

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Europe.
Tientsin, Nov. 5.—Advices from Al-tarfa state that the troops after a "battle which lasted four hours, defeated the rebels and captured a strong position occupied by them near Lico. The population of two districts has surrendered to the Austrian authorities.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—The Regent refuses to accept the resignation of Topete, but the Admiral remains firm in his determination to withdraw from the Ministry. It is probable that the whole Cabinet will resign and then General Prim will form a new one.

It is thought that the Government will endeavour to fill the vacant seats in the Cortes with Deputies favorable to the elevation of the Duke of Genoa to the throne.

Athens, Nov. 4.—The Emperor of Austria has arrived here. He landed yesterday morning in the Piræus, and was received by the King of Greece and conducted to the city with great ceremony and festivity.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The Court went hunting yesterday at Compiègne. The Emperor was not present.

One of the electoral meetings held last night was dispersed by the police. Henri Rochfort, editor of the "Sémaphore," started from Brussels yesterday on his return to Paris. On reaching the frontier he was arrested, but was subsequently released and furnished safe conduct by order of the Emperor. He then resumed his journey, and his arrival here is momentarily expected.

Kyoto, Nov. 5.—Admiral Topete has positively refused to withdraw his resignation, and it has been reluctantly accepted.

The Democrats and Progressionists are holding a joint conference to discuss the situation and adopt a common course of action. The critical condition of affairs create much anxiety.

The opposition to the Duke of Genoa are mustering their forces and organizing a general movement, which is daily gaining strength against his elevation to the throne.

Bombay, Nov. 4.—A four-oared race for a £200 stake took place after the race today. The Thames crew, exasperated by defeat, shamefully abused and struck Walter Brown an American oarsman. Friends intervened and prevented the quarrel from proceeding any farther.

Dublin, Nov. 4.—While a party of priests and others were returning from a meeting in Cavan, they were attacked by persons lying in wait on the roadside and brutally beaten. One died from his injuries. The assault is generally considered an Orange outrage. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict of murder against several Orangemen implicated in the affair.

Rome, Nov. 3.—There will be another Council of Ministers to-day. The Government is much occupied with questions regarding the Balmuccia insurrection. It is also said that Bismarck has taken a great portion of his influence in German politics.

From late intelligence through Thornton, British Minister, it appears that our Government is prepared to reduce the rate of postage on the proposed letters between the United Kingdom and the United States. There is little doubt, therefore, of the early adoption of this measure of postal reform.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—The Cabinet has been partially reconstructed. Martos was appointed Foreign Secretary and Tejeruelo, Minister of Finance.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Nov. 2.—Quite a heavy shock of earthquake was felt last evening throughout Germany, particularly at Darmstadt, Muehlen, (Merxheim?) Mayence and Frankfurt.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Times to-day comments on the rapid increase of importations of wheat from the United States. It says the most interesting question is the extent to which it can be kept up in competition with Russia and Central Europe, when the railways in that section are fully developed. The great question for the United States is the reduction of freight and other charges and the enlargement of communication with the Mississippi.

Dublin, Nov. 1.—Aretib's of Collin, in a pastoral letter just issued, exhorts all members of societies similar to the Fenian organization to abandon them. He adverts to the evils sustained by Spain and Italy through the machinations of secret societies and says that the members of such organizations will incur the penalty of excommunication, and cannot participate in the jubilee just published.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Times says that the news of Peabody's death will be read with no common sorrow on both sides of the Atlantic. Sentiments of regret will not be mere passing tributes to the munificent benefactor. He was a New Englander who, when the South was bowed down to the dust, came forward and claimed the right to sue for her. He was no courtier, yet he was honored by sovereigns. He was an profuse in charity as he was profuse in philanthropy. He was liked and highly honored. There was nothing hard or narrow about his philanthropy. He simply did whatever good came in his way.

The Post, in an obituary article says—Peabody was one of the few whose private virtues may be cited as examples in laying

a foundation of cheerful homes for the working classes. He acted upon a high sense of duty and touched the mainsprings of civilization. He made man's happiness and character that could not fail to elevate and refine the feeling his generosity inspired.

The Telegraph says: Peabody's lot was nobly happy. The inscription on his mausoleum may tell with unquestionable truth of a man who served two countries.

To-morrow will be a holiday in London. The Queen will visit the city to open a new bridge and viaduct.

When the gunboat Thistle was on a trial trip off Sheerness, her boiler exploded with terrible effect. Ten men were killed outright and several wounded.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount a half per cent.

Eastern States.
New York, Nov. 3.—A special dispatch from Paris says it is intimated as the popular impression accepted in the city that the Emperor will propose a plan for disarmament in his speech at the opening of the session of the French Legislature, and that the idea is likely to become general. It is said that Lord Clarendon conveyed assurances of England's approval of such a course to his Majesty, and that it will be agreeable to Russia. The tendency of Napoleon's policy is said to be objectively for the embarrassment of Prussia.

New York, Nov. 5.—An article on the Byron scandal, from the London Quarterly Review, is published, which contains a series of letters written by Lady Byron to Augusta Leigh. These letters are expressive of the warmest friendship and were written at the very time she was charged with one of the most horrible crimes and regarded as the real cause of her separation from her husband.

New York, Nov. 4.—A large meeting was held to-night to hear the report of the Rev. Dr. Schell upon his late mission to Europe connected with the convention for evangelic alliance, to be held next autumn. He reports that a large delegation promised to be present from England, including clergymen of the Church of England, Dissenters and laymen, while the Archbishop of York, Canterbury, Dublin and other leading prelates, expressed hearty co-operation with the movement.

The Convention of Jewish Rabbis at Philadelphia yesterday adopted resolutions favoring change in the marital laws, acknowledging woman as the equal of man; providing for an exchange of rings as part of the ceremony. Also, abolishing divorces to the judiciary of the State.

New York, Nov. 5.—Special say it was announced in Wall Street yesterday that Secretary Buntwell is preparing to throw a new loan on the market, calling in all the five-twelves payable, and making the rate of interest at four per cent. It is also stated that an agent of the Treasury Department, sailed on the steamer Scotia on last Wednesday, to consult with Rothschild and other foreign capitalists relating to placing this loan on the foreign market.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—The Colonization Society's ship Golconda cleared to-day for Africa with a large cargo. She will take 400 colored emigrants from Savannah.

Buffalo, Nov. 5.—A terrible gale of wind, rain and sleet has been prevailing here since morning. It is feared much damage has been done on the lake.

Considerable excitement was occasioned here yesterday at the presence of Geo. O'Neil, President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—J. E. Pettit, President, and C. J. Bridges, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railroad, have been here a day or two on business relating to the extension of their route to St. Louis and other points west. They desire to see some promise of success from here to Portland, Maine, and make rates which will induce the shipment of flour and produce to Liverpool and other European ports via Poland.

They will visit the East before their return to St. Louis.

New York, Nov. 1.—Peter Hymische in a letter to Rev. Mr. Bacon says: "I remain faithful to my church and if I have sinned up my protest against excess which diabolical and seem best on its ruin, you may measure the intensity of my love for it by the bitterness of my lamentations."

New York, Nov. 1.—The agreement for the consolidation of the Central and Hudson River Roads was ratified to-day. Capital stock, \$45,000,000 at 100 per cent, allowed to the Central and 65 per cent to the Hudson River. Vanderbilt is President of the consolidated company, and Augustus Sobell, Secretary.

California.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Frank Hamilton, a young married man and book-keeper in the establishment of John G. Hodge & Co., committed suicide at the Comopolitan Hotel early this morning by arsenic. He had been gambling extensively lately.

Confederation.
Now then let us suppose this \$300,000 instead of being taken by Canada, be added to the sum for the support of the local Government, viz 50,000. It will make that sum \$110,000.

Canada receives from B. C. \$400,000. Canada pays to the Government of B. C. \$400,000. \$350,000 plus the \$60,000, 410,000.

It is quite clear then that the same set down for the support of the local Government (Head money, Salaries of Governor, Judges and so forth are all paid out of the revenues of British Columbia). Where then are the thousands of dollars that confederatists assert Canada's? Where, indeed? How much will the Government of this country be better off under Confederation than now? Not one cent, particularly she will have more than nothing, viz, her interests destroyed, her privileges, liberty and independence taken away for five members in the Ottawa Parliament, but even these will be paid out of Columbia's funds. This colony will still go on paying the interest and sinking fund upon its public debt, but as those debts are paid off Canada, British Columbia, will come in for a larger revenue, which she has not been at any cost to obtain. Thus in 1873 Canada will fall heir to \$36,000 and in 1883 to \$45,

650 and so on. It must be plain that these sums belong not to Canada, but to the Government of British Columbia. Is Canada to have this country and its future revenues for nothing? What British Columbia wants is a larger revenue than now, not a smaller one. (If this colony should unhappily be forced into the Confederacy, the people will have to make a bargain not for themselves only but for their descendants. They will diminish the public debts by handing over the cost of certain assets to Canada, they will sell their country, that Canada is so eager to obtain, and without which she will be nothing, and its revenue for what? Two hundred thousand dollars per annum clear, or \$310,000 dollars "subsidy for the support of the local Government" is not too much, Canada will have \$36,000 in 1873 and \$43,000 in 1883, and \$40,000 more in 1894. She can save \$69,000 per annum by a little financing, leaving Canada only equal to \$110,000, leaving for about two cent \$140,000 to provide for or about two cent per head upon the people of Canada. When we consider that the Dominion Government has the power to levy taxes to any amount and by any system, it pleases, the people of Canada will be only too glad to pay that small sum for grandeur and for the future of British Columbia! What a future there is before it!

It is however maintained by the Confederation party that when Confederation takes place the Canadian Tariff must necessarily be applied and supply the place of that of British Columbia, and that the Canadian Government would lose thereby a considerable sum, estimated at \$60,000. The loss would chiefly be based on account of their being no duties upon agricultural produce and the diminution in the scale of duties upon spirits. No one it is presumed would try to ruin the farmer and the country in order that he might get Confederation and his whisky cheaper. Because a tariff is lowered it does not follow that the revenue would be diminished. Let it be assumed however that the Canadian Tariff would diminish the revenue (the amount is not admitted) on account of its being so entirely unsuited to our farming and mercantile interests, and that consequently many of those engaged in those pursuits being unable to live would be obliged to leave the country. The country might truly thus become a burden to Canada, but in that case the country would have been ruined by Canada and Confederation, therefore the tariff of Canada affords one of the strongest arguments against Confederation. The Canadian Tariff is the very thing this Colony does not want, but it is at the same time the very thing Confederatists say, must be accepted. Surely this colony cannot be called upon to pay for the loss upon a tariff that will ruin it! Let it, however, be remarked, that if by the convenience of Canada this country is forced into Confederation and her tariff thereby thrust upon the colony, it is the doing of Canada and she has no right therefore to put down the loss to the Government of this colony. Would she do the same if she made a Reciprocity Treaty?

Admitting that the loss on the tariff would be large, it must be remembered that the \$60,000 supposed to be lost by the Canadian Government would not be gained to the Government of British Columbia, but would be gained chiefly by those who drink whisky. The local government, therefore, would not be any richer—say, it would be poorer, because the country, being more or less depopulated by an unobtainable tariff its revenue would be diminished in consequence, so in place of the lower tariff being a benefit, it would actually be an injury both to Canada and British Columbia. Even then giving everything to the Confederatists, it is a little plain that the Government of this colony, instead of gaining anything from Coal derivation, will actually lose.

At this critical period it will be well for the people of this colony, to examine for themselves [I have inserted many items in order to assist them to do so] and not to accept every assertion made either by the friends or foes of Confederation as a truth. I think I have shown that Confederation may not only not enrich but may impoverish the Government of this colony! She may lose a great part of her revenue; she may lose her legislature, the power to regulate her own affairs as to maintain her position by suitably meeting coming and imminent changes around her by necessary treatment; she loses at least a part of her H. M. ships; she loses part of her population consequent upon having thrust upon her a tariff which whilst it gives no encouragement to merchants, will probably ruin or reduce to great hardship new settlers, farmers, market-gardeners, dairymen and fruit-growers. She loses the inducements she now holds out to settlers and therefore will not get any new ones. She loses in fact all she has worth having, there being nothing that can compensate the loss of the power of regulating her fiscal, commercial, industrial and other affairs. She loses, or rather has all these surreptitiously taken away. All these must be kept or supplied by British Columbia will become the vassal and tributary of Canada for ever. J. S. HEMCKEN.

Shipping Intelligence.
PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
ENTERED.
Nov 12—Star Acove, Lydon, San Francisco
Star Emma, Battershale, Burredale.
Nov 13—Star Black Diamond, Redlin, Neamalo
CLEARED.
Nov 12—Star Eliza, Middleton, Seanchi
Star Ringleader, Lake, San Juan.
Nov 13—Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.
Star Black Diamond, Redlin, Neamalo.

PASSENGERS.
Per steamer WILSON & HUNT, from Puget Sound—Mrs. Burn, Joe Lamond, Burrow, Barlett, Henry, Sylvia, May, Calvert, McQuar, S. Patch, J. Coppeland, Tullis, J. Pratt, Smith, 2 Chinamen and 2 K. Footmen.

BIRTH.
At Rock Bay, Nov 15th, the wife of Mr George Booth, of a son. Name—GEO. GEORGE BOOTH.
At Coldsping House, Cariboo, Oct. 25th, the wife of Mr. John Boyd, (Boyd & Heath) of a son.

A LADY'S ENDORSEMENT.
Madame E. — the acknowledged leader of the most refined and fashionable society in the city of New York, speaks of "LEA & PERRIN'S" Worcestershire Sauce, in the following highly complimentary manner, viz: "This fragrance as fresh as the odor from blooming flowers, and imparts to the bath a delightful buoyancy. I use it on the toilet table and the handkerchief, to the exclusion of all other perfumes."

AUCTION.

BRITISH COLUMBIA & VANCOUVER ISLAND SPAR, LUMBER AND SAWMILL CO. (Limited).

Preliminary Notice.

To be sold by Auction, by order of the Mortgagees.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN

is instructed by the Mortgagees to offer for sale by Public Auction

At his Salesrooms, Yates Street,

On Wednesday, Dec. 22,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

The Sawmill at Burrard Inlet together with a large quantity of extra Machinery, Gang Saws, Planing Machines, &c. now lying at the Mill.

The MILL SITE comprises 243 Acres of Freehold Land, and the Mill is acknowledged to be the best, and capable of turning out more lumber per day than any on this coast.

The TIMBER LANDS comprise 15,000 Acres, 12,000 of which have been selected and are now being surveyed by the Government, leaving 3000 Acres still open for selection. The whole of the Timber Privileges and Freehold Land, together with various Buildings erected thereon, will be sold with the Mill.

ALSO—

At the same time, by order of the Mortgagees,

The Powerful and Fast Sidewheel STEAMER "ISABEL,"

146 Tons Register, 80 Horse Power (nominal), built in 1866. The strength and speed of this steamer are too well known to require any comment. She was built under special supervision, and is in every way a desirable and well-found Steamer.

The Auctioneer would beg particularly to call the attention of Capitalists to the above Property.

Conditions of Sale and Catalogues with full particulars will be shortly published and may be had on application to

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, Yates Street, Victoria. DRAKE, JACKSON & AIKMAN, Solicitors, Bastion Street. o4d4dwd

MORE THAN 200,000 PERSONS

Bear testimony to the Wonderful Effects of

Dr. Joseph Walker's

Blood Purifier.

It is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and cures all the diseases that arise from impure blood.

It is the only medicine that cures all the diseases that arise from impure blood.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Incurable cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the use of other remedies, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public are scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, a long time is required for the organism to overcome the constitution, and invites the attack of embolism or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it leads to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vital organs. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or four locations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is an advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla: Pimples, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Viceous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurosal Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Zencophthalmia, Whites, Ulcers, Ulcerations, and Venereal Diseases are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in the Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to its use. It is also a powerful remedy for the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling action of the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid and feeble, who are depressed, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

LEA & PERRIN'S

Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and label of which the names of Lea & Perrin have been forged, &c., give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRIN'S Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors, Worcester: Croose & Blackwell, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Other Wholesale Dealers.

Agents for Victoria: James & Green & Rhodes, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1