

NAPOLION.

From the National Gazette. At the commencement of the present week, we finished the perusal of General Count Segur's "History of Napoleon and the grand army, during 1812," and intended to review it in some detail, but the topics of the day have required all the space which we could afford. It is one of the most interesting and impressive works that we have read; bears the stamp of exact truth; powerfully affects the imagination and heart; conveys the most salutary lessons, and inspires, without having been expressly designed for this effect, absolute horror of the spirit of war and conquest. Never have been recorded more dreadful sufferings, and a more miserable catastrophe, than those of the grand army in the expedition of 1812; nor have any been more graphically and skilfully described. General de Segur has written as an eye-witness of the whole campaign; he has portrayed the conduct, and deyeloped the character of Napoleon, as a near observer, who enjoyed access to the highest and original sources of information for all that he deemed necessary to complete his purpose. We learn from the London journals that an English translation of his volumes was about to appear. We may expect, therefore, to see an American edition of them, which when it shall be issued, cannot be too widely diffused, whether with a view to the mere gratification of the public or moral excitement. There is no other piece of military history so imposing on the subject, so striking and awful in the events, so authentic in the details, so fertile in example and admonition.

It seems to be the author's hero, though Napoleon is his chief object. He was not an enemy of the latter; he continued to be dazzled by his renown, title and talents, but his statements of facts enable the reader to judge of a character which, when he speaks of it in general terms, he exalts magnificently from a sort of habit and inveterate policy. After having exhibited his leader under the influence of real infirmities of temper and intellect—a prey to conflicting sentiments, distracted by hopes and apprehensions,—he, yet exclaims:—"Such was Napoleon above the passions of men by his own greatness," &c.

Before the Congress of Erfurth, in a conversation with S. Bastiani, who remonstrated against his idea of a partition of European Turkey, Napoleon at length exclaimed—"you are right, I renounce my project—but I shall annex Spain to France." "How," cried Bastiani—"cannest it! and what becomes then of your brother?" "Do you think," rejoined Napoleon, "that one gives away a kingdom like Spain? I am resolved to unite Spain to France. As for Joseph, he shall be indemnified, I will secure the consent of the Emperor Alexander by allowing him to seize upon Turkey as far as the Danube."

His councillors, military and civil, disliked the invasion of Russia as wanton and hazardous; they laboured to divert him from the project; the arguments or altercations between them and him on the subject were frequent and warm, and some of these discussions are related by General Segur. Napoleon appeared to his star—to destiny; for he appears to have been a confirmed fatalist; he added—"You fear for my life in the war; it is thus that in the season of conspiracies, I was to be alarmed by George; he was always after me, was it said; he would fire upon me. Well! he might have killed my aid-de-camp at the most; but kill me; that was impossible; I had not then fulfilled the will of destiny—I feel myself impelled forward to an end which I do not see, &c.

Among his motives for persisting in his plan were—his jealousy of the power and elevation of the Emperor Alexander; a dread of the dispositions of his armies, and the ambition of his generals, which they remained without distant employment; and the belief that he was condemned by fate to the necessity of constant warfare. At an early period, he had what General Segur calls "the instinct of a premature death." An acrid humour, says the historian; vitiated his blood; he experienced paroxysms of pain in the stomach; in 1805, he cried out in one of these fits, to Count Lobau, that he had within him the cause of a prompt dissolution—that he should die of the same

disease as his father. His constitution was sensibly impaired before he set out on the Russian expedition. He had become irascible and capricious; displayed either anger or incredulity at unwept news; and thus taught his subalterns either to deceive him by false reports or remain silent to his injury. His generals murmured, however, and complained that he did not allow them to enjoy what they had won by battles and services; that he perpetually dragged them to new conquests; that when Europe was over-run, Asia must be invaded.

"One world sufficed not Alexander's mind, Coop'd up he seem'd in earth and seas confined, And struggling, stretch'd his restless limbs about. The narrow globe, to find a passage out."

"Macedonia's madman" was never more spoiled by success, more intoxicated with power, and more vain glorious, than Napoleon, to judge from Segur's narrative. "You all think," said the French emperor to a Russian envoy and minister of state, "that you know how to make war, because you have read Romani; but if his book could have taught you, would I have allowed it to be published? Does your emperor think of resisting me? He is general only on the parade ground. My real is my comeli—all comes from that—but who will direct Alexander, &c." At times, he decried his favourite pursuit—He asserted that the art of war was nothing else than the art of collecting a larger body than the enemy on a given point." After the battle of Borodino, his aid-de-camp found him in his tent, with his head resting on his hands, and heard him remarking as to himself—"What is war—a trade of barbarians; when in all the skill consists in being the strongest at a given point."

From an English paper. ACOUSTIC FIGURES PRODUCED BY VIBRATION.

In order to perform this experiment, says Monsieur Savant, we must stretch a thin sheet of paper, about 4 or 5 inches in diameter, over the mouth of the vessel, such as a large glass with a foot stalk, so that the paper has an uniform degree of tension; a thin layer of fine dry sand, being then scattered over the paper, a plate of glass in a state of vibration is brought within a few inches of the membrane. The vibrations of the glass plate are conveyed through the air to the upper membrane, and the sand on its upper surface is thrown into figures which have the most perfect regularity, and are often formed with such celerity, that the eye has scarcely time to perceive the circumstance which accompany the formation of the figures. To obtain the requisite vibration it is requisite to render immovable two diametrically opposite points of the circumference of the plate, by holding it between the middle finger and thumb; the top of the under finger must then be placed lightly at a point, whose distance from the centre of the plate is about a fifth part of its circumference. The plate thus held is made to vibrate, by drawing the bow of a fiddle across its circumference.

SCANDAL. What is more offensive to every generous mind, than scandal. It makes you have a very contemptible opinion of those who are addicted to it, and almost wish your non-existence, to be exempt from hearing the defamatory tale. If any person enters their house, they receive & entertain him with every possible mark of friendship and respect; but as soon as they are gone it is the very reverse. They rake up all his failings, their recollection can furnish them with, represent them in their worst possible light, and with evident pleasure. At which time if you enter the house, you are obliged

"To sit and with sad civility to hear" the defamation of perhaps your friend, to whose character you are indebted for your entertainment.—Sorry entertainment indeed, when you hear nothing but what perhaps you have heard often before, and could not wish to hear again. It is to be lamented that people do not apply themselves to the acquisition of useful knowledge and industry, whereby they might not only spend their time agreeably and beneficially to themselves, but also advantageously to others; rather than the too common practice, where matter is wanting to furnish out conversation, to have recourse to scandal. Carlisle Herald.

A letter from a traveller to his friend in Hagers-Town dated Schenectady, on the Mohawk River, New York, June 16, 1825.

"I arrived at Albany from West Point, on Tuesday, and yesterday took my departure in a packet boat, Albany, for this place, where we arrived in the evening, a distance of 28 miles, in which we passed through 28 locks, from 84 to 41 feet lift, and across two aqueduct bridges across the Mohawk river—the one is nearly 1200 feet long, and is supported by 25 piers; the other is about 750 feet long supported by 16 piers; and it is a pleasing & novel scene to be sailing in a boat on a long bridge and the water running below you. How it would astonish our folks to see the Conococheague carried on a bridge over the Potomac river at William's Port, and boats sailing across to the Virginia shore, and this can be done if necessary. I walked across yesterday to the Mohawk bridge. The Cobow Falls from that spot look very beautiful, and seem like silver drapery over a dark rock. We have a fine room in the packet boat, 50 feet long by 14 or 16—12 windows, and every thing in comfortable style.

There is an immense business done at Albany, and eight miles above there is a splendid scene—nine locks all together; and here the northern and western canals form a junction. The trade along the canal is astonishingly great. One hundred and twenty thousand barrels of flour, I am told, passed Utica in the month of May, and yesterday we passed about fifty boats between this Albany loaded with flour, wheat, whiskey, tar, plank, scantling, staves, wood and stones—even stone commands cash.

When will our fellow-citizens in Maryland open their eyes and turn their attention to Internal Improvements. Alas! we have neglected our interests so long, and our vast natural advantages have been shamefully neglected, and instead of a blessing have become a curse. At yet, I still hope, however, to cross the Alleghany mountain by water, and to see a canal running through Washington county in various directions. Maryland will yet be Maryland. Few states possess such advantages."

NATIVES OF N. S. WALES.

An Englishman named Thomas Pamphlet was thrown by accident, in March, 1824, among a part of the natives of New South Wales, who had had no intercourse with the whites. The following is one of the anecdotes related of his residence with them:

"When Pamphlet arrived among them, they had no more idea that water could be made hot than that it could be made solid, and on his heating some in the tin pot which he had saved when wrecked, the whole tribe gathered round him and watched the pot till it began to boil, when they all took to their heels, shouting and screaming; nor could they be persuaded to return till they saw him pour the water out and clean the pot, when they slowly ventured back, and carefully covered the place where the water was spilt with sand. During the whole of his stay among them, they were never reconciled to this operation of boiling."

ACTION OF SLANDER.

Hallowell, Maine, June 15. The action Bates vs. Swett, was tried before the Supreme Court at Norridgewock on Friday and Saturday last. This action had excited considerable interest in the county of Somerset. It was brought by Dr. Bates to recover damages for certain defamatory words alleged to have been spoken by the defendant concerning the plaintiff. After a prolonged trial of two days, the jury returned a verdict in nine o'clock on Saturday evening for the plaintiff for four hundred and fifty dollars.

FLAX SEED.—Within the last month, the County of Limerick Agricultural Association have purchased upwards of 150 bins, of homo saved flax seed, the produce of the last year, which is to be distributed on loan to the peasantry. The extent of land intended for flax cultivation in the approaching season, is expected to be greater than has been known at any former period in this county, and more generally speaking, the same observation may be safely applied to the Province at large.

A GLORIOUS ACT OF JUSTICE!

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation. Never since I assumed the editorial pen, have I had in my power to furnish an item of intelligence more gratifying, or to record an act of justice more truly magnanimous, than I now have the unspeakable pleasure to notice.

A gentleman, from Virginia, applied at the office of the Baltimore Haytton Emigration Society, on the 24th ult. for information respecting the propriety and practicability of sending a large number of slaves to the Republic of Hayti. After he had received, from the Agent, a statement of the present situation of things, relative to that island, and our coloured people to that island, he requested assistance in procuring a vessel for the purpose above mentioned. This was cheerfully complied with; and the next day a contract was closed, with a ship owner, to take out EIGHTY-EIGHT SLAVES, all belonging to the gentleman aforesaid, the price of passage he pays himself, and for the use of whom, he has also purchased Agricultural implements in this city, to the value of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY DOLLARS!

REVOLT IN CUBA.

By intelligence from Matanzas it appears that about the 15th June the negroes on several of the principal plantations in the Parago of St. Jose, about twenty miles from Matanzas, had revolted and murdered the proprietors thereof in the most shocking and cruel manner. Immediately on the receipt of this melancholy intelligence, the Governor despatched a large body of troops to quell them. It is added that they were pretty well subdued, after killing about sixty or seventy of them. The whole number collected was said to be about 300. They killed about fifteen or twenty whites including one female, principally foreigners. Whole families were flocking into Matanzas for safety.

A number of intelligent and enterprising citizens of Portage county, Ohio, have volunteered their services and are now actively engaged in exploring the route for a canal from the Cayuhoga, a tributary of Lake Erie, to Pittsburgh.

KEY WEST.

The schooner Estaw, at New York in six days from Matanzas, reports that the sickness at that place had somewhat abated, the number of sick being reduced to about eighty.—The Constellation frigate had just arrived from Matanzas, all well. The U. S. sloop of war John Adams, and schooner Porpoise, were also at Key West, to sail in a day or two on a cruise. The officers and crew all well.

THE CATHOLIC BILL.

The Catholic Relief Bill was rejected in the House of Lords May 17th on its second reading, by a majority of 43. (178 to 130). This decision produced a considerable sensation. A great meeting of the Catholics was held in London on the 21st to denounce this result, and to devise means for further efforts to obtain their cause.

NEW ORLEANS.

On the evening of the first of June, the Mississippi, for about 250 yards above, and 3 or 400 below Fort Plaquemine, appeared to be suddenly agitated, the water rose near 7 feet; immense trees that had been embedded in the sand, with others still afloat, were borne up at once and thrown inside of the levee. The whole left shore was inundated, and when the waters subsided, presented many fish that had been abandoned in the recession. On the opposite bank, where the new fort is erecting, the waters rose, but not so high as to overflow the levee. The phenomenon was principally confined to the curve opposite the old fort.

A TALL GENTLEMAN.

It appears from a communication in the Philadelphia United States Gazette, that an Irish gentleman has arrived in that city from the county of Tyrone, of the name of Magee, who is eight feet 9 inches high.

GOOD COUNSEL.

Never lean upon the world, for if you do the world will jump on you, and you will get a tumble.

THE LATE TRIALS.

The jury in the case of the boys, convicted in the murder of Mr. Lambert, have brought in a verdict of manslaughter. This was expected, as there was no reason to believe from the nature of the testimony, that they could be convicted of any other crime. The punishment is heavy, for a term of years in the State Prison. This case is calculated to produce a serious impression on the minds of parents, guardians, masters and boys. Here are seven lads apprentices to mechanical trades, carousing, drinking, and fighting at one o'clock in the morning; disturbing the public peace; assailing respectable persons; and finally causing the death of a citizen. These things were not to be expected, and from the frequency of such broils, it becomes necessary to consider the causes, and produce a radical reform by other measures.

We go at once to the root of the evil, it will be traced to the early neglect of parents, guardians and masters; they are to blame for the evil results of their neglect, because if they take a proper interest in the concerns of the youth entrusted to their care, and interpose their salutary influence, their riots, and their unbecoming sequences would be unknown. A boy should not be permitted to be absent from his father's or his master's household, unless he is in the evening without being accompanied to give a full account of his day's doings, and other faults should be looked into, explained and punished; they should be kept close at work during working hours, and in hours of recreation they should be able to give an account of themselves. A little trouble, a little exertion, a little rest for a boy while young, would be of great and important advantage to him as he grew up. Make him retire early, rise early; eat sparingly; drink nothing but water; watch his temper; correct him promptly and sparingly; see that his education and morals are not neglected; that his work; for that is the standard for him; compel him to be civil, tractable and obedient; give no saucy answers; use no insulting language; assume no ridiculous airs of independence; encourage him in nothing that may make him hateful and disliked; in short, let parents and guardians do their duty, and we shall not have the melancholy example of seven heads hard labour in the state prison; their morals, their characters and their prospects destroyed for ever.

White guardians and parents are deriving their duty to their charge, let appropriate measures be adopted, and their duty will be done to the satisfaction of all parties.

Look at the thousands of neglected boys who disgrace our city—look at the bankruptcy, ruin, suicides, orphaned children, miserable wives, and orphans produced by rum! On this subject appeared under oath, that before these boys got into the distasteful scrape, they had each drank eight glasses at a tipping house in the neighbourhood of the street—two of brandy, three gin, and two of beer—the compound alone being sufficient to intoxicate, and make mad the men, who, after midnight, could not get to bed, 56 glasses of gin and rum? Is such a character worthy of a citizen? Is it true, that in a populous city, there must be taverns and houses for public accommodation; but are we bound to give every man who will not work a cent to sell liquor? Are we to legalize vice? Drunkenness is the curse of our country; the facility of procuring liquor and the cheapness of the article, are laying thousands to ruin. Some thing must be done to abridge this ruinous, and destructive vice. In the case of the boys, the jury brought in a verdict of murder, they might, by terminating their career as a school, cut off at their tender years, and all their hopes, and the hopes of their families; as it is, their penance will be long and severe, and in what did it originate? Being from home at an unreasonable hour, in drinking glass after glass of liquor, indulging in a quarrelsome disposition, which led them into dispute; then in going and finally into the commission of murder.

Let this case be a warning to parents, guardians, masters and boys, let each in authority exercise their authority, let each offence be noticed and corrected as it occurs, let admonition and example be used in hand—see that your boys are as penitents are home before you retire to bed, see that no liquor or ardent spirits are introduced into your shop—arraign, punish, and if necessary, dismiss any apprentice found drunk, and let no other matter take a boy thus dismissed for this cause.

Let boys understand and be made to know, that fighting in the streets is the province of blackguards, and blackguards must be driven from society; let them have a pride above such grovelling practices, and above all, let them unite and stand in companions, any who may be found in liquor; and in time, a reform so much desired, may be produced.

Noah's New-York Advocate.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.

A most interesting experiment was made a few days ago; that of introducing cannula into the ventricles of the brain of a child of two years old, that died the day before of water in the head. The consequence of acute inflammation of the brain after a fortnight's illness, and upon whose case there had been much discussion respecting this operation in life, at the latter's request, after every other operation, which was performed, was dexterly by Mr. Lisfranc, and after the amputation of the cranium, which was perfectly performed, the father observed, in presence of Dr. Barclay, and several medical men, that he has, no doubt, the time will come when this operation will operate cases of water in the head, as well as of a common as cutting for the stone is now; to which Dr. Barclay has assented; but added, "and much more simple." The father has therefore resolved immediately to open the Dissection advertised in this paper, for the purpose of putting this practice to the test; whether the public may think proper to give any assistance towards such an experiment or not, and he has come to the determination without any intention of slighting reflection upon the medical profession, in whom he has placed the highest confidence, & he is too well acquainted with medicine, himself, not to be that their opinions are founded upon the doctrine of the schools as at present; but the evidence before him has produced a conviction that they, like many other doctrines, will be proved to be erroneous.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1825.

Married, on the morning of the 5th inst. by the Rev. JAMES SMITH, Mr. ROBERT S. BURMAN, to MISS JULIANNA E. SCOTLAND, all of this city.

We are authorised to state that CHRISTOPHER L. GANNETT, Esq., is a candidate for the representation of Anne Arundel county in the next Legislature of this state.

Monday last being the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, was observed in this city by the discharge of national salutes and a military parade.

The seven lads who were concerned in the murder of Mr. Lambert, of New-York; were on the 31st sentenced to the State Prison to serve SEVEN YEARS, three months of which are to be spent in solitary confinement. We have copied into the preceding pages the excellent remarks from the pen of Mr. Noah, on this melancholy affair. We think them so good that we cannot refrain from our inclination to recommend them to the attentive perusal of not only them to the reflecting, but of every father, master and guardian will find in them counsel worthy of his acceptance.

BORING FOR WATER.—Mr. DORSEY, the gentleman who has contracted with the corporation of Alexandria, to furnish that town with a supply of good water, after having penetrated the earth to a depth of 210 feet, exclusively through the use of iron tubes, has succeeded in procuring water. These tubes, those which can prepare for east iron tubes, those which are iron proved ineffectual, in consequence of the unusual extent to which the boring was required.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Thursday, June 30th.—MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Hughes vs. Lunn*, argued at the last June term, by Toney, for the appellant, and by *Magruder and Harper*, for the appellee. Judgment reversed.

MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Wentworth vs. Stockell's ex'r. and de*, also argued at the last June term, by DORSEY, (attorney general), and *Wentworth*, for the appellants, and by *Boyle and Magruder*, for the appellees. Decree reversed.

MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Hughes vs. West vs. Hise*, argued at this term by F. S. Key and Toney for the appellants, and by R. Johnson and *Magruder* for the appellee. Decree affirmed.

MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Fenwick's adm'r vs. Forrest*, argued by Curtis, *Magruder* and Toney for the appellants, and by F. S. Key for the appellee. Judgment affirmed.

The Court affirmed the decree in *Wentworth vs. The Mayor, &c. of Annapolis*, argued by *Magruder* and Toney for the appellants, and by *Brewer, Junr. Mayer and Jones* for the appellees. The court also affirmed the decree in *Brown & Rogers vs. Frey & Irwin*, argued by *Magruder* for the appellants, and by *Tyson* for the appellee.

The case of *Darne & Gossaway vs. Catlett, et al.* (No. 41) was argued by *B. Fort and Toney*, for the appellants, and by *Magruder* for the appellees. *Williams vs. Elliott* (No. 42), was argued by Toney for the appellant, and by *R. B. Magruder* for the appellee.

Friday, July 1st.—BUCHANAN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in *Williams vs. Elliott*, argued by Toney for the appellant, and by *R. B. Magruder* for the appellee. Decree affirmed.

The case of *Ridgely vs. Martin*, (No. 43), was argued by *R. Johnson* for the appellant, and by *Glenn* for the appellee.

The cases of *Robb vs. The Bank of Columbia*, (three appeals, No. 45, 46 and 47), were argued together, by *Mayer* for the appellant, and by *Stewart and F. S. Key* for the appellees.

Saturday July 3d.—The arrangement in *Ridgely vs. The Bank of Columbia*, was decided by *Mayer* for the appellant, in reply. The case of *Mandville vs. Jarrett*, *Griffith*, (No. 48), was argued by *Speed* for the appellant, and *R. Johnson and Magruder* for the appellee. Judgment affirmed.

The Hon. Thomas B. Dorsey, who had been prevented by indisposition from attending, appeared in court.

The case of *Callum vs. Beane*, (No. 52), was argued by *R. Johnson* for the appellant, and by *Glenn* for the appellee.

The case of *Allegre vs. The Maryland Insurance Company*, (No. 53), was argued by *Mayer* and *Glenn* for the appellant.

Monday, July 4th.—The argument in *Allegre vs. The Maryland Insurance Company*, was continued by *Glenn* for the appellant, and by *Lloyd and Hirt*, (attorney general of U. S.) for the appellees.

Tuesday, July 5th.—The argument in *Allegre vs. The Maryland Insurance Company*, was concluded by *Lloyd* for the appellant, in reply.

The case of *Green's Lessee vs. Murray*, (No. 60), was argued by *Speed* for the appellant, and by *Glenn* for the appellee. No counsel argued for the appellee. *The City Bank of Baltimore vs. Bala-* (No. 61), was argued by *Glenn* and *Toney* for the appellants, and by *R. Johnson and Hirt*, (attorney general U. S.) for the appellees.

Wednesday, July 6th.—The case of *Walden vs. Wallingford*, (No. 63), was argued by *Atkins and Magruder* for the appellant, and by *F. S. Key* for the appellee.

Chas. et al. vs. McDonald & Ridgely, (No. 64), was argued by *Mayer*, for the appellants.

CABINET-MAKERS.

The Jurymen Cabinet-Makers of Philadelphia have turned out for higher wages. Eight Dollars per week had been paid, and it is stated, that by working by the piece, twelve or fourteen could be earned.

DYSENTERY.

The Board of Union Affairs, that the Dysentery is very prevalent in Harford county, and that it has proved fatal in various instances.

EXTR To the Ed cer, dated We cau the city of hadson K fered sever years ago, or sponde gation, bid least to Dr side, is G ted States red the North. have a ven in fine one Eight y spend lock bou time, T lit, and Here is th Champl or Eric C increased sioned in this, r erecting bu, in m m out only the Cana peake an Rome be more safe at first, th them al; if well as four min one hour through On a little above procees wards the ver, and of a bridge, appea Let m Francis four, wh at Wash Unbrav one of o appears thy olt

After short d to the f needs for it also an en boddy Canal has been substanti 25 or p pas o it twelve dly of ad eed ac the ve stream yu Engic sage on the f of de Deed, 15 to forme Alt is asse of de fact—few m in the A per A fifty r rivers and a hall the Ce. The f place dista 28 m this t the t ful a the T in grom lege, in lowe are a Hot tho phia on t from of R instt settl lan S am tion sel, gar all In G at Jo w

tillig S a S ar all In G at Jo w

the ve stream yu Engic sage on the f of de Deed, 15 to forme Alt is asse of de fact—few m in the A per A fifty r rivers and a hall the Ce. The f place dista 28 m this t the t ful a the T in grom lege, in lowe are a Hot tho phia on t from of R instt settl lan S am tion sel, gar all In G at Jo w

the ve stream yu Engic sage on the f of de Deed, 15 to forme Alt is asse of de fact—few m in the A per A fifty r rivers and a hall the Ce. The f place dista 28 m this t the t ful a the T in grom lege, in lowe are a Hot tho phia on t from of R instt settl lan S am tion sel, gar all In G at Jo w

the ve stream yu Engic sage on the f of de Deed, 15 to forme Alt is asse of de fact—few m in the A per A fifty r rivers and a hall the Ce. The f place dista 28 m this t the t ful a the T in grom lege, in lowe are a Hot tho phia on t from of R instt settl lan S am tion sel, gar all In G at Jo w

the ve stream yu Engic sage on the f of de Deed, 15 to forme Alt is asse of de fact—few m in the A per A fifty r rivers and a hall the Ce. The f place dista 28 m this t the t ful a the T in grom lege, in lowe are a Hot tho phia on t from of R instt settl lan S am tion sel, gar all In G at Jo w

the ve stream yu Engic sage on the f of de Deed, 15 to forme Alt is asse of de fact—few m in the A per A fifty r rivers and a hall the Ce. The f place dista 28 m this t the t ful a the T in grom lege, in lowe are a Hot tho phia on t from of R instt settl lan S am tion sel, gar all In G at Jo w

the ve stream yu Engic sage on the f of de Deed, 15 to forme Alt is asse of de fact—few m in the A per A fifty r rivers and a hall the Ce. The f place dista 28 m this t the t ful a the T in grom lege, in lowe are a Hot tho phia on t from of R instt settl lan S am tion sel, gar all In G at Jo w

the ve stream yu Engic sage on the f of de Deed, 15 to forme Alt is asse of de fact—few m in the A per A fifty r rivers and a hall the Ce. The f place dista 28 m this t the t ful a the T in grom lege, in lowe are a Hot tho phia on t from of R instt settl lan S am tion sel, gar all In G at Jo w

the ve stream yu Engic sage on the f of de Deed, 15 to forme Alt is asse of de fact—few m in the A per A fifty r rivers and a hall the Ce. The f place dista 28 m this t the t ful a the T in grom lege, in lowe are a Hot tho phia on t from of R instt settl lan S am tion sel, gar all In G at Jo w

the ve stream yu Engic sage on the f of de Deed, 15 to forme Alt is asse of de fact—few m in the A per A fifty r rivers and a hall the Ce. The f place dista 28 m this t the t ful a the T in grom lege, in lowe are a Hot tho phia on t from of R instt settl lan S am tion sel, gar all In G at Jo w

the ve stream yu Engic sage on the f of de Deed, 15 to forme Alt is asse of de fact—few m in the A per A fifty r rivers and a hall the Ce. The f place dista 28 m this t the t ful a the T in grom lege, in lowe are a Hot tho phia on t from of R instt settl lan S am tion sel, gar all In G at Jo w