

HANNIBAL JOURNAL.

O. CLEGG, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 22, 1853.

The Costa Affair.—It seems not entirely probable that the United States may yet take a part in the war that seems certainly approaching in Europe.

In the afternoon of the 21st June, 1853, Martin Costa, a Hungarian refugee, was set upon in Smyrna by some fifteen ruffian Greeks, all armed, said to have been employed for that purpose by the Austrian Consul; and, after having been treated in the most brutal manner, was thrown into the sea, where a boat was waiting to receive and conduct him to the Austrian brig Hussar, where he was confined in double irons.

Although he was not a citizen of the United States, still he had made his declaration of intention to apply to become such. Capt. Ingraham, of the United States ship St. Louis, knowing that certain death would await the man if he should be carried to Austria, determined, if possible, to save him, if he could do it without compromising our flag.

A private letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, dated July 7, from an officer of the ship-of-war, St. Louis, gives the following details, and, the Intelligencer presumes, faithful account of Capt. Ingraham's course, and its results:

Orders had been issued by the Austrian Consul to carry the man away on the 20th of June, Capt. Ingraham, hearing this on the night of the 20th, sent his protest that the man must not be carried away until it was fully settled whether or not Martin Costa was an American. On the morning of the 21st our ship made sail and bore down towards the Austrian brig, and anchored near, so we could watch and see that the man was not carried off. The Austrians, thinking that we were going to take the man, made every preparation to receive us. During the morning the Austrian Captain sent word that the man would not be sent away. Letters came the same day from Mr. Brown, the Charge d'Affaires ad interim at Constantinople, stating that Costa was a citizen of the United States, and as such was entitled to protection from our country. Well, as things stood, the Captain was in doubt how to act, but asked that further time might be allowed, so as to hear from Mr. Marsh, who was daily expected at Constantinople. The Austrians gave until last Saturday, the 21st of July. Other letters came from Constantinople, but still Capt. Ingraham was in doubt, and after a little conversation with the Consul, the Captain and Consul went on board the Austrian brig-of-war to see Martin Costa. After some conversation, Martin Costa demanded protection from the American flag. Capt. Ingraham then told him he should have it. The Captain and Consul returned on board of our ship, and the Captain sent word to the Austrian that he demanded Martin Costa by four o'clock in the evening. After this was known, tremendous excitement spread throughout the ship; all hands were called to quarters to make preparations for action; the big guns were loaded, cutlasses, small-arms, boarding-pikes, and everything ready for an engagement. The Surgeons brought out their instruments, ready to cut off legs, patch up wounds, etc. The shore was crowded with people to witness the engagement, as they thought bloody war was going to take place. The news spread like wildfire throughout Smyrna, and the people were as much excited as we were. Delegations came off to the ship, to see if something could be done to prevent an action. After four or five hours—happily for all parties—the American and Austrian Consuls came to a compromise—that is, the Austrian Consul, who had full control of the man, consented that Martin Costa should be delivered up into the hands of the French Consul, who consented to take charge of him, until everything was fully settled by the two Governments as to who had claim to the man. Well, after this was settled, of course we all breathed much freer than we did before. No doubt, but many lives would have been lost on both sides. Although our guns are much larger than the Austrians', still at the near quarter we intended fighting their guns would have been just as destructive as ours. The Austrian force consisted of one brig of sixteen guns, one schooner of ten guns, and three mail steamers, which would no doubt have assisted in the engagement. So you see their force was much larger than ours.

Telegraphic dispatches to the St. Louis papers give the following additional particulars by the America:

PARIS, 30th.—It is said that Austria intends not only to demand reparation from the United States for the Smyrna affair, but insists that the Porte shall immediately procure the extradition of Costa. St. Petersburg letters say, that when the Austrian Consul at the Costa affair, he advised Austria to settle the case as easily as possible, and to do anything rather than give the United States a pretence to interfere in the affairs of Europe.

Despatches under date of August 14th, from Washington to the New York Herald, state that the Secretary of State has committed himself to the position that the filing of a declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the United States, entitles the individual to the protection of this Government. Mr. Morey, it is said, takes the ground that they are in the same position as children born here, who although they cannot vote or hold property till they are twenty-one years old, are still, during their minority, unquestionably entitled to the protection of the United States. Should this position be taken, the Herald's correspondent thinks the release of Costa will be imperatively demanded by our government. Thus the Costa question is likely to assume a more important character than was first anticipated.

An earthquake on the 13th of July at Cumana, in Venezuela, is represented as one of the most disastrous that ever occurred in South America. The first shock was so violent that, although it continued only two minutes, it destroyed every house but one in the principal part of the city. Cumana is a city of almost eight thousand inhabitants, and is the oldest European city on the continent, having been founded in 1523.

A RICE TREAT.

Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Payson, Ill., sent us, this morning, a lot of peaches and apples which we have never seen surpassed in quality in any market. He has over seventy-five varieties of the apple. Among those we received this morning, were the Maryland Codlin, Summer Damian, Jersey Sweeting, Summer Queen, Maiden's Blush, Dana and White Sheepnose. There were also some fine large specimens of the Bartlett Pear. Among Mr. Stewart's varieties of Peaches are the following: Early York, Early Rose, and Red Rare-ripe.

Those who want some of the best flavored apples and peaches they ever tasted, should pay a visit to Mr. Stewart's wagon before the present load is all sold out. If you should be too late, save your dimes till he sends over again.

Extra fine fruit is one of the advantages we are to realize from opening communication with our Payson neighbors.

It may be well enough to call to mind in this connection, that Mr. Stewart has a large and valuable nursery.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF CHARITY.—Another of the Sisters of Charity has fallen a victim to the prevailing epidemic. Sister Peregrina, aged twenty-two years, died on Tuesday night at the Charity Hospital. Another of the Sisters is sick, and is not expected to recover.

It is remarkable that the Sisters escape so well as they do when there are prevailing and destructive diseases. At such times, when disease and death are spreading terror through a community, it is their mission to hover like ministering angels around the bedside of the sick and dying. When the cholera raged so fearfully in St. Louis, their self-sacrificing, patient, unflinching devotion to the cause of humanity excited gratitude and general admiration. Yet, as if providentially protected, few if any Sisters of Charity fell victims to the prevailing disease.

FRANKS OF THE SPIRITS IN SYRIA.—The Sheik Bechir is a personage of acquirements; he has a store of history and literature; his conversation is superior to that of his countrymen; and he has, to complete the superiority, the fame of a wonder-worker, and the advantage of interview with the spirits of another world! Who can resist such proofs of power as these? He will place a jug between the hands of two persons sitting opposite to each other, which, on the recital of certain passages taken indiscriminately from the Koran and the Psalms of David, will move spontaneously round, to the astonishment of all beholders. A stick, at his bidding, will move unaided from one end of the room to the other. A New Testament, suspended from a key by a string, will turn violently round of itself. An egg, falling in the snuffpan, will be made to spring suddenly out of the water, and be carried to a considerable distance. A double-locked door will unlock itself. But the following trick seems to us the strangest of all: On two earthenware jars being placed in opposite corners of a room, one empty and the other filled with water, the empty jar, on the recital of certain passages, will move across the room; the full jar will of itself pour its contents into the empty one, which will return to the place from whence it came.—[Churchill's "Mount Lebanon."

THE RECENT FATAL DEED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Our comments on this affair, so far, have been the means of getting us reliable information concerning its particulars. We have been thus favored with a sight of reliable letters from Charleston, from which we gather that Mr. Legare was engaged to a young lady in Columbia. Her friends inquired of Dunovan what was the character and habits of L. J. This coming to his ears, he inquired of D. what he had answered, and found that he had spoken favorably of him; but not satisfied with a verbal statement, he demanded it in writing, which was refused. Legare challenged on this refusal. The distance was twelve paces. Legare fired at the word "one," and missed; Dunovan fired at the word "two," and killed his antagonist. The survivor was wholly unskilled in the use of the pistol, having never before had anything to do with a duel. Legare, on the contrary, was notoriously a crack shot, having, a few days before the affair came off, in practising, placed forty-eight out of fifty balls in a card at the word. He became very nervous on starting for the ground, and remarked that he felt a presentiment that he would fall, notwithstanding his skill with the pistol. He was formerly in the navy as a midshipman, from which he was dismissed, it is said, for running a sword through a man's eye.—[Washington Star, Aug. 14.

How quickly familiarity breeds contempt. We passed over the Hudson River Railroad the other day at the rate of forty miles an hour, a gait that would have commanded the admiration of the world forty years ago. It will not now command the admiration of a traveling tinkler. Just this side of Peekskill we met a boy fishing for shiners. He sat within fifteen feet of the track, and would you believe it, he never once took his eye from his line, or gave us the least hint that we were making any sputter that would at all warrant a straw hat in going into the most low pressure of hazzards. Had he set his dog on the locomotive, he could not have treated us with more cutting contempt. As we said before, things soon grow common. Shoot men from town by millions, and in less than a week it would become so common-place that a gentleman taking his seat on half a keg of powder, would excite but little more attention than a fluctuation in the fried pie market.—[BS.

SINGULAR CASE.—A Miss Reed, of West Boylston, took chloroform a few days ago, for the purpose of having a tooth extracted, and after the operation was performed, she was attacked with severe pain in the head, became unconscious, and apparently died. Her friends, supposing her dead, hid her out for burial, and began to prepare for the funeral ceremonies; but their grief was unexpectedly turned to joy, and astonishment on finding that the supposed dead began to revive? She eventually recovered the full possession of her faculties; but what is still more singular in her case, as we are told, she suffers violent pains in her head as regularly as evening approaches, and at length, and about the same hour each night, falls into a swoon very similar to that which in the first instance was supposed to have been the sleep of death. This case certainly presents a most remarkable exception from premature burial.

NEW CLOTHING.—See H. McVeigh's advertisement. His stock of clothing is the largest and best he has ever had.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—The Senate will stand 22 whigs to 16 democrats. The House will stand 54 whigs to 43 democrats, with three to rear from.

HAVANA, August 9, 1853.

The British Royal Mail steamer Clyde arrived on the 7th inst. from Vera Cruz, bringing anything but encouraging accounts from the Mexican Republic. Symptoms of discontent (bordering close upon pronouncements) have already made their appearance in several of the States.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17. Deaths yesterday 218, of which 198 were of yellow fever.

Markets extremely dull. The accounts of the crops are favorable.

The yellow fever is at Mobile, but the Board of Health says it is not epidemic.

The Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Western New York met to-day. An animated discussion arose on a proposition to refer a portion of Bishop Delaney's address in regard to the apostasy of Bishop Ives to a committee of high and low Churchmen. Finally, on motion, postponed. The standing committee was elected, and the Convention adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18. Deaths from yellow fever, 175.

A terrific thunder storm occurred in Essex county, in this State, yesterday afternoon, in the towns of Georgetown, Byfield, Haverhill and Lawrence.

Five buildings in Haverhill, one in Andover, one in Lawrence, and one in Bradford were struck by lightning.

In Georgetown, Mrs. Russell, wife of the Baptist minister, was killed instantly. Her infant, which was in her arms, escaped uninjured.

From the Macomb (Ill.) Independent.

CONTEMPLATED STAGE LINE.

By an article in the Hannibal (Mo.) Journal we observe that our Pike county friends are determined, notwithstanding the drawback and disappointment which has attended their efforts in the construction of railroads, that they at least are determined that should they fail in one they will have the other to fall back upon. This is commendable and Messrs. Danaldson, Brown, Klein, and other citizens of Barry and Kinderhook have been deputed to the above party, to ascertain the feeling and sentiment in reference to the project of establishing a daily line of coaches from Naples, on the Illinois river, to Hannibal, on the Mississippi, running through Florence, Pittsfield, Barry and Kinderhook. We are familiarly acquainted with the people and business transactions in those sections, and are satisfied that a similar enterprise has been called for years ago, and the rapid growth and wants of the community loudly demand such a step, passing, as this road will, through a densely populated and wealthy country, which for enterprise and energy cannot be surpassed.

The cost and outfit of this road would comparatively be nothing, when compared to the increase of travel which would find an outlet on either point, and from thence up the rivers to Chicago and eastward. As the subject at the proper time will come before Congress, we have no hesitation in believing that with the aid of the efficient services of Col. W. A. Richardson, Senator of this district, that the measure will receive favorable attention and due consideration at the hands of Congress.

Whit upon the subject of Stage Lines, we would state that a similar effort is being made by our Canton friends for the establishment of a tri-weekly line of coaches from Pekin to Warsaw, passing through Canton and Macomb; in which enterprise we assure the company they have the hearty co-operation of the entire people of this section.

A SIAMSEAN INVESTMENT.—About three months ago a gentleman of Caldo Parish, La., left, among other personal property, to his two sons a valuable slave named Jim. Jim was a favorite of both his masters, and neither would sell his half of Jim to the other; but about the first of this month a gentleman of this city who has a plantation in Louisiana, and in whose service Jim was hired, informs us that one of his owners, finding himself insolvent, resolved to sell his half of the slave at auction for cash, and did the boy Jim had accumulated, by one way and another, a small pile of money, and when he was put up at auction in the slave market at New Orleans, Jim bought one half of himself! Well, time wore on, Jim working faithfully for the man to whom he was hired, receiving one half his earnings himself, until about the first of this month, when, in swimming a bayou, he became weak, and feeling that he should drown, cried lustily for help, and offered his half of himself to any one who would save him. A man standing on the shore shoved off in a skiff, and got to Jim just as he was about to go under, and pulled him in. Jim now, like an honest fellow, offered to give his own half of himself, which his magnanimous preserver declined taking, when Jim impudently held up his hands and exclaimed: "If eber Jim gets any more money, mass, fo' God, he'll neber invest it in jint nigger stock widout he insured. Dis sort o' stock is berry unsartin, sure."

NEW ORLEANS, August 19. Deaths reported to-day 242, including 227 of yellow fever—a large increase. Distress very great. The Howard Association are opening four new hospitals, and making appeals for further aid.

CUMBERLAND, Md., August 20. The cholera broke out here on Wednesday; since then fourteen deaths have occurred. It has now subsided, and there are very few cases under treatment—perfectly manageable. The disease was caused by the overflow of a small canal running through the lower part of the town. Many families left houseless.

THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW ORLEANS.—It will be seen that the fever at New Orleans continues without abatement. The last telegraphic despatches show an increase of deaths.

The scenes at the graveyards are said to have been of a shocking character. The True Delta speaks of "flights there over unburied bodies," in which whisky seems to have had its due share of influence. "It is a fact equally discreditable and notorious, that people who have the bodies of their deceased friends buried at the expense of the corporation find funds enough to purchase whisky, which they drink to excess."

The Crescent has drawn a picture of the scenes at these cemeteries, in its "Walks down among the dead men."—St. Louis Intelligencer.

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TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1853.

A DISCOVERY.—We have been a good deal puzzled to know what office certain ministers alluded to by the Courier, could be after. It has just leaked out that one of them intends becoming a candidate for the office of *Chaplain of the next Calicoose!* It has also been darkly hinted that the other ministers, when the proper time arrives, will suddenly throw off their hypocritical masks, and come out boldly as candidates for the office of *CHAPLAIN'S MATE!* A new office, immensely lucrative, to be created by a corrupt Council, secretly chosen for that very purpose!! But for the Courier's timely hints, this dark plot against the welfare of our glorious country, might never have been discovered!

By the way, as the Courier has established the principle that none but office-seekers have a right to publicly express an opinion on public matters, we should like to know what office the editor of that paper wants?

Again, we want some good reason for the Courier editor's opinion that the destruction of the liquor traffic would ruin the Democratic party?

We have just received a copy of a new paper published at Quincy, by Messrs. Gibson & Warren, of that city. It is well edited and very handsomely printed. "The Western Patriot" is independent in politics.

HERB DRIESBACH & Co.'s Menagerie combined with Mabie & Co.'s Circus, will present an attractive entertainment in this city next Saturday. The latter particularly has attained much celebrity.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. H. S. Geyer for a large volume containing a "Communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of March 8, 1851, the Report of Israel D. Andrews, consul of the United States for Canada and New Brunswick, on the trade and commerce of the British North American colonies, and upon the trade of the great lakes and rivers; also, notices of the internal improvements in each State, of the Gulf of Mexico and Straits of Florida, and a paper on the cotton crop of the United States."

The book bears date, 1853. Accompanying it are four large maps, one of which represents all the railroads in the United States, in operation and progress. We notice in it the effects of the "Quincy Fraudulent Map."

FASHIONABLE HATS AND CAPS.—J. McNeil, 17 and 19 Market street, is well known as the best hat manufacturer in St. Louis. It will be seen from his advertisement that he is prepared to furnish wholesale a large variety of the latest styles of hats and caps.

LIBERIA.—Philanthropy calls for aid to the Colonization Society. It is hardly necessary to remark upon the unfortunate social and political condition of the free people of color both in the free and slave States. The Missouri Colonization Society has addressed circulars to preachers in this State, requesting them to take up annual collections on the Sabbath immediately preceding or following each Fourth of July. A circular has also been addressed to the free people of color, which it is hoped that white persons will exhibit or read to them.

We have one copy of the circular, which is at the service of anybody who wants it. The following extracts will prove that, compared with what they might be, their condition in this country is extremely unfortunate:

The colony of Liberia was planted by the American Colonization Society, a little more than thirty years ago, and continued under the supervision of that body until the year 1847, when a convention of delegates met at Monrovia, and formed a constitution, republican in its form, which, with an accompanying declaration of independence, was submitted to the consideration of the people. Both were adopted, and a government was shortly afterwards established in accordance with their principles and provisions. It is now composed of a President, Senate, and House of Representatives, chosen by popular suffrage, and is essentially modeled after that of the United States. The nationality of the Republic has been recognized by England, France, Belgium, Prussia and Brazil. None but persons of color are admitted to citizenship, and none but a citizen is permitted to hold real estate. The jurisdiction of the Republic extends 500 miles along the coast, over millions of acres of the richest lands, and a population of 250,000—8,000 of whom are emigrants from the United States.

Monrovia, the capital, and principal town, is handsomely situated on the coast, and contains a population of 1,500 inhabitants, and is a very flourishing place. Town lots of one quarter of an acre, sell for \$500 each. Bassa, Greenville, and Edina, are flourishing villages. The rivers St. Paul's and St. John's, traversing the country, afford avenues for intercourse and commerce with the tribes of the interior, and a majority of the settlements and finest plantations, are found on their banks.

The summer or dry season of Liberia, is not much warmer than that of the United States. The thermometer, in the whole course of the year, rarely falls below 65 degrees, or rises above 90 degrees. The soil of the interior is very productive; heavy crops of corn, coffee, sugar cane, cotton, and hemp, are raised with ease. Oranges, lemons, and many other species of fruits, abound. The country is well watered and timbered, and the rivers afford a plentiful supply of the finest fish. The forests are stocked with the coffee tree, rosewood, camwood, and the dyes of commerce.

Palm oil is manufactured extensively, and exported with profit. In his last annual message to the Legislature, President Roberts says:—"The agricultural departments of the country were never more encouraging than at the present time; commerce is also rapidly increasing, both in the variety and quantity of the articles of export. Indeed, every fundamental interest of the government and people seems to bear the impress of the Divine favor and approbation. There are well-regulated public schools and places of religious worship in every district of the country."

The Missouri State Colonization Society has, during the last three years, sent out several emigrants, letters from some of whom have been received, in which they state that they are entirely satisfied with their new homes, and having flattering prospects of future comfort and happiness. To facilitate the emigration of those in needy circumstances, the Society affords them a passage to Liberia free of charge, with subsistence for six months succeeding their arrival; at the expiration of which time, if industrious, they are in a position to demand no further assistance. Five acres of land, with the privilege of purchasing more at \$1 per acre, are granted by the government to every settler, with the privilege of accepting instead a single town lot.

Ample information will be furnished to those desirous to emigrate or interested in the progress and welfare of the Liberian Republic, on their addressing the subscriber at Feefe, Missouri.

W. D. SHUMATE, Agent Missouri Colonization Society. Mr. Shumate purposes delivering an address before the people of this city, shortly.

The staging between Springfield and Bloomington has been reduced to thirty miles, by the completion of the Railroad from Springfield to Lincoln.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. The board of directors of this company met at Decatur, Illinois, on the 10th of August, and confirmed a contract for the construction and equipment of the entire line from Indianapolis to Decatur, with Messrs. M. C. Story & Co., of New York. The contractors furnish 70 per cent of the entire amount necessary to construct and equip the road, only requiring the company to raise 30 per cent. Twenty-two thousand dollars per mile includes everything except ballasting, and the work is to be completed by the 1st of December, 1853. Before the work can be commenced, however, about \$300,000 of additional stock must be raised at home.

The bells of the St. Louis Cathedral are tolling mournfully as we write. The funeral of Mrs. James Clemens, Jr., is the occasion. She was a cherished member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of St. Louis, and alike deserving of honor as a Christian, wife and mother.—[St. Louis News, 22d.]

Hannibal Wholesale Market.

HANNIBAL, Mo., August 17, 1853. FLOUR—First City Brands, \$1. Superior, \$1.25. WHEAT—No. 1, \$1.25. No. 2, \$1.15. No. 3, \$1.05. No. 4, \$0.95. No. 5, \$0.85. No. 6, \$0.75. No. 7, \$0.65. No. 8, \$0.55. No. 9, \$0.45. No. 10, \$0.35. No. 11, \$0.25. No. 12, \$0.15. No. 13, \$0.05. No. 14, \$0.00. No. 15, \$0.00. No. 16, \$0.00. No. 17, \$0.00. No. 18, \$0.00. No. 19, \$0.00. No. 20, \$0.00. No. 21, \$0.00. No. 22, \$0.00. No. 23, \$0.00. No. 24, \$0.00. No. 25, \$0.00. No. 26, \$0.00. No. 27, \$0.00. No. 28, \$0.00. No. 29, \$0.00. No. 30, \$0.00. No. 31, \$0.00. No. 32, \$0.00. No. 33, \$0.00. No. 34, \$0.00. No. 35, \$0.00. No. 36, \$0.00. No. 37, \$0.00. No. 38, \$0.00. No. 39, \$0.00. No. 40, \$0.00. No. 41, \$0.00. No. 42, \$0.00. No. 43, \$0.00. No. 44, \$0.00. No. 45, \$0.00. No. 46, \$0.00. No. 47, \$0.00. No. 48, \$0.00. No. 49, \$0.00. No. 50, \$0.00. No. 51, \$0.00. No. 52, \$0.00. No. 53, \$0.00. No. 54, \$0.00. No. 55, \$0.00. No. 56, \$0.00. No. 57, \$0.00. 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No. 293, \$0.00. No. 294, \$0.00. No. 295, \$0.00. No. 296, \$0.00. No. 297, \$0.00. No. 298, \$0.00. No. 299, \$0.00. No. 300, \$0.00. No. 301, \$0.00. No. 302, \$0.00. No. 303, \$0.00. No. 304, \$0.00. No. 305, \$0.00. No. 306, \$0.00. No. 307, \$0.00. No. 308, \$0.00. No. 309, \$0.00. No. 310, \$0.00. No. 311, \$0.00. No. 312, \$0.00. No. 313, \$0.00. No. 314, \$0.00. No. 315, \$0.00. No.