

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

From the London Times.

In Mr. Wakefield's book on the "Art of Colonization" there is an interesting and thoughtful chapter on the accession which accrues to the influence and respectability of a country from the number and character of its colonies. He is speaking of the dispute respecting the boundary of Maine, which was nearly involving Great Britain in a war with the United States. While the issue was yet uncertain, and the diplomacy of perfect candour and straightforwardness, combined with resolution and a capital cocky, which distinguished Lord Ashburton's negotiations had not produced its fruits, the boundary question became a subject of interest and conversation in all political circles.

At the Political Economy Club, says Mr. Wakefield, a mere man of science contended that the loss of a part, and still more the whole of New Brunswick, would be a gain to England. Of what use he said, is this colony to the mother country, that it would not be if it were independent? It is of no use except as a market, and it would be as good a market if independent as it now is. Its dependence is of no use to us; but it is an injury, since the ordinary defence of the colony as British territory is costly, and the possession of the colony is apt to involve us in costly and otherwise mischievous disputes with foreign countries.

The other side was argued by a London banker, whose sagacity and accomplishments are undisputed. He admitted the whole argument of the scientific economist. "But, on the contrary," said he, "I am of the opinion that the glory and extent of an empire are solid advantages for all its inhabitants. I think that, whatever the possession of our colonies may cost in money, the possession is worth more in money than its money cost, and infinitely more in other respects. The advantage is, that the possession of this immense empire by England causes the mere name of England to be a real and a mighty power—the greatest power that now exists in the world. Suppose that we give up all our dependencies, without losing any of their utility as markets, say that the name of England would cease to be a power, and that in order to preserve our own independence, we should have spent more than we do now in the business of defence. It would be supposed that we gave them up because we could not help it. We should be, with respect to other nations, like the bird which has been wounded, and which therefore the others peck to death." From this doctrine Mr. Cobden & Sir W. Molesworth will of course dissent. The one believes in the approximate drawing of the day when hatred, envy, jealousy, fear, ambition, and spite, are to disappear from national characters and national counsels; when all the world is to be governed by the grand maxim of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market. Sir W. Molesworth, though of less ready faith, shares Mr. Cobden's opinions as to the utility of colonies. But, bearing these distinguished exceptions, the doctrine is, we believe, a popular one. Here and there the formidable bill for the government of our dependencies in the shape of army or navy estimates may justify a grumble and provoke a growl. But, despite this, we are convinced that in every society of educated and thinking Englishmen the vast majority would give their vote for the retention, and against the abandonment, of our colonies.

Now, if this be so, it is the duty of every statesman who values that prestige which is a real source of power to England, to justify such a sentiment by his own colonial policy. Let him, whether in office or in Parliament, do his best to make the colonies of England serviceable to the honour and greatness of England, in their widest capacity. We have fallen upon parsimonious days and economical tongues. The value of everything is tested by what it will bring costlessly and directly. Its money value is narrowly and grudgingly weighed. In no cases more than colonial ones. Few people have had reason to take an interest in them; but no people are indifferent to taxation. This comes home to their business and bosom. Talk to them of the imperial fruits of possessing Canada and Australia, and they will as well talk to them about a conning-bell in the planet Neptune. But talk to them about knocking off an income tax, and reducing the public expenditure at home, and you have struck upon a chord which responds to every feeling of family comfort and personal enjoyment. To a certain extent this is natural and rational. But it is more general than under the existing conditions of England and her territories it ought to be. Had our colonies been regarded by our public men as integral parts of the British empire, differing only from Cumberland, Lanark, Caithness, or Leicestershire in their distance from the metropolitan capital, and had we always exerted ourselves to bring them within the sphere of central contract and the influence of central civilization, we should not now have to lament our late and imperfect performance of a great duty, or to justify the expense which its conditions entail.

We could, indeed, wish to see something more like colonization than this "shovelling out of papers," which our present emigration is, despite of the craving for labour and the amount of wages which are just now importing Chinese coolies into Sydney. We should prefer seeing a more complete organization of the different elements of society—a more perfect equipment of the apparatus of civilization and religion—than we can, we fear, expect to find among the crowd that fill an ordinary emigrant ship. Still, for what may there be found we are grateful. There may not be the man of birth fulfilling the duties of an Athenian Cleonchus; there may

not be the parish or municipality in miniature which the first colonists of Acadia carried from the shores of Bretagne; there may not be the sacred fire and the sacred stone; but there are the comfortable berth, the sufficient dietary, the ready infirmary, the attentive surgeon, and the beneficent visitor. The Government extend to the emigrant, benefits which have been denied to the pioneer of the past. We accept the credit for those who have thus left us. May the circumstances of their departure be an earnest of their future lot! May their last remembrance of their native land, rather than their former experience, bind them more closely in spirit to her, and inspire them, even at the distance of the globe's diameter, with the loyalty and patriotism of English subjects! If it does, how fortunate will it be for England! If it does not, how sad for England, her colonies, and the widespread white-Saxon race! But which alternative have we deserved?

APPOINTMENTS.—Sir George Grey, Bart., to be a Grand Cross of the Civil Order of the Bath.

Mr. George Henry Ward, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, to be Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands.

Mr. James Douglas, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, to be Governor of the proposed settlement of Vancouver's Island.

PRINTING MACHINES.—The cylinder printing machines in Messrs. Hoyle's print works, Mayfield, Manchester, print a mile of calico in an hour! If 15 of these machines work uninterruptedly for only ten hours each day, and for six days in the week, they would be able to print cotton dresses in one week for one hundred and sixty-two thousand ladies! The actual number of miles of calico printed by this eminent firm alone in a single year exceeds ten thousand, more than sufficient to measure the diameter of our planet with!

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel preached for the first time since his secession in the National Scotch Church, London, on the 25th ult.

Died on the 27th, aged 75, the Earl of Gosford. The death of the noble earl places the lord-lieutenancy of Armagh, and a colony of militia, at the disposal of the government. The Earl of Gosford was Governor-General of Canada under the late Earl Grey's Government. He is succeeded by his son, Archibald Viscount Acheson.

THREATENED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN.—The magistrates of Windsor have had under investigation the case of John Warrle, a man who has on several occasions threatened the life of the Queen. He is twenty-three years old, of a rather idiotic appearance. He was employed some time back in a colliery at West Bromwich. In January, 1848, he wrote a letter to the Queen, declaring that she should die by his hands unless he had his "rights." An inquiry by the Staffordshire magistrates elicited what these "rights" were; the man alleged that his grandfather had married a servant who had been seduced by the Duke of Kent; that the Duke allowed them a pension, and that he had left the family £10,000, which was unjustly kept from them. In default of this, he kept the pension, he was sent to gaol for three months. He subsequently came to London, but was sent back by the authorities and placed under the surveillance of the police. In December last he sent letters to persons repeating the threats against her Majesty. Six weeks since he left West Bromwich, and on the 8th March he appeared at Windsor. At the Duke of Windsor's house, where the butler had relieved his wants he uttered threats against the Queen; and this led to his arrest. Surgeons having examined him they gave a positive opinion that he was insane—a dangerous lunatic. The Windsor magistrates ordered that he should be confined in the County Lunatic Asylum, unless his friends could give security for his safe custody.

IRELAND.

Desolation and starvation are on the increase in the south and west. In the county of Cork, where the judges of assize are still detained by the enormous amount of criminal, civil, and fiscal business, the grand jury with apparently the best dispositions, are struggling unavailingly with the formidable difficulties that impede the collection of poor-rates, county rates, and the levy for payment of Treasury advances under the Labour Rate and temporary Relief Acts. "How," asks the Cork Constitution, "is the county cess to be collected? How are the county works to be carried on? or the county contractors to be paid? Officers which used to be objects of ambition are thrown up, and no fewer than four baronies are suddenly left without a high constable to collect the rates. These resignations of four high constables were announced at the meeting of the county Cork grand jury on the 30th ult., when a new difficulty appeared, on account of the warrants for the levy of the labour rate cess having been addressed to the officers who had resigned, and it being questionable whether there could be new presentments for the amount. The Foreman (Colonel Hodder) remarked that the grand jury were in a "fix," and, as the question was surrounded by so many difficulties, it was arranged that they should take the advice of the judge as to the course to be adopted.

House of Commons, Wednesday, April 4.

THE COLONIES.—Lord J. Russell moved that the House rising, should adjourn to Monday, the 16th of April.

Mr. Home thought the House ought not to adjourn without considering the state of the colonies, in many of which contentious of most unsatisfactory nature, and most discre-

table to the Colonial Government, were now going on. He instanced, particularly, Jamaica, Canada, Demerara, and Ceylon; but said that in all the colonies there existed more or less causes of discontent against the mother country. He, therefore, moved, that the adjournment should only be to the 14th inst.

Lord J. Russell defended the colonial administration at great length, calling the insurrection about Canada "stupid," as having been repeated for ten years, and unfounded, as Canada never was in a state of more peaceful and loyal content than at the present moment. He also alluded to the insubordination of forty-three colonies, maintaining that, generally speaking, they were peaceable and well affected, and that the exceptions were in those colonies only which had recently been proved of the sterility of the home market for their produce.

The adjournment was withdrawn, and the motion agreed to.

ITALY.

Defeat and Abdication of Charles Albert.

The war so unwisely re-commenced by the King of Sardinia on 17th July terminated speedily than could have been expected, and has proved, as was predicted, most disastrous to him. He has not only been beaten in the field, but has subsequently found it necessary to abdicate his throne in favour of his son and fly to France.

The Austrians passed the Ticino simultaneously with the Piedmontese, the latter, however, speedily fell back. Three successive battles ensued, in the two latter, on the plains of Verceil, the Austrians were completely victorious. The last battle on the 24th ult. the main army of the Austrians, some fifty thousand strong, encountered Charles Albert at Oleggio near Novara. The Piedmontese appeared to have been of more than equal force. The battle was fought with terrible obstinacy; and although we hear from many quarters that the Italians shrank the contest, certain it is that Charles Albert behaved with the most distinguished bravery. Finding the day going against him, he seems to have sought every opportunity to meet his death on the battle-field, and wherever may be the verdict of history as to his conduct, certain it is that nothing graced his public life so much as the last act, and his quitting it.

The Austrians having completely routed the Piedmontese, and driven them to the mountains, Charles Albert abdicated the throne in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel, and fled of force being sent to the Austrian camp. Marshal Radetzky at once proceeded to an armistice. The new King pledged himself to conclude a treaty of peace, to disarm the military corps of Hungarians, Poles, and Lombards, who are to receive an amnesty of 20,000 Austrians are to occupy the territory comprised between the Po, the Ticino, and the Sesia, and the garrison of Alessandria is to be half Austrian and half Piedmontese. The Sardinian troops are to evacuate all the territories which previous to the war did not belong to Piedmont, and the Sardinian fleet is to quit the Adriatic. Other minor points are determined, and the Austrians, who had hitherto been to them, have ungraciously adhered to the advantages which might have provoked the successful efforts of France.

The Pope is generally believed that the Pope will soon be able to return to Rome, as whatever boldness the Mazzini agitators may exhibit in getting up street revolutions, certain it is, that their valour cools off when they are called into the field, and from all quarters, they are charged with cowardice.

HUNGARY.

The war in Hungary rages directly. Ben having gained some advantage over a body of Russians, soon found himself overwhelmed by their numbers, and the Emperor will gladly seize upon any pretext to interfere further. We should not be surprised at all to hear that the Emperor of Russia, upon the solicitation of the Austrians, brings down a large force to crush the Hungarians. At present there seems no probable termination of this bloody struggle, carried on by both parties in the most barbarous manner.

PRUSSIA.

The Frankfurt Parliament has finally elected the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, and a powerful deputation has proceeded to Berlin to deliver the crown of Charlemagne. At first one believed that the King "would be so kind" as to accept the proffered honour, but now it is believed that he will with certain conditions, so as to avoid giving offence to other monarchs of Germany. Our own people are not likely to be so easily deceived, and a bona fide acceptance, it will most certainly involve Prussia in a war with Austria and Russia. The latter power seems now resolved to put down the revolutionary spirit in Europe, only waits the opportunity to let slip her dogs of war.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

DEFEAT OF THE SIKH ARMY.—The mail of the 4th of March from Bombay brings intelligence from the theatre of war in the Punjab, the 21st of February on which day a battle was fought by the united forces of Lord Gough and General Whish, which ended in the complete route of the Sikh army. Of this victory, however, no details have arrived by mail, as the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief had not reached Bombay when the steamer left. We are enabled to state, however, that semi-official accounts have no doubt as to the complete success of our arms.

The proceedings of Lord Gough from the date of our previous letters, and up to the 10th of February, were chiefly confined to the defence of the position with the British army

occupied at Bhillianwallah. The Sikh forces, having received some addition to their numbers by the junction of Chuttur Singh, the father of their leader, Shere Singh, took up positions to the right of Lord Gough's camp, as if with an intention of outflanking the British. This movement led to the battle of the 13th, which was a good deal of consequence to the brave soldiers and camp-followers; but no serious encounter took place, for Lord Gough persisted in his plan of waiting for the arrival of the Bengal division under General Whish, and of the Bombay column commanded by Brigadier Dundas.

On the 13th, the Sikhs, who during the late feigned attacks on Lord Gough's camp had been busied in repairing their heavy guns, under their cavalry at the village of Chitral, and from their cover struck their tents and marched towards Gojpur. This retreat allowed the British an opportunity of examining with attention the ground on which the battle had taken place on the 13th of January. That position of the Sikhs was found to be immensely strong, and consisting of a double line of entrenchments, in front of which they had planted large bushes in every direction, so as to mask themselves, and to prevent the movement of cavalry. Their camp had been pitched upon the slope of a hill, with a battery in the midst of broken ground. Close to this battery was a deep and ragged ravine with a narrow bridge. To the rear of this natural fortress was a perpendicular wall of rock near the Jhelum. This was the position of the Sikhs on the memorable 13th of January. An advance upon that position would have cost many more lives than those lost in that battle.

The plans of the Sikhs during several days showed that they wished to enter Lord Gough into an attack at that position; but failing in their scheme, they retired from this spot at three o'clock, on the morning of the 13th of February, and encamped at Needan and Chitral, with the evident intention of moving in the direction of Gojpur.

On the 15th, it was known that the Sikhs had gone towards Wuzerabad, as if with the intention of crossing the Chenab there, and of proceeding towards Lahore. Fortunately, General Whish, with his cavalry and a portion of his infantry, had reached Rannagur, and a part of his force was detached to Wuzerabad, so as to prevent the passing of the Sikhs at that ford.

The Sikhs plundered all the districts between the Jhelum and Chenab, and took up a position near the town of Gojpur.

On the 16th, Lord Gough marched from Sopore to Sada-poor, a village about five miles from the Chenab, while General Whish constructed a bridge of boats over the Chenab at Harkee Putram, which facilitated his movement to join the Commander-in-Chief.

On the 15th, the troops were hastening towards the point at which they were to concentrate. The Bombay column, under Brigadier Dundas, arrived at Rannagur, and on the 19th marched to join Lord Gough.

On the 20th, the last preparations were made for the conflict; and on the 21st, Lord Gough attacked Shere Singh in his position near Gojpur, defeated him on all points, and routed the Sikh army. Shere Singh fled, leaving a great portion of his guns, and his ammunition, as well as his standing camp in possession of the victors, who were engaged in the pursuit of the dispersed Sikhs when the intelligence left.

The news of this victory reached Bombay by express late at night of the 3rd of March, and a royal salute was fired in its honour on the 4th, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The steamer, started in the evening of the 4th for Suet.

We copy the following, from the Maine Farmer, an excellent family paper published in Augusta, Maine. We understand that the Cranberry pulchre has been applied with very beneficial results in one or two cases of Cancer in the face, in this vicinity.—Woodstock Standard.

CRANBERRY PULCHRE.—The article which has recently gone the rounds of the press, in relation to the cure of the cancer, by the use of the cranberry pulchre, having attracted considerable attention from its success in an advanced case in this city, we are frequently inquired of as to the mode of preparing and applying it. It is prepared by pounding the cranberries in a common mortar to mash them finely, then mixing with the preparation in a raw state some slippery elm or flax seed, prepared as usual, in order to give consistency to the pulchre. Then apply it to the part affected. It should be changed every night, and when off, the face should be well protected from the cold.

JOHN MITCHELL AND FAMILY.—Bermuda April 7, 1849.—The ship Neptune, (transport) arrived at the dock yard on the 6th inst. from England; she has 300 convicts on board, and proceeds with an equal number from this place to the Cape of Good Hope, who go as "free emigrants." John Mitchell goes out in this ship, accompanied by his family, who were passengers on board the Neptune.

The steamer Great Western sailed from Bermuda for Southampton on the 9th inst., with three hundred thousand dollars in specie.

It is said in the Rochester journals that Aristarchus Champion, Esq., has proposed to make a donation of a house and lot to Mr. John B. Gough, for the purpose of securing his services in the temperance cause in that region.

This is creditable to Mr. Champion.

TAX PAYER'S

letter was received just as our paper was put to press. His letter takes too much space to publish.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, April 24, 1849

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WELLES, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must be over until next week.

Alms and Relief House.
Commissioners—H. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Lewis, D. Bradley.

St. Andrews
Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.
J. WELLES, Agent.

Saint Stephen's Bank.
G. D. KING, Esq., President.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Exchange Rates.—On our 6th and second pages this morning, we gave a summary of the news received by the steamship Europa, which possesses considerable interest. Money continued abundant, and has increased, somewhat in value, the lowest bank rate being 3 per cent.

The four market was dull, the very best brands only bringing from 22. 6d to 23. 6d, per bid.

The present Whig Ministry, are, from appearances, not long destined to remain in office. They were defeated twice in the night upon important subjects, and the money they are out the better for the Colonies. Sir R. Peel's scheme for the relief of Ireland, was introduced in Parliament. He proposes appointing a Commission to take charge of the duties of the Colonies, and to report by the end of the year. The Colonies are to be placed under the management of the Colonies Office, and the more substantial matters are to be kept at home.

Admiral in the North of Europe, credit uneasy feelings; there was every appearance of hostilities being commenced.

By the Overland Mail information has been received of Canada despatches, suggesting that the Army of the Punjab and the Sikh forces, which latter were beaten on all sides. The enemy's standing army of 20,000 men also fell into the hands of our troops. These facts are announced in a short Despatch, and particulars are given of the battle.

Religious Society.—The Methodist Circuit says—Sunday School Meetings have now been held in both Free schools to assist against the Maniacal system, whereby the poor are to be plundered to enrich the wealthy. We all the positions presented from these large assemblages of the people, his Excellency the Governor General has returned it a warm answer. "That their prayers should receive his consideration." What His Excellency has determined on, no one knows. He did not say it was officially reported, he would give his consent to the Bill the day before yesterday. We may add that the religious press from the Republic themselves.

IF We would direct attention to a notice in our columns this morning, calling a meeting of the Bible Society, to-morrow, Thursday evening, at the Wesleyan Chapel. The President of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, the Hon. Judge Parker, and several other gentlemen will address the meeting.

CANADA.—A Telegraphic report from Canada states that there was a split in the Cabinet. In the House of Assembly on the 20th inst., the Canada Assessment Bill was under discussion, the debate lasted the whole evening. It being a ministerial measure was expected to pass at once, but the ministry were mistaken, as it met with the most determined opposition. It was reported that Mr. Baldwin had resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and that Mr. Lafontaine would also do so.

The weather for the last fortnight has been changeable within that time we have had heavy frosts, snow, cold winds, and rain. The Spring ploughing which had been commenced was stopped, but the present week bids fair for active agricultural operations—the atmosphere being clear, and warm.

It is feared that the sharp frosts during the early part of this month, which were felt in Southern States, have damaged the Cotton Crop.

CALIFORNIA.—Letters to the 25th February have been received at Boston from San Francisco. Great distress and sickness prevailed among the immigrants. Large numbers of the Sandwich Islanders had died of measles. Provisions were high, and lumber sold readily at \$400 per M. and in demand.

The Legislature was closed last. His Excellency's Speech has only space for the following:—

"The Acts relating to the settlement of Industries Encouragement of Agriculture, and the great River St. Lawrence, to develop the resources."

"Of all the measures, how have passed the Session, no more beneficial to the Colonies for the consolidation of the Law."

The Circuit Court was of day. His Honor Mr. Justice. 22 causes were entered for trial.

BIBLE SOCIETY.
A Meeting of the St. Andrews New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, was held in the Wesleyan Chapel on the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock. The friends of the Institution met, and were respectfully invited.

DIE.
At Turner's Ridge, St. 1 inst., Mr. Ephraim Turner, a widow and two sons, aged 18, 20, and 22 years, who was long a much esteemed and respected citizen, died at 10 o'clock, on the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock.

At Hamilton, Bermuda, March last, of constant Porter, son of Wm. Stephen, New Brunswick, of his age.

SHIPPING.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
April 14th.—Packet "Master" 16th.—"Hug" 17th.—"Brig" 18th.—"Brig" 19th.—"Brig" 20th.—"Brig" 21st.—"Brig" 22nd.—"Brig" 23rd.—"Brig" 24th.—"Brig" 25th.—"Brig" 26th.—"Brig" 27th.—"Brig" 28th.—"Brig" 29th.—"Brig" 30th.—"Brig" 31st.—"Brig" 1st.—"Brig" 2nd.—"Brig" 3rd.—"Brig" 4th.—"Brig" 5th.—"Brig" 6th.—"Brig" 7th.—"Brig" 8th.—"Brig" 9th.—"Brig" 10th.—"Brig" 11th.—"Brig" 12th.—"Brig" 13th.—"Brig" 14th.—"Brig" 15th.—"Brig" 16th.—"Brig" 17th.—"Brig" 18th.—"Brig" 19th.—"Brig" 20th.—"Brig" 21st.—"Brig" 22nd.—"Brig" 23rd.—"Brig" 24th.—"Brig" 25th.—"Brig" 26th.—"Brig" 27th.—"Brig" 28th.—"Brig" 29th.—"Brig" 30th.—"Brig" 31st.—"Brig" 1st.—"Brig" 2nd.—"Brig" 3rd.—"Brig" 4th.—"Brig" 5th.—"Brig" 6th.—"Brig" 7th.—"Brig" 8th.—"Brig" 9th.—"Brig" 10th.—"Brig" 11th.—"Brig" 12th.—"Brig" 13th.—"Brig" 14th.—"Brig" 15th.—"Brig" 16th.—"Brig" 17th.—"Brig" 18th.—"Brig" 19th.—"Brig" 20th.—"Brig" 21st.—"Brig" 22nd.—"Brig" 23rd.—"Brig" 24th.—"Brig" 25th.—"Brig" 26th.—"Brig" 27th.—"Brig" 28th.—"Brig" 29th.—"Brig" 30th.—"Brig" 31st.—"Brig" 1st.—"Brig" 2nd.—"Brig" 3rd.—"Brig" 4th.—"Brig" 5th.—"Brig" 6th.—"Brig" 7th.—"Brig" 8th.—"Brig" 9th.—"Brig" 10th.—"Brig" 11th.—"Brig" 12th.—"Brig" 13th.—"Brig" 14th.—"Brig" 15th.—"Brig" 16th.—"Brig" 17th.—"Brig" 18th.—"Brig" 19th.—"Brig" 20th.—"Brig" 21st.—"Brig" 22nd.—"Brig" 23rd.—"Brig" 24th.—"Brig" 25th.—"Brig" 26th.—"Brig" 27th.—"Brig" 28th.—"Brig" 29th.—"Brig" 30th.—"Brig" 31st.—"Brig" 1st.—"Brig" 2nd.—"Brig" 3rd.—"Brig" 4th.—"Brig" 5th.—"Brig" 6th.—"Brig" 7th.—"Brig" 8th.—"Brig" 9th.—"Brig" 10th.—"Brig" 11th.—"Brig" 12th.—"Brig" 13th.—"Brig" 14th.—"Brig" 15th.—"Brig" 16th.—"Brig" 17th.—"Brig" 18th.—"Brig" 19th.—"Brig" 20th.—"Brig" 21st.—"Brig" 22nd.—"Brig" 23rd.—"Brig" 24th.—"Brig" 25th.—"Brig" 26th.—"Brig" 27th.—"Brig" 28th.—"Brig" 29th.—"Brig" 30th.—"Brig" 31st.—"Brig" 1st.—"Brig" 2nd.—"Brig" 3rd.—"Brig" 4th.—"Brig" 5th.—"Brig" 6th.—"Brig" 7th.—"Brig" 8th.—"Brig" 9th.—"Brig" 10th.—"Brig" 11th.—"Brig" 12th.—"Brig" 13th.—"Brig" 14th.—"Brig" 15th.—"Brig" 16th.—"Brig" 17th.—"Brig" 18th.—"Brig" 19th.—"Brig" 20th.—"Brig" 21st.—"Brig" 22nd.—"Brig" 23rd.—"Brig" 24th.—"Brig" 25th.—"Brig" 26th.—"Brig" 27th.—"Brig" 28th.—"Brig" 29th.—"Brig" 30th.—"Brig" 31st.—"Brig" 1st.—"Brig" 2nd.—"Brig" 3rd.—"Brig" 4th.—"Brig" 5th.—"Brig" 6th.—"Brig" 7th.—"Brig" 8th.—"Brig" 9th.—"Brig" 10th.—"Brig" 11th.—"Brig" 12th.—"Brig" 13th.—"Brig" 14th.—"Brig" 15th.—"Brig" 16th.—"Brig" 17th.—"Brig" 18th.—"Brig" 19th.—"Brig" 20th.—"Brig" 21st.—"Brig" 22nd.—"Brig" 23rd.—"Brig" 24th.—"Brig" 25th.—"Brig" 26th.—"Brig" 27th.—"Brig" 28th.—"Brig" 29th.—"Brig" 30th.—"Brig" 31st.—"Brig" 1st.—"Brig" 2nd.—"Brig" 3rd.—"Brig" 4th.—"Brig" 5th.—"Brig" 6th.—"Brig" 7th.—"Brig" 8th.—"Brig" 9th.—"Brig" 10th.—"Brig" 11th.—"Brig" 12th.—"Brig" 13th.—"Brig" 14th.—"Brig" 15th.—"Brig" 16th.—"Brig" 17th.—"Brig" 18th.—"Brig" 19th.—"Brig" 20th.—"Brig" 21st.—"Brig" 22nd.—"Brig" 23rd.—"Brig" 24th.—"Brig" 25th.—"Brig" 26th.—"Brig" 27th.—"Brig" 28th.—"Brig" 29th.—"Brig" 30th.—"Brig" 31st.—"Brig" 1st.—"Brig" 2nd.—"Brig" 3rd.—"Brig" 4th.—"Brig" 5th.—"Brig" 6th.—"Brig" 7th.—"Brig" 8th.—"Brig" 9th.—"Brig" 10th.—"Brig" 11th.—"Brig" 12th.—"Brig" 13th.—"Brig" 14th.—"Brig" 15th.—"Brig" 16th.—"Brig" 17th.—"Brig" 18th.—"Brig" 19th.—"Brig" 20th.—"Brig" 21st.—"Brig" 22nd.—"Brig" 23rd.—"Brig" 24th.—"Brig" 25th.—"Brig" 26th.—"Brig" 27th.—"Brig" 28th.—"Brig" 29th.—"Brig" 30th.—"Brig" 31st.—"Brig" 1st.—"Brig" 2nd.—"Brig" 3rd.—"Brig" 4th.—"Brig" 5th.—"Brig" 6th.—"Brig" 7th.—"Brig" 8th.—"Brig" 9th.—"Brig" 10th.—"Brig" 11th.—"Brig" 12th.—"Brig" 13th.—"Brig" 14th.—"Brig" 15th.—"Brig" 16th.—"Brig" 17th.—"Brig" 18th.—"Brig" 19th.—"Brig" 20th.—"Brig" 21st.—"Brig" 22nd.—"Brig" 23rd.—"Brig" 24th.—"Brig" 25th.—"Brig" 26th.—"Brig" 27th.—"Brig" 28th.—"Brig" 29th.—"Brig" 30th.—"Brig" 31st.—"Brig" 1st.—"Brig" 2nd.—"Brig" 3rd.—"Brig" 4th.—"Brig" 5th.—"Brig" 6th.—"Brig" 7th.—"Brig" 8th.—"Brig" 9th.—"Brig" 10th.—"Brig" 11th.—"Brig" 12th.—"Brig" 13th.—"Brig" 14th.—"Brig" 15th.—"Brig" 16th.—"Brig" 17th.—"Brig" 18th.—"Brig" 19th.—"Brig" 20th.—"Brig" 21st.—"Brig" 22nd.—"Brig" 23rd.—"Brig" 24th.—"Brig" 25th.—"Brig" 26th.—"Brig" 27th.—"Brig" 28th.—"Brig" 29th.—"Brig" 30th.—"Brig" 31st.—"Brig" 1st.—"Brig" 2nd.—"Brig" 3rd.—"Brig" 4th.—"Brig" 5th.—"Brig" 6th.—"Brig" 7th.—"Brig" 8th.—"Brig" 9th.—"Brig" 10th.—"Brig" 11th.—"Brig" 12th.—"Brig" 13th.—"Brig" 14th.—"Brig" 15th.—"Brig" 16th.—"Brig" 17th.—"Brig" 18th.—"Brig" 19th.—"Brig" 20th.—"Brig" 21st.—"Brig" 22nd.—"Brig" 23rd.—"Brig" 24th.—"Brig" 25th.—"Brig" 26th.—"Brig" 27th.—"Brig" 28th.—"Brig" 29th.—"Brig" 30th.—"Brig" 31st.—"Brig" 1st.—"Brig" 2nd.—"Brig" 3rd.—"Brig" 4th.—"Brig" 5th.—"Brig" 6th.—"Brig" 7th.—"Brig" 8th.—"Brig" 9th.—"Brig" 10th.—"Brig" 11th.—"Brig" 12th.—"Brig" 13th.—"Brig" 14th.—"Brig" 15th.—"Brig" 16th.—"Brig" 17th.—"Brig" 18th.—"Brig" 19th.—"Brig