



LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR. BLOOMSBURG, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1861.

Orangeville New Academy.

On a recent visit to Orangeville, Mr. LAZARUS, one of the Trustees of the Male and Female Academy, just erected there, showed us through the edifice, and we were gratified to observe, that the Building Committee have exercised creditable judgment and consulted good taste, in the erection of a noble Academy Institute. It is now finished, and the furniture obtained, and will be occupied for educational purposes, in February, as will be seen by the card of Prof. J. A. SHANK, in our advertising columns, to which we deem it proper to call general attention. We wish all our citizens would properly appreciate the enterprise in which our friends at Orangeville are engaged, by first, taking liberally of the Stock—only \$10 per share—and secondly, by extending the next important encouragement to the institution, in sending their children to the Academy in which they cannot fail to obtain a liberal education.

Time the Rectifier.

No man made more fuss during the campaign over the disunionists, than John W. Forney. No man more wickedly and maliciously abused John C. Breckinridge than he; no man defended to such extremes Douglas and Johnson, and their supporters, than the white lived renegade Forney.

How is it now? Forney refuses to publish the speech of Judge Douglas, which has met with the very general approval of the Democratic party, abandoning as it did his Squatter Sovereignty dogma, and professing a willingness to save the Union at all hazards and prevent bloodshed.

But still further. Johnston, the Vice President on the Douglas ticket, and Alexander H. Stephens, his most eloquent defender in the South, have both signed the secession ordinance of the State of Georgia.

Among all the men whose name, reputation and position entered into the late contest, John C. Breckinridge stands, in point of ability, purity of character, honesty of intention, and integrity to the Union, a head and shoulders above them all. He alone, the abused and vilified, he alone, the mark of malignity and hate, he alone has never wavered in his devotion to our country. His name alone, now holds the Border Slave States in the Union, around him the leaders of the Union interest gather as their Chief, and his patriotic counsels have done more to delay and possibly heal, than all others together. Once more! Hurrah for John C. Breckinridge.

THOS. OSTERHOUT, Esq., our Member from Wyoming county, last week offered a Petition in the Pennsylvania Legislature, numerously signed by his most respectable constituents, praying the passage of an Act, prohibiting the intermarriage of whites with blacks, and making it a criminal offence. Such an Act, would never disgrace our statute books. We believe the Petition

MR. E. J. THORNTON, whose card appears in our columns, is the best mechanical paper-hanger in this latitude. He has a choice and varied assortment of Paper-Hangings and Fancy Borderings, at his establishment in Judge Rapert's Post Office. We would advise our friends in town or country, wanting their houses finished in the most modern style, and on very reasonable terms, to call upon Mr. Thornton.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.—At an election held by the stockholders of this Company, on Monday, the 14th, the following officers were elected: Col. C. F. Wells, of Athens, President; Wm. Sweetland, Wm. C. Reynolds, D. G. Dreisbach, E. McNeal, John Brishin, M. Taylor, Wm. E. Dodge, John I. Blair, Thomas F. Atherton, Jos. H. Scranton, N. Clapp and H. Gaylord, Directors.

THE BLOOMSBURG LOCAL SENATE, we understand, is in a flourishing condition. At its last meeting (Wednesday evening) an election was held which resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen: President—John G. Fressa; Secretary—E. B. Yordy; Sergeant-at-Arms—P. S. Ribbel; Door-keeper—C. Miller.

THE TRUE POLICY.—Gov. Packer, in his recent message to the Legislature, thus forcibly condensed the true policy which should be pursued at the present time: "The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven, and the civilized world, without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of Government that has ever been devised by the wisdom of man."

Pennsylvania and the Union.

Much time and talk have been spent about the position of our own State in relation to the other members of the Federal Union; and it has been asserted that we are entirely faultless, have never done anything wrong, and that we can hold up clean hands in holy horror at the South. Would that we were truly guilty of the blood of our brother. That we could now step into the breach and say to contending factions, "Peace! Be still!" Unfortunately we can not. We say it in all sorrow and humility.

On the 11th day of September 1851, under the administration of WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, in the county of Lancaster, in this State; Henry H. Kline the Deputy United States Marshal, accompanied by Edward Gorsuch the owner of four fugitive slaves from Maryland, and his two sons with a couple of friends, proceeded to Christians, in said county, to arrest the said fugitives. Two, at least, of them, were in the house of one Parker, and were seen and recognized by Mr. Gorsuch, who called them to come down. They refused. A large number of negroes were with them, up stairs in Parker's house. The warrants were read, and Kline attempted to go up stairs—a sharp instrument was thrust at him, and an axe thrown down by some one, wounding two of the Marshal's party.

Mr. Gorsuch went out before the door and called his slaves by name; he was answered by having a shot fired at him from the window. Horns were blown by the negroes, and directly Hanway and Lewis two white men rode up—negroes followed, emboldened by the presence of the white men who took the lead and encouraged them.

By this time another gang of negroes had arrived, armed with guns and clubs, and Hanway rode up to them and said something in a low tone of voice. He moved his horse out of the way of the guns; the negroes shouted, and immediately fired from every direction. Hanway rode a short distance down the lane leading from Parker's house, and sat on his horse watching the blacks. Kline then called to Lewis, telling him a man was shot, and begging him to come and assist, which Lewis refused to do. While this conversation was going on, and just before the firing commenced, Edward Gorsuch was standing in the short lane, about half way between the bars and the house. Joshua M. Gorsuch was standing near him; Dickinson Gorsuch was in the short lane, not so near his father as was Joshua, and Dr. Pierce; Mr. Hutchings and Mr. Nelson were somewhere near the same spot. The number of negroes assembled at this time must have exceeded one hundred. Before the firing commenced, Edward Gorsuch was struck with a club on the back part of the head, and fell forward on his hands and knees. As he was struggling to rise, and in the act of getting upon his feet, he was shot down, and when prostrate on the ground, was cut on the head with a corn cutter, and beaten with clubs. Dickinson Gorsuch, on perceiving the attack made upon his father, immediately rushed to his assistance, when his revolver was knocked out of his hand, and he himself shot in various parts of the body, producing intense agony, and rendering him utterly helpless. Joshua M. Gorsuch was attacked at the same time, and defended himself with his revolver, which he twice snatched at his assailants, but the powder being down and cruelly beaten and maltreated. When the firing commenced, Kline, Deputy Marshal, in order to avoid its effects, escaped into a corn field, but on seeing Dickinson Gorsuch struggling in the short lane apparently wounded and bleeding, at the risk of his own life he went to his assistance, and placed him under the shelter of a tree until aid could be procured. Hutchings and Nelson, two of the others, were at this time making their escape, the negroes being in full pursuit. Dr. Pearce and Joshua Gorsuch retreated by the short lane, and a number of shots were fired at them as they moved off. Dr. Pearce was shot in the wrist, side and shoulder, and a ball also passed through his hat just above his forehead. In the effort to escape, these latter gentlemen rushed towards Hanway, who was still sitting on his horse in the long lane. They besought him to prevent the negroes from pursuing any further.—He said he could not. They then asked for permission to get upon his horse, which would afford the means of making their escape. He refused their request, and putting whip to his horse rode off at full speed. This mode of a safe retreat being denied to Dr. Pearce and Joshua Gorsuch, their only hope was to continue to run.—Pearce was in front, and Joshua Gorsuch behind. In looking back, Dr. Pearce saw a negro who had previously fired at him, strike Joshua Gorsuch with a gun, which felled him to the earth, and only escaped himself by rushing into a neighboring farm-house, where he was concealed from view. Joshua M. Gorsuch and Dickinson Gorsuch were subsequently carried to houses in the vicinity, and were a long time recovering from their wounds.

Such is the history of one case; one man killed, and three more wounded almost to their death. The blood of our Southern Brethren shed upon our own soil—a great wrong, a foul crime committed, and yet Republican Senators stand up and assert that Pennsylvania is without sin.—Let justice be done though the heavens fall,

Let justice be done though the heavens fall, let the truth, humiliating as it is, be told. Let the statute book be purged of its improper and unkind laws, and let us once more extend the hand of fellowship to the men of the South. The blood of the murdered Gorsuch rises in judgment against us, and cries to us from the ground.

Secession Progressing.

NO HOPE FOR THE COUNTRY—CIVIL WAR INEVITABLE.

Congress is doing nothing to save the Union and the Republican Legislatures over the country are helping them. They would rather submit to the humiliation of seeing Abe Lincoln take his seat as President of half the United States than repeal their personal Liberty Bills. There is no back down in the North and none in the South. The Republicans are demanding war while the President is striving hard to avoid bloodshed.

Four States have now seceded from the Union—South Carolina, Dec. 20; Mississippi, Jan. 9; Florida, Jan. 10 and Alabama, Jan. 11. All the other Cotton States are preparing to follow. Fifteen States are likely to be out of the Union by the 4th of March.

All the United States forts and arsenals in Louisiana have been seized by the forces of the State. There was no opposition except at Baton Rouge, where Major Haskins, in command of two companies of soldiers, refused at first to surrender. Six companies of State troops were displayed, and after a conference between the Major and the Governor the former gave up the arsenal.

All the Southern Officers in the Army and Navy, with a few exceptions, have resigned and tendered their services to their respective States.

The South Carolina Convention passed resolutions recommending to all the States of the South the assembling of a Convention to form a Constitution for a Southern Confederacy.

The Baltimore Clipper says that the petition to Congress, urging the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's compromise measures, from that city, had a list of names 500 feet long, containing about 10,000 signatures. Over 500,000 were represented by the parties signing the petition.

Memorials have been presented in the Legislature of Pennsylvania praying for the repeal of the laws which stand in the way of the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. These memorials have attached to them 456 feet of signatures, embracing the names of over ten thousand persons.

The resolutions of Senator Welch, in our State Senate, proposing to repeal the obnoxious provisions in the act of 1847 and the Penal Code were voted down, all the Black Republicans voting against them and the six Democrats of the Senate in their favor.

Mr. McClure, violently opposed all proposition for compromise and advocated coercion. The speech of Mr. McClure was the more significant from his recent visit to Springfield, Ill.

The State of Georgia has captured all her Forts and Arsenals and they are now garrisoned by the State Troops.

The steamer star of the West sent to Charleston with troops was fired upon by the State batteries. A shot was fired across her bows to bring her to, but she still proceeded on her course, until she was fired upon, and two or three shots struck her, when she put about and went to sea. She returned to New York on Sunday morning last and disembarked her troops. Her sides show the mark of Cannon balls.

The sloop-of-war Brooklyn, ordered to Charleston, was yesterday reported as being off the bar at that port.

The present Congress is fast diminishing in numbers by the withdrawal of members from the seceding States.

Senators Brown and Davis, of Mississippi, will take their leave of the Senate tomorrow, and the Senators and Representatives of Alabama and Florida will do likewise.

Senator Toombs has left Washington, with his family for Georgia. He does not intend to return. Georgia, he says, will be out of the Union in less than ten days.

A resolution was introduced into the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the 10th inst., tendering the entire military means and forces of the State to aid the General Government.

The Legislature of Virginia passed the Convention bill with amendments to refer its action relative to secession back to the people. The excitement is greater than ever at Richmond. The Senate also passed the bill fixing the 13th of February for holding the Convention.

There was a Cabinet meeting last night till a late hour on the dispatches brought by Lieut. Talbott from Major Anderson. There is no reason to believe that anything farther will be yielded to South Carolina.

Barracks Barracks, the Fort and Navy Yard at Pensacola were seized, on the 12th inst. by the Alabama and Florida troops.

The withdrawal of the Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Senatorial delegations last Monday was most impressive. The galleries were crowded to excess, and almost a perfect stillness prevailed during the farewell speeches of the seceding States.

Senator Mallory shed tears profusely during his address tendering his resignation.

As Mr. Clay, of Alabama, spoke the Senators all listened most attentively. He was so excited and nervous that he could hardly hold in his hand the paper from which he read.

On the conclusion of the speeches there was great confusion in the Senate. Several Republicans bid the withdrawing Senators good bye. They then took their hats and portfolios and walked out. An immense crowd gathered around them in one corner of the chamber as they went out.

The valedictory speech of Col. Davis, of Mississippi, in severing his connection with the Senate was truly affecting—particularly that part of it relating to our flag. When he said that if circumstance should render it necessary for him to follow some other flag than the good old flag of the Union, which he had followed and defended on the battlefield, he should always respect and remember it. He would hold it up and carefully preserve it in a place of safety as a sacred relic and fond memento of other and better days.

The National Crisis. ENFORCING THE LAWS.

These words sound well, and particularly so in the mouths of men who are notorious for having preached and prayed rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, even to the shooting down of the officers whose duty it is to enforce them. Sock out those men who murdered the constable Batchelder, at Boston, while endeavoring to sustain the fugitive slave law, or who abetted or approved of the deed, or who have been guilty of any similar crime in any of our States, or of abetting or approving of the same, or who have boasted that said law could not and should not be enforced, and we will guarantee that every one of those men, whether clergyman or layman, is now rampant in favor of enforcing the laws against the seceding States, and in denouncing any who counsel forbearance, delay or any such thing, in the hope of avoiding the effusion of blood—the blood of our brethren.

This alone is a suspicious circumstance, and may well lead to the inquiry whether the "enforcement of the laws" now, against the seceding States, is not the same thing in effect, or does not tend to the same end, as the wanton, wilful, avowed and persistent violation of the fugitive slave law, and other laws which were intended to carry into effect the stipulations of the Constitution in favor of the South. It is not best for sensible men to be deceived by a name; they should look at the thing. Let it be understood then, for it is clear as light, that what is called "enforcing the laws" in this connection, is synonymous with coercion and civil war.

The Government is now dealing, not with individuals, or neighborhoods, or cliques, but with States. These were sovereign and independent when they entered the Union, and are so still, (Republicanism itself being judge,) except in those particulars wherein they conceded certain powers and privileges, in exchange for certain other powers and privileges, which they say have latterly been withheld from them, notwithstanding their earnest and oft repeated remonstrances. The right of the seceding States, under such circumstances, or under any circumstances, to resume their former absolute independence, (which must of course precede new alliances with other parties or with each other,) is not a right conceded by the Constitution. Neither is the right to "whip" them back into the Union—"aye, whip them" back, to use the gentle expression of our Pearl street cotemporary—conceded by the Constitution. The Constitution contemplated no such anomalies. Neither did it contemplate the wilful and persistent violation of its own stipulations by any State or section, against the rights of any other State or section, whereby its operation should be, or be deemed, more intolerable than the perils of secession, which is another name for revolution. The true method, we take it, is, to look at the case as now presented, not in the light of the Constitution, (which, as it contemplated no such complication, provides no key for its solution,) but as a naked fact, with which the remaining States, through the national government, have to do. Call it secession, or revolution if you please, but do not belittle it by calling it a simple breach of the laws.

It is a great movement as they will find who undertake to suppress it by force of arms. Already the States of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, comprising a population of near 2,500,000, have formally declared themselves out of the Union; and if Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, follow their example, as it is most probable they will within three weeks from the present date, the seceded population will approach 5,000,000, and the area of the seceded territory will be more than 600,000 square miles, with a sea coast greater than that of all

the Atlantic States which will then remain in the Union. The white population of those seven States is greater than the whole population of the United States at the date of the Revolution, and a more heroic set of men do not exist on the face of the earth. The negroes, instead of being a drawback upon the strength of whites, as many persons at the North seem to suppose, will be in some respects more valuable than so many white men, as they can be employed to do all the drudgery of the campaign,—the building of earth-works, bearing of burdens, and in short, almost every thing but the actual fighting, for which latter service said States could easily set on foot a quarter of a million of able-bodied men, inured to the climate which would prove fatal to Northern Wide Awakes who should attempt to remain there through the hot season. But enough of this. We will only add, that a resort to coercion, which appears to be the determination of the Republicans when they come into power a few weeks hence, will bring nearly or quite all the other slaveholding States to the support of those which are attacked, and thus the nation will be divided into two parts, as nearly equal in respect to population, territory and resources, as will be necessary to ensure a protracted and terribly bloody fratricidal war.

We have already intimated our belief that much of the zeal which is manifested among certain classes all over the North, including many notorious law-breakers, for the faithful execution of the laws in South Carolina and other seceding States, is only an outcropping of that intense hatred against the South which thirty years cultivation has produced. At first, such malignity is measurably satisfied by hard words and foul imputations. But as it becomes more fensh and diabolical, it craves higher-seasoned food. It longs to get at its victim with a butcher-knife. It thirsts for blood. John Brown affords a temporary relief, but it is a hazardous business, and too circumscribed. Murder by wholesale is what is wanted by the class of fanatics to whom we allude; and a war, which would make the slaughter legal, [recollect their sacred regard for law,] and not expose their own precious lives to danger, would be just the thing. A war, too, ostensibly to preserve the Union and enforce the laws? Could anything be more exactly in point!

But this is not all. The view of these fanatics is not confined to the butchery of masters—it looks also to insurrection among the slaves. It is John Brownism on a large scale. And what an opportunity to inaugurate it, with the power and purse of the government to support the movement! Already the Legislatures of several States, including, we are ashamed to say, the State of New York, are proffering aid, or have resolutions before them for that end. Maj. Gen. Safford has tendered the services of his noble Division for this ignominious business of attempting to compel by force of arms a number of unwilling States to submit to Black Republican rule—some specimens of which have been seen and felt in this city within the last few years. Doubtless that splendid Division would go to the death for the country in case of a foreign invasion, but we are not so sure that they will like the fun of bayoneting their own brethren and friends; the good and true men of the South, who first sealed the walls of the citadel of Monterey, turned the tide of blood at Don Juan Viquey, and who have always and everywhere done their part towards sustaining the honor of their country against every foreign foe; nay who have faithfully complied with the stipulations of the Constitution, even when the North was denying them equal rights in the common territories, practically refusing to surrender their fugitive slaves, and by means of underground railroads and John Brown raids, adding to the number of such fugitives daily.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not charge that all who favor coercion, or the enforcement of the laws as it is called, are of the fanatical character above described. But we do charge that all such fanatics are in favor of coercion, i. e., war, unless there may be a few exceptions of the Garrison Quaker order. We know that many who call themselves Republicans, are at heart conservative men, and honestly desire the adjustment of our difficulties with the South on just and fair terms, and in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. To such we have no reference in the foregoing remarks. We wish there were more of them.

Journal of Commerce.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday the 24th inst., at the house of the Bride's Mother, by the Rev. J. R. Dium, Mr. WILLIAM P. EYKRLY, and Miss MARTHA E., daughter of the late Baltis Appelman, all of this county.

The happy couple have our thanks for a splendid cake; and we desire to have them understand that we heartily wish them a long and happy life. They are now one of that glorious company of married folks, as all good citizens ought to be.

In Philadelphia, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. GEO. WASHINGTON RAMSAY, of Reading, (formerly of Danville,) and Miss SALLIE A. SHARPLESS, of Catawissa, Columbia County.

DEATHS.

In Nancy, on Saturday morning, the 19th inst., Mr. THEODORE WELLS, formerly of this place, in the 56th year of his age.

In Schoolcraft township, Callamareo co., Michigan, January 07, 1861, ROSETTA, wife of John A. Oman, aged 38 years, 4 months and 18 days.

At his residence in Danville, on Monday the 21st inst., Dr. CLARENCE H. FRICK, aged 42 years, 9 months and 4 days.

Dr. Frick had labored under disease contracted in Mexico ever since his return from that country at the close of the war. He went with the Columbia Guards from this place, as Lieut. and on the death of Capt. Wilson succeeded to the command. He was a brave officer and was much beloved by his brethren in arms. He leaves a wife, several children and a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his departure.—[Ed. Montour American.]

New Advertisements. SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF MIDDLE PENNSYLVANIA.

Office at Danville, Montour County, Pa. Amount of property insured, Jan. 1, 1860, \$550,101. Amount insured the past year, 1,314,933. Amount of loss paid the past year, 1,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. Amount loaned out, in the Treasury and in the hands of Agents, \$276,540. Amount of Premiums collected the past year, 2,007,540.

DIRECTORS. NORTHUMBERLAND CO. Wm. F. A. BEANE, President. GEORGE W. BROWN, Vice President. JAMES PATTERSON, Secretary.

ORANGEVILLE Male and Female Academy, AND NORMAL INSTITUTE. ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO. PA.

THE SECOND TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1861, in the newly completed Academy building.

Expenses. Tuition, per Session of Eleven Weeks—For the first grade \$1.00, second grade \$2.00, Third grade \$3.00.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. A stated meeting of the Teachers' Association of Columbia County, will be held at Light Street, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICE FOR LICENSES. NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons in whose names licenses have been issued for the sale of liquors, will be presented to the said Court on Monday next, to wit: JAMES PATTERSON, JAMES PATTERSON, JAMES PATTERSON, JAMES PATTERSON.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. Agents wanted to sell the Erie Sewing Machine. We will give a Commission, or wages at our own risk, for the sale of this machine, and we will also give a Commission, or wages at our own risk, for the sale of this machine.

LEATHER, LEATHER. COLF Leather, and all other kinds of Leathers, Mo. Colf, Lining and finishing, for sale cheap, than at the shop of the undersigned at his Tannery, Establishment, in Light Street, Columbia Co. Pa. A large quantity of Planting Hair, do. No. 1, do. No. 2, do. No. 3, do. No. 4, do. No. 5, do. No. 6, do. No. 7, do. No. 8, do. No. 9, do. No. 10, do. No. 11, do. No. 12, do. No. 13, do. No. 14, do. No. 15, do. No. 16, do. No. 17, do. No. 18, do. No. 19, do. No. 20, do. No. 21, do. No. 22, do. No. 23, do. No. 24, do. No. 25, do. No. 26, do. No. 27, do. No. 28, do. No. 29, do. No. 30, do. No. 31, do. No. 32, do. No. 33, do. No. 34, do. No. 35, do. No. 36, do. No. 37, do. No. 38, do. No. 39, do. No. 40, do. No. 41, do. No. 42, do. No. 43, do. No. 44, do. No. 45, do. No. 46, do. No. 47, do. No. 48, do. No. 49, do. No. 50, do. No. 51, do. No. 52, do. No. 53, do. No. 54, do. No. 55, do. No. 56, do. No. 57, do. No. 58, do. No. 59, do. No. 60, do. No. 61, do. No. 62, do. No. 63, do. 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