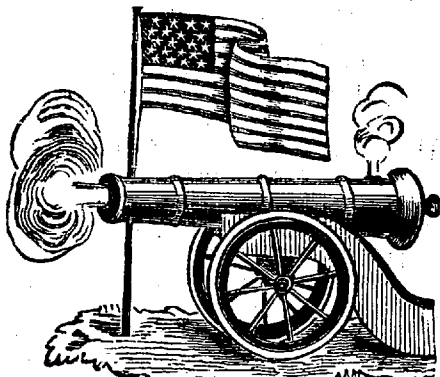


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Weekly and Semi-Weekly Telegraphs.—The TELEGRAPH is also published twice a week during the session of the Legislature and weekly during the remainder of the year, and furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates:
Single subscribers per year, Semi-weekly, \$1.50
Per month, .15
Per week, .05
Twenty copies per week, .25
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BY TELEGRAPH.

GLORIOUS NEWS



**NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH
SURRENDERED.**

The Cities Occupied by the Union Forces.

The Union Troops Commanded by General Wool.

Secretary Chase Accompanied the Expedition.

THE MONSTER MERRIMAC BLOWN UP AND SUNK.

General Viele in Command as Military Governor.

No Portion of the City or Navy Yard Injured.

The Rebels Withdraw from the City Without a Battle.

FULL DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION.

President Lincoln Superintends in Person, the Embarkation and Debarkation of Troops.

He Declares that Norfolk Must Fall.

The Merrimac must Succumb to the Naval Powers.

And that the Government Property must be Re-Possessed.

HIS ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

He is First to Step on the "Sacred Soil."

THE TROOPS ENGAGED.

PENNSYLVANIANS IN THE EXPEDITION.

THE CAPTURED STEAMERS YORKTOWN AND JAMESTOWN MANNED BY UNION CREWS.

THEY APPROACH WITHIN SHELLING DISTANCE OF RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10th, 12 o'clock at night.

NORFOLK IS Ours AND ALSO PORTSMOUTH AND THE NAVY YARD. Gen. Wool having completed the landing of his forces at Willoughby point, about nine o'clock this morning, completed his march on Norfolk with 5,000 men. Secretary Chase accompanied the General. About five miles from the landing place a rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's creek. After a few discharges of companies of infantry the rebels burned the bridge; this compelled our forces to march about five miles further. At five o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens and the city was formally surrendered. Our troops marched in, and we now have possession.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

Information has been received here of the surrender of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Gosport and the navy yard, by the rebels, to a Federal force of 5,000 strong, under Major-General Wool. The rebels before the surrender blew up and sunk the monster Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.

Hon. P. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War: The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels at two minutes before five o'clock this morning. She was set fire to about three o'clock, and the explosion took place at the time stated. It was said to have been a grand sight by those who saw it.

The Monitor steamer and the gunboats have gone up towards Norfolk.

(Signed) E. S. SANFORD.

Pennsylvania Telegraph.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL XVIII. HARRISBURG, PA. MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 12, 1862. NO. 9.

LATER.
Gen. Viele is in command in Norfolk, as military governor.
The city and navy yard were not burnt—the fire which had been seen for some hours proved to be the wool with Secretary Chase returned about eleven o'clock.
Gen. Huger withdrew his forces without a battle.

A Graphic Description of the Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10, 9 P. M.
Old Point this evening presents a most striking spectacle—about a dozen steamer transports are loading troops. They will land on the shore opposite the Rip Raps, and march direct on Norfolk. At the time I commenced writing, (9 P. M.) the moon shined so brightly that I am sitting in the open air in an elevated position, writing by moonlight.
The transports are gathering in the stream, and have on board artillery, cavalry and infantry and will soon be prepared to start.
The Rip Raps are pouring shot and shell into Sewall's Point, and a bright light in the direction of Norfolk leads to the supposition that the work of destruction has commenced.
President Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, is superintending the expedition himself. About six o'clock he went across to the place selected for landing which is about a mile below the Rip Raps. It is said he was first to step on shore, and after examining the most beautiful facilities for landing returned to the Point where he was received with enthusiastic cheering by the troops who were embarked.
The Merrimac still lies off Craney Island and the Monitor has resumed her usual position. The fleet are floating, quietly at anchor, ready at any moment for activity. It is evident that the fate of the rebellion, so far as Norfolk is concerned, is rapidly approaching.
The general expectation is that the troops now embarking will have possession of the city before to-morrow night.

THE MONSTER MERRIMAC BLOWN UP AND SUNK.

10 o'clock, P. M.—The expedition has not yet started, the delay being caused by the time required for storing the horses and cannon on the Adelphi.
The batteries at the Rip Raps have stopped throwing shells and all is quiet. The scene in the roads of the transports steaming about is the most beautiful description of panoramic view seldom witnessed.
11 P. M.—The vessels have not yet sailed. The Merrimac exhibits a bright light. It is said the Merrimac will go up James river in the course of the night.
WILLOWBY'S POINT, Saturday Morning, May 10.—The troops left during the night and at daylight could be seen from the wharf landing at Willoughby's Point, a short distance from the rip raps.
Through the influence of Secretary Stanton, obtained this morning, a permit to accompany General Wool, General Mansfield and their staffs to Willoughby Point on the steamer Kansas, and here I am on the "sacred soil" within eight miles of Norfolk.

President Lincoln Superintends in Person, the Embarkation and Debarkation of Troops.

The point at which we have landed is known as Point Pleasant, one of the favorite drives from Norfolk.
The first regiment landed was the 20th New York, known as Max Weber's regiment, who pushed on immediately, under command of Gen. Weber, and were at eight o'clock in the morning picketed within five miles of Norfolk. The 1st Delaware regiment, Col. Andrews, was pushed forward at nine o'clock, accompanied by Gens. Mansfield and Viele and staff. They were soon followed by the 16th Massachusetts, Col. Wyman. The balance of the expedition consists of the Tenth New York, Col. Benedict, the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Col. Bailey; the Ninety-ninth New York, Coast Guards; the Major James' battalion of mounted rifles, and Capt. Follet's company D, of the Fourth regular artillery.
Gen. Wool and staff remained to superintend the landing of the balance of the force, all of whom were landed and off before noon.
The President accompanied by Secretary Stanton, accompanied General Wool and staff to the wharf and then took a tug and proceeded to the Minnesota where the President was received with a national salute.
It is generally admitted that the President and Secretary Stanton have infused new vigor into both naval and military operations here, and that the country will have no cause for further complaint as to the insulting course of the rebels in this quarter.
The President has declared that Norfolk must fall, the Merrimac must succumb to the naval power of the Union, and that the government property at Norfolk must be re-possessed at whatever cost it may require. What is more, he has determined to remain here until it is accomplished.
The iron clad gunboat Galena, accompanied by the Port Royal and Aristook, went up the James river on Wednesday night, and although I have been unable to obtain any positive information from them since she silenced the forts in the lower part of the river, it is understood that the President has despatches from Gen. McClellan to the effect that they have given him most valuable aid in driving the enemy to the wall.
It is even stated, to-day, that the Galena not only captured the Yorktown and Jamestown, but has put crews on board of them and run them up within shelling distance of the river defences of Richmond. Of the truth of this, however, I cannot vouch for, as Old Point is becoming famous for fabulous rumors.

THEY APPROACH WITHIN SHELLING DISTANCE OF RICHMOND.

The Merrimac must Succumb to the Naval Powers.

And that the Government Property must be Re-Possessed.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL STEAMERS YORKTOWN AND JAMESTOWN.

Special despatches state that the iron clad steamer Galena has sunk the rebel steamer Yorktown and captured the Jamestown in the James river.
The Captured Cities.
Portsmouth, Va., lies opposite Norfolk, only one mile distant, on the left bank of Elizabeth river. It is a port of entry, and capital of Norfolk county, situated eight miles from Hampton Roads, and 105 miles east-south-east of Richmond; population 15,000. The harbor is justly reckoned one of the finest in America, and ships of any burden find Portsmouth harbor a safe and commodious haven. Gosport, a suburb of Portsmouth, is famous for a dry dock, built at much expense and capable of admitting the largest ships in the navy. The Naval Hospital is a noble structure of stone and brick. The Court House, a fine building, churches, bank, the Virginia Library, Scientific and Military Academy are all splendid and costly edifices. The site of the town is very level, and just below the junction of the south and east branches of the river. The streets cross at right angles, dividing the town into rectangular blocks. Portsmouth, from its naval position, contiguity to Norfolk, and being held by the Confederates, made a prominent stand in the present war crisis. Ferry boats plied incessantly between Portsmouth and Norfolk, and daily communication was had with Richmond by railroad connections, and by steamers, also when the James river is not blocked, afford it facility with Richmond. Charleston, and Virginia Waterfront. The Confederate army was stationed along Elizabeth river with heavy batteries, at distances of three miles apart, to prevent Portsmouth being captured—Sewall's Point battery was the most extreme northern one erected for aggressive purposes.
Norfolk is a maritime city in the county of Norfolk, and State of Virginia. It is built on the right bank of Elizabeth river; 8 miles from Hampton Roads, 32 miles from the ocean; 110 below City Point, 106 S. E. of Richmond, by land, and 160 by water. It is in lat. 36 deg. 51 min. north. Lon. 76 deg. 19 min. west. Forts mouth is on the west side of the river, opposite, and about one mile distant. No harbor in the United States can excel it; here ships of the largest size can lay at the wharves, or ride at anchor in perfect safety. In population, Norfolk exceeds any city in the State, except Richmond, the capital. In commerce, neither the capital nor any other can equal it. Eggs, berries, oysters, vegetables and poultry are abundant. Nine years ago \$45,000 worth of rags were shipped. The site of the city is as level as a race course; and although not regular, yet the streets are wide, and the edifices substantially, and many of them elegantly constructed, chiefly of brick or stone. City Hall is a fine building with its cupola and Tuscan columns. The Military Academy of Doria, and the Mechanics' Hall, of substantial structure, are costly and elegant structures. So is the new Custom House. Numerous places of worship, several printing offices, a beautiful cemetery in the suburbs, and thousands natural and artificial beauties and advantages, render Norfolk a splendid city. The harbor entrance is over a mile wide, and commanded by the batteries of Forts Monroe and Calhoun. A canal through the Dismal Swamp gives Norfolk the advantage of inter-communication with North and South Carolina. When Virginia succeeded Commodore Pendergast burnt part of the large Navy Yard at Norfolk, and sunk two of the largest men-of-war belonging to the United States navy, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Virginians. The reason for scattering these fine vessels and the entrance to Norfolk had been obstructed by the Virginians sinking vessels on the bars. Since then one of those vessels, the Merrimac, was raised by the rebels, and has been in their service until yesterday, when she was fired and blown up by them on the approach of the federal forces.
Commodore Pendergast was compelled to leave 2,500 heavy cannons at the Navy Yard when he retreated. These guns were used by the Confederates in batteries along the Elizabeth, James, York and Potomac rivers, and were of the greatest value to the Confederate troops there. The battery at Sewall's Point was of these same calibres. Railroad facilities are also in operation. This city is famous in American history as being burnt by the British in 1776, and present events will tend to render it still more celebrated. Its population is about 22,000.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

Gen. Roger's Expedition up the James River Heard From.
The Pursuit of the Retreating Rebels Successful.
Gen. Stoneman's Headquarters Within 27 Miles of Richmond.

THE ENEMY IN SIGHT, BUT FALLING BACK.

They Expect to make a Stand at Bottom Bridge.
GEN. McCLELLAN FOLLOWING UP THE REBELS.
THE ENGAGEMENT AT SLATER'S MILLS.
HOWELL COBB WITH THE REBEL ARMY.

Com. Rodgers expedition was heard from this afternoon ascending the James river. The following has just been received: New Kent Courthouse, May 10, 3 o'clock, P. M.
The pursuit of the retreating rebels by our troops under command of Gen. Stoneman, has in every respect been successful. His headquarters are now here, within twenty-seven miles of Richmond, while the advance, consisting of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, is five miles ahead.
The enemy is in sight but gradually falling back. The inhabitants have in nearly every instance left, but from the best information that has been obtained, the enemy will make a stand at Bottom Bridge, fifteen miles from Richmond and the head waters of the Chickahominy river.
Gen. McClellan with the main body of the army is rapidly following up within a few miles.
Cumberland, a small town on the Pomony river, and two miles and a half from here, was deserted this morning by the enemy, and is now occupied by our troops.
There are no reports to be seen as reported by our scouts, this side of the Chickahominy river, except on the direct road to Richmond.
The force under Gen. Stoneman consisted of the 2nd Rhode Island and 9th Pennsylvania regiments of infantry, Capt. Robinson's battery of light artillery, and the Sixth Cavalry under Major Williams. The rear guard of the enemy which remained here last night, and which our men had to drive before them, was Gen. Long's division, consisting of ten regiments of infantry and two batteries, and a regiment of the First Virginia cavalry.
Our advance was this morning strengthened on ascending the force of the enemy, by the eighth Illinois cavalry, and two regiments of the first New Jersey Brigade.
The enemy on leaving here this forenoon fired two buildings, containing the commissary and quartermaster's stores.
The engagement yesterday between our advance and the enemy's rear at Slater's Mills three miles from here resulted in fourteen of the enemy's cavalry being killed, and several taken prisoners. They secured their wounded, which made a most brilliant charge, had three men killed, three missing and thirteen wounded.
Howell Cobb remained here last night and left with the rebels this morning.
The enemy's retreat has been most admirably accomplished, carrying almost everything with them in the shape of forage, provisions. The wagon trains moving in the day time and their troops at night.
The enemy covered their retreat with a line of skirmishers, stretched along the country, driving in their stragglers at the point of the bayonet.
The Richmond papers of the sixth make no mention of the movements of their army. The country between here and Bottom Bridge is thickly wooded, with few clearings, and in many places low and swampy.
The jail here was burnt yesterday.
The railroad from West Point to the bridge, where it crosses the Pomony river, has been torn up. The destruction of the bridge will probably follow.
The Richmond papers of the sixth make no mention of the movements of their army. The country between here and Bottom Bridge is thickly wooded, with few clearings, and in many places low and swampy.

Latest from the West.

UNION FEELING IN ARKANSAS.
Former Secessionists taking the Oath of Allegiance.
SLAVES CONFISCATED BY GENERAL CURTIS.

BATAVIA, ARK., May 6.
The Union feeling which prevails along the route to this place has been at a low ebb, but since the arrival of Gen. Curtis' army here, and avowing themselves on the side of the old government. The day we reached here thirty men came in from a distance of fifty miles to congratulate us on our arrival. Large numbers of secessionists are voluntarily coming forward and taking the oath of allegiance, stating that the Southern Confederacy is dead.
Many of the townships are loyal to the core, and it has only been the larger villages where the noisy politicians have kept the thing alive that have overawed the country people.
Arkansas lies prostrate at the feet of the government. There are no rebel troops in the State except Oklawaha, Jayhawkers and some Texan regiments said to be at Little Rock.
All the steamboats on the Arkansas and White rivers have been taken away by the rebels to prevent them from falling into our hands.
By order of Gen. Curtis, twenty-eight slaves belonging to Judge Martin, of Polk Bayou, Arkansas, captured on the 3d inst., in Independence county, while being taken south by agents of the rebellion, have been confiscated and emancipated and allowed to go wherever they please.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The Rebels Still in Possession of Pensacola.
New York, May 10.
The schooner Medora arrived here from Fort Pickens this afternoon. She left the fort on the 24th ult, and reports that up to that time the rebels were still in possession of Pensacola having a force of 11,900 men there.
Gen. Arnold was awaiting reinforcements and gunboats, before attacking the place.
The health of the troops was good.

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT TROY.

Troy, N. Y., April 10.
A large fire has been raging here since eleven o'clock this morning, destroying a bridge across the Hudson river, the Putnam Union and American Houses, Washington Hall, four churches, and numerous other public buildings.
The Albany fire department has been brought here to assist in stopping the conflagration, but the fire still rages at this hour, 8 o'clock P. M., with a high gale blowing. The loss will be immense.

FROM PADUCAH.

Plot to hand the town over to the Rebels.
ARREST OF SOME OF THE CONSPIRATORS.
CHICAGO, May 10.
Intelligence from Paducah says a plot was discovered on the part of secession residents there to hand the town over to the rebels. Steps have been taken to punish the conspirators. For several weeks past they have nightly met, six hundred in number, in a large hall in that city and but for that information given by me of their number the plot would have been consummated with another week.
The military force there has been largely increased. Every precaution is taken to prevent surprise. The large sixty-four pounders upon the embankment around the Marine hospital are turned upon the town to be used in case of outbreak.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, May 10.
About fifty wounded rebels were brought up by the steamer Commodore, having left Yorktown yesterday. They are the most forlorn objects, covered with rags, tatters and filth. They were provided with comfortable quarters, in the new jail.
Many of our citizens are sending contributions in the way of delicacies to relieve the sufferings of the wounded of Sickles brigade and New Jersey soldiers.

FIRE AT THE AUBURN STATE PRISON.

A fire broke out in the boiler shop of the Auburn State Prison at six o'clock last evening, destroying the building and a large amount of stock and tools belonging to Messrs. A. Miller & Co. The prison was but little damaged—the loss of the State amounting to about \$4,000, and that of Miller & Co. \$10,000. The convicts worked manfully to prevent the flames from spreading. There is no insurance on the loss.

From the Mississippi.

All the Rebel Land Forces Withdrawn from Fort Wright.
JEFF. THOMPSON IN COMMAND.
THE FORT TO BE EVACUATED THIS WEEK.
Destruction of Property at Memphis Corroborated.

ARRIVAL OF COM. FOOTE.

Surprise and Capture of 100 of Our Cavalry by the Rebels.
The Rebels Burning Cotton and Destroying Sugar and Molasses at Memphis.
JEFF THOMPSON ENFORCING THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.
Beauregard's Army on Half Rations.
Arrest of Union Men in Memphis.

CHICAGO, May 10.
A special dispatch from Fort Wright says that deserters arriving at the fleet yesterday asserted positively that all the land forces have been withdrawn from the fort save barely enough to work the guns.
Jeff Thompson came up yesterday under a flag of truce and exchanged a couple of federal soldiers captured at Belmont for rebel officers of equal rank. He has command both afloat and ashore.
CAIRO, May 10.
Com. Foote arrived here to-day en route for Cleveland, leaving Capt. Davis in charge of the fleet.
The destruction of property at Memphis is corroborated by the Federal prisoners exchanged yesterday. We also learn from them that Gen. Villisigne expressed himself disgusted with the manner in which his command had been taken away piece meal.
The general opinion among distinguished officers is that Fort Wright is to be evacuated this week.
CAIRO, April 10.—The steamer Roe, from Pittsburgh landing yesterday afternoon, reports that one hundred of our cavalry, while reconnoitering from the left wing on Thursday night, were surprised by a superior force of rebels and captured.
A refugee from Memphis reports that a large number of troops had arrived at Memphis from Arkansas. The Texas troops sent to Corinth by the Provost Marshal, had commenced burning cotton early last week. Most of the sugar and molasses were thrown in the river.
The rebel government had seized a large amount of property and sent it to Columbus, Miss., and promised to pay for it in three months after a treaty of peace with the United States.
Jeff Thompson was scouring the country around Memphis with his gun enforcing the conscription act. Deserters from Beauregard's army reported the troops on half rations, and that the provisions would not last forty days.
All the infantry which had been stationed at Fort Wright had been sent to Corinth. A number of citizens of Memphis had been imprisoned for expressing doubts as to the success of the rebellion. The friends of the Union remained, but the rebel sympathizers were leaving for the interior anticipating the arrival of the federal fleet.
CAIRO, May 10.—A special dispatch from Cairo says that a report reached here last night that a lieutenant from the gunboat Deutou having been sent to the mortars during yesterday, seeing signs of life about the works at Fort Wright, approached nearer, and with a glass was able to see but few laborers. Although he could look into the works not a soldier was to be seen.

LATER.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT NEAR FORT PILLOW.
A REBEL FLEET OF EIGHT GUNBOATS ATTACK THE UNION FLEET.

Two of the Rebel Gunboats blown up.

The Remaining Six Make a Precipitate Retreat.
The Rebel Squadron Commanded by Commodore Hollins.

ARREST OF SOME OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Washington, May 11.
The following despatch has been received by the Navy Department:
FLAG SHIP BENTON, ABOVE FORT PILLOW, MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
May 10, via CAIRO, May 11.
To Hon. GIDSON WELLES, Sec'y of the Navy: The naval engagement, for which the rebels have been preparing, took place this morning: The rebel fleet, consisting of eight iron-clad gunboats, four of which were fitted up with rams, came up handsomely. The action lasted one hour. Two of the rebel gunboats were blown up, and one sunk, when the enemy retired precipitately under the guns of the fort. Only six vessels of my squadron were engaged. The Cincinnati sustained some injury from the rams, but will be in fighting condition to-morrow.
Captain Stemple distinguished himself. He is seriously wounded. The Benton is uninjured. Mortar boat No. 16, in charge of second master Gregory, behaved with great spirit. The rebel squadron is supposed to be commanded by Commodore Hollins.
(Signed) C. H. DAVIS,
Captain Commanding the Western flotilla on the Mississippi river pro tem.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER PRIZE VESSEL.

The prize schooner Flash arrived here this afternoon, having been captured off Prices' Inlet while trying to run the blockade, by the bark Restless. Her crew ran her ashore, set her on fire and escaped, but our boats boarded her, extinguished the flames and towed her off. She had British colors and cleared from Nassau, N. P., for New York.

Steam Printing Office.

Having procured Steam Power Presses, we are prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the country.
Rates of Advertising.
Four lines or less constitute one-half square. Eight lines or more than four constitute a square.
Half Square, one day, 50 cts.
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