



STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, book... STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, book...

MONEY WIGRAM AND SONS, of... MONEY WIGRAM AND SONS, of...

MERSEY LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS, sailing... MERSEY LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS, sailing...

CHAMPION OF THESEAS, FOR MELBOURNE... CHAMPION OF THESEAS, FOR MELBOURNE...

FINAL NOTICE-ANNUAL PACKET SHIP... FINAL NOTICE-ANNUAL PACKET SHIP...

FOR GEELONG-WHAFF, with immediate... FOR GEELONG-WHAFF, with immediate...

FOR PORT ADELAIDE direct, with immediate... FOR PORT ADELAIDE direct, with immediate...

DELAIDE direct, the fine first-class British-built... DELAIDE direct, the fine first-class British-built...

DELAIDE direct, (Grisson and Tweedell's) to follow... DELAIDE direct, (Grisson and Tweedell's) to follow...

FOR SWAN RIVER, Western Australia, will have... FOR SWAN RIVER, Western Australia, will have...

HOBART-TOWN direct, a regular trader, with... HOBART-TOWN direct, a regular trader, with...

NEW ZEALAND-Young and Co's Line-Notice... NEW ZEALAND-Young and Co's Line-Notice...

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NEW ZEALAND-Young and Co's Line-Notice... NEW ZEALAND-Young and Co's Line-Notice...

UNITED STATES AND CANADA, by steam ships... UNITED STATES AND CANADA, by steam ships...

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS between... UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS between...

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ANTWERP, Brussels, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin... ANTWERP, Brussels, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin...

STEAM TO BREMEN TWICE A WEEK... STEAM TO BREMEN TWICE A WEEK...

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STEAM TO BREMEN TWICE A WEEK... STEAM TO BREMEN TWICE A WEEK...

STRONG COB PONY, Harness, and Chaise, for... STRONG COB PONY, Harness, and Chaise, for...

WANTED, a YOUNG LADY who has had... WANTED, a YOUNG LADY who has had...

WANTED, a TURKEY CARPET, in good condition... WANTED, a TURKEY CARPET, in good condition...

WANTED, a SUGAR or FRUIT COMMISSIONER... WANTED, a SUGAR or FRUIT COMMISSIONER...

WANTED, a SITUATION as UPPER NURSE... WANTED, a SITUATION as UPPER NURSE...

WANTED, a COOK, who can make bread... WANTED, a COOK, who can make bread...

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, must be... WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, must be...

WANTED, by an officer, a LAD, from 14 to 18... WANTED, by an officer, a LAD, from 14 to 18...

WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION as... WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION as...

WANTED, in a finishing school, a PARISIENNE... WANTED, in a finishing school, a PARISIENNE...

WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION as... WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION as...

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, for... WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, for...

WANTED, a good PLAIN COOK, or good... WANTED, a good PLAIN COOK, or good...

WANTED, a young man, in the outfitting... WANTED, a young man, in the outfitting...

WANTED, by an Italian young man, a SITUATION... WANTED, by an Italian young man, a SITUATION...

WANTED, a respectable young man, as CLERK... WANTED, a respectable young man, as CLERK...

WANTED, an experienced BOOKKEEPER... WANTED, an experienced BOOKKEEPER...

WANTED, a young man, in the outfitting... WANTED, a young man, in the outfitting...

THE INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENTS (under... THE INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENTS (under...

COMPANION-WANTED, by a young woman... COMPANION-WANTED, by a young woman...

WANTED, a SITUATION as UPPER NURSE... WANTED, a SITUATION as UPPER NURSE...

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WANTED, a young man, in the outfitting... WANTED, a young man, in the outfitting...

WANTED, a young man, in the outfitting... WANTED, a young man, in the outfitting...

ALTHOUGH BARELY UNWILLING, gently... ALTHOUGH BARELY UNWILLING, gently...

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BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PUREDDOOR, May 15. Although the works necessary for the defence of Bareilly are not yet completed, Sir Colin Campbell, unwilling to lose time when his presence is so urgently required at some station on the main trunk road where he can be in communication with the numerous columns whose movements he directs, made his first march towards Putehghur this morning, leaving behind him a respectable force under Brigadier Walpole for the security of the city and district. His Excellency, Major-General Mansfield, and the Head-quarters Staff, are escorted by Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, under Colonel Bingham (to whom is intrusted the arrangement of the pickets and defence of the camp), a wing of the Belooch Battalion, a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry, a wing of the 9th Lancers, and Tombs's Troop of Horse Artillery; and we take with us also all that remain of the siege train under command of Lieutenant Todd Brown. Although up to the time of our departure I was quartered in a doleful and windowless house, actually within a short distance of the city, I was never able to go out to see it. To Major Lennox, R.E., the task of completing the Bareilly defences has been intrusted, and Colonel Harness, R.E., accompanies the Commander-in-Chief. The execution of the works, indeed, has been more tedious than contemplated. But Brigadier-General Walpole has an efficient, admirably-ordered little army, and in Brigadier Coke and others he has got admirable lieutenants. We also left Mr. Alexander installed as Commissioner, and doing his best to get the district into order. Sir Colin, who stands this extraordinary life better than any one of his force, ordered us out at half-past 11 in the morning, and we commenced our practical existence just at the hour that the members in the smoking-rooms in London begin to think of going to bed. Fortunately the nights are bright starlight, and the plains are so white, that there is little difficulty of keeping to the road. I have already endeavoured to describe the course of an Indian midnight march, and I have nothing to add to the description.

Both Sir Colin Campbell and General Mansfield have knocked up their Aides-de-Camp completely. Sir D. Baird is ill of the fever. Captain Alison is just recovering from smallpox, and both of them shared my heavy flight from the doolies at Bareilly, and rode away almost equally destitute of covering from the charge of the Sowars. Murray has gone to the hills, quite done up and exhausted, and only Hope Johnston still struggles on, with a wet towel round his head, writing memos, amidst an army of "munkhwallahs." From all sides we hear of casualties caused by the heat. Sir Edward Lugard writes that his men have suffered severely in Ross's attack on the enemy at Koonchi; eight men fell dead in the ranks, and upwards of 20 officers and men had to be carried from the field through the heat of the sun, and 19 of our casualties at Bareilly, ten of which were fatal, were caused in the same way. In fact, every march henceforth after 10 o'clock in the morning must be attended with loss of life, and under such circumstances the prolongation of operations in the field becomes a very serious question for the Commander-in-Chief, who is exceedingly anxious to get the men under cover before the rains commence, as soon as it can be done consistently with the public service. If you could look into the head-quarters camp between 12 and 4 o'clock, and visit the various tents, you would see Sir Colin perhaps busied with maps and papers; General Mansfield equally occupied; the indefatigable Adjutant-General Major Norman struggling with a mound of returns; Colonel Paknam, with a mild expression of endurance, contending with red tape and General Orders; the Quarter-master-General M'Pherson sharply interrogating his emissaries and spies; and Captain Goldworthy incessantly arranging his commissary returns. But a peep into most of the other tents would discover many of the Head-quarters Staff panting on their charpatis, in the nearest possible approach to Adami costume, and gasping for breath like carp on the banks of a moat. It may readily be imagined if officers, each of whom has a tent to himself, with "kuska tatties" and punkas, and similar appliances, to reduce the temperature, suffer so much from heat, what the men endure, packed 10 or 12 in a tent, or in some regiments 18 and 20, without such resources, and without change of light clothing, and how heavily picketed duty, outlying and inlying, presses upon them. But as yet the army is singularly healthy. The fever which prevails is of a light type, and most of our casualties are caused by the direct action of the sun; but this cannot last, and we must expect great mortality if the troops are much longer exposed at this season of the year.

The last return of our effective strength the British army in India presented a total of 48,571 officers and men; of whom 44,514 were effective, and 4,057, or less than 10 percent, were sick. Our artillery numbered 355 pieces effective; and you will be surprised to hear that the grand total of native troops mustered no less than 121,006 non-commissioned officers and men, being in the proportion of about three to one of the European troops; but there is a still more striking item in the strength of our force, under the head of disarmed native troops of all ranks; there is a return of 20,927 men; these men are receiving pay, and more than that, they are paralyzing the action of a certain number of British soldiers; for instance, there are upwards of 3,000 Sepoys of the 24, 19th, 32d, 54th, and 43d regiments Native Infantry at Barrackpore who require the attention of Her Majesty's 19th Regiment and a detachment of sailors. There are others at Calcutta under similar surveillance; the 63d Native Infantry and the 11th Irregular Cavalry are watched by part of the 35th at Berhampore; at Benares the disarmed Sepoys of the 17th, 25th, 37th, and 50th Native Infantry require the care of part of Her Majesty's 97th. At Jullundur, 1,056 disarmed Sepoys of the 6th Light Cavalry, the 33d, 36th, and 61st Native Infantry, are watched by Her Majesty's 52d, a Punjab regiment, and a troop of Horse Artillery; and 2,140 of the 16th Cavalry, 26th, and 49th Native Infantry, require the presence of Her Majesty's 7th Fusiliers, and strong detachments of artillery, &c., at Lahore. At Multan there are 1,504 of the 62d and 69th Native Infantry in the same case; and at Umritsir 1,707 of the 35th and 59th Native Infantry are under the wing of a light field battery, a Punjab regiment, and part of Her Majesty's 24th Regiment. The 39th Native Infantry, 706 strong, encumber Dera Ismail Khan; 779 of the 53d Native Infantry are stationed, with part of Her Majesty's 24th and Her Majesty's 57th Regiments, and a battery, at Rawul Pindie; the 5th Light Cavalry and the 64th Native Infantry, numbering 1,327 men, are protected, poor fellows! by 1,630 of Her Majesty's 81st and of the 80th Punjab Infantry, at Nosherah; and 1,577 of the 24th and 27th Native Infantry are stationed in possession of an overwhelming force of Europeans and Punjabs, at Peshawar. Without reckoning the troops employed in the various field forces and movable columns, there are no less than 107 military posts and stations in the Presidency of Bengal, in which English regiments or detachments are stationed. Some notion may be formed from this statement of the mode in which an English army is absorbed in India, and of the cause which diminishes the active force in the field to numbers so insignificant when compared with

the troops sent out from England. I fear it is only the truth, that if we had 30,000 additional English soldiers landed in India by the last week in September, we should have ample employment for every man of them.

CAMP, FUTTEHGOOR, May 16. The Head-quarters Staff and escort marched at half-past 11 this morning, and arrived here about an hour after sunrise. Information was brought to his Excellency during the course of the march that the enemy, headed by the Moulvie, Khan Bahadour Khan, and the Bareilly Chief, who had fled to Mohumdee, had attacked Brigadier Jones at Shahjehanpore on two several occasions, but had been repulsed with loss. It was stated also that Nana Sahib accompanied these troops, who are still hovering in the neighbourhood. As we are but two short marches from Shahjehanpore it is probable we may have an opportunity of getting the enemy between two fires, and the remainder of the 9th Lancers were sent for to Bareilly, to increase our force of cavalry.

The most important effect of the movement is the interruption of our communications, actual or probable. We have already partially lost the English mails of the 26th. When Brigadier Jones entered Shahjehanpore he found two large mail bags containing letters and papers for our army, one untouched, the other gutted and the contents scattered over the streets. As I have received no letters or papers for some time back, I am forced to conclude that my correspondence was contained in the second mail. Unsatisfactory as the loss of one's letters is, it is scarcely less annoying to be obliged to calculate the chances of my letters home-wards ever reaching those for whom they were intended. In addition to the irregularities of the Indian postal establishment, consequent on the dislocation arising from internal troubles, must be added the neglect, indifference, or ignorance of the native post-office clerks, as well as the actual interruption of the routes by the enemy.

As Rohun Ali has crossed the Ganges from Rohilkund into the Allypore districts, the Bombay route is no longer safe, for he can descend at any time upon the main road, and cut off the dawks. He has a rabblement of 1,000 men and four native guns only, and I dare say we shall soon hear of his utter rout, although there are few troops in the district. It will be seen that the enemy can cross the Ganges, deep as it is at this season of the year, in spite of all our efforts to prevent them; but, even if no enemy existed, the Baboos would frustrate my attempts to send your letters by the shortest route.

Yesterday Brigadier General Jones, at Shahjehanpore, received intelligence that the rebels would attack at daylight in three columns. At 2 o'clock in the morning he took up his position, and awaited their approach. It was 12 o'clock in the day before they were seen approaching. They pushed their guns to the ridge, over the left bank of the stream, on the Mohumdee side of the town, and opened fire upon our position, but at too long a range to do any harm. Our artillery replied with effect, and after a time the enemy's cavalry, which was very strong, crossing the nullah a few miles above us, charged our artillery, but were received with such a destructive fire that they withdrew in confusion, and the whole force quickly disappeared. There is a rumour to the effect that they resumed their attack, with a similar result, in the afternoon or early this morning. The intelligence from Lucknow gives rather a belief that sickness is on the increase. Captain Foster, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Colin Campbell, and acting as Assistant Price Agent, a gallant young officer, has died of smallpox; and the deaths of Major Price, of the Bays, and of Mr. Munroe, brother of the surgeon of the 93d, are also reported.

CAMP, TILHUR, ROHILKUND, May 17. As it was quite possible that the enemy might have received intelligence that the Lord Sahib was marching with a very small escort to Shahjehanpore, the camp was not moved until 3 o'clock this morning, and our march was cautiously conducted. We were informed that the Moulvie and the confederated rebels, whose force is said to be 20,000 men, and which was probably one-half that number, had retired after their defeat at Shahjehanpore along the Mohumdee road to a place about eight miles distant from Brigadier Jones's outposts, so that it was possible for them by a night march to fall upon our flank. Our advance guard was sent well on in front, with flankers well extended along the open, and from time to time halted to pass the column of flour, rice, and native luxuries for sale. This confidence must be attributed to the conduct of our troops in passing through to Bareilly, and the pains taken to prevent plunder. The march was singularly weary, in consequence of the slowness of our pace as the morning advanced, and the prodigious dust, of which the unfortunates in the doolies had the full benefit. We passed through the village of Tilhur, and encamped about 8 o'clock in a large mango tree to the south of it, notwithstanding considerable opposition from some of the inhabitants; for it so happened that the first camp fire that was lighted disturbed a community of the most vindictive bees in a hollow of the tree above that I ever read of; they at once descended to the assault, and in a few minutes most of their enemies were utterly routed. The Commander-in-Chief himself was attacked and driven right out of the field, or rather out of the tops, for the enemy did not desert until they had forced him to take refuge in the open plain. The Chief of the Staff too was attacked, and utterly defeated in a few seconds. Colonel Althorp, after a gallant stand, was obliged to fly with the loss of his spectacles. Mr. Macdonald, using a large mango branch as a claymore, resisted his foes with great activity and courage for some time, but finally he was obliged to fly, wounded in several places, and to take refuge in a neighbouring tank. The guard over the treasure was also obliged to abandon their post; the natives wrapped themselves up in their cotton robes, and lay flat on the ground, and in a short time the bees were completely victorious. During the struggle all the Head-quarters Staff armed themselves with green boughs, so that it looked as if they were rehearsing a second march to Dumaine. As soon as the tents were pitched we had shelter from our enemy. These mango groves are, indeed, most welcome shelter to man and beast, and bird, and every living thing, from the relentless cruelty of the Indian sun. The trees attain a great size, and they stand close together as their massive branches, clothed with rich dark green umbrageous foliage, will permit. At this season of the year they are laden with fruit, each hanging from a long slender stem and resembling in size and colour an unripe green plum. The fruit is not considered ripe until after the rains have set in, but the natives eat it even now. I tried the experiment very unsuccessfully, for it struck me that the fruit was like a lump of inspissated turpentine. The mess cooks, however, make a very respectable compound, called "mango fool," out of the fruit. The tree seems subject to a curious sort of decay, which is betokened by large deep holes in the trunk and upper branches, without any apparent influence upon its foliage or vitality. In these recesses large and beautiful bright blue jays, small green parrots, bees, snakes, and the small brown horned owl, reside during the greater part of the year. A dust-coloured squirrel with brown bars, and a large bat, covered with dark brown fur and having

fine and extremely delicate membranous wings, alighted, frequent them, —in fact, these tops abound with life. All day they are mute, but at night become vocal with discordant notes, notredeemed by the call of the gaudy mango bird, the pleasant note of the bulbul, or the incessant chattering of the minors. It may be easily imagined how anxiously each man surveys the trees about his tent as the site is marked out, and calculates what shelter it will give him, and at what time the sun will find out his weak points during the day; and indeed the rays do strike through every interstice like red-hot shot. There is no decision of shadow, no infinity of outline, for wherever the sun falls on the side of a tent it seems to punch out a fervid blazing pattern on the gray ground of the canvas. It is a poor consolation to see that the birds themselves, "to the manner born" though they be, seem to suffer inconvenience from the sun as well as ourselves. The gray-headed black pig, uncommonly like our own mag, and properly called "puro," comes from the fields during the heat of the day, and seeks shelter in the tops, and there he sits with his bill wide open and his tongue out, uttering sultry calls from time to time, gasping for breath, and looking decidedly as if he wanted some cool claret. Parrots, kites, and all the natives of the groves give similar evidence of their suffering from the heat, and the natives seek for shade wherever it is to be found. As a measure of precaution the Chief of the Staff ordered some of Tombs's guns from the battery to be placed in position on our flank, and the cavalry and infantry were ordered to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice; but although the natives brought in reports that a portion of the enemy were in our immediate neighbourhood, and one of our pickets saw, or thought he saw, a party of Sowars in the distance, our repose was not disturbed during the day. Our next march will be to Shahjehanpore to-morrow morning, and we have no doubt that measures will be taken to dissipate the enemy who have so long held together at Mohumdee.

CAMP, SHAHJEHANPORE, MAY 18. Last night information was brought out to camp at Tilhur that the enemy, under the Moulvie, had not withdrawn from the neighbourhood of Shahjehanpore, but that they were strongly posted on the Mohumdee road, a few miles to the N.E. of the town. It became necessary, therefore, to take some precautions before approaching the place, and it was ordered that the baggage and all encumbrances should be kept in the rear of the column on the line of march. We encamped, as usual, in a fine mango town, outside the ancient fast-decaying town of Tilhur. Although these trees afford such beautiful, pleasant, and indeed necessary shade during the day, I believe that at night they constitute unhealthy sleeping-places. After sunset the breeze generally falls quite dead, and the heat under the trees and stagnant air become very oppressive. The carbonic acid gas distilled from every leaf falls like lead upon the sleeper, who wakes less refreshed than he would be if he had slept out in the open. Most of us sleep out under the trees instead of in the tents, preferring the assaults of odd nocturnal insects of great habits of research which haunt these groves to the closeness of the canvas. Last night, however, one of those thunder-storms which are frequent in Rohilkund at this time of the year, and precede the advent of the rains by a few weeks, swept like a circle of fire around the tops in which we were encamped, and somewhat cooled the atmosphere. We had an early morning of it again. The first breeze sounded at half-past 5, and in a very few moments afterwards the flame of a torch, carried by a native on foot, flashed through the dark network of the trees, and lighted up the path for two hours, followed by a small body of Sikh Cavalry. The Commander-in-Chief and General Mansfield were riding out this early to superintend the order of the march. Our force was small, the quantity of baggage to be guarded was very considerable, and an enemy, powerful in cavalry, were known to be within two hours of us. The composition of our little force, especially as it regarded the European element, was admirable. The remaining wing of the 9th Lancers, which had been sent for the morning previously, had joined us from Bareilly, and the regiment was now complete. It would be unjust to officers and men if one were to allow them to pass without a word of praise for their appearance in the field and their efficiency in all points. They have been now 16 years in India, and it would be difficult to find any cavalry regiment in the world which could compare with them in all the qualities which constitute a perfect service regiment. Notwithstanding the sickness from which they have suffered during their long-continued and arduous duties, the squadrons are tolerably strong, and horses and men are in good condition, although the former seem occasionally to overweigh their chargers, all of them being tall and muscular men. Most of the troopers have seen much service before Delhi, and under Sir C. Campbell they have acted as cavalry, as infantry, as artillery, and as military train; and the quickness with which they turn out, after a long arduous duty march, in clean white cap covers and pan-talons and well brushed jackets, with horses well groomed and polished accoutrements, show that the men have a soldierly pride in looking smart. They have taken the flag off their lances, and many of the men have substituted the long bamboo used by the Native Lancers, instead of the ash shaft, according to regulations. Equally efficient as infantry are Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, the soldiers of Persia, who returned to India but to share proudly in that series of wonderful combats which marked the progress of Hawlock and the band of warriors whom he led to the Residency of Lucknow. After a long, dusty, and toilsome march this morning they came into camp at Shahjehanpore to the strains of a band which it was surprising to hear so good, with a lightness, steadiness, and martial bearing which was admired by all the head-quarters staff, and which was, in my opinion, the best I ever heard of, and perhaps the best that has ever been heard of in a hollow of the tree above that I ever read of; they at once descended to the assault, and in a few minutes most of their enemies were utterly routed. The Commander-in-Chief himself was attacked and driven right out of the field, or rather out of the tops, for the enemy did not desert until they had forced him to take refuge in the open plain. The Chief of the Staff too was attacked, and utterly defeated in a few seconds. Colonel Althorp, after a gallant stand, was obliged to fly with the loss of his spectacles. Mr. Macdonald, using a large mango branch as a claymore, resisted his foes with great activity and courage for some time, but finally he was obliged to fly, wounded in several places, and to take refuge in a neighbouring tank. The guard over the treasure was also obliged to abandon their post; the natives wrapped themselves up in their cotton robes, and lay flat on the ground, and in a short time the bees were completely victorious. During the struggle all the Head-quarters Staff armed themselves with green boughs, so that it looked as if they were rehearsing a second march to Dumaine. As soon as the tents were pitched we had shelter from our enemy. These mango groves are, indeed, most welcome shelter to man and beast, and bird, and every living thing, from the relentless cruelty of the Indian sun. The trees attain a great size, and they stand close together as their massive branches, clothed with rich dark green umbrageous foliage, will permit. At this season of the year they are laden with fruit, each hanging from a long slender stem and resembling in size and colour an unripe green plum. The fruit is not considered ripe until after the rains have set in, but the natives eat it even now. I tried the experiment very unsuccessfully, for it struck me that the fruit was like a lump of inspissated turpentine. The mess cooks, however, make a very respectable compound, called "mango fool," out of the fruit. The tree seems subject to a curious sort of decay, which is betokened by large deep holes in the trunk and upper branches, without any apparent influence upon its foliage or vitality. In these recesses large and beautiful bright blue jays, small green parrots, bees, snakes, and the small brown horned owl, reside during the greater part of the year. A dust-coloured squirrel with brown bars, and a large bat, covered with dark brown fur and having

camp followers, shuffling up the dust with their hoarse-shed slippers, and adding, if possible, to the cloud which threatened to choke us. It was by no means encouraging either to observe that the long train of carts was weakly guarded, and that the rear guards were not strong. Our videttes were well thrown out in front of the advance guard, and our flankers explored the country as they advanced, and searched the tops and villages in case an enemy might be concealed. After our experience at Bareilly, however, we could feel no great sense of security in our doolies, so we each had smuggled a saddle-horse to be in readiness if wanted. The motion of a dooly is by no means unpleasant, but I confess my experience of its comforts has now lasted quite long enough. It is borne on the shoulders of four men, two in front and two behind, who at a shuffling pace carry you on the road at the rate of four miles an hour, and two spare men follow as a relief. As the bottom of the litter hangs close to the ground, and an enemy might be lurking in the bushes that is going; but if the curtains or tilts are let down the heat becomes insupportable. We passed several villages on our march to-day, and I was gratified to observe that many of the inhabitants had returned to their homes, and had turned out to meet us, and to welcome us with a shout. Around each village there was a pleasant cultivated garden beautifully laid out, irrigated with the greatest care and labour; but as the camp followers passed through they found the patches of vegetables, pulse, lentils, onions, too much for their homestead, and the property of the poor villagers was most recklessly plundered. With the swarm of flies at our disposal it was impossible to prevent the camp, which follows us like a small force of flies from committing such excesses. They are necessary evils, and for some of the results of their presence there is no help. Our march to-day morning was one of the hottest and most toilsome I have had, and glad indeed was the whole force when Shahjehanpore and the rich tops around it came in view. Passing our old camping ground, the column swept right round the city to the bridge of boats, and crossing it, filed through the long main street of the city right away to the houses beyond the cantonments at the other side. We found the city greatly changed since the last time of our occupation. Brigadier Jones, in advancing to the relief of the garrison, had shelled the place sharply, and had subsequently considered it necessary to burn many of the houses situated near the river, and given shelter to the enemy in the attack upon the goal and its little garrison under Colonel Hale, which were indicated to him as the property of rebels. The ruins of those blackened houses and their embowers were numerous in the main street, and the houses and shops were in a state of complete dilapidation and ruin. The site of the cruel massacre of our women and countrymen within its walls. Our camp was pitched close to the river, which winds here round to the bridge in a very tortuous course, with the breadth of some 20 or 30 yards, but of such a depth at this season as not to show the bottom of the river by artillery within the space of a mile and a half.

As the enemy were on the other side, and their Sowars could be seen under the tops, some guns were at once got into position to protect our flanks, and infantry sent over to take two hamlets, in order to prevent the enemy from bringing down guns to annoy our camp. We found close to us the 60th Rifles, the 79th Highlanders, and the rest of Jones's force, and I regretted to learn from some of my friends that the march of the column to the relief of Shahjehanpore had cost the lives of many of our men. Upwards of 30 rank and file of the 60th Rifles were killed, and through the city. The 60th Rifles, accustomed though they be to Indian warfare, were deprived of the services of upwards of 40 men from sunstroke. It was pitiable, I am told, to see the men lying on their backs, gasping their last breath, and the arms of some of them applied to the temples, but notwithstanding every care the greater number of the cases were fatal almost immediately, and even among the cases of those who recovered there are few who are fit for active service again, except after a long interval of rest. I confess I was not a little startled to learn that some of our men who had died from sunstroke; that he had invariably found the vessels empty, besides being contracted and flaccid, and all the appearances indicative of the reverse of congestion. The external aspect of those who had died seemed to me to a conclusion that the men had died of sunstroke, and not of cholera. Men so seized become purple in the face, the breathing is stertorous, and the eyes are fixed and staring. The surgeons, indeed, here call the attack solar apoplexy. The head of an artillery officer, who fell of the fever, was picked up, and was opened by the surgeons, and the veins were found to be bogged with clotted blood. Whatever the exact nature of the attack may be, it is evident that the best preventive must be found in protecting the head and the body from the sun, and in wearing a dress which will absorb the heat almost as much as if they were made of black cloth, and their cloth force caps poorly covered with a few folds of dark cotton.

What shall we say of the 79th Highlanders, who still wear that picturesque and extraordinary head-dress, and who are so often seen in the field with their hair flying about their heads, and their faces black with the dust of the march, and their eyes fixed and staring. The surgeons, indeed, here call the attack solar apoplexy. The head of an artillery officer, who fell of the fever, was picked up, and was opened by the surgeons, and the veins were found to be bogged with clotted blood. Whatever the exact nature of the attack may be, it is evident that the best preventive must be found in protecting the head and the body from the sun, and in wearing a dress which will absorb the heat almost as much as if they were made of black cloth, and their cloth force caps poorly covered with a few folds of dark cotton.

You can readily imagine what it must be to march over these burning plains equipped in such a fashion. But there is another consideration still more important, —the Enfield ammunition of some regiments is so bad, so infamously made, that it almost defies the utility of the weapon. When with the authorities have the courage to hang a fraudulent contractor! Imagine the men of the 79th being obliged to hammer down their cartridges by striking the head of the ramrod against a stone in the wall, and then to fire. I have seen the cartridges sticking in the breach. It is but right to say that this ammunition appears to have been made up in India, and that it does not bear the Enfield mark. It seems, indeed, so bad that we will pay what we can for the best ammunition we can get. The men of the 35th at Arrah were left without food on the day they attacked the enemy from the previous evening, and they were marched out under an Indian sun which their thick cloth coats and leather stocks—in fact, they were almost naked. Some officers use their brains and sweat, and some use their hands, and some use their feet. The 7th Hussars have got their all complete and nice, but Colonel Hagart has put them up carefully in a cart, which follows in the rear of the column, regardless of the results which may be produced by the circumstance of the Inspector-General of Cavalry. Compare with other departments, and must say, as far as I can judge, the commissariat of the Indian army is worthy of unreserved commendation. Colonel Ramsay and his officers all seem animated by one motive—viz., to feed the troops as well as possible, and to provide them with the best and most comfortable arrangements. 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MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING. The quotation of gold at Paris is about 2 per mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25 1/2 per cent. On comparing these rates with the English Standard gold at the rate of 100 to 100, it appears that gold is nearly 4 1/2 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 424 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13 1/2 per cent. The English Mint price is therefore about 3 1/2 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 10 1/2 per cent., which, when compared with the mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is slightly against England. But, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of gold between the two countries.

The English market opened with firmness this morning, and has since advanced a quarter per cent. Consols were first quoted 95 1/2, at which they remained until towards the afternoon, when there were general symptoms of animation, followed by a rise to 95 3/4, which was well maintained.

The receipt of better accounts from the Paris Bourse gave the chief impulse to the market, but confidence was also supported by the circumstance that, although it was the first transfer day in Consols after the shutting for the dividends, the price of the stock was very small. Money was consequently abundant and loans on Government securities were obtainable with ease at from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent.

The discount-market also the supply was ample. Bank Stock left off at 220, and the London and New York Three per Cent. at 105. India Bonds, 10s. to 20s.; and Exchequer Bills (March) 31s. to 34s., (June) 18s. to 21s. premium.

The chief feature in the foreign stock-market is the continued advance in Peruvian, the Three per Cent. being up to 70, or 1 1/2 per cent. higher. In other departments there was an improvement, particularly Spanish, Dutch, and Turkish. During the last few days there has been a disposition to purchase stocks in which dividends are falling due in a month or two.

A meeting of the Peel River Land and Mineral Company took place this morning, Mr. H. Higgins in the chair, when the report adopted and a dividend declared of 2s. per share, free of income-tax. The total profit for the past year was 10,244l., arising chiefly from the success of the pastoral operations, which have produced a return of 52 per cent. on the capital employed. The dividend, however, of sheep, when compared with preceding years, shows a decrease, the scarcity of eligible stock having prevented the judicious outlay of a sum of 1,770l. derived from the previous sale of 7,262 ovels.

The net income from miners' licenses at the Peel River was 3,000l. Five per cent. of the amount to be sent to Europe to be tested. The working expenses have diminished, and further reductions will be made. Of the 24,000, four from Messrs. Sanderson, Sandeman, and Co., 2,253l. 10s. 6d. are reserved, and after the dividend on the estate of that firm announced this morning, about 1,700l. only. Some conversation took place on the proposed purchase of squatting stations, and it was stated that Mr. Hamilton, the Governor of the Australian Agricultural Company, who is proposing to the company, has requested that the Peel River property, and that purchases will be effected in cases where he and the General Superintendent may concur upon their advisability.

The following statement of the export of bullion from London during the six months ending the 30th ult. has been published by Messrs. Haggard and Puxley:—

Table with columns: Gold, Silver, Total, and Remarks. Shows export figures for various months and years.

REGARDING THE pending issue of French railway obligations it now appears that the step taken by the Government of France, in suspending the sale of bonds of the various railway companies, and inviting a subscription for the whole of the remainder at a fixed price of about 111. This subscription will be open in Paris and the provinces until the 10th inst. The number of bonds to be disposed of is 271,000, paying an interest of 4 1/2 per cent. at 54 at the price of emission, and redeemable at 207 by annual drawings, spread over nearly 100 years. The total to be raised is thus close upon 3,000,000l., and the Bank of France has engaged to supply the railway companies with all the means they may require up to the end of July, 1859, so that there will be no further issue of such bonds for a year from the present date. The payments are to be made as follows:—3l. on subscribing, 4l. in September, and 4l. in November.

The Bar silver brought by the last West India Company, on the 6th inst., showing an increase. The small amount of dollars brought on this occasion have been taken at 60 1/2, which, although the current rate last week, is an advance of 3d. on the price obtained in the early part of last month.

The report of Senor Souza Franco, ex-minister of Brazil, made to the Chamber of Deputies, transmitted by a correspondent, is very satisfactory, and likely to increase the confidence already felt in the resources of that country. In 1857-8 the Imperial revenue of Brazil (taking the exchange at 27) was only 4,825,211l. In 1857-8 the actual receipts of 5,485,211l. In 1857-8 the actual receipts of nine months encouraged the Minister to estimate it at 6,111,000l., and the average income of the three years 1854-5, 1855-6, 1856-7, was 4,692,333l. Although the expenditure in the current year had increased, it was not so much as the Minister had estimated. In 1857-8 the actual receipts of nine months encouraged the Minister to estimate it at 6,111,000l., and the average income of the three years 1854-5, 1855-6, 1856-7, was 4,692,333l.

THE NATIONAL DEBT. (From Tuesday's Gazette.) The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt that there was no surplus of actual revenue over actual expenditure for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—With a view to prevent the possibility of misrepresentation in the public mind I take leave to request the favour of your attention to the third paragraph of your leader this day on the subject of telegraphic communication between the Old and the New World, in which you state that the Levantine Steam Navigation Company is only a shell, and that it has not yet even its engines on board, and at the same time to inform you the engines, which are very near complete, were on board the ship when launched, and that so far as they are concerned the ship might be got ready for sea at any short period.

an equally flourishing condition, several of them spending out of revenue large sums on public works, and the credit of all standing high. The trade statistics of Senor Souza Franco's report are likewise interesting. The official value of the imports and exports of Brazil in 1856-7 amounted to 20,454,370l., or upwards of 40 per cent. above the average of the previous five years, and 27 per cent. in excess of the value in 1855-6. Of the imports, the value of the imports was 13,761,773l., or 33 per cent. greater than that of the previous year, and 39 per cent. above the average of the previous five years. The value of the exports was 12,722,601l., or 21 per cent. more than that of 1856-6, and 42 per cent. more than that of 1855-6. Of the imports, 1,857,190,116l., or about 54 per cent. of the whole, came from England and her possessions; 1,830,674l., or 13 per cent., from France; and 864,155l., or 6 per cent., from the United States. The value of the exports to England was 4,692,333l., or 31 per cent. of the whole; to the United States, 3,516,079l., or 27 per cent. Thus, it appears that in 1856-7 the total trade of England with Brazil reached the enormous value of 12,144,544l., or 20 per cent. above that of 1855-6, and is the only country in the world our commerce with which has not the security of a single treaty stipulation.

The following relates to the new Bill on joint-stock banks:— Sir,—I suppose it is now too late to send matters, but I find on looking through the Bill, that the establishment of Joint-Stock Banks with limited liability will leave the regulation as to the amount of the shares and the amount of the capital, 100s. shares, 50s. paid up, untouched.

This rule I never could see the reason for. It was supposed to have been inserted in the Bill, because it has succeeded in being judged from the fact that the Royal Bank was established under its influence, while the London and Westminster Joint-Stock Bank, of London, London, and County, and Commercial of London have all less than 50s. paid up. Are the shareholders of the London Joint-Stock Bank, with its 100s. paid up, less respectable than those of the Royal Bank?

If commercial enterprise is to be left free, do not lengthen the chain in this way an inch at a time, but let banking and other companies be regulated by the same laws, and the State content itself with seeing, as far as it can, that they act honestly, and punishing them when they do otherwise.

I am, Sir, yours obediently, J. R. S.

THE following statement of the export of bullion from London during the six months ending the 30th ult. has been published by Messrs. Haggard and Puxley:—

Table with columns: Gold, Silver, Total, and Remarks. Shows export figures for various months and years.

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THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH AND GREAT EASTERN. Sir,—With a view to prevent the possibility of misrepresentation in the public mind I take leave to request the favour of your attention to the third paragraph of your leader this day on the subject of telegraphic communication between the Old and the New World, in which you state that the Levantine Steam Navigation Company is only a shell, and that it has not yet even its engines on board, and at the same time to inform you the engines, which are very near complete, were on board the ship when launched, and that so far as they are concerned the ship might be got ready for sea at any short period.

LIVERPOOL. COTTON-MARKET, July 6.—The demand for cotton continues to be very active, and the price of the staple is 2 1/2 per cent. higher than yesterday. The following report is given by the success of the vessels engaged in the Northern Fishery is brought by the Rhine, Captain Stephen's—Active, 11,000 seals and 1 whale; Agostina, 11,000 seals and 1 whale; 4,000 seals; Interlop, 7 tons and 1 whale; 300 seals; North of Scotland, 1,900 seals and 1 whale; Resolution, 1,900 seals; Sir John Campbell, 4,000 seals; Victoria, 4,000 seals and 1 whale; Xanthus, 1,900 seals; Alexander Harvey, 30 tons; Milinka, 6,000 seals (7 tons). The herring and cod fishery in 1857 has been reported to have been tolerably successful this season. Prices of mackerel have ranged from 25s. to 30s. per 100; herrings have realized 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per hundred.

RAILWAY, MINING, AND OTHER SHARES.

TUESDAY EVENING. The railway-market has again been buoyant, and although at the close there was less firmness, left off at a general advance. The final quotations at 4 o'clock show an improvement of fully a per cent. in South-Eastern, 3 to 1 in Lancashire and Yorkshire, York and North Midland, Caledonian, Eastern Counties, and Great Northern, and about 1/2 in most of the other principal stocks. Great Western and South-Western, however, left off nearly the same as yesterday. In colonial descriptions there was a recovery in Indian Government, Great Western of Canada, Grand Trunk, and Geelong and Melbourne were also higher. In French shares Northern of France and Southern improved; other foreign railways were steady, and a fractional rise occurred in Lombard-Venetian, Bahia, and Pernambuco. In American securities Illinois Central and Pennsylvania Central advanced; New York and Erie were, on the other hand, weaker. In mines Brazilian Imperial and St. John del Rey declined 10s. Ottoman Bank and Bank of Egypt closed respectively 1/2 and 5s. better. In miscellaneous securities the rise of 1 to 2 per cent. took place in Electric Telegraph. Atlantic Telegraph were quoted 300l. to 400l. the 1,000l. share.

Table of Ordinary Shares and Stocks. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

Table of Colonial Government Securities. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

Table of British Mines. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

Table of Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

Table of Preference Shares. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

Table of English and Foreign Funds. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

Table of Stock-Exchange, Tuesday, July 6. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

Table of Consols. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

Table of Bank Stocks. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

Table of Miscellaneous Stocks. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

Table of Canal Stocks. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

Table of Gas and Water Stocks. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

Table of Foreign Funds. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

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Table of American Stocks. Columns: Name, Price, Change, Business done.

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PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JULY 6. Their Lordships met at 5 o'clock. The Great Northern and Western (Ireland) Railway Bill; the Limerick and Foyles Railway Bill; the Midland Great Western Railway (Ireland) Bill; the East Suffolk, Yarmouth, and Hadfield and Lowestoft and Beccles Railway Companies Amalgamation Bill; and the Shrewsbury and Welchpool Railway Bill were several read a third time and passed.

PETITIONS. Petitions were presented by Viscount DUNHAM, from Markborough, against the abolition of church rates; and from places in Salop and Leicestershire against legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister; by Lord BROUGHAM, from Manchester, Gloucester, and other places, for the more effectual protection of the property and earnings of married women; by the Bishop of OXFORD, from Penny Stratford and other places, against the abolition of church-rates.

THE OATHS BILL. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH gave notice that in committee upon this Bill he should move the insertion of a clause prohibiting persons of the Jewish religion from advising the Crown on ecclesiastical appointments.

ROCEASTRIAN COMMISSION BILL. The Earl of HARDY moved that the report of amendments in this Bill be received, as an amendment, that no appointment or exchange of ecclesiastical patronage, under the provisions of this Bill, should be made which would in effect without the consent in writing of the bishop of the diocese within which such ecclesiastical patronage was proposed to be appointed or exchanged.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM. The Bishop of Durham, in the course of his address to the House of Lords, stated that he had been informed by the Earl of Derby that he had been appointed to the see of Durham, and that he had accepted of the appointment.

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vent far enough. Adverting to the affair of the Regina Colli, he said he was perfectly persuaded, from the information he had received, and that partly from official sources, that the persons put on board that vessel were not free negroes, but slaves who had been liberated for the purpose of being embarked as nominally free emigrants, and that they came, not from Liberia, but from a State known to be under the government of a chief who trafficked in slaves.

The Earl of DERBY regretted that his noble friend had not made that statement in the presence of the Foreign Secretary, as he understood that his noble friend the Foreign Secretary entertained a totally different opinion. He (Lord Derby) would not say one word in favour of the French system of immigration; but he understood that his noble friend (Lord Malmesbury) had showed the noble and learned Lord a paper which proved that the persons taken on board the Regina Colli had been mastered within the district of a Governor in Salop and Leicestershire, and that the noble and learned Lord referred to.

Lord BROUGHAM was understood to say that the paper shown to him proved that the Regina Colli was a slave. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed. The House adjourned at 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JULY 6. The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock. PETITIONS. Petitions were presented by Mr. KINNAIRD, from the Wesleyan General Committee of Education, praying that grants in aid be made to scriptural schools in Ireland like as under the government of a chief who trafficked in slaves.

The Earl of DERBY moved that the report of amendments in this Bill be received, as an amendment, that no appointment or exchange of ecclesiastical patronage, under the provisions of this Bill, should be made which would in effect without the consent in writing of the bishop of the diocese within which such ecclesiastical patronage was proposed to be appointed or exchanged.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[A portion of the following appeared in our second edition of yesterday.]

FRANCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 5, 6 P.M.

One can hardly understand the surprise expressed by the Madrid press or in private letters at the fall of the Ministry and the appointment of Marshal O'Donnell as head of the new Cabinet. People do not learn now for the first time the existence of one quality in particular in Her Majesty's character which proves her to be the legitimate descendant of Ferdinand VII. and the legitimate continuation of the past in our memory, the nomination of the celebrated Toledo nun, Sor Patrocinio, to the post of Prime Minister, though it might produce marvellous results, would hardly cause surprise, or be unsuited to the category of these *ovens de Espana*. For my own part, from the moment I learned of the appointment of O'Donnell as head of the new Cabinet, I felt that he had taken leave of his Royal mistress preparatory to a journey to the provinces or to this country, and that he was actually on the point of departure. I made sure that the next week should be the first of the confidential advisers of Queen Isabella II. Such things are too frequent occurrences to excite wonder. Spain has always been the country of anomalies; what is considered elsewhere strange and sudden is there the rule; what is regarded as a revolution in other countries, has on former occasions observed, was merely one of transition; no doubt it has "dragged its slow length along" for a much longer period than was anticipated, and the only thing to be surprised at is (if, indeed, surprised at) that it has not disappeared before this had the Cortes remained assembled. The career of O'Donnell has been so often noticed in your columns on other occasions that I will not now trouble you with details about it. It is quite true that the success of O'Donnell and the new combination were settled privately with the Queen, and that all this leave-taking and the preparations for a distant pilgrimage were a farce. O'Donnell is still considered as a man of strong will and inflexible determination, though some claim that his recent conduct would weaken his claim to the sterner qualities. In this particular point he resembles what his rival Narvaez was before years, wealth, and accumulated honours satiated his ambition and relaxed his energies. O'Donnell has evidently the hope, if not a positive promise, of co-operation from the Cortes, and the Liberal party in the Cortes, and, though it would be unsafe to affirm anything of his future policy, he will probably resist a reactionary policy. It is certain that he was looked upon favourably during his previous Ministerial career by the Liberal party in the Cortes, and that the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour marked the Emperor's approval of his conduct when he disloyally overthrew, in 1856, his colleague Espartero; and the confidence of the French Ambassador at Madrid indicated the Imperial sympathy for his policy. It is not to be seen how far he will now fulfil the expectations of his friends and admirers in this country.

The new Minister of Finance, Pedro Salaverria, was Minister of Public Works (Fomento) in Armero's Government; and for eight days in 1857 directed the Finance; and O'Donnell has the reputation of being a man of business, and is acquainted with the complicated finances of Spain, and disposed to improve them. He is favourably spoken of among those who profess to know him. He is a young man of 36.

Posada Herrera and Macleó, Ministers of the Interior and Marine respectively, were zealous direct agency the crisis was prepared which has again brought O'Donnell to power, and are of course maintained in their posts. It is said, however, that they acted too hastily in bringing before the late Cabinet the question of the dissolution of the Cortes which led to the present crisis, and which the present will be expected to carry into execution, as the nomination of O'Donnell in any case been decided upon by the Queen.

The new Minister of Public Works, the Marquis de Caceres, was Civil Governor of Madrid under the Armero-Mon government, and was afterwards Minister of Grace and Justice, Sancho Fernandez Negrete, was Minister of Public Works in the Bravo Murillo Cabinet; he quitted office in 1852 for having voted on a certain occasion against his colleagues. He passes for a very eccentric personage. He was formerly an agent of the Ministry of the Ultramarine or neo-Catholic party, and is now a follower of O'Donnell, who is neither. One of my letters says that the post of Foreign Affairs (Estado) was offered to Marshal Serrano, and gives him credit for refusing to form part of the Ministry of the Ultramarine. The telegraph members of the Progresista party, and the Marshal still professes to belong. General Manuel de la Concha, brother of the Captain-General of Cuba, and a personal friend of Serrano, was also spoken of for the chief military command in the new Ministry of the Ultramarine. The telegraph members of the Progresista party, and the Marshal still professes to belong. General Manuel de la Concha, brother of the Captain-General of Cuba, and a personal friend of Serrano, was also spoken of for the chief military command in the new Ministry of the Ultramarine. The telegraph members of the Progresista party, and the Marshal still professes to belong.

The Three per Cent. Bonds closed at 88r. 35c. for one and one-half per Cent. and the Four and one-half per Cent. at 96r. 50c.; Orleans Railway Shares, 1,275r.; Great Northern, 908r. 75c.; Strauburg, 768r. 25c.; Paris to Lyons and the Mediterranean, 768r. 75c.; Western of France, 885r.; Bordeaux and Ostend, 512r. 50c.; Lyons and Geneva, 485r. 50c.; Cadix, 642r. 50c.; Austrian Railway, 637r. 75c.; Roman Railway, 467r. 50c.; Russian Railway, 603r. 75c.

Cours d'Autriche.—PARIS, July 5.—Cash. Three and one-half per Cent. (not reducible for 10 years) at 88r. 35c.; Bank of France, 3,025r. 3,035r.; Credit Foncier, Obligations of 600r., Four per Cent., 457r. 50c.; ditto, Three per Cent., 447r. 50c.; ditto, Two per Cent., 437r. 50c.; ditto, One per Cent., 427r. 50c.; ditto, Five per Cent., 497r. 50c.; ditto, Four per Cent., 487r. 50c.; ditto, Three per Cent., 477r. 50c.; ditto, Two per Cent., 467r. 50c.; ditto, One per Cent., 457r. 50c.; ditto, Five per Cent., 497r. 50c.; ditto, Four per Cent., 487r. 50c.; ditto, Three per Cent., 477r. 50c.; ditto, Two per Cent., 467r. 50c.; ditto, One per Cent., 457r. 50c.

Another letter of the same date says— "The return of O'Donnell to power has excited general surprise. It is true he has been for the last two years respectively minister of the Ultramarine and of the Interior of the Cabinet, but it was on the eve of his departure that the Queen appears to have decided. In this respect it resembles somewhat a coup d'etat. In discussion as he has been with the Moderados, and estranged from the Progresistas, the possibility of his accession to power was not believed in. Yet O'Donnell has been in the Ministry of the Interior since the resignation of the late Minister, and the latter's resignation was a mere disappointment when the composition of the new Cabinet was made known. O'Donnell has taken only one of his former colleagues of 1856—namely, M. Salaverria, Minister of Finance. In one respect the choice is good; he has a reputation for ability and honesty as an administrator, but he has no political preferences. O'Donnell has also passed over the moderate Progresistas, with whom he was believed to be on the best terms, and has also forgotten or neglected the Mon faction, with whom he is also very well. Be it as it may, the Cabinet has a definite position, and it is to be hoped that the country ought to feel satisfied that it has got rid of those Ministers of transition it has lately had so much of. There is a new feature in the present combination I think it well to notice. You are perhaps aware that in Spain there has been no Minister for the Ultramarine dependencies. There has been only a Direction of Ultramarine, the head of which was the Department of Foreign Affairs. Now, the decree which names General O'Donnell to the Presidency of the Cabinet also names him Minister of War and Ultramarine, and Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*. It is, as you see, a heavy burden O'Donnell is to be called upon to assume. The question is whether he will be able to do so. Of course the question is whether he will be able to do so. Of course the question is whether he will be able to do so.

The meeting of the Conference held on Saturday

is described as having been more "animated" than usual. The principle of the continued political separation of the Danubian Provinces having been admitted, it has been attempted to regain the lost ground in an indirect manner. It is said that a counter-project has been agreed on, the object of which is to secure to the Principality, nominally, the same administration and a government resembling each other in respect to institutions. A German newspaper stated the other day that in case the Turks attacked the Montenegrins again, in violation of the armistice, the act would be considered as a declaration of war against France. The answer to inquiries on the subject is, that the assertion is totally incorrect. It was declared that in the case supposed France would suspend her diplomatic relations with Turkey.

It is said that explanations have been demanded of the Emperor with reference to the loan which he is about to negotiate with an English house. The reason alleged for these explanations is that the Pasha, in order to give a guarantee for the repayment of the loan, consents, in fact, to an alienation of territory. I do not vouch for the accuracy of the statement.

The young King of Oude has arrived in Paris with the object of building a tomb to the late Queen. He has been several times to the Mahomedan burial-ground with his architect. The Prince has a professor of French with him. The Prince is distinguished by his intellect, and is a man of letters, which made such a noise some months ago, owed its chief title to notice to the supposition, or rather the fact, of its having been written under the inspiration or dictation of the Emperor. A pamphlet which appeared some days before the King's arrival, and which was entitled *Danubienische* would probably have escaped observation had it not been for its similarity in form, cover, and title to the other. Suddenly a rumour was set afloat that it was the work of the same hand, and its violence against Austria, and its recommendation of the Emperor, were taken as a sign that Power rather than give up the union of the Principalities, lent an interest to it which this supposition would easily explain. My incredulity as to the authorship is confirmed by a paragraph in the Ministerial paper *La Presse*, which says that the Emperor's secretary, who had no small share in the composition of the first pamphlet. The paragraph says— "Public opinion is occupied with a production entitled *The Emperor Napoleon III. and the Danubian Principalities*. The title, the form, and the cover of the brochure have led the public to suppose there was an analogy to some other work published at the same time, and which appeared some months back, called *The Emperor Napoleon III. and England*. We are enabled to declare that such a supposition is completely erroneous."

The *Sicde* deplores the "guilt" of the Cabinets which oppose the union of the Danubian Principalities. The title, the form, and the cover of the brochure have led the public to suppose there was an analogy to some other work published at the same time, and which appeared some months back, called *The Emperor Napoleon III. and England*. We are enabled to declare that such a supposition is completely erroneous."

The balance-sheet of the Bank for the month of June shows a great improvement. The increase in the stock of specie was 740,183l., and the decrease in the paper circulation 6,490,679l. The metallic reserve is now 105,183,640l., and the nominal value of the bank-notes in circulation 57,803,178l. At the first drawing of the great French Lottery of the 1st of January, the following prizes were taken: 3,269,250, 965, 4,131, 1,281, 1,510, 1,501, 3,054, 2,093, 2,062, 2,658, 3,342, 3,377, 4,401, 3,850, 2,352, and 4,004. Number 33 of series 1,550 won the grand prize of 250,000l. The other numbers of the different series drawn won prizes varying between 40,000l., 5,000l., 3,000l., 1,000l., and 120l.

The adoption by the House of Lords of Lord Lucan's bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament inspires the *Presse* with this remark— "Happy are the countries which seek to obtain decided reforms by calmly and perseveringly taking in hand the reforms which are necessary to their progress. The reforms are not ephemeral, and who would dare deprive them hereafter of pacific conquests achieved slowly and with difficulty?"

The *Constitutionnel* has the following on the same subject: "It is unjust to attribute the protracted obstinacy of the Peers to a spirit of intolerance. Their conduct was solely dictated by the respect which they entertain for the doctrine of the union of Church and State. They were more logical than intolerant."

The Three per Cent. Bonds closed at 88r. 35c. for one and one-half per Cent. and the Four and one-half per Cent. at 96r. 50c.; Orleans Railway Shares, 1,275r.; Great Northern, 908r. 75c.; Strauburg, 768r. 25c.; Paris to Lyons and the Mediterranean, 768r. 75c.; Western of France, 885r.; Bordeaux and Ostend, 512r. 50c.; Lyons and Geneva, 485r. 50c.; Cadix, 642r. 50c.; Austrian Railway, 637r. 75c.; Roman Railway, 467r. 50c.; Russian Railway, 603r. 75c.

Cours d'Autriche.—PARIS, July 5.—Cash. Three and one-half per Cent. (not reducible for 10 years) at 88r. 35c.; Bank of France, 3,025r. 3,035r.; Credit Foncier, Obligations of 600r., Four per Cent., 457r. 50c.; ditto, Three per Cent., 447r. 50c.; ditto, Two per Cent., 437r. 50c.; ditto, Five per Cent., 497r. 50c.; ditto, Four per Cent., 487r. 50c.; ditto, Three per Cent., 477r. 50c.; ditto, Two per Cent., 467r. 50c.; ditto, One per Cent., 457r. 50c.

Another letter of the same date says— "The return of O'Donnell to power has excited general surprise. It is true he has been for the last two years respectively minister of the Ultramarine and of the Interior of the Cabinet, but it was on the eve of his departure that the Queen appears to have decided. In this respect it resembles somewhat a coup d'etat. In discussion as he has been with the Moderados, and estranged from the Progresistas, the possibility of his accession to power was not believed in. Yet O'Donnell has been in the Ministry of the Interior since the resignation of the late Minister, and the latter's resignation was a mere disappointment when the composition of the new Cabinet was made known. O'Donnell has taken only one of his former colleagues of 1856—namely, M. Salaverria, Minister of Finance. In one respect the choice is good; he has a reputation for ability and honesty as an administrator, but he has no political preferences. O'Donnell has also passed over the moderate Progresistas, with whom he was believed to be on the best terms, and has also forgotten or neglected the Mon faction, with whom he is also very well. Be it as it may, the Cabinet has a definite position, and it is to be hoped that the country ought to feel satisfied that it has got rid of those Ministers of transition it has lately had so much of. There is a new feature in the present combination I think it well to notice. You are perhaps aware that in Spain there has been no Minister for the Ultramarine dependencies. There has been only a Direction of Ultramarine, the head of which was the Department of Foreign Affairs. Now, the decree which names General O'Donnell to the Presidency of the Cabinet also names him Minister of War and Ultramarine, and Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*. It is, as you see, a heavy burden O'Donnell is to be called upon to assume. The question is whether he will be able to do so. Of course the question is whether he will be able to do so.

The meeting of the Conference held on Saturday

relieved from the yoke of the Fanariote bishops, who are even more extortionate than the Turkish Pashas. The commission which is to examine the Montenegrin frontier will meet at Ragusa on the 15th inst. It is probable that Mr. Churchill, the British Consul at Ragusa, will act in England. M. Huguards, the French Consul at Ragusa, for France; and Hassan Efendi, with three Turkish officers of Engineers, for Turkey. It is not yet known who will represent Austria, Russia, and Prussia. In his last letter the Bosnian correspondent of the *Agence Havas* says that there are now known persons in Bosnia "who are personally known to no one, whose sole business it is to excite the Rayahs." That Russian agents were unusually active in the Greece-Slavian provinces of Turkey you were informed by many weekly columns. Count M. Gortchakoff, who yesterday, having probably been desired by the Emperor to come and give him an exact account of the state of public feeling in the Temescher Banat and in the Voivodina. On the 27th of June Count Corovin, who is civil and military governor of the above-mentioned provinces, considered it necessary to give a second "avertissement" (M. Medakovich, the editor of the *Serbski Dnevnik* (Serbian Gazette), is published at Neusatz, an Austro-Serbian town, directly opposite the fortress of Peterovadin. The offence committed by the above-mentioned provinces, considered it necessary to give a second "avertissement" (M. Medakovich, the editor of the *Serbski Dnevnik* (Serbian Gazette), is published at Neusatz, an Austro-Serbian town, directly opposite the fortress of Peterovadin. The offence committed by the above-mentioned provinces, considered it necessary to give a second "avertissement" (M. 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MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The screw steamer A. G. Captain A. B. Benson, from the East India, arrived at Plymouth yesterday. Her dates are—Calcutta, April 13; Sandheads, April 18; Madras, April 20; Cape, April 25; St. Helena, June 3; and Vincent, June 30. Passengers—Lieutenant...

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING. SWEEPSTAKES. 2000 yds. each for 2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-