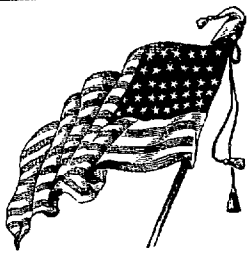


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

President Judge—JNO. J. PEARSON, Harrisburg.
Associate Judges—ISAAC MUMMA, L. Swatara.
Moses R. Young, Wiconisco.
Assembly—THOMAS G. FOX, Derry.
JAMES FREELAND, Millersburg.
Prothonotary—JOSEPH C. YOUNG, Harrisburg.
Register—SAMUEL MARQUART, Londonderry.
Treasurer—BENJAMIN BUCK, Harrisburg.
Commissioner—HENRY MOYER, Lykens.
Director of the Poor—WM. ENDERS, Jackson.
Auditor—HENRY PEPPER, Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, September 24, 1861.

THE MULLIGAN SURRENDER.

A BRAVE MAN AND A GOOD CAUSE HUMILIATED.

Under our telegraphic head we publish a full account of the surrender of Col. Mulligan, who, with small force, had been contending with vastly superior numbers for the defense of Lexington, Mo. The details of this news are truly sickening as well as most humiliating, and involve a responsibility which the nation will sooner or later call to a strict account. The loss of Lexington is not of so much importance as the loss of a large number of brave men, and the moral influence it will wield against the cause of the government among those who are confided in to support and sustain it in power. If men are to be surrendered thus, after bravely battling for many long and weary hours, hungry and thirsty, with our large armies almost within hearing of their guns, and a still larger force within a few hours rallying assistance, we may need strong armies hereafter, and lack the force necessary to maintain the honor of our flags, because men are not dumb brutes, to be driven into the jaws of death unconscious of danger, or left to contend with a superior force, unassisted and unrefreshed. For four days, the brave men under the gallant Mulligan fought like lions. For four days and nights, they withstood the iron hail from thirty thousand muskets and rifles in the hands of as many traitors. For four days they rallied around their flag—and then they surrendered, but not to these numbers, not to the messengers of death that were sped to their bosoms, but to the exhaustion of their worn out bodies, hungry and thirsty, and thus physically unable longer to contend. The result is a disgrace too black and deep to be unlooked, and until it is explained officially, will continue to stir the people with indignation against those responsible. We direct the attention of the reader to the full account of this humiliating result in another column.

Com. Gen. W. V. IRWIN, who has been absent from the state capital for several weeks, on account of severe illness, has returned from his home in Beaver county, fully recovered in health, and once more fitted for the onerous duties of his department. Gen. Irwin is a popular officer with both the soldiers in Camp Curtin and the people of Harrisburg, and we cheerfully welcome him back to his post in their name.

GENERAL SCOTT expects shortly to visit New York, to receive Mrs. Scott, who is on the ocean returning from a short sojourn in France. This does not look as if he expected to see the rebels in Washington in less than a week at the shortest. Indeed, the old hero has now discovered that in a month hence it will require glasses of stronger power than those now in use, to observe the enemy's operations from our times.

ONE COMPANY OF SOLDIERS, from Fayette county, sent home in one month, for the use of their families, \$250. This is doing well, and when the order of the War Department is in full operation, by which volunteers will have more facilities for remittances home, we expect to record the receipt of large sums of money in this state every month.

BRECKINRIDGE, the traitor, counseled Gov. Magoffin to veto the patriotic resolves of the Kentucky Legislature. In a few days, the scoundrel will have to go farther South to escape arrest; for the loyal people of that State are tired of his treasonable conduct.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT is still actively engaged in the preparation of the Treasury notes. Large amounts have been sent to the western states, where they enter at once into the home circulation, and are eagerly taken up.

ROSS WINANS, of Baltimore, has been released from imprisonment. He will immediately return from Fortress Monroe to his home in Baltimore. It is understood that he has taken the oath of allegiance.

AMONG THE NAMES of one hundred and fifty eight persons indicted for treason by the United States District Court at Wheeling, are those of Henry A. Wise and his son Oliver Jennings Wise.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS are filled with accounts of highway robberies, stabbings in the street, and burglaries. The Richmond *Whig* of the 18th states that six more federal prisoners have escaped.

THE LOYAL MEN OF MARYLAND are doing their share for the support of the government. Two full regiments of excellent troops have already been raised in the state, and a third one is forming.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

We have positively and frequently declared through these columns, that the masses of what once composed the Democratic party, were as loyally devoted to the vindication of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, as any other class of men composing any other political organization in the country. And while we have asserted and maintained these truths, we have also proven that this loyalty was not the result of any lesson inculcated by the creeds of that party, or the effect of the teaching of the leaders thereof. On the contrary, the position of almost every Democratic leader and organ in this state, directly connected with the Buchanan administration, which was claimed as the embodiment of the Democracy, has been one of antagonism with the government while engaged in a struggle with rebellion. The policy of the men who hold the organization of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in their hands, has been to embarrass the administration of Abraham Lincoln, for the purpose first of increasing their local strength, and next once more to win a national existence by regaining the favor of their old allies, the traitors in the south, who are now in rebellion against the federal authority. There can be no mistaking these positions of the old leading hacks of what remains of the Democracy of the state, nor must there be any further mistaking their plans in the approaching election. These men are determined if possible to carry a majority of the House of Representatives, and thus assure their friends in the south that the first steps were taken in another of those disgraceful compromises by which the south heretofore maintained power at the expense of the majority of the people of the Union.

The *Pittsburg Gazette* of Saturday last, refers to this subject, and asks its friends to look calmly at the effect which the "Union" movement is likely to have upon the political aspect of the Legislature. Our friends here, in nominating their tickets, conceded to Democrats one member of the House in Chester, one in Lancaster, one in Schuylkill, one in Luzerne, one in Adams, one in Northumberland, one in Franklin, one in Huntingdon, and one in Jefferson. The ones we have here noted will be chosen, beyond a doubt; let us admit, for the argument's sake, that the two claimed from Allegheny county will also be chosen. Then look at the effect upon the House, the probable result in the other counties being taken into account:

	REP.	DEM.
Adams	1	1
Allegheny	8	2
Armstrong and Westmoreland	3	3
Butler	2	—
Beaver and Lawrence	2	—
Bucks	3	—
Chester	2	—
Clarion	1	—
Crawford and Warren	2	—
Columbia and Montour	2	—
Centre	1	—
Columbia and Lycoming	1	—
Dauphin	1	—
Erie	2	—
Fayette	1	—
Franklin and Fulton	1	—
Greene	1	—
Huntingdon	1	—
Indiana	1	—
Juniata and Union	2	—
Lancaster	3	—
Lebanon	1	—
Luzerne	1	—
Lehigh and Carbon	2	—
Delaware and Venango	2	—
Montgomery	3	—
Mifflin	1	—
Monroe and Pike	1	—
Northumberland	1	—
Northampton	1	—
Philadelphia	5	12
Potter and Tioga	2	—
Susquehanna	1	—
Somerset and Bedford	2	—
Schuylkill	2	—
Washington	1	—
Wayne	1	—
York	2	—

There are two or three districts in this list which are doubtful. These are Centre, Fayette, one in Bucks, and one in Washington. But give all these to the Republicans, and it gives them but 49 to 51 Democrats.

It will thus be seen that what has been conceded to the Democrats by the liberality of the Republicans throughout the State has jeopardized the House, while the concession of two members from Allegheny county would render it certain against us. We will not stop to consider what the effect of such a result would be upon the legislation of the State; but look at the probable effect abroad, and particularly at the south. Would it not be hailed there as an evidence of reaction—as a clear indication of that change in public sentiment they have been so long and looking for? Let Republicans think upon it.

WILLIAM P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, died at his residence in Orange county, in this state, on Saturday, Sept. 11, at the age of sixty-nine years. For some years he had suffered with paralysis, and it is probable that the recent death of his only son, from a wound received on the field of Manassas, depressed his spirit to a point from which he could not again rally. He was born in Orange county, North Carolina, in 1792, and graduated at the university of that state in 1815. He studied law, rose to eminence in his profession, engaged in politics, and was elected to the House of Commons in his state in 1818. In 1819 he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina; and from 1823 to 1826 served as a representative in Congress. He was elected a United States Senator in 1831, re-elected in 1841, and for a third term in 1848. In 1837 North Carolina gave him her eleven electoral votes for the Presidency of the Union, and during Tyler's administration he was President of the United States Senate. His political preference favored the whig party, but since 1853 he has entirely abandoned the political arena and lived in retirement.

MEN WHO OPPOSE the punishment of traitors lest the Constitution be assailed, will do well to consider what the Constitution would be worth if the rebellion succeeds.

THE QUESTION OF ENLISTMENT.

While the people of Pennsylvania are willing to contribute all of the means in their possession, both in men and money, for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion at the south, they have a just regard for the laws and regulations of their own government as a sovereign state, which they will not allow to be infringed or violated. During the entire period of preparation for the enlistment and organization of the quota of troops required from such states by the general government, the authorities of this state have been harassed with a systematic attempt to bring them into discredit, and if possible impede the progress of the military organization in their charge. These harassing embarrassments, emanating from disappointed office hunters, both civil and military, and which were used by a band of gambling speculators who have been infesting the state capital, hanging on the flanks of our departing troops, or howling around the Executive, Commissariat and Quarter Master's Department, have been utterly defeated and silenced, and the Government and military organizations of the state of Pennsylvania allowed for a time to move on both harmoniously and successfully. The result of that harmony and success is seen in the division of the grand army of the Republic now on the banks of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. McColl; and had it not been for an interference of a different and more powerful character, in the shape of independent regiments, and incursions into the state of recruiting officers from other commonwealths, Pennsylvania would to-day have had another division of like character and strength compared with that under Gen. McColl. The material is here—the ardor and zeal have been manifested, but these have been almost completely destroyed by a system of degrading rivalry, which had sprung up in our midst, and a still more dangerous practice, (in the face of statute law forbidding it,) of permitting the enlistment of men within the bounds of this to fill up regiments ordered by other commonwealths.

The attention of the courts has at length been directed to this subject, in a case which occurred in Philadelphia yesterday. It came up before Judge Ludlow, and was involved in the fact that two Philadelphia men had enlisted in the Lincoln cavalry of New York, and subsequently enrolled themselves in a company attached to one of our own state regiments. The effort made was to treat these men as deserters, and on this assumption they had a hearing on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The learned Judge has postponed the decision, on account of the fact that the men were actually in the service of the United States, and therefore a hasty interference might look like an angry conflict between the state and national government, which, so far as the state is concerned, has never to any degree existed. This case will end this harassing interference, and put a stop to a system which has so long been carried on to the injury and disgrace of Pennsylvania. It will rally around our state authorities the full strength of the commonwealth, and give to the Old Keystone the degree and the share of honor which of right belongs to her for the immense contribution of men and money she has made to the government in this crisis, and it will also impart that systematic harmony which has characterized our military organization before these interferences from other states commenced. In the meantime, and while we are looking for the decision of Judge Ludlow on this subject, we may also look for a proclamation from the Governor, announcing the policy and determination of the state in reference to this business. And our readers may also rest assured that no steps will be taken not in conformity with the law and the preservation of the interests involved.

PROFESSOR RAFAEL is delivering a course of lectures in New York city to medical men who desire to enter the army. He delivered one on gun shot wounds, during which he said that a wound resembling a bullet wound might be produced by a discharge of small shot from an ordinary shot-gun, when fired close to the person, the small shot not separating, but entering the wound *en masse*. Wounds were aggravated by the entrance of extraneous substances, such as pieces of clothing, coins, &c. Surgeons should be careful in examining the clothing around the wound after extracting the bullet—which should in all cases be done, except when the injury caused by the extraction of the ball would be greater than were it allowed to remain in the wound. A great difference existed between the round and conical projectile. In the disposition of the ball when in the body. The round ball, on entering a wound, would be deflected from its course should it strike a bone, and instances were common where the ball had made a complete circuit, even where it has come out of the same wound it made on entering. The conical ball, however, passed directly through whatever part of the body it happened to strike, shattering everything in its passage.

THE 310 three years Treasury notes expire on the nineteenth day of August, 1864. The coupons are made payable every six months, therefore the fifth one is due February, 19, 1864. The last amount of interest is due and will be paid with the note at the first mentioned date. The coupons specify the interest of each at 3.65 per \$100, or two cents per day, but no allowance is made for February 29, 1864, that year being leap year. The holder of a one hundred dollar note loses two cents by this omission, which is to him a mere bagatelle; but on the one hundred and fifty millions of dollars borrowed it makes a saving of thirty thousand dollars to the government—enough to pay the principal of three hundred of these notes. "Great oaks from little acorns grow."

THE GERMAN astronomers were to have a congress at Dresden on the 20th and 21st of August, to deliberate on various questions relative to practical astronomy. Their first meeting was at Berlin, in September last, when they concentrated the distribution of the observations and calculations on the small planets, and a uniform system of constants for the reduction of the fixed stars. This year they will distribute the observations on the fixed stars, nebulae and variable stars, and attempt to fix upon some arrangement by which planets and comets may hereafter be followed and have their elements calculated in a systematic way.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

MEETING OF MILITARY OFFICERS AT ST. LOUIS.

The Policy of Gen. Fremont Sustained.

Surrender of Col. Mulligan.

Fifty-Nine Hours without Water.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

Col. Mulligan and all Commissioned officers Held as Prisoners.

IRONTON, Mo., 21—via St. Louis, Sept. 24.

At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the twenty-first regiment, U. S. Volunteers, called together for the purpose of giving an expression of their feelings in regard to the course of Gen. Fremont, Col. J. W. S. Alexander was called to the chair. The following report of the committee to draft resolutions was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, As we view with regret the efforts being made to bring about the removal of Gen. Fremont, and believing that this removal would endanger, if not destroy, the magnificent army organized by, and now under his command, and thus not only greatly weaken the power of the government, but encourage the leaders of the rebellion in their efforts to destroy the Republic; therefore

Resolved, That in John C. Fremont we recognize not only a great military chieftain, but a true patriot whose well known courage, unrivaled genius, and indomitable energy have marked him out as the man to organize and successfully command the army of the west.

Resolved, That we unhesitatingly endorse the course being pursued by General Fremont in the military department of the west, and that we will not, under any circumstances, countenance the efforts now being made to remove him, but will at all times do all in our power to prevent its consummation.

THE SURRENDER OF COL. MULLIGAN.

HUNSON, Mo., Sept. 23.—The following account of the siege of Lexington is furnished to the *St. Louis Republic* by Henry Bradburn, one of Col. Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington on Saturday morning. The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The men fought for fifty nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst during all that time. There were no springs or wells of water in the camp ground, as has been stated. The supply was from the river, and was cut off after a desperate fight on Wednesday. The camp ground consisted of about ten acres, and was located a short distance from the river. There were breastworks entirely around it with the exception of the portion next the river. It was here the hardest fighting took place.

The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales, rolled them in advance, and under their cover gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely surrounded. They made but few charges upon the breastworks during the entire siege, their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water. Having succeeded in this, they awaited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to the foe more terrible than the twenty-seven thousand rebels that surrounded him.

Previous to the surrender he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give Gen. Price the odds of four to one in a fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to it. After the surrender the rebels mounted the breastworks and seemed mad with joy.

As soon as the surrender took place a party took down the flag and trailed it in the dust. An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a quarter of a million, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the camp, carried by Colonel Mulligan on the camp ground some time ago. The rebels speedily unearthed it.

Col. Mulligan wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender. The morning after the surrender the men were all released on parole and ferried across the river. The officers were retained. The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than a thousand killed and wounded. Their first attack proved more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed for a day or two previous to the last attack. They were engaged in burying their dead.

A special dispatch from Quincy to the *Journal* says that Col. Mulligan has been released on parole, and will be here this evening. He will remain until Gen. Fremont's orders are received.

Gen. Prentiss has telegraphed from Brookfield to the Assistant Quartermaster to provide subsistence for 2,000 men, and to have it ready upon their arrival.

The commissioned officers are retained as prisoners by the rebels.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 23.—A part of Col. Mulligan's command arrived here this evening. The balance, amounting to nearly 2,000, are expected to-morrow. Those who have arrived say that the force at Lexington is only about 2,500, including several companies of Home Guards, who are accused of having shown cowardice. The surrender of Lexington was made at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The flag was hauled down by the home guards. Col. Mulligan is spoken of in the highest terms. He displayed great bravery during the action, and when asked to surrender he refused. His sword was taken away by force.

Col. Mulligan and all the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the rebels.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Sept. 23.

The pickets of the Iowa 7th, at Elliott's Mills, Ky., eight miles above Columbus, were approached on Sunday evening by a body of rebel infantry, numbering 50 or 60. The Iowa boys fired on them, bringing down three or four. The rebels returned the fire without doing any damage.

Another skirmish with the rebels took place near Hunter, Mo., four miles below Norfolk, last evening. Three of our men and four of our horses are missing. The rebel loss is not ascertained.

Reports from below say that the rebels at Columbus are crossing to Belmont; also, that they are in possession of Bladenville, Ky., 18 miles south-east of this place.

Gen. Buckner is stated to have taken possession of Owensboro, Ky., on the Ohio river, 70 miles above Paducah.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 24.

The steamer City of New York from Liverpool with dates to 11th inst., is signalled. Her arrival here is anticipated.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 24th.—The Steamer Jura from Liverpool passed here this morning. Her arrival here is anticipated.

Later From Washington.

Important Order from the Post Office Department.

MAIL MATTER FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

The following important orders have been issued from the Post Office Department. It is ordered:

First, That no newspaper or other printed matter be admitted into the letter pouches and styled for the Pacific coast. Letters, exclusively, being placed therein.

Second, that separate bags be appropriated exclusively to newspapers destined to the Pacific coast; excluding all other printed matter.

Third, that such letter pouches and newspaper bags be forwarded to California as usual by the overland route.

Fourth, all other printed matter of every kind destined to the Pacific coast sent in bags to the New York Post Office there to be delivered to the overland mail company.

Fifth—Postmasters are requested to comply carefully with these orders until further notice. Any neglect therein to be immediately reported to the appointment officer.

By order of the Post Master General.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

Commissions were to-day issued to the Dount De Paris and Duc De Chartres as aids to Genl. McClellan. They expressly stipulate that they will receive no compensation for their services.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

RELEASE OF ROSS WINANS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23.

Ross Winans having taken the oath of allegiance was this morning released, and will to-night accompany his son to Baltimore. The other prisoners are still in close confinement.

Commodore Stringham was to-day relieved by Capt. Goldsborough, and will proceed to-night to Washington.

Col. De Russy leaves Old Point to-day to assume the command forthwith of the engineer department in California. He has for a long time been in charge of that department at Old Point, and the removal of no officer since the beginning of the rebellion has caused so general a feeling of regret. He is succeeded by Captain Stewart, a most efficient officer.

For three days in succession a flag of truce has gone to Norfolk for the accommodation of a few ladies. Meanwhile two have arrived from Norfolk on a similar errand.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

PICKET FIGHTING ON SALT RIVER.

FLIGHT OF JNO C. BRECKINRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23.

A battalion of rebel cavalry, under Mitchell Laporelle, drove in Captain Wilson's pickets last evening on Salt river. Four of them are missing.

A Union encampment has been established at Harrodsburg. They arrested Messrs. Irving and Silverthorn, two prominent rebel representatives.

Two supposed spies from Gen. Buckner's army were arrested here this morning.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 23.—It is said that J. C. Breckinridge and Wm. Preston escaped from here, through Montgomery county, on Friday. Gen. Sherman had possession of Muldraugh's Hill yesterday.

Henry Dent, City Marshal, has been appointed Provost Marshal of this city.

An Extract for the Democrats.

EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH:

I see by the proceedings of the Breckinridge County Convention that Dr. Lewis Heck, of Middle Paxton has been nominated for Assembly. Public men are public property when they ask the suffrages of their fellow-citizens for offices of trust and profit; and it is the high prerogative of the elector to pause, reason and reflect before he casts his ballot. Let the intelligent voter ask the question what claim has Dr. Heck for his vote or influence at the approaching election. On the 9th of April, 1861, Governor Curtin's message to the Legislature desired an appropriation embraced in House bill, No. 1099, entitled "an act for the better organization of the militia of the Commonwealth." This bill appropriated \$500,000. For what purpose? It came up for consideration on Friday, April 12, 1861—the very day the rebels attacked Fort Sumter, and Dr. Lewis Heck voted against it. See Journal of the House of Representatives, as printed by A. Boyd Hamilton, State Printer. Breckinridge, of Old Mother Duplin, will you by your suffrages re-elect Dr. Heck who refused by his vote and influence to appropriate money to sustain the "Stars and Stripes," the emblems of our purity, omnipotence and power. I for one will not.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

New Advertisements.

C. O. ZIMMERMAN'S.

BANKING STOCK, BILL AND COLLECTING OFFICE.

Has been removed from No. 28 Second St.

to

NO. 130 MARKET STREET.

HARRISBURG, PA.

TREASURY NOTES TAKEN AT PAR.

sept24-dtf

FOR RENT—Two rooms located in a very pleasant part of this city. Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

sept24-m1e

WANTED TO PURCHASE A squad of men or a LICENSED BY a gentleman of ability who has been service. Satisfactory arrangements made with a Captain wanting an office. Address T. N. L. through Post Office.

sept25-altmae

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

HEAD QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

Harrisburg, Sept. 23, 1861.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office up to twelve o'clock on Saturday the 28th of September, 1861, to furnish the following articles of supplies in such quantities and at such places as may be directed at this office:

100 Tons, (2240 pounds per ton,) of Lyons Valley egg coal.

With privilege of increasing or diminishing.

The same to be inspected by proper persons selected as provided by the act of Assembly.

H. C. HALE,
Q. M. Genl.

sept23-d3t

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

A Selection of the best kinds known for sale by

Per dozen 25cts; per 100 \$1; per 1,000 \$5.

sept4-dtf

OUR newly replenished stock of Toilet and Fancy Goods is unsurpassed in this city, and of superior quality. Inquire at this office, or call on us at 91 Market street, two doors east of Fourth street, south side.

SMOKE! SMOKE!! SMOKE!!!

not objectionable from a GIGANTIC purchased by

SELMER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market street,

Miscellaneous.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

THE undersigned having opened his

Manufacture of Shirts, &c., at No. 17 South

street, Harrisburg, Pa., most respectfully solicits the

patronage and attention of the Ladies, Gentlemen

Merchants to the following assortment of goods all of

which are our own manufacture:

SHIRTS.

SHIRT BOSOMS,

COLLARS,

WRIST BANDS,

NIGHT SHIRTS,

&c., &c., &c.