

...that she propagated her principles by the sword, and threatened the independence of other governments.—The second epoch was that at which she summoned all the nations of Europe to defend their independence against the enormous power of Bonaparte.

Borrelli spoke of the manner in which Austria had calumniated the establishment of the Neapolitan Constitution, by representing it as an absurd and bloody anarchy, and had availed herself of this phantom to induce Russia and Prussia to lend their aid in measures directed solely to her private advantage. The orator spoke constantly of Austria as the power which stood single and apart in this business, in her interested policy. He paid the lowest tribute to the generosity and liberality of the Emperor Alexander, and he pointed out how Prussia had yielded, from compliance, to the instigations of Austria, though against her real way of thinking. He discussed also of the king of Naples, and inferred from the language of his letter of the 28th of January to the Prince Regent, that the monarch had written it by compulsion, and that its tenor was also owing to the circumstance of his being deprived of his constitutional advisers, for whom had been substituted prince Ruffo, a traitor to his country, and one who had been stripped of his titles and dignities by this same king. And as regarded the duke of Galliera, he had been suffered to remain at Laybach only a few hours, his ears being declared official, but not his tongue. Upon England, the orator bestowed abundant and earnest applause for her conduct, which breathed the constitutional spirit innate in the English temperament. France he represented as neutral and even desirous of effecting an adjustment without wrong and oppression; and in no wise capable of uniting her arms with those of Austria.

He then showed that the Allies had left the Neapolitans no scope for hesitation as to the course they should pursue, since while they were covered with opposition on the one hand, nothing was offered them on the other but a diminution of the burden of taxes. When, moreover, the occupation of the kingdom was mentioned, the term of it was not specified—nothing then remained for the nation but the alternative of conquering her oppressors, or perishing gloriously. Success was not impossible; for though Austria threatened her with one hundred thousand men, not more than sixty thousand effective troops were at hand. These being repulsed, some months must elapse before the Russians could arrive; and it was left yet to be seen whether they marched to occupy Germany or Italy.—Other nations he exclaimed, for instance the Swiss and the Dutch, had fought and conquered with forces still more disproportionate.

It, perchance, the war should be protracted, it may give birth to incidents favorable to the Neapolitan cause—our enemies will, perhaps, learn to repent of having drawn hither the Cossacks of the Don—a reverse of fortune suffered by the Austrians may rouse and propel all the inhabitants of Italy to second the Neapolitans—they might engage in the struggle for the defence of the cause of all freemen throughout the universe, and all freemen would aid with their prayers or their arms.

Borrelli concluded by exhorting the Neapolitans not to hide from themselves the heavy calamities to which they would be exposed by resistance; the death of the persons most dear to them; the plunder of their property; the violation of their wives; the devastation of their country; but, at the same time, he exhorted them to predict to them, confident in God, the protector of the Sicilies, that if they heroically faced those calamities, and showed themselves firm and fearless, they would in the end see all their efforts crowned with the most brilliant and lasting success.

Resolves of the Parliament.
The Parliament having heard the speeches of various other members on the subject of the official notes from the Congress of Laybach, and the cries of war—having been repeated for a long time by the whole assembly and the people, passed unanimously the following Resolutions:

1. That they have not the power to accede to any of the propositions which have been communicated to them in the names of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Russia and Austria, propositions of which the purpose is the subversion of the present constitution, and the occupation of the kingdom.

2. That they consider it impossible to ascribe to the free will of H. M. Ferdinand, any act done or which may be done hereafter, if it be contrary to his repeated oaths to defend this same constitution—and that by reason of the acts of this kind, they regard his Majesty as placed in a state of duress.

3. That, while this state of duress continues, the Duke of Calabria, his august son, shall retain the Regency of the kingdom, conformably to the mode prescribed in the decree of the 10th Dec. 1820.

4. That, pursuant to the tenor of the preceding Resolutions, and according to the Constitution, the measures proper for the safety of the state shall be taken.

And, considering the necessity of making more and more manifest the principles of public law, by the sanction of the Two Sicilies is granted, the Parliament declares—

1st. That the nation of the Two Sicilies is the natural ally of all those who enjoy their Constitution, and of whatever other; and under the patriarchal relations regulated by constitutional forms.

2. That it does not interfere with the government of other nations, and will not permit other nations to interfere with its own government; and that it is resolved to employ every means to prevent any other power from infringing these principles.

3d. That it affords an asylum to foreigners driven from their country for liberal opinions.

4th. That it will never make peace with an enemy while that enemy occupies its territory.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Arrived, (below) the *huc ship* *Electra*, capt. George Robinson, from London, Capt. Robinson came up in the steamer boat with the letter bag, and has favored us with London papers to the 10th of March inclusive.

Price of Stocks at London, March 10.—3 per cent Consols 72½; Consols for Acct. 73½.

American Stocks—3 per cent 69½; 7½; New six per cent 103; 104½; Seven per cent 102; Five per cent 102.

The above with dividend from 1st of Jan. U. S. Bank Shares \$22 15a a \$23 with dividend from the 1st of Jan.

Barrion, per oz.—Foreign gold in bars £3 17s 10½; silver dollars, 4s 10½; silver in bars, standard, 4s 11½.

Price of Wheat, March 9.—English 38 a 66, Flour per sack of 2½ cwt. 50 a 55a.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 9.—There have been but few arrivals of any Grain since Monday, in consequence of which every article of fine quality supports that day's prices; but the inferior descriptions must be heavy sale, whilst prime samples of Wheat and Barley were readily disposed of. In beans, peas and oats, there is no alteration.

[From Eng. 1st Papers per ship *Electra*.]
LONDON, March 10.—The Paris Journals of Tuesday and Wednesday last arrived this morning. The following are extracts:

PARIS, March 7.—Letters from Naples, dated the 23d ult., which have arrived by an extraordinary channel, announce that the Austrian army has its advanced guard at Fagnano, situated five leagues from Spoleto, and 27 from Rome. The Neapolitans were at Rieti, a town within the Roman States, situated about eleven leagues from Spoleto, and sixteen from Rome. It appears that one of their divisions was on its march to occupy Tivoli; another division had entered upon the marshes of Aconino, and had established Municipalities in all the Communes which it had occupied. A levy en masse has been obtained throughout Calabria.—Preparations are making at Cosenza to receive the Parliament and Royal Family. The Prince Regent has sent his son, only eleven years of age, to head quarters.—This young Prince will be presented to the various Generals who are in Chief, near whom he will remain. Several Spanish vessels laden with arms, had entered the bay of Naples.

A courier which arrived in Paris on Monday, has brought us from Naples, intelligence to the 16th ult. At this date the various Generals appointed to the command in chief of the divisions of the Neapolitan army had quitted the capital for their respective posts. Every thing seemed to indicate, that the Neapolitans were determined to act on the offensive.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The following is the copy of the Manifesto, which his Holiness the Pope has caused to be published in the town of Rieti:—

"The Austrian troops advance; they come as friends; and their march has no other end than to pass into the kingdom of Naples to re-establish there that peace which, re-conquered after the effusion of so much blood, has again been disturbed in that kingdom by recent events.—We exhort all the people of Italy, and the Neapolitans themselves to receive and to treat them with perfect hospitality."

"In the sitting of the Parliament of the 14th, the Deputy, MORICI, after expressing himself in indignant terms against the outrage offered his country, concluded as follows:—I feel my frame animated by all the ardour of youth, and I beg you to grant me leave of absence, that I may fly to the army.—I do not go there to assume any command, but merely to serve in the ranks of a volunteer.—I will entrust the first shot against the enemy, to him who swears never to return to my home, but to drag away grey hairs in the dust of the field of battle, if the country is not saved."

"The Deputy, CONCILIO, And I—I, also fly to the frontier to fight the foes of the Constitution."

"Colonel Pepi—Also shall fly thither; an impetuous *citisme* impels me to seek the camps of my country.—We shall again see each other in this place, my dear colleagues, if we are not killed." (H)

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—Much alarm is entertained relatively to the fate of the Royal Family of Naples, since it is found that the War can no longer be averted.—It is thought that the King of Naples will accompany his daughter-in-law, the Princess of Salerno, to this capital, and not return to Naples until the war shall be concluded.

The circular of the English government respecting the notes of the three great powers, on the subject of the Congress of Troppan and that of Laybach, was read here with some surprise.

No certain news has been received here about events at Naples since the convocation of the Parliament on receiving the ultimatum.—The King of Prussia has finally resolved not to go to Laybach; the despatch announcing this resolution on his part, arrived here on the 21st inst.

LONDON, March 9.—Brussels papers to the 6th inst. have arrived this morning. Intelligences from Frankfurt announces the death, on the 27th ultimo, of his royal highness the Elector of Hesse Cassel, of an apoplectic fit. The prince was in the 78th year of his age. The following are extracts:

FRANKFURT, Feb. 28.—The first act of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Laybach was, the decision of the Allied Sovereigns on the affairs of Naples. Papers are expected to appear, of equal importance with that which is probably going to occasion a war in the South of Italy. The accession of Russia to the projects of Austria, gives rise to very serious conjectures. It is probable we shall soon learn on what subjects the Congress has come to any final resolutions. A Declaration of the Sovereigns relative to the affairs of Spain is spoken of, and also that a Russian Envoy is commissioned to go and notify it to the present government of that country. It is much doubted whether this Declaration will be well received by the Cortes.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—It is said that Prince Metternich and Count Bernstorff are perfectly agreed in their views of the present state of Europe; and it is thought that a Prussian Declaration against the Neapolitans, drawn up in the same spirit as that of Austria, will be published immediately.

LONDON, March 8.—The Paris Journals of Monday last have arrived this evening.—The following are extracts:—

"We have just received a private letter from Naples, dated the 15th ult., which supplies the following details.

"To day, at the breaking up of a long sitting, in which the report of the Committee, nominated last evening to examine the Ultimatum of the Powers, was read, the Prince Regent left the Hall at the head of the Members of the Parliament, and pronounced before the assembled multitude the form of a declaration of war against Austria and the confederated Powers. The troops have received orders

to march, Gen. Caracciolo has taken the supreme command. Begni has entrenched himself in Gaeta. The Neapolitan troops appear to have a design of marching against Rome."

Gaz. de France.
"A Proclamation, in the Latin language, which it is thought has been drawn up at Naples, has been disseminated amongst the Hungarian regiments, which form part of the Austrian army in Italy."

PARIS, March 3.—Yesterday there was a Secret Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs was called upon to let the nation know the situation in which France stands with respect to the Kingdom of Naples. M. Etienne and the Generals Foy and Sebastiani delivered speeches which were in the highest degree interesting, and which affected the whole Chamber. The Minister was hard pushed, but persisted in keeping silence, and would not give any information upon our situation with respect to Naples and Spain; he pleaded the Charter as his authority, which gives to the King the right of making war and peace. The speeches delivered in this important sitting are going to be printed. M. Pasquier has said in private, that France had signed nothing hostile against Naples, but that it had only consented to pay down to Austria sixteen millions, which were due at more distant terms.

"Private letters from Madrid state, that the Sovereigns having demanded that a Spanish Plenipotentiary should be sent to the Congress, M. Barthelemy has been selected for the mission, and that he has received instructions from the Spanish Council of State.—The same letters add, that he is expressly ordered not to subscribe to any demand for modifications in the Constitution."

"It is rumoured that the Parliament of Naples has declared Sicily independent, though under the same monarch, and that the Sicilian Deputies to the Neapolitan Parliament are setting off for Palermo to form a Parliament in that island."

PARIS, March 4.—A letter received in this capital from Naples, on Friday evening, states, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has sent to the Duke of Sicily a proposition to make choice between the Neapolitan Constitution, and any other that the Government may think more suitable to that Island. The same despatches announce to the Sicilians, that the Prince Regent recalls the 11,000 Neapolitan troops which are in Sicily. At the departure of the letter, the Neapolitan squadron was under way to proceed thither to embark the said troops.

"According to news from Italy, it appears that the Prince Regent takes the command in chief of the Neapolitan army; he has under his orders General Caracciolo, who, at the head of three divisions, occupies San Germano. Gen. Florestan Pepe is at the head of the Prince's Staff. Gen. Wm. Pepe commands the division which occupies the Abruzzos, and all the militia of that province. Gen. Bergami is Governor of Gaeta, and is at the head of the forces situated between Stri and Fondi. Gen. Arcovito is at Terracina with another division. Gen. Filangieri commands the reserve. Previously to their departure for the army, all the generals met at a banquet at Naples, where the most cordial union prevailed."

ROME, Feb. 17.—The Parliament of Naples has authorized a forced loan of three millions of ducats, to be levied upon industry, trade, and funded property.

BOLOGNA, Feb. 20.—Every body at Naples was occupied with the tragical death of Giampietro, formerly Prefect of Police under Joachim. He received several wounds with a dagger, in a retired place; and the murderers, after killing him, put in his mouth a paper, marked No 1. He was killed on occasion of an entertainment which he gave to celebrate the Declaration of the Congress of Laybach; but reports vary much on the particulars of this event. Search is making for the assassins.

Travellers who quitted Naples about 4 days ago inform that it was vaguely reported in Naples that a Russian squadron was traversing the Dardanelles, to take its station in the Mediterranean.

On the body of Giampietro the murderers affixed the number 1, seeming to indicate that he was the first of a long list.

PADUA, Feb. 9.—The General in Chief, Baron de Frimont, published on the 6th inst. a second order of the Day, which states, that from the day the army passed the frontiers the Emperor grants to all individuals who compose it the same advantages which were enjoyed by the troops of the corps of occupation in France.

FLORENCE, Feb. 20.—The third Austrian column, under the orders of the Prince de Hesse Homberg, left this town on the 17th inst., having only staid one night. The fourth column under the orders of Gen. Le dervy arrived on the evening of the 16th day, and left yesterday morning. To-morrow we expect a new division.

On the 11th ult. a chemist said to be a friend to the Royal Party, shared the same fate. The alarm that these murders have occasioned is beyond belief.

HAMBURG, Feb. 27.—We have received by express, news from St. Petersburg, of the 19th inst. containing the following extract from the new Tariff:—

IMPORT DUTY.
"Rum, and all kinds of brandy, 20, 30 and 40 R. according to the strength, from 10 deg. and under to 15 deg. and above: 20 deg. 4 R. 8; 20 to 26, 4 R. 16; 26 to 30, 4 R. 24; 30 to 34, 4 R. 32; 34 to 38, 4 R. 40; 38 to 42, 4 R. 48; 42 to 46, 4 R. 56; 46 to 50, 4 R. 64; 50 to 54, 4 R. 72; 54 to 58, 4 R. 80; 58 to 62, 4 R. 88; 62 to 66, 4 R. 96; 66 to 70, 4 R. 104; 70 to 74, 4 R. 112; 74 to 78, 4 R. 120; 78 to 82, 4 R. 128; 82 to 86, 4 R. 136; 86 to 90, 4 R. 144; 90 to 94, 4 R. 152; 94 to 98, 4 R. 160; 98 to 102, 4 R. 168; 102 to 106, 4 R. 176; 106 to 110, 4 R. 184; 110 to 114, 4 R. 192; 114 to 118, 4 R. 200; 118 to 122, 4 R. 208; 122 to 126, 4 R. 216; 126 to 130, 4 R. 224; 130 to 134, 4 R. 232; 134 to 138, 4 R. 240; 138 to 142, 4 R. 248; 142 to 146, 4 R. 256; 146 to 150, 4 R. 264; 150 to 154, 4 R. 272; 154 to 158, 4 R. 280; 158 to 162, 4 R. 288; 162 to 166, 4 R. 296; 166 to 170, 4 R. 304; 170 to 174, 4 R. 312; 174 to 178, 4 R. 320; 178 to 182, 4 R. 328; 182 to 186, 4 R. 336; 186 to 190, 4 R. 344; 190 to 194, 4 R. 352; 194 to 198, 4 R. 360; 198 to 202, 4 R. 368; 202 to 206, 4 R. 376; 206 to 210, 4 R. 384; 210 to 214, 4 R. 392; 214 to 218, 4 R. 400; 218 to 222, 4 R. 408; 222 to 226, 4 R. 416; 226 to 230, 4 R. 424; 230 to 234, 4 R. 432; 234 to 238, 4 R. 440; 238 to 242, 4 R. 448; 242 to 246, 4 R. 456; 246 to 250, 4 R. 464; 250 to 254, 4 R. 472; 254 to 258, 4 R. 480; 258 to 262, 4 R. 488; 262 to 266, 4 R. 496; 266 to 270, 4 R. 504; 270 to 274, 4 R. 512; 274 to 278, 4 R. 520; 278 to 282, 4 R. 528; 282 to 286, 4 R. 536; 286 to 290, 4 R. 544; 290 to 294, 4 R. 552; 294 to 298, 4 R. 560; 298 to 302, 4 R. 568; 302 to 306, 4 R. 576; 306 to 310, 4 R. 584; 310 to 314, 4 R. 592; 314 to 318, 4 R. 600; 318 to 322, 4 R. 608; 322 to 326, 4 R. 616; 326 to 330, 4 R. 624; 330 to 334, 4 R. 632; 334 to 338, 4 R. 640; 338 to 342, 4 R. 648; 342 to 346, 4 R. 656; 346 to 350, 4 R. 664; 350 to 354, 4 R. 672; 354 to 358, 4 R. 680; 358 to 362, 4 R. 688; 362 to 366, 4 R. 696; 366 to 370, 4 R. 704; 370 to 374, 4 R. 712; 374 to 378, 4 R. 720; 378 to 382, 4 R. 728; 382 to 386, 4 R. 736; 386 to 390, 4 R. 744; 390 to 394, 4 R. 752; 394 to 398, 4 R. 760; 398 to 402, 4 R. 768; 402 to 406, 4 R. 776; 406 to 410, 4 R. 784; 410 to 414, 4 R. 792; 414 to 418, 4 R. 800; 418 to 422, 4 R. 808; 422 to 426, 4 R. 816; 426 to 430, 4 R. 824; 430 to 434, 4 R. 832; 434 to 438, 4 R. 840; 438 to 442, 4 R. 848; 442 to 446, 4 R. 856; 446 to 450, 4 R. 864; 450 to 454, 4 R. 872; 454 to 458, 4 R. 880; 458 to 462, 4 R. 888; 462 to 466, 4 R. 896; 466 to 470, 4 R. 904; 470 to 474, 4 R. 912; 474 to 478, 4 R. 920; 478 to 482, 4 R. 928; 482 to 486, 4 R. 936; 486 to 490, 4 R. 944; 490 to 494, 4 R. 952; 494 to 498, 4 R. 960; 498 to 502, 4 R. 968; 502 to 506, 4 R. 976; 506 to 510, 4 R. 984; 510 to 514, 4 R. 992; 514 to 518, 4 R. 1000; 518 to 522, 4 R. 1008; 522 to 526, 4 R. 1016; 526 to 530, 4 R. 1024; 530 to 534, 4 R. 1032; 534 to 538, 4 R. 1040; 538 to 542, 4 R. 1048; 542 to 546, 4 R. 1056; 546 to 550, 4 R. 1064; 550 to 554, 4 R. 1072; 554 to 558, 4 R. 1080; 558 to 562, 4 R. 1088; 562 to 566, 4 R. 1096; 566 to 570, 4 R. 1104; 570 to 574, 4 R. 1112; 574 to 578, 4 R. 1120; 578 to 582, 4 R. 1128; 582 to 586, 4 R. 1136; 586 to 590, 4 R. 1144; 590 to 594, 4 R. 1152; 594 to 598, 4 R. 1160; 598 to 602, 4 R. 1168; 602 to 606, 4 R. 1176; 606 to 610, 4 R. 1184; 610 to 614, 4 R. 1192; 614 to 618, 4 R. 1200; 618 to 622, 4 R. 1208; 622 to 626, 4 R. 1216; 626 to 630, 4 R. 1224; 630 to 634, 4 R. 1232; 634 to 638, 4 R. 1240; 638 to 642, 4 R. 1248; 642 to 646, 4 R. 1256; 646 to 650, 4 R. 1264; 650 to 654, 4 R. 1272; 654 to 658, 4 R. 1280; 658 to 662, 4 R. 1288; 662 to 666, 4 R. 1296; 666 to 670, 4 R. 1304; 670 to 674, 4 R. 1312; 674 to 678, 4 R. 1320; 678 to 682, 4 R. 1328; 682 to 686, 4 R. 1336; 686 to 690, 4 R. 1344; 690 to 694, 4 R. 1352; 694 to 698, 4 R. 1360; 698 to 702, 4 R. 1368; 702 to 706, 4 R. 1376; 706 to 710, 4 R. 1384; 710 to 714, 4 R. 1392; 714 to 718, 4 R. 1400; 718 to 722, 4 R. 1408; 722 to 726, 4 R. 1416; 726 to 730, 4 R. 1424; 730 to 734, 4 R. 1432; 734 to 738, 4 R. 1440; 738 to 742, 4 R. 1448; 742 to 746, 4 R. 1456; 746 to 750, 4 R. 1464; 750 to 754, 4 R. 1472; 754 to 758, 4 R. 1480; 758 to 762, 4 R. 1488; 762 to 766, 4 R. 1496; 766 to 770, 4 R. 1504; 770 to 774, 4 R. 1512; 774 to 778, 4 R. 1520; 778 to 782, 4 R. 1528; 782 to 786, 4 R. 1536; 786 to 790, 4 R. 1544; 790 to 794, 4 R. 1552; 794 to 798, 4 R. 1560; 798 to 802, 4 R. 1568; 802 to 806, 4 R. 1576; 806 to 810, 4 R. 1584; 810 to 814, 4 R. 1592; 814 to 818, 4 R. 1600; 818 to 822, 4 R. 1608; 822 to 826, 4 R. 1616; 826 to 830, 4 R. 1624; 830 to 834, 4 R. 1632; 834 to 838, 4 R. 1640; 838 to 842, 4 R. 1648; 842 to 846, 4 R. 1656; 846 to 850, 4 R. 1664; 850 to 854, 4 R. 1672; 854 to 858, 4 R. 1680; 858 to 862, 4 R. 1688; 862 to 866, 4 R. 1696; 866 to 870, 4 R. 1704; 870 to 874, 4 R. 1712; 874 to 878, 4 R. 1720; 878 to 882, 4 R. 1728; 882 to 886, 4 R. 1736; 886 to 890, 4 R. 1744; 890 to 894, 4 R. 1752; 894 to 898, 4 R. 1760; 898 to 902, 4 R. 1768; 902 to 906, 4 R. 1776; 906 to 910, 4 R. 1784; 910 to 914, 4 R. 1792; 914 to 918, 4 R. 1800; 918 to 922, 4 R. 1808; 922 to 926, 4 R. 1816; 926 to 930, 4 R. 1824; 930 to 934, 4 R. 1832; 934 to 938, 4 R. 1840; 938 to 942, 4 R. 1848; 942 to 946, 4 R. 1856; 946 to 950, 4 R. 1864; 950 to 954, 4 R. 1872; 954 to 958, 4 R. 1880; 958 to 962, 4 R. 1888; 962 to 966, 4 R. 1896; 966 to 970, 4 R. 1904; 970 to 974, 4 R. 1912; 974 to 978, 4 R. 1920; 978 to 982, 4 R. 1928; 982 to 986, 4 R. 1936; 986 to 990, 4 R. 1944; 990 to 994, 4 R. 1952; 994 to 998, 4 R. 1960; 998 to 1002, 4 R. 1968; 1002 to 1006, 4 R. 1976; 1006 to 1010, 4 R. 1984; 1010 to 1014, 4 R. 1992; 1014 to 1018, 4 R. 2000; 1018 to 1022, 4 R. 2008; 1022 to 1026, 4 R. 2016; 1026 to 1030, 4 R. 2024; 1030 to 1034, 4 R. 2032; 1034 to 1038, 4 R. 2040; 1038 to 1042, 4 R. 2048; 1042 to 1046, 4 R. 2056; 1046 to 1050, 4 R. 2064; 1050 to 1054, 4 R. 2072; 1054 to 1058, 4 R. 2080; 1058 to 1062, 4 R. 2088; 1062 to 1066, 4 R. 2096; 1066 to 1070, 4 R. 2104; 1070 to 1074, 4 R. 2112; 1074 to 1078, 4 R. 2120; 1078 to 1082, 4 R. 2128; 1082 to 1086, 4 R. 2136; 1086 to 1090, 4 R. 2144; 1090 to 1094, 4 R. 2152; 1094 to 1098, 4 R. 2160; 1098 to 1102, 4 R. 2168; 1102 to 1106, 4 R. 2176; 1106 to 1110, 4 R. 2184; 1110 to 1114, 4 R. 2192; 1114 to 1118, 4 R. 2200; 1118 to 1122, 4 R. 2208; 1122 to 1126, 4 R. 2216; 1126 to 1130, 4 R. 2224; 1130 to 1134, 4 R. 2232; 1134 to 1138, 4 R. 2240; 1138 to 1142, 4 R. 2248; 1142 to 1146, 4 R. 2256; 1146 to 1150, 4 R. 2264; 1150 to 1154, 4 R. 2272; 1154 to 1158, 4 R. 2280; 1158 to 1162, 4 R. 2288; 1162 to 1166, 4 R. 2296; 1166 to 1170, 4 R. 2304; 1170 to 1174, 4 R. 2312; 1174 to 1178, 4 R. 2320; 1178 to 1182, 4 R. 2328; 1182 to 1186, 4 R. 2336; 1186 to 1190, 4 R. 2344; 1190 to 1194, 4 R. 2352; 1194 to 1198, 4 R. 2360; 1198 to 1202, 4 R. 2368; 1202 to 1206, 4 R. 2376; 1206 to 1210, 4 R. 2384; 1210 to 1214, 4 R. 2392; 1214 to 1218, 4 R. 2400; 1218 to 1222, 4 R. 2408; 1222 to 1226, 4 R. 2416; 1226 to 1230, 4 R. 2424; 1230 to 1234, 4 R. 2432; 1234 to 1238, 4 R. 2440; 1238 to 1242, 4 R. 2448; 1242 to 1246, 4 R. 2456; 1246 to 1250, 4 R. 2464; 1250 to 1254, 4 R. 2472; 1254 to 1258, 4 R. 2480; 1258 to 1262, 4 R. 2488; 1262 to 1266, 4 R. 2496; 1266 to 1270, 4 R. 2504; 1270 to 1274, 4 R. 2512; 1274 to 1278, 4 R. 2520; 1278 to 1282, 4 R. 2528; 1282 to 1286, 4 R. 2536; 1286 to 1290, 4 R. 2544; 1290 to 1294, 4 R. 2552; 1294 to 1298, 4 R. 2560; 1298 to 1302, 4 R. 2568; 1302 to 1306, 4 R. 2576; 1306 to 1310, 4 R. 2584; 1310 to 1314, 4 R. 2592; 1314 to 1318, 4 R. 2600; 1318 to 1322, 4 R. 2608; 1322 to 1326, 4 R. 2616; 1326 to 1330, 4 R. 2624; 1330 to 1334, 4 R. 2632; 1334 to 1338, 4 R. 2640; 1338 to 1342, 4 R. 2648; 1342 to 1346, 4 R. 2656; 1346 to 1350, 4 R. 2664; 1350 to 1354, 4 R. 2672; 1354 to 1358, 4 R. 2680; 1358 to 1362, 4 R. 2688; 1362 to 1366, 4 R. 2696; 1366 to 1370, 4 R. 2704; 1370 to 1374, 4 R. 2712; 1374 to 1378, 4 R. 2720; 1378 to 1382, 4 R. 2728; 1382 to 1386, 4 R. 2736; 1386 to 1390, 4 R. 2744; 1390 to 1394, 4 R. 2752; 1394 to 1398, 4 R. 2760; 1398 to 1402, 4 R. 2768; 1402 to 1406, 4 R. 2776; 1406 to 1410, 4 R. 2784; 1410 to 1414, 4 R. 2792; 1414 to 1418, 4 R. 2800; 1418 to 1422, 4 R. 2808; 1422 to 1426, 4 R. 2816; 1426 to 1430, 4 R. 2