as with the decrease in the tax, until we arrive at absolute free trade, when brown shirtings will be worth precisely as cent less than nothing to halt a cent shore nothing. This simple example should suffice to establish the preposterousness of the principle deserted by the Secretary of the Treasury. If other illustrations are needed, we can furnish some equally pertinent. Here is a list of domestic goods, with the prices on the 30th November annexed, and another table showing the price, less the duty, which gives the promised price.

DOMESTIC GOODS			
Black Tariff price.	Duty.	Prices.	Prices Tariff price.
Shirtings	5 and 6 c. per yd		1 to less than
Brown	5@6½	"	" nothing
Bleached	5@7	"	no less per yd
5/4	7a11	"	1 to 5c
Sheetings 3-4	4 to 5	"	1 to 2c
5/4	5 to 11	"	1 to 6½c
Bleached 4-4	7a12	"	1 to 6c.

A more amusing complication of the emptiness of Mr. WALKER's theory is given by the Savannah *Republican*, in reference to the common article—salt. The duty on this commodity under the Free Trade Tariff is twenty per cent, ad valorem, or about twelve cents per sack; while under the Whig Tariff of 1842, it was eight cents per bushel or about thirty two cents per sack. A difference of exactly twenty cents. In the month of June or July last, says the *Republican*, when the British Tariff was under discussion, salt was sold in the Savannah market here dollar per sack, and the good, kind-hearted, considering people were told that under the reign of Free Trade they would be enabled to buy their salt supply at eighty cents. The British Tariff was enacted, and we find, as late as the 30th October, that salt was still sold at one dollar. One of our Commercial Houses thought that as the price was soon to be reduced, they might as well save the twenty cents duty, and so warehoused a cargo to test the practical workings of the new Tariff. The 1st of December came, and the British Tariff went into operation when, according to Democratic logic, salt was to drop down to eighty cents. What was the result? On the 5th of December, there was sold at eighty hundred sacks at *one dollar, thirty-seven and a half cents*, and on Friday last, the 18th, there was another sale of two thousand sacks at *one dollar, twenty-two and a half cents per sack*. A part of the cargo was shipped to Charleston the very focus of Free Trade, and sold there at *one dollar and twenty-five cents per sack*.

Are not these facts incontrovertible evidence of the fallacy of Locofoco theories on this subject. The duty on an article reduced from thirty-two to twelve cents, and the article itself in the face of the reduction rising from one dollar under the high duty, to two dollars and twenty-five cents under the low one. The Government, the picture, uses twenty cents on the difference of the tax, and the consumer is made to pay nearly double price for the exclusive benefit of the British speculator. Patriotic Locofocos! High minded WALKERS! These are your triumphs, these your trophies.

We conclude with the following message from the Richmond *Whig*, every word of which we endorse:

"That the promise of low prices for all we consume will prove just as deceptive as that of high prices for all we produce, under the new tariff, we have every reason to anticipate. Doubtless, therefore, as we are, to the enactment of the tariff of 1846, as we shall always be opposed to the adoption of any policy which in our judgement will operate prejudicially to the interests of the great body of the people, we are nevertheless gratified that the opportunity has been afforded to the country of testing, by actual experiment, the effects of an important measure. By its fruits let it be judged. If these fruitsshall be such as its friends predicted, it ought to be sustained. But, however beautiful and tempting they may appear to the eye, "they turn to ashes on the lip," we cannot doubt that it will be promptly swept from the statute book, and that we shall return to that ancient, tried and self-vindicated system, under the fostering influence of which our country has grown and prospered with a rapidity unparalleled in the annals of nations.

From Tampico.

By the arrival yesterday at this port of the schooner *Henry M. Johnson*, Capt. Hardy, from Tampico, which she left on the 18th inst., we learn that Colonel Gates, commanding at that place, declared martial law on the 15th inst. when all the American citizens in the town and on shipboard were put under arms. On the 16th the city was thoroughly searched, and about 500 stands of arms and ammunition were found. Of the guns about 300 were found loaded.

The entire force at Tampico on the 16th inst, amounted to nearly 900 men.

The steam propeller *Virginia*, arrived at Tampico on the 17th from Brazos Santiago, with 320 men belonging to the Alabama regiment.—The steam propellers *Tennessee* and *Jas. Gage*, with troops and horses from Brazos, were going up the river when the schooner *H. M. Johnson* was coming out.

☞ The call upon the President made by the Hon. GARRET DAVIS, in relation to the Establishment of Civil governments in Santa Fe and California, by General Kearney and Commodore Stockton has doubtless been answered. It appears that on the 19th inst. it was generally believed in Washington that Mr. Polk would disown the proclamations of both the military and naval Commanders. The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says that when the information sought for is communicated to the House, it will be seen that the Government issued some general instructions to our commanding officers relative to the establishment of some sort of temporary civil government, but that the Executive did not authorise all the acts and declarations made by those officers in pursuance of what they doubtless believed to be the proper mode of carrying out those instructions.

☞ The MORNIAN MAIL FAILED yesterday from Charleston.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following compose the Field and Staff of the Regiment of South Carolina volunteers; Colonel, P. M. Butler; Lieut. Colonel, J. Dickinson; Major, A. H. Gladden; Adjutant, James Cantey; Sergeant-major, Sebastian Sumter; Quartermaster-sergeant, A. R. Armstrong.

THE ATLANTIC.—It is thought by those who have visited the wrecks of the Atlantic, that some 40 or 50 bodies are still supposed to be under the vessel, and that of these 8 only have been called for and not recovered—leaving 18, that have not been called for.

☞ The *New York Tribune* announces the conversion to Homeopathy and Mesmerism of the Parkes, Physician in ordinary to her Majesty. It has been held a man placed by common consent at the very head of the medical profession, has, at the commencement of the year, he has in the January number of the Edinburgh Medical Review he renounced every exception in reference to Homeopathy and Mesmerism.

City Intelligence.

☞ Two printers employed in the Louisiana Courier office brought yesterday a complaint before recorder Genois, against several members of the Typographical Association, who have recently retired from the above establishment. They are charged with having formed a design of forcing all the workmen in the Courier office to quit their work and abandon the paper. They will be brought this morning before recorder Genois for examination.

☞ Recorder Genois discharged yesterday, at the request of Mr. Richard Relf, cashier of Louisiana State Bank, the case of Robert Abbott, who was charged with obtaining under false pretences, from the paying teller of said bank, a sum of one thousand dollars.

☞ Mr. John Snider brought a suit against his own wife, Simone Arnold, for depositing on the stairs of a house, her child aged about three weeks. Mr. Snider declared that he was not the father of the child, and that his wife had left his domicile several months previous.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—John Mattary and his wife were brought yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, charged with assaulting Mr. Solez, a few days ago, on Circus street. After hearing the testimony, his Honor discharged the wife but bound over the husband for his trial before the 1st district court.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—An affidavit was filed yesterday, in Recorder Baldwin's office, against one Thomas William Carney, who is therein charged with repairing, on Monday night last, to the house of the complainant, Theodore Zeelman, armed with a pair of pistols, and insulting, abusing, threatening, assaulting and striking said complainant. Recorder Baldwin, after examining the case, committed the accused before the 1st district court.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, Mr. James McKearney, while employed in discharging some vessel in port, fell down the hold of the vessel, and broke his spinal bone. He was immediately carried to the charity hospital where he lies in a very precarious condition.

Colonel De Russy left yesterday the scene of the Louisiana Regiment, and assistant surgeon Dan Dashields are appointed their vice. The fact was announced to Governor Johnson who has already written on to Washington to have the appointment ratified by the President.

☞ We took a walk yesterday across the whole of the 3d Municipality, but after perambulating through the noisy populous as well as the unpeopled solitude streets of that portion of the city we came back without a single item worth reporting.

AMUSEMENTS.—Washington Square, in the 3d Municipality, seems just now to be the Avoca of all sorts of amusements. Two circus companies have pitched their tents within its limits, and each one is highly crowded with visitors. Lovers of sun are abundant in the old Third.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO—*Tuesday Evening*.—The Council met pursuant to adjournment, recorder Baldwin in the chair.

The Weekly Treasurer's report was read as follows:

Balance on hand last week	$4166 81	
Amount received since	$4,030 85	$8,197 66
Disbursed the week		8,041 08
Balance on hand this day		$156 58

A message from the Mayor was read, enclosing two citations from the 4th and 5th district courts in relation to a suit brought by some mandamus against the Municipality. The Mayor also suggested the propriety of appointing a special committee, to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the glorious 8th of January next. On motion, the recorder appointed Messrs Peters, Brosnan and Sauvé. The first part of the Mayor's message was referred to the attorney of the municipality.

A communication from the Treasurer was read, relative to the special tax, and stating that a suit to try the legality of said tax will come before the third district court on the 4th day of January next. Said communication was referred to the attorney with power to act.

A communication from Mr. Goslin was read, stating the negotiations entered into with Messrs Robb & Hope. After a lengthy debate on the subject which occupied the whole evening, the matter was referred to the same committee.

The Council then took up the communications from the Warden of the Work-House, and they were yet under discussion, at a late hour when our reporter left the Chamber. Chamber.

MISS BLANCA.—We went to witness the personation of *Giselle*, by Miss Blanca, with highly wrought expectations excited by the enthusiastic praises bestowed upon her by the Northern press. Nevertheless, the reality surpassed expectations. Miss Blanca is decidedly the finest dancer we have had in this city always saving and excepting Fanny Elsler. She is tall, well moulded, with a sentimental face, limbs of exquisite roundness and proportion, tapered at the extremities by remarkably beautiful hands and feet. Flattery then cannot seem her face handsome, nor could detraction deny to it a wondrous flexibility of feature, by which it is rendered the very mirror of her soul. Add to these rifle surprising lightness, gracefulness and buoyancy in motion, and it will be admitted that nature has been prodigal to her endowments. Art has perfected all that nature bestowed, and made of Miss Blanca one of the most charming and expressive pantomimistes, one of the most fascinating and delicious dancers in the world. Her movements are singularly buoyant and free:

"So light a step
Will never wear out the everlasting flint."

She seems almost to float upon ether, like the gossamer, or to inhabit some purer medium than the earth. In sober earnestness, Miss Blanca is a most exquisite dancer, and a superb actress. She will, of course, attract immense audiences during her brief stay.

MRS. WALSH, the representative elect to the New York Legislature, in his last *Subterranean*, says:

WANTED.—A stout, able-bodied man, of a mild temperament, kind disposition, and unlimited endurance, is wanted to read Polk's Message for us. No one who will engage to read it through without falling asleep more than once during the onerous and gigantic task, a liberal remuneration will be given. Application to be made at this office.

Florida Sugar.

St. AUGUSTINE, Dec. 15.

The St. Augustine *Herald* says.—We have before us a very creditable sample of Sugar manufactured on the Plantation of Col McIntosh on the St Johns by John C. Cleland, Esq., of this city.

We learn that Col. McIntosh has made this season fifty hogsheads, and averaged one hogshead to the acre, and he is of opinion that he would have made 1500 lbs to the acre had not the frost come upon him sooner than he expected. As it is one hogshead to the acre is excellent.—*Herald*.

Several settlers with ample means, have recently come into Florida, and occupied the plantations south of this on the Halifax and Tomoko Rivers; and many others we understand, will follow. Those are considered the best lands in country, for sugar, and must all be taken up. The High House at Smyrna will soon be rebuilt and the face of that region will assume a new aspect.—*Ibid*.

Many a young mathematician would be puzzled to assign the reason why a dollar in sterling money is reckoned at 4s and 8d in New England, and Virginia at 6; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland at 7s and 6d; in New York and North Carolina at 8s; and in South Carolina at 4s and 6d; but the explanation is this—Under the Colonial Government, the States issued bills of credit to supply the want of specie and to answer a medium of trade. But as these bills were not received by the British merchants in payment for goods at their par value, holders of the bills had to pay more. Thus, in New York they had to pay in the bills of the States, at the rate of 8s for 4s 6d sterling, and so in proportion to the depreciation of the bills in other States. The credit of South Carolina stood higher than any other State, their bills being received at 4s 6d a dollar. In this way was introduced a difference between the English sterling money and the currencies of the colonies, which remains still in the ordinary reckoning of the people.

HARRISON'S DIGEST, &c.

HARRISON'S ANALYTICAL DIGEST of all the reported cases determined in the House of Lords; the several courts of Common Law, in Banc and at Nisi Prius, and the court of Bankruptcy from Michaelmas Term, 1756, to Easter Term, 1845. Including, also, the Crown Cases Reserved, and a full selection of Equity Decisions, with the manuscript cases, cited by the best modern treatises, not elsewhere reported. To which is added a supplement, continuing the work to the year 1845. Bid American from the 3d London edition, by T Farmer Harrison, Esq. in 3 vols. 1846.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the Law relating to Trustees, their powers, duties, privileges and liabilities, by James Hill, Esq with notes and references to American decisions by Francis Trudge of the Philadelphia Bar. 1846.

Just received and for sale by

ALEXANDER, LEVY & Co.
Law Booksellers and Stationers.
Cor. Camp and Gravier sts.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that there will be a general meeting of the members of the Society for the relief of destitute Orphan Boys on Monday the 4th day of January 1847 from the hours of 12 to 1 P. M. at the office of the Cashier of the Citizens Bank, at the corner of Carondelet and Canal streets, for the purpose of electing eight persons to serve as directors of said Institution for the ensuing year. By order of the Board.

J. B. DUNCAN, Secretary.

NEW YEARS GIFTS.—A fine selection of Mahogany received by the steamboat, such as Chairs, Dressing Bureaus, Washing Stands, and other articles, at 25 per cent discount.

A. Canal st. Chairs and Bureaus manufactured to order.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Stockholders of the Louisiana Insurance Company will be called upon to pay the second instalment of Five Dollars on each share, on the 10th day of January next, at the office of the Company, situated in the city of New Orleans, between Magazine and Tchupitoulas streets, Third Municipality.—By order,

R. G. HENSON, Secretary.

BROUGHT to the Pound of the First Municipality, Main street between Delaigle and Perrin streets.

One black mare, branded on the shoulders. Humane—Impound fee to be paid at 4½@5½ cts for hire, and 5½ @ 6 cent ⅌ lb. Be released and estray taken up.

The brown sweeper of Lord have given prices a wider range, and we now quote the extremes 5@6 cts ⅌ lb. for inferior to prime, though a fraction higher might perhaps be obtained for strictly choice. The sales of the three days amount 544 barrels and 2300 kegs.

There is a fair demand for Western Butter at 10@12 cents, and for Goshen at 20@22 cents ⅌ lb. according to quantity &c. New Western Cheese sells at moderate quantities, at 7@7½ cts ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—The sales since our last amount to almost 800 bbls at 17½ @ 18½ cts ⅌ gallon for rectified.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—The market for these articles remains nearly quiet, dealers being confined to small lots at 6½@6c ⅌ yard for Bagging and 9½@9¾c ⅌ lb for Rope.

EXCHANGE—No alteration has taken place in foreign Exchange. We quote Sterling 9½@9¾ ⅌ cent. prem. France 5 47½@5 52½. New York, 60 days, ¼@¼ ⅌ cent disc. Checks ¼@¼ ⅌ cent. dis.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	4½@5¾ ⅌ cent. premium
France	5f. 47½@5f. 52½
New York, 60 days sight	¼@¼ ⅌ cent discount
Do. 30 days sight	¼@¼ ⅌ cent do.
Do. Indorsed sight	¼@¼ ⅌ cent do.
Boston, 60 days	1½@1¾ ⅌ cent do.
Philadelphia, 60 days	1½@1¾ ⅌ cent do.
Baltimore, 30 days sight	¼@¼ ⅌ cent do.

FREIGHTS—Cotton freights are dull to Liverpool at ⅝d. Heavy freights are looking up—said a good deal of Flour and Grain has been shipped at 9d and 12d. Flour to Havre has been taken at $1 37½—Cotton to Boston ⅝c.

FREIGHTS.

COTTON ⅌ lb.	to Liverpool	⅝@11-16d.
Do. do	Havre	⅝c.
Do. do	New York, ⅌ bale	$1 00
Do. do	Boston, ⅌ bale	$1 50@1 75
TOBACCO ⅌ hhd	to Cowes, &c	none shipping.
Do. do	London, direct	40s.
Do. do	Bremen	45s.
Do. do	Antwerp and Hamburg	40s.
Do. do	Liverpool	42s 6d
Do. do	Havre	60s 6d.
Do. do	New York	50@60c.
Do. do	Boston	50@60c.
Do. do	Philadelphia	50@60c.
BREAD AND MOLASSES	to Northern Ports	
	From the Coast, ⅌ bbl	none shipping.
	From the City	$2 50@3 00.
FLOUR	To England	9d.
Do.	Havre	$1 25@1c.
CORN	To Liverpool	17@18d.
DAMP	To New York	$0 10@0 00.
Do.	Boston	$0 00@0 00.
FLOUR ⅌ bbl	to New York	$0 00@0 00.
Do. do	Boston	50c.
Do. do	New York	40c.
Do. do	Boston	40c.
BEAD ⅌ ton	to New York	$2 50@2 50.
Do. do	Boston	$3 50.
BARR. do	New York	none shipping.
Do. do	Boston	none shipping.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Dec. 23	LIVERPOOL	Dec. 4
WASHINGTON	Dec. 21	HAVRE	Dec. 1
CHARLESTON	Dec. 21	HAVANA	Dec. 23
CINCINNATI	Dec. 19	VERA CRUZ	Nov. 29
BEAUFORT S. C.	Dec. 14	TEXAS	Dec. 19

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER, 29, 1846.

COTTON—Arrived since the 22d inst., of Louisiana and Miss., 10,519 bales; Tenn. and North Alabama 7,103; Arkansas, 1,740; Florida, 1,095; Ala. 32, Mobile, 14—together 20,537 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 3,810 bales; Glasgow 8; Havre, 2,050, Marseilles, 600; Barcelona, 664, Malaga, (Spain) 368; Havana, 173; Texas, 302; Trieste, 2,105; New York, 581; Boston, 1,903; Philadelphia, 367; Baltimore 115—together 11,502 bales making an addition to stock of 9,035 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all at shipping, not cleared on this day, a stock of 159,112 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1846.—Dec. 23, stock on hand	bales	6,540
" 23, received		20,236
Actual day's sale		20,235
		26,775
Clear. the week		14,302
Clear. previously		159,907
		174,209
Stock on hand and on shipboard		153,342

The advices by the steamer Cambria from England, announcing large advance in Cotton in Liverpool, were followed by an animated demand, and the sales of Saturday amounted to 8,500 bales, at an improvement of ¼@⅛ ⅌ lb. Yesterday's business reached 2,300 bales, at rates fully sustaining the aforesaid advance, and to-day 1,500 bale were disposed of, making the total business of the past three days 12,300 bales, and the market closes firmly at our quotations.

LIVERPOOL CONSPICUOUS LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI

Inferior	9 @ 10d
Ordinary	9¼@ 9¾
Middling	10 @ 10¼
Good Middling	10½@10¾
Middling Fair	10¾@11
Fair	11 @ 11½
Good Fair	11½@11¾
Good and Fine	12 @12½

TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA AVERAGE QUALITY

Good	10 @10½
Common	9 @10
Extreme prices	10 @10½

The sales of the past three days amount to 14,500 bales as follows:—10 at 4-16; 122 at 9-16; 1 at 5-8; 1 at 9-16; 1 at 11-16; 1 at 13-16; 1 at 15-16; 1 at 1; 1 at 1 1-16; 1 at 1 1-8; 1 at 1 1-4; 1 at 1 1-2; 1 at 1 3-4; 1 at 2; 1 at 2 1-4; 1 at 2 1-2; 1 at 2 3-4; 1 at 3; 1 at 3 1-4; 1 at 3 1-2; 1 at 3 3-4; 1 at 4; 1 at 4 1-4; 1 at 4 1-2; 1 at 4 3-4; 1 at 5; 1 at 5 1-4; 1 at 5 1-2; 1 at 5 3-4; 1 at 6; 1 at 6 1-4; 1 at 6 1-2; 1 at 6 3-4; 1 at 7; 1 at 7 1-4; 1 at 7 1-2; 1 at 7 3-4; 1 at 8; 1 at 8 1-4; 1 at 8 1-2; 1 at 8 3-4; 1 at 9; 1 at 9 1-4; 1 at 9 1-2; 1 at 9 3-4; 1 at 10; 1 at 10 1-4; 1 at 10 1-2; 1 at 10 3-4; 1 at 11; 1 at 11 1-4; 1 at 11 1-2; 1 at 11 3-4; 1 at 12; 1 at 12 1-4; 1 at 12 1-2; 1 at 12 3-4; 1 at 13; 1 at 13 1-4; 1 at 13 1-2; 1 at 13 3-4; 1 at 14; 1 at 14 1-4; 1 at 14 1-2; 1 at 14 3-4; 1 at 15; 1 at 15 1-4; 1 at 15 1-2; 1 at 15 3-4; 1 at 16; 1 at 16 1-4; 1 at 16 1-2; 1 at 16 3-4; 1 at 17; 1 at 17 1-4; 1 at 17 1-2; 1 at 17 3-4; 1 at 18; 1 at 18 1-4; 1 at 18 1-2; 1 at 18 3-4; 1 at 19; 1 at 19 1-4; 1 at 19 1-2; 1 at 19 3-4; 1 at 20; 1 at 20 1-4; 1 at 20 1-2; 1 at 20 3-4; 1 at 21; 1 at 21 1-4; 1 at 21 1-2; 1 at 21 3-4; 1 at 22; 1 at 22 1-4; 1 at 22 1-2; 1 at 22 3-4; 1 at 23; 1 at 23 1-4; 1 at 23 1-2; 1 at 23 3-4; 1 at 24; 1 at 24 1-4; 1 at 24 1-2; 1 at 24 3-4; 1 at 25; 1 at 25 1-4; 1 at 25 1-2; 1 at 25 3-4; 1 at 26; 1 at 26 1-4; 1 at 26 1-2; 1 at 26 3-4; 1 at 27; 1 at 27 1-4; 1 at 27 1-2; 1 at 27 3-4; 1 at 28; 1 at 28 1-4; 1 at 28 1-2; 1 at 28 3-4; 1 at 29; 1 at 29 1-4; 1 at 29 1-2; 1 at 29 3-4; 1 at 30; 1 at 30 1-4; 1 at 30 1-2; 1 at 30 3-4; 1 at 31; 1 at 31 1-4; 1 at 31 1-2; 1 at 31 3-4; 1 at 32; 1 at 32 1-4; 1 at 32 1-2; 1 at 32 3-4; 1 at 33; 1 at 33 1-4; 1 at 33 1-2; 1 at 33 3-4; 1 at 34; 1 at 34 1-4; 1 at 34 1-2; 1 at 34 3-4; 1 at 35; 1 at 35 1-4; 1 at 35 1-2; 1 at 35 3-4; 1 at 36; 1 at 36 1-4; 1 at 36 1-2; 1 at 36 3-4; 1 at 37; 1 at 37 1-4; 1 at 37 1-2; 1 at 37 3-4; 1 at 38; 1 at 38 1-4; 1 at 38 1-2; 1 at 38 3-4; 1 at 39; 1 at 39 1-4; 1 at 39 1-2; 1 at 39 3-4; 1 at 40; 1 at 40 1-4; 1 at 40 1-2; 1 at 40 3-4; 1 at 41; 1 at 41 1-4; 1 at 41 1-2; 1 at 41 3-4; 1 at 42; 1 at 42 1-4; 1 at 42 1-2; 1 at 42 3-4; 1 at 43; 1 at 43 1-4; 1 at 43 1-2; 1 at 43 3-4; 1 at 44; 1 at 44 1-4; 1 at 44 1-2; 1 at 44 3-4; 1 at 45; 1 at 45 1-4; 1 at 45 1-2; 1 at 45 3-4; 1 at 46; 1 at 46 1-4; 1 at 46 1-2; 1 at 46 3-4; 1 at 47; 1 at 47 1-4; 1 at 47 1-2; 1 at 47 3-4; 1 at 48; 1 at 48 1-4; 1 at 48 1-2; 1 at 48 3-4; 1 at 49; 1 at 49 1-4; 1 at 49 1-2; 1 at 49 3-4; 1 at 50; 1 at 50 1-4; 1 at 50 1-2; 1 at 50 3-4; 1 at 51; 1 at 51 1-4; 1 at 51 1-2; 1 at 51 3-4; 1 at 52; 1 at 52 1-4; 1 at 52 1-2; 1 at 52 3-4; 1 at 53; 1 at 53 1-4; 1 at 53 1-2; 1 at 53 3-4; 1 at 54; 1 at 54 1-4; 1 at 54 1-2; 1 at 54 3-4; 1 at 55; 1 at 55 1-4; 1 at 55 1-2; 1 at 55 3-4; 1 at 56; 1 at 56 1-4; 1 at 56 1-2; 1 at 56 3-4; 1 at 57; 1 at 57 1-4; 1 at 57 1-2; 1 at 57 3-4; 1 at 58; 1 at 58 1-4; 1 at 58 1-2; 1 at 58 3-4; 1 at 59; 1 at 59 1-4; 1 at 59 1-2; 1 at 59 3-4; 1 at 60; 1 at 60 1-4; 1 at 60 1-2; 1 at 60 3-4; 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1 at 122; 1 at 122 1-4; 1 at 122 1-2; 1 at 122 3-4; 1 at 123; 1 at 123 1-4; 1 at 123 1-2; 1 at 123 3-4; 1 at 124; 1 at 124 1-4; 1 at 124 1-2; 1 at 124 3-4; 1 at 125; 1 at 125 1-4; 1 at 125 1-2; 1 at 125 3-4; 1 at 126; 1 at 126 1-4; 1 at 126 1-2; 1 at 126 3-4; 1 at 127; 1 at 127 1-4; 1 at 127 1-2; 1 at 127 3-4; 1 at 128; 1 at 128 1-4; 1 at 128 1-2; 1 at 128 3-4; 1 at 129; 1 at 129 1-4; 1 at 129 1-2; 1 at 129 3-4; 1 at 130; 1 at 130 1-4; 1 at 130 1-2; 1 at 130 3-4; 1 at 131; 1 at 131 1-4; 1 at 131 1-2; 1 at 131 3-4; 1 at 132; 1 at 132 1-4; 1 at 132 1-2; 1 at 132 3-4; 1 at 133; 1 at 133 1-4; 1 at 133 1-2; 1 at 133 3-4; 1 at 134; 1 at 134 1-4; 1 at 134 1-2; 1 at 134 3-4; 1 at 135; 1 at 135 1-4; 1 at 135 1-2; 1 at 135 3-4; 1 at 136; 1 at 136 1-4; 1 at 136 1-2; 1 at 136 3-4; 1 at 137; 1 at 137 1-4; 1 at 137 1-2; 1 at 137 3-4; 1 at 138; 1 at 138 1-4; 1 at 138 1-2; 1 at 138 3-4; 1 at 139; 1 at 139 1-4; 1 at 139 1-2; 1 at 139 3-4; 1 at 140; 1 at 140 1-4; 1 at 140 1-2; 1 at 140 3-4; 1 at 141; 1 at 141 1-4; 1 at 141 1-2; 1 at 141 3-4; 1 at 142; 1 at 142 1-4; 1 at 142 1-2; 1 at 142 3-4; 1 at 143; 1 at 143 1-4; 1 at 143 1-2; 1 at 143 3-4; 1 at 144; 1 at 144 1-4; 1 at 144 1-2; 1 at 144 3-4; 1 at 145; 1 at 145 1-4; 1 at 145 1-2; 1 at 145 3-4; 1 at 146; 1 at 146 1-4; 1 at 146 1-2; 1 at 146 3-4; 1 at 147; 1 at 147 1-4; 1 at 147 1-2; 1 at 147 3-4; 1 at 148; 1 at 148 1-4; 1 at 148 1-2; 1 at 148 3-4; 1 at 149; 1 at 149 1-4; 1 at 149 1-2; 1 at 149 3-4; 1 at 150; 1 at 150 1-4; 1 at 150 1-2; 1 at 150 3-4; 1 at 151; 1 at 151 1-4; 1 at 151 1-2; 1 at 151 3-4; 1 at 152; 1 at 152 1-4; 1 at 152 1-2; 1 at 152 3-4; 1 at 153; 1 at 153 1-4; 1 at 153 1-2; 1 at 153 3-4; 1 at 154; 1 at 154 1-4; 1 at 154 1-2; 1 at 154 3-4; 1 at 155; 1 at 155 1-4; 1 at 155 1-2; 1 at 155 3-4; 1 at 156; 1 at 156 1-4; 1 at 156 1-2; 1 at 156 3-4; 1 at 157; 1 at 157 1-4; 1 at 157 1-2; 1 at 157 3-4; 1 at 158; 1 at 158 1-4; 1 at 158 1-2; 1 at 158 3-4; 1 at 159; 1 at 159 1-4; 1 at 159 1-2; 1 at 159 3-4; 1 at 160; 1 at 160 1-4; 1 at 160 1-2; 1 at 160 3-4; 1 at 161; 1 at 161 1-4; 1 at 161 1-2; 1 at 161 3-4; 1 at 162; 1 at 162 1-4; 1 at 162 1-2; 1 at 162 3-4; 1 at 163; 1 at 163 1-4; 1 at 163 1-2; 1 at 163 3-4; 1 at 164; 1 at 164 1-4; 1 at 164 1-2; 1 at 164 3-4; 1