

of the vessels supplied with this article, I was assured by both captain and passengers that it was sweet and sound when inspected by the emigrant agent before leaving port. An inconvenience attending the use of this meat as food, is the impossibility of using it in any form but made into bread, and from the limited extent of the cooking places allotted to passengers, it is difficult for each individual to get the use of the fire long enough to thoroughly bake the thick cakes into which it is made; hence it is frequently eaten when half baked, in which state it is indigestible and indigestible. It would be desirable in all cases to have at least of the rations furnished by the vessel should consist of oatmeal. The class of people who usually emigrate are accustomed to this food. In stormy weather, when the fires cannot be made (an occurrence which often takes place in the smaller class of vessels), it can be eaten mixed with water, in which state it is neither unpalatable nor unwholesome.

It would conduce much, however, to the health of passengers if a small portion of animal food was issued three times a week during the voyage. The great mortality and sickness this season cannot be attributed either to a deficiency of food or over-crowding. In support of this opinion I would beg to instance the fact, that out of 7500 German settlers who arrived this season, there was not during the voyage, or on arrival at Grosse Ile, as many sick as are usually found in a like number of the class living in their native villages. The same remark applies to the English settlers from the ports of Hull, Plymouth, Padstow, and Penzance; and to the Scotch settlers from Dundee, Aberdeen and Leith, among whom few or no sick were found. Though in the case of these emigrants (the Germans especially) they were more crowded from having a much greater quantity of baggage. And as another proof that a deficiency of food, good medical attendance and comfort, do not suffice to protect Irish passengers from disease and death on the voyage, I would cite the case of the pensioners and their families who came out in the transports, "Blenheim" and "Maria Somers," from Cork. The passengers of these vessels were under military discipline, had the medical attendance of a staff surgeon; they received daily rations of the best provisions, issued under the direction of the transport agent; yet fever and dysentery prevailed throughout the voyage among the passengers, and among the crew after arriving at Quebec. The "Blenheim" lost 12 passengers, and had 17 sick; and the "Maria Somers" 17 died, and from 40 to 50 were admitted to hospital.

The disease which proved so fatal, was in most cases, brought on board, and many masters of vessels would, on going into the hold, point out to me the particular berth, place, or place, where the disease originated, and the direction in which it spread; in all such cases it was ascertained that the family occupying this berth had come on board diseased or convalescent from fever with food and unwashed clothes.

The total number of passenger vessels inspected at the station this year has been 400, being about double the number of any previous year, the number of passengers being also double that of any other season. Of these vessels, the large number of 129 have had fever and dysentery among their passengers; 20 have had small pox, and nine have had both fever and small pox. 5293 passengers have died on ship-board, being at the rate of 5.33 per cent upon the whole number of passengers; of these, 11 were women in child-birth.

The sickness and mortality of the masters, mates, and second mates of ships has been proportionately great. Few of those who had fever among their passengers escaped an attack of the disease, and many died. The great demand for passages to America induced many owners of vessels to fit them out, whose masters were ignorant of the trade and of the means to be adopted to preserve the health of the passengers. When fever once broke out on board, the passengers, for their own safety, and would not go down to sea hold, from neglect of cleanliness soon became one vast reeking pest-house; the ventilated and contaminated air of which soon enfeebled those who were of necessity obliged to breathe it, even when not struck down with fever and rendered them indifferent to all exertion, even to the preservation of life itself, this first law of nature.

Some vessels where great mortality prevailed this season was so great, that difficulty was experienced by the masters in inducing the passengers to remove the dead. In one vessel, the "Sisters," from Liverpool, Capt. Christian had to bring up the bodies of the dead from the hold on his shoulders; neither passengers nor seamen could be induced to assist. This humane and excellent man, whose attention to his sickly passengers was beyond all praise, fell a victim to fever a few days after the arrival of his vessel at Quebec. In another vessel, the "Edith's Queen," the master could only get the dead brought up by paying his seamen a sovereign for each body.

I regret that it is not in my power to suggest any means by which the great sickness and mortality among emigrants on their voyage out may be avoided. Much may be done by strict attention to cleanliness, ventilation, as far as this is practicable, in the hold of a ship, by having the berth places and new wood-work of the 'tween-decks, whitewashed with quicklime at least once a week during the voyage, and by obliging the bedding and clothes of passengers to be taken on deck whenever the weather will permit.

It is gratifying to know, however, that there now exists hospital accommodation at Grosse Ile, with bedding, and every requisite for 2000 sick; and there are two convalescent hospitals at the east end of the island, containing 150 beds each, together with sheds capable of lodging 3500 emigrants, with cook-houses, wash-houses, police barracks, and dwelling-houses for medical officers and deputy agent for emigration.

On closing the station there still remained upwards of 4000 articles of soiled bedding to be washed, which is now being done by a washerwoman and two assistants, who remain on the island during the winter for the purpose. Though perhaps unclassified without advertising to the devotion shown by the clergy, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, in their attendance upon the sick dying throughout the trying scenes of the past year. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal visited the island at two different periods, and passed several days each time in unremitting attendance in the tents, sheds, and hospitals, when most crowded.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), G. M. DOUGLAS, M. D.
Medical Superintendent.

The Hon. D. Daly, Secretary.
&c., &c., &c.,
No. 3.

Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Governor-General the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

Downing-street, Aug. 9, 1848.

My Lord.—I have the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatch (No. 9), of the 4th of July, 1848, covering the general report made by Dr. Douglas, the Medical Superintendent of

the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Ile, of the occurrences of the year 1847.

I have perused this report with great interest. The numerous communications which have already passed between your Lordship and me on the sickness of last year, render it unnecessary that I should enter again on the question of remedial measures, of the origin of the past misfortune, which I see are ascribed by Dr. Douglas to the same circumstances which I had previously supposed to be their cause; but I cannot read the evidence which this report affords of the unsparing efforts made by Dr. Douglas and all persons connected with the Quarantine Establishment, as well as by many benevolent unofficial persons especially the clergy of the English and Roman Catholic Churches, without expressing my deep sense of the credit due to them for their exertions in the cause of humanity.

I am also aware of the serious illness which Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Agent for Emigrants, contracted in the discharge of his duty, and that at Montreal unhappily fell a victim; and I am very desirous that your Lordship should know how much Her Majesty's Government appreciate the devotion of all the public servants concerned to the arduous duties thrown upon them by the events of last year. I am, &c.,
(Signed) GRAY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
&c., &c., &c.

WESTERN DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury. The Calendar presented at these Assizes is not such as brings any discredit upon the Western District, but very much the contrary; for after the lapse of nearly half a year, we find only two persons imprisoned upon charges of larceny, and not one of any of those more heinous offences which it is reserved to this court to dispose of. This improvement in the condition of this district, though it may be but temporary, is at least gratifying while it lasts; and while this exemption from crime is enjoyed by a community in the midst of peace and abundance, they would be ungrateful indeed, if they did not feel more than contented with their lot. It must be acknowledged that the present condition of this country is such in many respects as ought to inspire the warmest feelings of thankfulness to a kind and bountiful Providence. A plentiful harvest has just been gathered, under circumstances propitious to the farmer, and there seems to be no reason to apprehend that whatever portions of its products the country may have to dispose of will not find a remunerating market.

Among the subjects of local interest, Gentlemen, the most prominent is the measure lately passed by the Division of this District, which will go into effect as soon as proper arrangements can be made for the custody of the prisoners, and the administration of justice in that part of the territory which it is intended shall form the new District. Whatever may be in other respects the general effect of the subdivision of Districts, it has at least the beneficial consequence that it brings all persons more nearly within the reach of the officers of Justice, and more immediately and certainly under the control of the civil magistrates. It tends, therefore, to the security of persons and property by facilitating the prompt execution of the law; and this is a strong ground for concurring in the principle of a reasonable extension. As I perceive that the only two prisoners returned upon the Calendar have been sent from Chatham, which is to be the capital of the new District, it would seem that if the measure, to which I have alluded, had now gone into effect, these would really have been no person confined in your goal for trial at these Assizes. It may, therefore, be hoped, that limited as the accommodations of the Western District District Goal are, they will be sufficient for some time to come for the safe and convenient custody of all who are likely to be imprisoned in it. You will, however, proceed, as usual, to examine into its condition, and to enquire into the treatment of the prisoners have received, in order that if there be anything wrong, it may be amended. I need no longer detain you, Gentlemen, as there is nothing in the business to be brought before the Criminal Court, so far as I am now aware of it, which calls for particular explanation.

THE LAW OF ARREST.

On Wednesday night last, Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, was taken from his bed at the North American Hotel in this city, and conveyed to jail, under the following extraordinary circumstances: In June last, Dr. Stone left New Orleans for the North, bringing with him a house slave. When he arrived in Buffalo, the boy was surrounded by parties who endeavored to persuade him to leave his master, finding him intractable, threatened coercion, and by this means succeeded in prevailing on him to accede to their wishes. Dr. Stone proceeded to Boston, the slave remaining at Buffalo, whence he wrote letters to his master expressing his willingness to rejoin the family. Before the Dr. had returned from Boston, the boy had come over to Canada. Dr. Stone, on arriving at Buffalo, learning that the boy had come to Toronto, followed him, not of course with a view of using coercion to get him to return, but to comply, as the Dr. supposed, with the boy's wishes. In an interview with the boy, the latter expressed to Dr. Stone his perfect willingness to return. Dr. Stone told him that if he had the slightest desire to remain he would give him his manumission papers, so that he might, if he chose, afterwards visit any part of the United States as a free negro. On the night of the day on which this promise was made, Dr. Stone was dragged from his bed and carried to jail, where he remained all night, upon a writ of *habeas corpus* issued out on an affidavit by the boy, that the Dr. was indebted to him to the amount of \$125 for services. On the following day he was liberated, on bail, to the action being given to the Sheriff. The Solicitor-General, Messrs. Muttibury & Hawke, are his present employers. Who first suggested to the boy the idea of making a claim of this nature, is matter of conjecture. There seems to be little doubt that the boy had been a slave, and therefore could not legally be entitled to demand compensation for his services. The case will, if not abandoned, come up for trial at the next Spring Assizes.—*Examiner*.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The surveying party, sent out by the British Government for the purpose of exploring the route for the proposed railroad between Halifax and Quebec, have brought their labors prematurely to a close; and the officers and men composing it will, we believe, return to England by the next steamer. Two persons will be left in charge to dispose of the material, &c., used in their several expeditions, and here the matter rests. All the golden anticipations so fondly cherished by the people of these Colonies are apparently frustrated, and the prospect for the future, as far as this important undertaking is concerned, is as disheartening as our greatest enemies could wish.—*Halifax Courier*.

MELANCHOLY REGATTA.—The small ferry steamer *Pilot* left the city this morning at half past one, taking down a number of passengers to view the Timber Towers Regatta, and in passing Point Levy observed a boat that had been upset, close to the edge of the island of Orleans. She immediately pointed her head to the spot, but finding that several boats were already at her assistance, she proceeded downwards, following the course of the other boats. Shortly afterwards, on reaching the flag boat, where the boats were turned, they perceived that the boat *Uster*, belonging to the ship *Provincialis*, had rounded the boat first, and having stood to the southern side, was there tacked for the north shore, still keeping the lea until she approached close to the island, where she upset. There were on board her at the time five persons. Mr. Theodore Martin, of this city, Mr. Carey, mate of the *Provincialis*, and three sailors belonging to that ship. The steamer gained the spot where she was lost, and seeing the mate clinging to an oar, endeavored to steer as close to him as possible, but could not do so, and he was picked up in an exhausted state by another boat. The remainder of those on board perished. Afterwards another boat was upset at the same place, owing to the strong gale blowing at the time, by which her crew were saved. Up to the time of our going to press it is unknown how many were drowned.—*Quebec Mercury*.

News by the Adadia.

ITALY.

TERRIBLE CONFLICT AT PARMA. The *National Association* of the 4th inst. publishes a letter from Turin, of the 3rd inst., which states that the Austrians, having imposed an extraordinary contribution of 400,000 florins (£32,000) on the city of Parma, to be paid within four hours, that sum being not forthcoming within the period stated, the Croats, according to custom, commenced pillaging the city. The inhabitants, however, encouraged by the patriotic defense of Bologna, rung the tocsin, and commenced a fearful battle, in which they were assisted by the women and children. They threw their furniture from the windows upon the heads of the Austrians, and the inhabitants of the country hurried to their assistance, armed with their implements of husbandry. The result of the struggle had not been ascertained.

CONSTITUTION OF ITALY.

The accounts from Italy and Rome declare the whole country to be in a distracted and excited state. At Genoa, Leghorn and Rome tumults had occurred, which were with difficulty suppressed.

We have just received positive intelligence of the landing of four thousand French troops at Venice. The news may be relied on. General Garibaldi, who has lately been forced by the Austrians to fly from Italy, has arrived at Besancon, on his way, it is thought, to Paris.

AUSTRIA.

THE FRENCH-ENGLISH MEDIATION ACCEPTED. The London papers of the 8th inst. announce the important intelligence that the French Government, on the 7th inst., had accepted the mediation of the French and English Ministers at Berlin, announcing officially that Austria had accepted the joint mediation of France and England.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE LAST DAY OF THE SESSIONS OF 1847-8.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, the House of Commons having been summoned, the Speaker, attended by other Honorable members, to hear

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor immediately advanced to the foot of the throne, and handed Her Majesty a copy of the Royal Speech, which Her Majesty delivered with her usual distinctness, her clear and silvery voice filling every part of the vast chamber, and every syllable being audibly throughout. The following was Her Majesty's most gracious speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I am happy to be able to release you from the duties of a laborious and protracted session.

The act for the prevention of crime and outrage in Ireland, which receives my assent at the commencement of the session, was attended with the most beneficial effects. The open display of arms intended for criminal purposes was checked, the course of justice was no longer interrupted, and several atrocious murders who had spread terror through the country were apprehended and convicted.

The distress in Ireland, consequent upon successive failures in the production of food, has been mitigated by the application of the law for the relief of the poor, and by the amount of charitable contributions raised in other parts of the United Kingdom.

On the other hand, organized confederacies took advantage of the existing pressure to excite my suffering subjects to rebellion. Hopes of plunder and confiscation were held out to tempt the distressed, while the most visionary prospects were exhibited to the ambitious. In this conjuncture I applied to your loyalty and wisdom for firm support. A former act for refusing to give up arms. The 3rd Buffs came into Clonmel to quell a rebellion, and 29 others followed on Wednesday night, fires continued to blaze on every hill, in the counties of Wexford, Tipperary, and Waterford, and according to the *Chronicle*, the people are fully armed and trained.

Military men well know the value of the forces that the peasantry were assembled in the vicinity of Clonmel, to a vast extent.

The correspondent of *Saunders News* from Clonmel, says both Doherty and O'Mahony are with the insurgents, the latter equipped in a uniform, and gold. It is stated in addition that there are numbers of armed men on foot, also some hundreds who are mounted, and carried pistols.

KILKENNY, Wednesday, 9th.

A Battalion of 60th Rifles, and a large body of Police, arrived by train, from Dublin. The insurgents had a brush with the Police at Port Low. The former are stated to have been defeated, with two police killed, and wounded. There is a camp on Ahenny Hill reported to be 5000 men, with three cannon; other camps at Newton Cunningham and Piltown. The bridge of Grady Ferry, near Waterford, has blown up. Troops in great numbers, are marching towards the scene of disturbance, and large numbers of armed peasants are patrolling the country.

A despatch dated Dublin, Thursday, A. M., says, that order has been restored.

The weather in England has been favourable for harvesting.

Paris is without open disturbance, but an out-

break is apprehended. Attempts have been made to assassinate Cavaignac. Disturbances have taken place in the departments.

The central government of Frankfurt has repudiated the armistice between Denmark and Prussia. Berlin is in an excited state.

The Italian question remains as at last accounts. The Emperor of Austria has accepted the mediation, but under such circumstances as give little hope of adjustment.

Outbreaks occurred at Leghorn, in consequence of the attempt to suppress political clubs. The people after fighting three days,—conquered.—The matter was afterwards adjusted.

The expedition had sailed from Naples against Sicily. Messina was taken after a severe bombardment.

MARKETS.

Wilder & Smith says the grain trade is steady, and prices generally well supported. The imports are large. The quotations of flour 32s to 34s; corn, 35s a 36s; meat, 12s a 17s 6d. Wheat—estimated stock in warehouses is 38,972 quarters wheat; 17,000 barrels flour; 17,491 quarters corn. Lard received 6d and 1s. Bacon—fair request. The better qualities of cheese in much request. Beef—U. S. Prime Mess, per lb. 30d; 32d; 34s; ordinary, 30s; 32s; 34s; 36s; Prime, 38s and 40s; Pork, Prime Mess, per lb. 20d; 22d; 24d; 26d; 28d; 30s; 32s; 34s; 36s; 38s; 40s; 42s; 44s; 46s; 48s; 50s; 52s; 54s; 56s; 58s; 60s; 62s; 64s; 66s; 68s; 70s; 72s; 74s; 76s; 78s; 80s; 82s; 84s; 86s; 88s; 90s; 92s; 94s; 96s; 98s; 100s; 102s; 104s; 106s; 108s; 110s; 112s; 114s; 116s; 118s; 120s; 122s; 124s; 126s; 128s; 130s; 132s; 134s; 136s; 138s; 140s; 142s; 144s; 146s; 148s; 150s; 152s; 154s; 156s; 158s; 160s; 162s; 164s; 166s; 168s; 170s; 172s; 174s; 176s; 178s; 180s; 182s; 184s; 186s; 188s; 190s; 192s; 194s; 196s; 198s; 200s; 202s; 204s; 206s; 208s; 210s; 212s; 214s; 216s; 218s; 220s; 222s; 224s; 226s; 228s; 230s; 232s; 234s; 236s; 238s; 240s; 242s; 244s; 246s; 248s; 250s; 252s; 254s; 256s; 258s; 260s; 262s; 264s; 266s; 268s; 270s; 272s; 274s; 276s; 278s; 280s; 282s; 284s; 286s; 288s; 290s; 292s; 294s; 296s; 298s; 300s; 302s; 304s; 306s; 308s; 310s; 312s; 314s; 316s; 318s; 320s; 322s; 324s; 326s; 328s; 330s; 332s; 334s; 336s; 338s; 340s; 342s; 344s; 346s; 348s; 350s; 352s; 354s; 356s; 358s; 360s; 362s; 364s; 366s; 368s; 370s; 372s; 374s; 376s; 378s; 380s; 382s; 384s; 386s; 388s; 390s; 392s; 394s; 396s; 398s; 400s; 402s; 404s; 406s; 408s; 410s; 412s; 414s; 416s; 418s; 420s; 422s; 424s; 426s; 428s; 430s; 432s; 434s; 436s; 438s; 440s; 442s; 444s; 446s; 448s; 450s; 452s; 454s; 456s; 458s; 460s; 462s; 464s; 466s; 468s; 470s; 472s; 474s; 476s; 478s; 480s; 482s; 484s; 486s; 488s; 490s; 492s; 494s; 496s; 498s; 500s; 502s; 504s; 506s; 508s; 510s; 512s; 514s; 516s; 518s; 520s; 522s; 524s; 526s; 528s; 530s; 532s; 534s; 536s; 538s; 540s; 542s; 544s; 546s; 548s; 550s; 552s; 554s; 556s; 558s; 560s; 562s; 564s; 566s; 568s; 570s; 572s; 574s; 576s; 578s; 580s; 582s; 584s; 586s; 588s; 590s; 592s; 594s; 596s; 598s; 600s; 602s; 604s; 606s; 608s; 610s; 612s; 614s; 616s; 618s; 620s; 622s; 624s; 626s; 628s; 630s; 632s; 634s; 636s; 638s; 640s; 642s; 644s; 646s; 648s; 650s; 652s; 654s; 656s; 658s; 660s; 662s; 664s; 666s; 668s; 670s; 672s; 674s; 676s; 678s; 680s; 682s; 684s; 686s; 688s; 690s; 692s; 694s; 696s; 698s; 700s; 702s; 704s; 706s; 708s; 710s; 712s; 714s; 716s; 718s; 720s; 722s; 724s; 726s; 728s; 730s; 732s; 734s; 736s; 738s; 740s; 742s; 744s; 746s; 748s; 750s; 752s; 754s; 756s; 758s; 760s; 762s; 764s; 766s; 768s; 770s; 772s; 774s; 776s; 778s; 780s; 782s; 784s; 786s; 788s; 790s; 792s; 794s; 796s; 798s; 800s; 802s; 804s; 806s; 808s; 810s; 812s; 814s; 816s; 818s; 820s; 822s; 824s; 826s; 828s; 830s; 832s; 834s; 836s; 838s; 840s; 842s; 844s; 846s; 848s; 850s; 852s; 854s; 856s; 858s; 860s; 862s; 864s; 866s; 868s; 870s; 872s; 874s; 876s; 878s; 880s; 882s; 884s; 886s; 888s; 890s; 892s; 894s; 896s; 898s; 900s; 902s; 904s; 906s; 908s; 910s; 912s; 914s; 916s; 918s; 920s; 922s; 924s; 926s; 928s; 930s; 932s; 934s; 936s; 938s; 940s; 942s; 944s; 946s; 948s; 950s; 952s; 954s; 956s; 958s; 960s; 962s; 964s; 966s; 968s; 970s; 972s; 974s; 976s; 978s; 980s; 982s; 984s; 986s; 988s; 990s; 992s; 994s; 996s; 998s; 1000s; 1002s; 1004s; 1006s; 1008s; 1010s; 1012s; 1014s; 1016s; 1018s; 1020s; 1022s; 1024s; 1026s; 1028s; 1030s; 1032s; 1034s; 1036s; 1038s; 1040s; 1042s; 1044s; 1046s; 1048s; 1050s; 1052s; 1054s; 1056s; 1058s; 1060s; 1062s; 1064s; 1066s; 1068s; 1070s; 1072s; 1074s; 1076s; 1078s; 1080s; 1082s; 1084s; 1086s; 1088s; 1090s; 1092s; 1094s; 1096s; 1098s; 1100s; 1102s; 1104s; 1106s; 1108s; 1110s; 1112s; 1114s; 1116s; 1118s; 1120s; 1122s; 1124s; 1126s; 1128s; 1130s; 1132s; 1134s; 1136s; 1138s; 1140s; 1142s; 1144s; 1146s; 1148s; 1150s; 1152s; 1154s; 1156s; 1158s; 1160s; 1162s; 1164s; 1166s; 1168s; 1170s; 1172s; 1174s; 1176s; 1178s; 1180s; 1182s; 1184s; 1186s; 1188s; 1190s; 1192s; 1194s; 1196s; 1198s; 1200s; 1202s; 1204s; 1206s; 1208s; 1210s; 1212s; 1214s; 1216s; 1218s; 1220s; 1222s; 1224s; 1226s; 1228s; 1230s; 1232s; 1234s; 1236s; 1238s; 1240s; 1242s; 1244s; 1246s; 1248s; 1250s; 1252s; 1254s; 1256s; 1258s; 1260s; 1262s; 1264s; 1266s; 1268s; 1270s; 1272s; 1274s; 1276s; 1278s; 1280s; 1282s; 1284s; 1286s; 1288s; 1290s; 1292s; 1294s; 1296s; 1298s; 1300s; 1302s; 1304s; 1306s; 1308s; 1310s; 1312s; 1314s; 1316s; 1318s; 1320s; 1322s; 1324s; 1326s; 1328s; 1330s; 1332s; 1334s; 1336s; 1338s; 1340s; 1342s; 1344s; 1346s; 1348s; 1350s; 1352s; 1354s; 1356s; 1358s; 1360s; 1362s; 1364s; 1366s; 1368s; 1370s; 1372s; 1374s; 1376s; 1378s; 1380s; 1382s; 1384s; 1386s; 1388s; 1390s; 1392s; 1394s; 1396s; 1398s; 1400s; 1402s; 1404s; 1406s; 1408s; 1410s; 1412s; 1414s; 1416s; 1418s; 1420s; 1422s; 1424s; 1426s; 1428s; 1430s; 1432s; 1434s; 1436s; 1438s; 1440s; 1442s; 1444s; 1446s; 1448s; 1450s; 1452s; 1454s; 1456s; 1458s; 1460s; 1462s; 1464s; 1466s; 1468s; 1470s; 1472s; 1474s; 1476s; 1478s; 1480s; 1482s; 1484s; 1486s; 1488s; 1490s; 1492s; 1494s; 1496s; 1498s; 1500s; 1502s; 1504s; 1506s; 1508s; 1510s; 1512s; 1514s; 1516s; 1518s; 1520s; 1522s; 1524s; 1526s; 1528s; 1530s; 1532s; 1534s; 1536s; 1538s; 1540s; 1542s; 1544s; 1546s; 1548s; 1550s; 1552s; 1554s; 1556s; 1558s; 1560s; 1562s; 1564s; 1566s; 1568s; 1570s; 1572s; 1574s; 1576s; 1578s; 1580s; 1582s; 1584s; 1586s; 1588s; 1590s; 1592s; 1594s; 1596s; 1598s; 1600s; 1602s; 1604s; 1606s; 1608s; 1610s; 1612s; 1614s; 1616s; 1618s; 1620s; 1622s; 1624s; 1626s; 1628s; 1630s; 1632s; 1634s; 1636s; 1638s; 1640s; 1642s; 1644s; 1646s; 1648s; 1650s; 1652s; 1654s; 1656s; 1658s; 1660s; 1662s; 1664s; 1666s; 1668s; 1670s; 1672s; 1674s; 1676s; 1678s; 1680s; 1682s; 1684s; 1686s; 1688s; 1690s; 1692s; 1694s; 1696s; 1698s; 1700s; 1702s; 1704s; 1706s; 1708s; 1710s; 1712s; 1714s; 1716s; 1718s; 1720s; 1722s; 1724s; 1726s; 1728s; 1730s; 1732s; 1734s; 1736s; 1738s; 1740s; 1742s; 1744s; 1746s; 1748s; 1750s; 1752s; 1754s; 1756s; 1758s; 1760s; 1762s; 1764s; 1766s; 1768s; 1770s; 1772s; 1774s; 1776s; 1778s; 1780s; 1782s; 1784s; 1786s; 1788s; 1790s; 1792s; 1794s; 1796s; 1798s; 1800s; 1802s; 1804s; 1806s; 1808s; 1810s; 1812s; 1814s;