

It is truly remarkable with what unanimity of sentiment, the press throughout the entire Union, acknowledges the truth and validity of the arguments, which Kosuth brings to bear, in relation to the doctrine of non-intervention. It is, upon the other hand, as equally remarkable to see the unanimity with which the same press, repudiates any active interference upon the part of our government, with the political movements of European nations. That the United States by the immutable law of nations, has a right to interfere, is admitted without hardly a dissenting voice; but it is strenuously denied, that it would be either wise or politic for the United States to do so. The expediency of such a movement is the only question about which any diversity of opinion really exists. This admission of the truth of Kosuth's arguments, and the dissent which is manifested from adopting them, as a principle of governmental action, augurs ill for the glorious mission of the Eloquent Magyar. Pecuniary contributions from the great mass of the people, as a gracious, free-will offering to the principles he espouses, he will obtain in abundance, but a mere negative support from the General Government will be all he can now expect.

It has been frankly and boldly admitted by Kosuth, himself, that if we consent as a nation, to governmental interference, our moral power must be maintained and supported by a sufficient display of physical force. This, it is alleged, will be the inevitable ultimate of such a step: Whether such a course of policy will be one of national expediency or not, is a question about which, as we before remarked, there may be some conflict of opinion, and the propriety of such a governmental act materially depends upon the circumstances of the particular case. We are at present the second, and will soon become the first commercial people in the world, but to achieve this foremost position, we must remain upon pacific terms with all nations. The war which would, in all probability, result by our direct national intervention, would be no petty strife, but a mighty upheaving that would shake the principalities of Europe to their foundation. Russia and America, two of the most gigantic powers of the earth, even now stand opposed to each other as the purest types of antagonistic principles, those of liberty and despotism. Standing in this relation to each other, as the true exponents of two systems of government as widely differing from each other, as light from darkness, the time will come, when these opposing systems must inevitably clash. As representative nations, they are already pitted against each other, and in the ardent eye of many a European patriot, they are even now seen, as by prevision, moving with a slow but ominous grandeur, towards a collision.

Meanwhile, the illustrious Magyar is appealing to us with an eloquence and a fervor of spirit worthy of the glorious cause he espouses, and to which he has devoted the best energies of his heroic soul. His appeals are made in the name of that liberty whose banner has been always wet with the patriot's blood; and in the name of common humanity which claims kindred with the suffering oppressed wherever they may be found.

To such glowing appeals, what shall we respond? We should weigh well our reply. Is a merely pecuniary sympathy a sufficient response? Should we not, rather, in the exercise of that majestic strength with which God and liberty has endowed us, place our great bulk before the advancing strides of dominating Russia, and in terms not to be mistaken, bid her stand aloof and let freedom's battle be fought on less unequal grounds.

These are truly questions of grave and serious import, and involving as they do, the future destinies of nations should receive from every patriotic mind a degree of attention becoming the importance of the subject.

**The Markets.**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.  
Flour \$4 45 @ 5 50 bbl. Corn dull. Old mess pork \$14 87, and new at \$15 12 1/2 bbl. Rio coffee, 83. Lard, 9 1/2 cts.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.  
Flour \$3 00. Hogs sold at \$4 80 @ \$5 00—Lard, No. 1, at 7 1/2.

**THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.**—The Steamer Kentucky came up the river on Wednesday last and left our port for Lafayette yesterday, being the first steamer of the season. The Wabash is at present talking rapidly and is full of floating ice. Quite a number of flat boats are at the river, awaiting a suitable state of navigation.

We regret to learn that Judge S. B. Gookins one of our representatives in the Legislature has been confined to his bed during the last week or ten days by a very serious attack of *Biliousness*. His friends anticipate that it will be some days before he will be enabled to resume his labors in the Legislature.

**GLEASON'S PICTURE DRAWING ROOM.**  
COMMISSION.—We have received a copy of this splendid, illuminated and valuable periodical. It is published by F. Gleason at Boston; terms \$3 00 per annum in advance. Mr. A. Child is the agent for this place.

Messrs. Stanley & Harbert have removed their Hat and Cap establishment to the new building, on National Road street, formerly the locality of Random Blacksmith shop. They respectfully invite the attention of their old friends and the public generally to their winter assortment which is complete.

There is a territorial law in Oregon prohibiting the bringing or coming of negroes in the Territory. In a recent case against one Vandepool, brought before Judge Nelson, this law was enforced and the negro banished from the State.

**The Editor of the "Hannington Reporter,"** in an editorial correspondence to that paper, in regard to distinguished members of the present State Senate, speaks thus of Hon. James M. Hanna, Senator from Vigo, Clay and Sullivan.

**Hon. James M. Hanna.**  
This gentleman represents in the Senate the counties of Clay, Sullivan, and Vigo, a district numbering 6000 voters. He resides in Clay county, is about thirty years of age, and a lawyer by profession. He belongs to the Democratic school, and is unflinching in his devotion to his party. Mr. Hanna has a fine intellectual looking forehead, is of medium height, somewhat spare made, is of a brown complexion, sports an abundant crop of whiskers and niggles freely in the leading debates. He is unquestionably a man of decided ability, closely investigates every question of importance, and expresses his opinions with a fearless freedom, which commands our respect. He is well posted up in parliamentary usages, and in his votes lives strictly up to his conviction of duty. Here allow us to say that he is grossly misrepresented in reference to his votes against subscriptions by the State for newspapers. He imagines and with great show of plausibility, that is the object of the Whigs to plunge the State into the wildest extravagance, and then, in the coming contest charge it upon the Democrats as the dominant party. Hence, he watches with Argus eyes the ordinary expenses of the State government, and opposes, with all his ability, every effort to increase them. In furtherance of his views he feels bound to vote against the proposition to "take papers." We are satisfied he is not hostile to the Press. But cautious and political.

**Railroad Election.**  
At meeting of the stockholders of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, held at the Company's office on Monday, January 5th, 1852, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Chauncy Rose, Terre Haute,  
J. D. Early, "  
C. Warren, "  
A. McGregor, "  
Jas. Farrington, "  
D. Deming, "  
W. D. Griswold, "  
Samuel Crawford, "  
Aron Wood, Putnam County,  
W. H. Thornburgh, "  
Thomas Sims Hendricks County,  
Daniel Yandes, Indianapolis,  
E. J. Peck, "

At a meeting of the Board, held the same afternoon:  
C. Rose was elected President,  
S. Crawford, Vice President,  
E. J. Peck, Treasurer,  
Chas. Wood, Secretary.  
J. H. Ogleby, conductor of the passenger train;  
D. Porterfield, Clerk of the Terre Haute Depot;  
S. Catherwood, Clerk of Depot at Greencastle.

**New Council.**  
At an election held on the fifth inst., the following were returned as members for the ensuing year:

1st Ward.—J. M. Random, J. Turner.  
2d " M. M. Hickox, C. Warren.  
3d " T. Burton, R. Wharry.  
4th " B. M. Harrison, W. Casto.  
5th " J. T. Moffatt, C. S. Holden.

At meeting of the new Board last evening, J. T. Moffatt was re-elected President.

**Mechanics' Historical Society.**  
On Tuesday evening last the following persons were elected officers for the coming quarter:  
President—DR. JOHN EVANS.  
Vice President—DR. J. G. STEPHENSON.  
Rec. Secretary—A. PRYUN.  
Cor. Secretary—SHERIDAN P. READ.  
Treasurer—J. M. BROWN.  
Librarian—J. B. OTEY.

**SEVERE WOUND.**—On the 2d inst. a son of Mr. Joseph Ripley, of Lost Creek township, aged seven years, was severely cut by an axe, in the hands of a neighboring child, while the two were engaged in chopping.

The axe entered the upper part of the hip bone and passed upwards, and backwards, towards the spine, making a very frightful wound. The hemorrhage was severe, and the child at first regarded in a very critical condition. We are happy to learn he is now doing well, and probably out of danger.

The wound was dressed by Drs. Read and Young.

**New Jewelry Store.**  
We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the new Jewelry Store, recently opened in Cook's Old Hardware Stand, west of the Public Square. Mr. C. has probably the largest and best selected assortment of Jewelry, Watches, &c., ever offered in our city. Any one wishing to see something decidedly fancy should give him a call.

Hon. Archibald Dixon has been elected U. S. Senator from Kentucky to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clay. Mr. Dixon was the defeated candidate for Governor at the late election, and appears to be decidedly unpopular with one branch of his own party. The friends of Crittenden, in the legislature, voted for Charles S. Morehead. Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville, was principally voted for by the democrats. The Louisville Courier speaking of the election, says:

"Although we can but rejoice that the whigs brought us and carried the election without delay or difficulty, yet we have our fears as to the consequences that may result to the whig party in Kentucky from Mr. Dixon's election."

**INDIANA LEGISLATURE.**  
SENATE.  
AFTERNOON SESSION.  
January 6, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Senate met.  
A message was received from the House inviting Senate to their hall to go into the election of three Commissioners to revise the law on practice and pleadings. The Senate reciprocated, and proceeded to the Hall of the House, when the vote resulted as follows:

Water March, 94 J. Sullivan, 42  
G. W. Carr, 35 D. McDonald, 42  
J. A. Linton, 34 J. S. Newman, 45  
Messrs. March Carr and Linton, having received a majority of all the votes given were declared elected. The Senate returned to their chamber and was called to order by the Lieut. Governor.

**Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce of Journal.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7th, 1852.

**Ms. Editor:**  
Now that the holidays are over, the members of the Legislature have resumed their seats and are addressing themselves in good earnest to the business of making and revising laws. Most of the important committees are engaged in revising those portions of our statutes coming appropriately within their province. The commissioners appointed on yesterday to revise and simplify the practice and pleadings of courts of justice, will be confined to that duty; and I should not be surprised if they were required to report in full at the present session of the General Assembly. The present is the most intelligent and laborious legislative body I have ever seen in the State. Their admirable Speaker seems to have animated them all with his own energy and promptness. Numerous bills have already been introduced, embodying important and salutary modifications of our present laws. The prohibition of local legislation, contained in the new constitution, is every day commended in the judgment of members; and as by it all temptation to log-rolling is removed there is a prevalent disposition, in framing laws, to adapt them solely to the public welfare. The body of our laws will hereafter be vastly more simple than heretofore, and more easy of comprehension, from the fact that the present constitution provides that no law shall contain more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title; and that when a law is amended it shall be set forth, in full, as amended. This will obviate the difficulty Garrett used to complain of, on the stump, of finding out the meaning of "an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act," &c.; which many of your readers will remember. Professor Read's lecture on education, delivered a few evenings since in the State House, has elicited the warmest praise from all sorts of persons. The Legislature manifested their sense of its merits by ordering it to be printed at the public expense. Great regret is felt by the numerous admirers of the Professor, at his determination not to be a candidate for Superintendent of common schools. Our representative Mr. Hudson, is, for a new member quite efficient and active. Judge Gookins' absence is much regretted, as he is regarded as one of the most useful members of the House. I am informed authentically, that the receipts of this end of the Terre-Haute Railroad already exceed those of both the Bellefontaine and Peru railroads.

Yours, faithfully, WABASH.

**FOR THE JOURNAL.**

**WHO ARE THE TRUE NOBILITY.**  
Who are the true nobility,  
Of Earth's far, wide domain?  
They're those who seek exalted worth,  
Dependent on no name:  
Who love the truth and toil and sweat,  
To gain an endless fame.

The truly great of earth, are not  
The ones who dress so fine,  
Affected by their airs,  
And boast of gold, a mine;  
Of ancestry, whose fame on earth,  
Is told in many a line.

Not they who dress in broadcloth rich,  
In jewels set and shined;  
Own carriages of costly make,  
Dwellings with splendor lined,  
Who worship wealth and pride and show—  
Above perfected mind.

Oh, no, not they, the great of earth,  
The truly good, the wise—  
But they who sympathize with all  
Their kind beneath the skies;  
Who study to redeem their faults,  
And with Christ's meekness vie.

Who love above all human form,  
Mind, purity and worth,  
Regardless of condition stars,  
Of Villages in birth,  
Considering the intellect,  
House, altar, street and hearth.

Terre-Haute, January 2, 1852. VAN.

**The Presidency.—Gen. Lane.**

The Editor of the Madisonian, writing from Washington City to his paper of the 13th inst., indulges in the following speculations in reference to the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. We only hope that these surmises may prove correct, and that the Western Democracy may have the satisfaction of exhibiting their love for Gen. JOSEPH LANE, by making a good fight in the Presidential campaign, and the prouder satisfaction of seeing him, as they will, should he get the nomination—elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

Read the extract from the Madisonian:  
"After a careful inquiry, and rigid examination, with fair advantages to learn the whole matter, I think the case stands about thus: Gen. Lane will lead all competitors on the first ballot. He will receive not less than sixty, I am sure eighty electoral votes, and his friends will finally make the nomination. Mr. Buchanan will be second, and Mr. Douglas third, there not being probably more than thirty votes between Cass and Douglas. From this ballot until the nomination is made, neither of the above gentlemen will gain a vote, and neither of them can, in my opinion, receive the nomination. The contest will be finally between Gen. Lane and Gen. Butler. The friends of Gen. Cass, and I think, of Mr. Buchanan, are disposed from present appearances, their own nominations failing, to fall back upon Gen. Lane, and, by their joint vote, giving him the nomination. Unless matters should take an entirely different aspect, from that they now wear, Gen. Lane, stands the best chance this day for the nomination, and unless I have been most egregiously deceived, neither Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, or Senator Douglas can begin to be nominated. I find that the friends of Gen. Cass, and Mr. Buchanan would prefer Gen. Lane's nomination, or General Houston's, or any other gentleman spoken of, to Judge Douglas's nomination. This is the state of the political chess-board now, and I give it to the friends of General Lane, in Indiana may see the course proper to be pursued by them."

Abel C. Pepper, John P. Dunn and Mr. Vawter are candidates for Auditor of State—i. e. for democratic nomination.

John W. Spencer is no longer a candidate for Lieut. Governor—a Constitutional provision requiring that officer to be 30 years of age, bars him out. Dr. Anthony, Senator from Clarke county, and Major McCoy, of the north, are candidates, as well as Mr. Willard, mentioned heretofore.

Mr. Owen refuses to be a candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

At latest dates received, Kosuth was in Philadelphia.

WM. E. EDWARDS, Esq., of our city, is favorably spoken of in connection with the whig nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

**Washington Correspondence of the Journal.**  
WASHINGTON, December 30, 1851.

The last has been a stirring week. It opened with the startling news that Louis Napoleon had laid violent hands upon what remained of the republic of France, dissolved the chambers ordered an immediate election of President for a period of ten years, and as a sort of afterthought, and for exercising absolute and unbridled power over his country, he has proclaimed universal suffrage. What this revolution portends, gives rise to various conjectures: Some believe it to be the commencement of the great struggle which has been predicted would take place throughout all Europe, the coming spring, between the people and the crowned heads. Others suppose that Louis Napoleon is inclined to imitate the acts of his great uncle, and is paving the way to become Emperor. Others, again, are of the opinion that he has been instigated by Austria and Russia, under the pretext of securing his re-election, and of course, of retaining power in his hands; but in reality the only object they have in view, is to use him as the most convenient means of putting down republican government in France, and thereby crushing the rising and spreading conviction that is showing itself in every part of Europe, that all power emanates from the people, and belongs to them, and that they are the natural and rightful sovereigns, and the Kings and Emperors, mere pretenders and usurpers. If Louis Napoleon is not very fortunate, he will lose his head, in the maelstrom he has kicked up.

The debate in the Senate, on Gen. Foote's compromise resolutions, has been most interesting and exciting. Rhett has been literally scored by Gen. Foote, Clements, and others. He stands alone in the Senate, as an open and avowed disunionist! His colleague, Judge Butler, who smarts under what he conceives to be the injuries inflicted by the North upon the South, has no sympathy with him in his desire to tear to pieces this glorious republic. Foote started with his family, for home, on Tuesday morning, via New York and New Orleans.

The Telegraph has unquestionably, this, informed you of the destruction by fire, of our valuable national library: This occurred on the 24th inst. and out of over fifty thousand volumes, more than thirty thousand were destroyed by this conflagration. Such was the confidence of the citizens of Washington, in the security of the Capitol against fire, that many of them, on hearing the alarm that the Capitol was on fire, considering it a Christmas eve joke, passed on to their business without heeding it. Soon, however, the large volumes of smoke and flames which were seen issuing from the magnificent windows of the Library room, and swept towards the majestic Rotunda, dispelled all doubts. Then there was general alarm; men, women and children, were seen running for the scene of devastation, at their utmost speed, and in great confusion. At one time, the whole building was in great danger. The firemen worked with skill and zeal, notwithstanding they had been up all night (the mercury several degrees below zero.) at another fire. The want of water was manifest; and if the members of congress, who were witnesses of the conflagration, were now called upon to vote on the application of the citizens of Washington to have an adequate supply of water introduced into the city, by authority of Congress, they would not long hesitate on which side to cast their ballot, so long as the impression of this scene is as vivid as it is at present.

During the Christmas holidays nothing of importance is transacted in Congress. As neither house of Congress, under the constitution, can adjourn for more than three days, without the consent of the other, they generally without consultation, adjourn for that period, and at its expiration meet again, and immediately adjourn for the same length of time, and in this way, manage to wade through the holidays. A joint resolution for adjournment, would suspend their pay for the period for which they stood adjourned. Eight dollars per day sounds like a large remuneration for their services, but when we consider the heavy expense of living in this place, it is rather too small, than too large; for the most economical among them, at the end of the session, have but very little cash to take home with them. Owing to the facilities of travel by railroad, nearly one-half of the members live within two days journey of this place, and all such generally go home without leave, feeling perfectly assured that their presence will not be required during the eight or ten days of the holidays.

"The American Telegraph," a very spirited little paper which has been published in this place for nearly a year past, rumor says, has been sold to Gen. Duff Green and his eldest son. Neither of their names, however, have, as yet appeared at the head of the paper. T. C. Connelly, its late talented and industrious editor, still ostensibly occupies that post; but the impression is very prevalent that the Greens own the paper and write the leading articles. The Telegraph was a neutral paper, and Mr. Connelly a whig. It now avows itself in favor of the candidate who may be nominated by the Democratic National Convention, declares its opposition to the compromise measures, and manifests a strong proclivity of becoming a Southern Sectional press. Doubtless many of your readers will remember that Gen. Green was the editor of the United States Telegraph, formerly published in this city, and which was considered the organ of the Jackson party, in the presidential contest that resulted so triumphantly in the election of "Old Hickory." When Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun separated, Green sided with the latter, lost the confidence of the Democratic party, and as a consequence was thrown in the ranks of the opposition. He has always been an ultra Southern politician, has sunk a fortune in support of Southern men and measures, and I should not therefore, be surprised to find the Telegraph in a short time supplanting, as the organ of the Southern States rights party, the Southern Free, which precipitantly ran off into the Southern, when most of its supporters only intended, to hold a threatening attitude upon its bank.

Kossuth, the great Hungarian, and revolutionary leader of Europe, arrived here this morning from Baltimore. He was not at this latter place by a committee of the Senate, who will formally introduce him to the Senate, using the same ceremonial extended to Lafayette. The House met this morning for the purpose of passing a resolution similar to that passed by the Senate: But as the weather is so inclement, and the New Year holidays so near at hand, it is probable that no public demonstration will be made in his case by our public authorities, until after the 1st proximo.

SARANAC.

**MUNICIPAL MEETING.**

There will be a meeting of the citizens of Vigo County at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making some demonstration and passing some resolutions in regard to Hungary and Kosuth. Speeches may be expected from several gentlemen upon the occasion. Every person interested in the cause of suffering humanity, and propagation of popular liberty, is earnestly invited to attend.—RECOLLECT SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

Prof. DANIEL READ, of the Indiana State University in a letter to the Editor of the Sentinel declines being a candidate for Superintendent of Common Schools, an office in connection with which he has been favorably spoken of. Hon. R. DALE OWEN has also declined. Prof. W. C. LARRABEE, of Greencastle, is at present, the most prominent candidate. He would make a valuable and efficient officer. In relation to this subject we clip the following communication from the "Putnam County Sentinel," of Jan. 3d.

Mr. Editor.—I hope you will permit one of your numerous patrons to propose the name of Prof. W. C. LARRABEE, as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of public instruction subject to the Democratic State Convention.

Prof. LARRABEE cast his first vote in 1824.—From that period to the present, he has never failed to vote the Democratic ticket. He has never split his ticket, or opposed the election of a Democratic nominee. He has ever been and yet is a national democrat.

He has been raised under, and schooled in the free schools of New England. He is a ripe Scholar, a ready and vigorous writer, a popular, practical, and efficient teacher, and a devotee to the cause of common school education. He is not wedded to old forms, or impracticable abstractions. By nature and education he is progressive, and hence capable of adapting our schools, at once, to the varied wants of our people.

Prof. LARRABEE has a fine and well earned popularity. It is believed that every democrat in Indiana can vote for him without the sacrifice of either personal or political feelings. Whenever in Indiana the students of our University are to be found, no matter whether they are whigs or democrats—they are for Prof. LARRABEE. This force is well distributed through the State, and will tell upon the result of the contest. In my own county (Putnam) hundreds of political opponents will vote for him, no matter who may be his competitor. In religion he is as free from bigotry and sectarianism as any religiousist in the west. The other sects have nothing to fear from Prof. LARRABEE. That he is not the choice of the Methodist Episcopal Church to which he belongs, I am willing to admit. Owing to his tolerance and democracy he may be objectionable to many; but this circumstance will make him the more acceptable to "the rest of mankind."

As a friend of Prof. LARRABEE I have nothing to say against other aspirants. He would not permit his friends to do so if they were so disposed.—I rest his pretensions on his sterling democracy—his high literary attainments—his devotion to the cause of education—his zeal for the elevation of the masses—his easy and gentlemanly manners, and his freedom from the baneful influences of sectarian bigotry. Prof. LARRABEE has been a teacher in this state for twelve years, and I call upon his pupils to say, whether in a single instance, he has been known to interfere with their religious or political opinions.

In conclusion Mr. Editor, permit me to say from a long and intimate acquaintance with Prof. LARRABEE, that if nominated, he will be elected, and will discharge the duties of his office, with interest to the State, honor, to himself and satisfaction to his friends.

PUTNAM.

**COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC-1852.**

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.
JANUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7 24 44 5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7 24 4 52
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	7 21 5 00
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	7 17 5 08
	29	30	31					7 15 5 16
FEB'RY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7 05 5 25
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6 58 5 38
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6 47 5 42
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6 37 5 50
	29							
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6 28 5 55
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6 18 5 07
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6 08 5 18
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	5 58 5 27
	29	30	31					
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 48 5 34
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5 38 5 41
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 28 5 49
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	5 18 5 56
	29	30						
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 08 5 56
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4 58 5 04
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	4 48 5 11
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	4 38 5 18
	29	30	31					4 28 5 22
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4 20 5 28
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4 10 5 31
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	4 00 5 33
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	3 50 5 34
	29	30						
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4 34 5 34
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4 24 5 31
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	4 14 5 27
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	4 04 5 21
	29	30						
AUGUST.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3 54 5 08
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	3 44 5 09
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	3 34 5 06
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	3 24 5 03
	29	30	31					
SEPTEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3 14 5 02
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	3 04 5 01
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2 54 5 04
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	2 44 5 05
	29	30						
OCTOBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2 34 5 02
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	2 24 5 05
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2 14 5 08
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	2 04 5 08
	29	30	31					2 04 5 08
NOVEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1 54 5 01
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1 44 5 04
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1 34 5 06
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1 24 5 03
	29	30						
DECEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7 08 4 34
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7 14 4 34
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	7 19 4 36
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	7 23 4 40
	29	30	31					