





the conclusion that the great wrong about to be perpetrated, and all the consequences of that wrong, are the result of carelessness in the examination of a matter which has been pending fifteen years, and in relation to which the United States, as we think, has been treated contemptuously from December, 1859, until you seriously determined to investigate the subject.

1. To begin then, the Peruvian brig Caroline sailed from New York for the Pacific in 1847, having on board a cargo insured in insurance offices in the United States for 60,000\$000.

2. She put into St. Catharine's in June of the same year, alleged to be in a leaky condition and unseaworthy. There being no Peruvian Consul at St. Catharine's, application was made by her captain to the Judge Municipal for a survey on the brig. He attended in person on the brig, as the law made it his duty to do; and, subsequently, ordered the cargo of the brig to be sold; and the duties on such cargo, bound for Peru and not Brazil, were paid into the Brazilian Treasury, and there remain to this day.

3. The proceeds of brig and cargo were paid over to her master, and the consignee appointed by him; and not one dollar paid over by him to owners or insurers.

4. The owners demanded and received from the insurance companies the 60,000\$ for which the cargo was insured; and, not having a suspicion that the whole transaction was fraudulent—which could not be unless the Judge Municipal was a party to the fraud—they had no redress except against Jefferson, the master of the brig. Suit was accordingly commenced against Jefferson.

5. After the commencement of this suit, the Rogues, quarrelled among themselves; the truth leaked out; and it was charged that in collusion with Jefferson, the Judge Municipal, fraudulently condemned the Brig; which very shortly after, and without material repair, sailed to the River Plate under the command of her master, Jefferson, who had become the owner; and who had also received the proceeds of the entire cargo, except what went into the Brazilian Treasury twenty years ago, and there remains!

6. There could have been no sale of the Brig and cargo, except with the connivance of the Judge Municipal? 7. Did he so connive? Was the condemnation fraudulent?

8. On the 17th of December 1849, Agostinho Leikio de Almeida, Municipal Judge at Desterro, gave judgment; in which he set forth, that not only by the documents numbered from one to eight, and the deposition of the witnesses, but by the express confession of the defendant, as shown in his petition (Document No 9) in connection with the annexed Documents, &c. &c., I do condemn the defendant to pay the plaintiff [six Insurance offices the sum of thirty seven cantos two hundred and seventy two thousand four hundred and twenty-nine Reils, and nine hundred, &c. &c., and to restitute the Peruvian brig Caroline (whatever name she may now bear); the sale of which (brig and cargo) are void, by the Barratry committed and proven; or to pay the assured value of the same, together with the loss, damages and equivalents for profits missed (damages); the same to be liquidated in the manner prescribed by the Laws of Commerce. And further to pay all legal interest, to the complete reimbursement of the plaintiffs. And I further condemn the defendant, to pay the costs of this action.

By this decision the fraud practiced by collusion between the Captain of the Caroline and the representative officer of Brazil, was placed beyond all possible contingency; and our Government at once pledged itself to the plaintiffs to collect from Brazil the amount of their losses, after they had used all the means placed at their disposal by the court to collect what was possible from Jefferson and his brother Rogues.

This they did; and on the 4th December 1855, Mr. Trousdale, by direction of the Secretary of State, made the claim on the Brazilian Government for 123,174\$594 due up to the 2nd August 1855.

Mr. Buchanan was Secretary of State when the Barratry was perpetrated, and advised the course pursued in commencing the suit. Mr. Trousdale instead of furnishing documents to the Foreign Office, only referred to them; and when in 1857 the Minister Paranhos rejected the claim he accompanied the rejection with an assurance, that upon a presentation of the documents said to be in existence, his decision should be reconsidered.

torney, and the assignee of certain of them, to collect the documents required. This occupied more than two years. They were collected and placed in our Department of State; and then the President, Mr. Buchanan, ordered Mr. Meade to demand the payment of the claim and not to discuss it. And so annoyed was he at the course which Brazil had pursued, that either he or Secretary Cass, wrote in Washington, the history of the claim, or adopted one prepared for him; and also the letter in which the demand for reopening and payment was made by Mr. Meade.

This demand, prepared at Washington and accompanied with every document that could be imagined necessary, and a history of the claim sworn to at Washington, was presented to the Foreign Office on Dec. 27th, 1859, ten years after the Barratry had been proven in a Brazilian court of justice. Minister Paranhos acknowledged the receipt of the papers, and informed Mr. Meade that they had been duly referred to the Minister of Justice, and there they remained for nearly eight years, until you, at my request, resuscitated them.

From the day that the documents referred to were presented until this hour, neither Paranhos nor any one of his successors ever ventured to say that they were not conclusive, or that they were deficient in anything. What they did was to observe a contemptuous silence, derogatory to Brazil and most offensive to the United States. Six different times Mr. Meade, when urged to action by Mr. Buchanan's Government, reported that neither to his written nor verbal appeals could he obtain any reply whatever. On the 8th November, 1860, he says:—"I have no reply to my last note, No. 81, nor to the several notes I have addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in relation to the brig Caroline."

He was then advised to have every document and every paper that was in Portuguese translated into English, and to transmit them to the Department of State with his opinion. This he did; and he deliberately recommended a resort to extreme measures, adding—"The amount claimed is just to its fullest extent, and I shall not abate one cent of it."

Most unquestionably, when, in 1861, this advice was received, Mr. Buchanan was prepared to adopt it, and had so declared; but the rebellion was virtually in existence, so, on the 4th March, 1861, this inheritance was turned over to Mr. Lincoln's Government. It became my duty, then, to press this claim, and, when I did so, at the proper time, the Marquis d'Avranes, profoundly ignorant no doubt, of all that had occurred after the rejection of the claim by Paranhos in 1857—as well he might be—for the documents had long been buried in the archives of the Minister of Justice—quietly reminded me, that Paranhos had rejected the claim in 1857! You may imagine what was the feeling aroused at Washington by this reply. But we had in hand a mighty rebellion; and we submitted to this contemptuous reply, or what seemed such, just as we did to Brazil's harboring the pirates preying upon our commerce, and furnishing them coal where-with to continue their depredations. Mr. Seward truly said, "We cannot war with all the world; but tell Brazil we take note of her unfriendliness; or words to that effect. And I was ordered not to press the claim and force upon us a measure for which we were not then prepared.

I obeyed orders; and it was not till I was in Washington in February, 1866, that I was ordered to act promptly on my return to Brazil. Whether I have, or have not, done my duty in the premises to both countries, you best know.

Now, I put it to you, who have so carefully investigated the question, whether I have or have not, fairly and candidly, stated this question? You and I both know that I have designedly left out every offensive particular that occurred at Santos and other places, hoping I may never be compelled to refer to them, or if I should be compelled to notice them, it will be in my official response to the official rejection of the claim. And this I should do, not for the information of those who have the evidence in their possession, but to refuse to examine it, but for the information of Congress and our people, in justification of my Government and myself; and the counsels I feel called upon to give by the next steamer, which is the last that can reach home before Congress assembles.

You may not understand, but I do, how it occurs, that the ministry so misunderstood this question. I will tell you, they have confidence in what Paranhos wrote and decided, and do not look behind it.

Now, in the first place, that despatch was written and sent, two years before the Government possessed the documents whereon to base a decision.

Secondly, Paranhos verbally, based it upon want of testimony promised, and pledged himself to give the subject a careful hearing when the documents were furnished.

truth, then Paranhos neither wrote nor even read the despatch; but signed what Azambuja had prepared! Inasmuch as Paranhos only considered his despatch a temporary decision, dependent upon the production of documents promised, I can readily give full credit to Azambuja's declaration.

Now, I say without any fear of contradiction, that the despatch referred to is a tissue of errors, and that the writer did not understand the question, and gravely misstated [I do not say intentionally] the most important facts. I give you the evidence of this grave assertion.

In the 34th paragraph of the despatch, signed not written by Paranhos, it is said—"As a proof of the equity and probity of the Judge who, though he had previously condemned the vessel for sea unworthiness, &c., was the same magistrate, who on lawful action and contradictory testimony, annulled his own verdict, and directed the surrender of the vessel!"

There would be some force in this if it were true. But it is not true. Sayao Lopes Falcao was the man who condemned the vessel, and it was an honest man, Agostinho Leikio de Almeida, who revised the decision of the judge.

Again, the despatch bearing the signature of Paranhos, but which, Azambuja says, that he wrote, and Paranhos signed but did not read, states as follows:—"Paragraph 67—"There was no sentence declaring Captain Jefferson guilty of 'estelionato' or 'barratry.' Such a sentence could have been uttered in a criminal court only!" &c.

Read the decree then two years old. And it is upon the trash put forth in this state paper—untrue in four-fifths of its assertions, and which, most assuredly, Paranhos never wrote and never read—that the Brazilian Ministry put their faith in the year 1867!

Let them do so; but take my word for it, honest men and honest Governments, will not endure such a reckless disregard of the truth. And I do sincerely believe, and shall continue to believe, just so long as I have trust in Brazilian honor and good faith, that the Ministry of Brazil, will make themselves acquainted with the facts of this claim; and from a sense of self-respect, as well as from friendship to the United States, will promptly pay every farthing of it, principal and interest.

I am sorry to be so tedious; but I know how much is at stake; because I am to report upon, and be measurably responsible for what follows. Wherefore, this last effort for justice, and of necessity, for Peace.

This paper is to be returned to me happen what may. And as the mail is about to close, I actually send it without reading what I have written. I only know that it is truthful, and designed for good.

Your friend  
J. WATSON WEBB [\*]

ON 'CHANGE. July 23, 1868. Quinces, \$100. Sovereigns, 122. Patacons, 25. National Bonds, 42. National Bonds fell off again to-day, closing week at 42. The news about the placing of the Argentine Loan in London at 72 was much spoken of on 'Change, but as there is nothing certain known as yet respecting the amount of the loan, the news produced no favorable impression in the market. The French mail will, doubtless, bring out full details. On the 20th of June, the day for the opening of the bids, no business was done on the London Stock Exchange, owing to a volunteer review; as, however, Argentine Stock suddenly took a rise on the 18th, closing at 79, there is reason to suppose that the balance, if not all, at least the greater portion, has been taken. As this business, may affect Exchange, takers held off to-day. If the amount has to be drawn for, doubtless the rate will go up to 81, but it is to be hoped, that Sr. Riester, who thoroughly understands the market, will remit in specie, as gold is required.

The gross balance of the loan is 21,960,000, which, at 72 per cent, gives, say, 21,418,700. From this we have to deduct the following:— Two and a-half per cent. commission to Messrs. Baring,..... 535,343.15 Expenses of advertising, &c., plates, 100,000. Jan. coupon taken in payment, 3 per cent. above,..... 38,500. Discounts for cash payments: average due date of payment on loan, say November 1st,..... 14,137.10 Total deduction,..... 717,981.05 Thus leaving 21,295,868.15. From this will have to be deducted:— Amount advanced by Messrs. Baring,..... 2,200,000. Do. Do. By Brazil,..... 400,000. 2,600,000. Interest, two years', at 6 per cent. on above,..... 72,000. 2,672,000. Leaving 20,238,868.15 as balance on the operation made by Sr. Riester.

But from this must be further deducted the July coupons already due, the 2,550,000 previously negotiated, say 3 per cent. interest, and 1 1/2 per cent. amortization, being 219,250 and a similar amount which will be retained for those due in January, 1869; altogether, 438,500; leaving net available balance to come to this country in gold, or to be drawn for, 2,665,368.15. Having received this amount, we are now to see what are our obligations in respect to it. In July, 1869, and each succeeding half-year, we shall have to pay 3 per cent. for interest and 1 1/2 for amortization on the whole loan of 24 millions sterling, amounting annually, adding 1 per cent. for expenses of management—to 2,214,625. We thus see that the money now to be received, after having paid off the Brazilian Government and Messrs. Baring, will have to be returned to England in five semi-annual payments, commencing in July, 1869; and the country will have to continue to pay for 17 1/2 years

afterwards the sum of 221,625, or say over one million of hard dollars, as one of the unhappy remembrances of the Paraguayan war.

Respecting the Provincial Bank, we learn that the statement of the brokers as to its not discounting for the last few days, is incorrect; it discounts usual. Money, however, rules very stringent, and has not in the least improved. Notwithstanding the telegrams from Montevideo, assuring us that the Banca Bank opens on Saturday, it would seem now that all are of accord that the specie which has been exported to Montevideo will remain there, at least for many months, until confidence is fully restored.

The letter of Dr. Andres Lamas was much spoken of, and the president accuracy with which this distinguished statesman wrote more than a year ago, on events which are now occurring, has attracted the attention of the mercantile world. The general feeling on the Bolas is, that peace must be made, the war having already lasted much too long.

The bills looked for from head-quarters have not yet come down. They are expected by next mail. The financial advices from Rosario and Gualeguayhu, show a marked improvement. The banks up there are all going on well, and there is no longer any great demand for specie, some of which may soon be expected back in this market.

Exchange ruled at 501 and 502. The latter rate is the quotable rate. As yet nothing has been done on Rio, and the rate is nominal. The Wasp, it appears, has received no orders whatever to go up to Paraguay. She left the other day for Rosario to practice, and has returned to Montevideo. All the despatches intended for her have been sent up to-day, per Cisne. The cash sales of Bonds to-day amount to 23,600, at 42. For July 31st, 58,000, at 43. For September 30th, 29,000, at 44. For Saturday 29,000, at 42. Up to the 18th of June the steamer Italy had not arrived at Antwerp. There is already much anxiety about this steamer.

Advice per Newton, respecting heavy salted hides are favorable: light ones are rather flat. Wools, first-class maintained, other qualities neglected.

DEATHS. July 19, at Waterloo Quinta, the infant son of Mr. Archibald Williamson, a few hours after birth. July 23, at 188 Calle Piedras, Edwin Clark Shaw, native of Leeds, late of Bella Vista, Quilmes, aged 38.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO. The steamer Lujan, on Saturday, at 10 a.m. for Rosario, Parana, and Santa Fe. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced. The steamer Rio Negro, on Monday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMBOAT CO., 284 CALLE CUYO. The steamer Provador, on Sunday, at 10 a.m. for Rosario, Corrientes, Curupaty, and ports. Passages reduced. The steamer Bismarck, Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Curupaty, and ports. Passages reduced.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ, 41 RIVADAVIA. The Italian steamer Venezia, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Itapua, Curupaty, and intermediate ports. Passages reduced 30 per cent.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF SCIURANO & CARREGA, 30 CANGALLO. The American steamer Edward Everett, on To-day, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo, with cargo, passengers, and parcels.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. The steamer James T. Brady, on Friday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo. The steamer Beaulieu, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Colonia. The steamer Estrella, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario. From the Retiro Station.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. The British steamer Lagrange, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes, Itapua, Curupaty, and ports. National steamer Victoria, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for La Victoria and Zarate. From the Railway Station, Retiro.

MORRISON AND PERKIN, Shipbuilders, Shipwrights, House Joiners and Ship Joiners, General Contractors, &c. All kinds of Office Fittings, Masonry, Bricklaying, Painting, Colouring, &c. No. 150 CALLE MACIEL, MONTEVIDEO. 197, 1m,jy24

SELLING OFF AT COST. The undersigned, being unable to attend to his business on account of his health, has made up the stock of Stationery, Fancy Goods, and Books. Said Stock is in excellent condition, and very well assorted. Now is certainly the opportunity for every one to purchase at cost. Stationery, fancy Goods, reads English Novels, &c. Come with Cash to 75 SAN MARTIN, and you will positively Buy Goods at Net Cost of Importation. HENRY LOBELLE. Buenos Ayres, July 23, 1868.

N. O. T. I. C. E. Since the 14th inst., I have Transferred to Mr. Augustus Grunther my Business, Good-will, and Stock of the well-known Tea and Provision Warehouse, 73 CALLE PERU; and in taking the leave of the old friends and Supporters of the Establishment, I would respectfully solicit their continued indulgence. LUIS JAGER. Buenos Ayres, July 20, 1868.

MARIANO VARELA is prepared to undertake the direction of cases of Legal Questions on Public Lands—49 PIEDRAS. 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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