"d bury me—on the mountains, to ean, to ascend in a second deluge And my wish and swallow me. And my wish seemed likely to be accomplished; for, while I was yet in the horrors of for, while I was yet in the horrors of shifting of the scene I was in Africa, and the past was as if it had never On every side, as far as the eye could reach, was sand—nothing but sand—hot and burning sand which scorched the weary soles of the feet, as though I had been walking on molten lava. Suddenly the wind began to howl, and at its voice the fiery mass rolled, and swelled, and and was lifted up as the atorm lifts up the sea; but its waves were more like mountains. Then again the unstable mass formed itself into moving columns, and these giants of the desert traversed, or rather swept, the waste with a speed that made flight hopeless. But I was not fated to perish by them. They rolled around me harmless, & in less than what seemed an hour, all was again calm, and the sun sunk down upon silence—silence that was ifeless!

A raging thirst tormented me. But no stream was near in the moonlight expanse, and the night of the desert had no dews to moisten my parched lips. Had any benevolent genius stood before me with an offered diadem in one hand, and a glass of fair water in the other, I had rejected empire, and snatched at the more felt both within the last few hours, were nothing to the torments of

In the midst of this unutterable agony. I heard or thought I heard, the rushing of water. Strange that I had not seen it before! Within a hundred yards of me was an oasis, or island of the desert, covered with a grove of palms, a remarkable sort of tree, for which I knew no name; but it breathed a fragrance sweeter than all the spicy gales of Araby the Blessed; yet still sweeter to my fancy was the little crystal spring that bubbled from the turf beneath, sparkling and leaping along over stone and pebble, as if rejoicing in the soft moonlight. If ever there was bliss moment when my eyes first fell up-on the stream. But, like every joy beneath the sun, it proved a shadow, an unsubstantial vapour, fading the terror; and their united very instant it was grappled with.— When I would have drunk all was mist and confusion, and then, for a while, my troubled fancy slept.

There was a blank in my existence, for aught I know for hours. Had I been dead, the mind and body could not have been rapt in a repose more deep or senseless.

After a time, it seemed to me as if I awoke from a long slumber, all that had passed showing to my memory rather as the dream of sleep than of delirium. On this awaking, I had a distinct perception that I was in my bed-room, dangerously ill, if not dying. But a great change had ta-ken place since 10 o'clock. In the middle of the chamber was an unfinished coffin, supported by tressels, on which several funeral figures were busily at work, driving in the nails, that were yet deficient, with huge sledge hammers. Their blows fell fast as hail stones, striking forth a continued stream of fire, the only the living.

It was a ghastly sight for a sick mat, to see these creatures employed upon his own coffin; for that it was intended for me, I knew too well-how, or whence, I cannot say-but the conviction was strong upon me as if I had read my own name upon the lid. The hag of a nurse, too!she who was paid to watch over my sickness, to guard me from every danger, she, too, was busy amongst them, urging on the work, and giving her directions to those who were prompt enough of themselves with out her assistance. It was evidently a labour of love to all concerned i

At length their task was finished, not a nail, not a screw was wanting; every thing was ready but a corpse to

At the striking of the last blow the owl whooped thrice; and there was a flapping of wings, and the beat-

his ominous clicking.
A deep silence followed. Nothing for a low minutes, was heard in the chamber but my own breathing, which fear had rendered hard and hurried. The funeral figures steed till at last, by a transition as rapid his presence, by some inexplicable with uplifted hammers, like men in as the passing of a sunbeam over anxious and momentary expectation; and even the old hag, though her the workings of impatience, yet remained silent.

tled in the frame; and again the cricket cried, and the death watch answered as before. At these signs of were talking of me. I heard one sa increasing impatience. he who had drawn the curtain spoke again:-'Master shall I toll the beli? The

and the death watch called.

strike first. Be still, Sir Urian,' he added turning to the bird of the night his pinions yet more who flapped vehemently at the delay; 'your time is not yet come. At this rebuke, the owl folded his

vings upon his breast, and the cricket and the death watch hushed their

But even this respite, short as it was, seemed too long for the old hag. She could not wait for the fated hour, when, as it seemed, death would of himself visit me, but must needs anticipate his coming, though the hand of the time piece on the table point empire, and snatched at the more humble boon with rapture. The ed to the last quarter before twelve, pains of fire or of steel—and I had pains of fire or of steel—and I had she came to my bed side, and croakted both within the last few hours, ed out, It is time; drink and die! this terrible thirst; it drank my very But I stoutly refused the draught so ominously presented. sisted, uttering dreadful, half inteligible menaces; and, in the despera tion of terror, I struggled as for life, endeavoured to dash down the chalice. But I was a mere child in her She forced me back upor hands. my pillow with a strength that to my feebleness seemed gigantic, and poured the poison down my throat in

spite of my utmost resistance. No sooner was it swallowed than t crept like ice through my veins, freezing up life as it stole on, drop by drop, and inch by inch, the numb ness beginning at my feet, and mount-ing upwards till it curled at my heart on earth, it was mine for that brief It must not, however, be supposed that I was silent during this deadly march of the poison; on the contrary, my rage was, at least, equal to my influence was powerful enough to loosen the bonds that had hitherto kept my tongue tied, when to have spoken would have been some relief to the overwhelming sense of agony. I poured forth the bitterness of my heart in curses that staggered the old hag, and sounded tremendous eshe only stared, like one struck by face with her hands, as if to shut out

hearing; and, finally, fled with the long protracted howl of the wolf when driven from its proy.

I was dead, and knew that I was dead. I had consciousness without life, sense only for suffering, and lay fettered prisoner in my narrow pri son house. Still self, that centre point to which in life all pain and all pleasure are referred, that individual but invisible existence, which re-mains entire even when the limbs are light they had to work by; and it lent a horrid hue to their faces, such as belongs to the dead rather than to lopped away from the trunk, which still was. I lived, though my body had perished; and the stings and bruisings of the insensible flesh were, by some mysterious agency, reflect-

ed on the spirit. But I was soon called to another sphere, and loftier modes of suffering. While I was yet moulding, a voice reached me, and it sounded like a tempest-'Let the dead arise!'-Death, which had closed my cars to all other sounds, could not make me deaf to this awful summons. I arose from the grave as from a bed, shaking off the mouldering garment of the flesh, and was in eternity, my-self a portion of it, however definite. There was neither sun, nor moon,

nor star, nor earth, nor space, nor ime: all was eternity-immeasurable, incomprehensible eternity!-And there I was alone with my own conscience, that, with a thousand tongues spoke out the sentence of anguish, and drove me onward through

of my bed was loader and faster in wings as it rushed on towards me through the boundless, and again feir that there was hope. The darknes rolled sway before it; the sound of many instruments came up from the deep; and I was hursed onward. blissful indeed, but such as almost ful days to acquire good habits, such coarse features were distorted with sets description at defiance. I heard as will neither corrupt our hearts not the voice of those I loved so dearly; Again the owl whooped, striking dimly about me, as if in mist; but I the window so furiously that it rat- could neither move; nor speak, nor in any way, as it seemed, make them sensible of my nearness. They 'To-morrow is his birth to the other, 'To-morrow is his birth day?' And then they began to sing in low, plaintive tones, one of the owl has whooped, -the cricket crick, wild strains of a wild drams that I had written many years before, and which was even too apt to my situanot quite twelve; the clock must tion. Strange to say, though till that moment I could as soon have repeated the whole of the lliad as my own lines, yes, ever since the address of the poor Adine to Faustus has remained indelibly written upon my memory. It ran thus:-

oh, Saul! oh, king!

Oh, Saul! oh, king!

Wake from thy fearful dream!
The chains, that bind
The horror-haunted mind,
Drop from thee, as the stream
Of music gushes from the trembling string,
Suitly, softly breathe, my lyre,
Stilling every wild desire!
Let thy music fall as sweet
On the anxious, listening ear, Let thy music fall as sweet
On the anxious, listening ear,
As the odours to the sense
When the summer's close is near.
Mure soft! mere slow!
The medium flow!
Softer, slower; yet!
Till the sweet sound beget
A joy that melts like woe.

I listened and wept! Uh, the ur itterable luxury of those tears.-They worked upon my burning brain as the long withheld dews fall upon the dry and rifted earth. The fever of my blood was stilled, and the air seemed to blow so coolly upon my parched cheeks! A sense of enjoy ment stole over me-calm as the breath of a summer evening, but vivid beyond the power of words to

The sounds of that wild strain be came fainter; the fairy forms waxed dim; my eyes grew heavier; I slept. The morning awakened me, it was not till the sun had been up for ma-ny hours; but when it did break my ong slumber, it found me far other than it had left me on the preceding

day. Then I was dying; now the dangerous crisis was past. Then I had neither eyes, norears, norindeed any other sense, for pleasure; now the sight of the blue sky alone, seen through the window as I lay in bed, was a source of infinite delight. Even the poor old nurse who, in the hours of the night, had been so hate ful to me, was, in my altered mood, a kind officious creature, whose hapven to my own hearing. At first py face had in it as little as could sudden wonder; then, as surprise By the by, the good old creature, half gave way to fear, she covered her laughing, half crying, reproached delirium. This if true-and I much the sounds that were too horrible for fear it was, must have been when she brought me the medicine, and my over-wrought fancy represented her as conspiring with the shadowy men of the hammer to poison me.-Nor have I the least doubt, if it were worth while, that all my visions might in the same way be traced to some existing or foregoing reality.

taste for them becomes so much strengthened that it is with difficulty if not wholly impossible that we can be restrained from partaking too free-

Good habits when once formed are as permanent as the pernicious. A virtuous man, who, by a course of rectitude, watchfulness over his desires and actions, and a decisive, No, when solicited to join in any amusement that would have a tendency to corrupt his morals or vitiate his taste when arrived at the years of sober discretion, finds the force of his mo ral principles stronger than any allurement that vice can spread before him. His habits of uprightness are so permanently fixed that it would even require laborious efforts, to ac-

drawing back the curtain.

And there, indeed, was a monstrous owl, staring at mo with his red eyes, and beating the glass impatiently with his wings. The cricket answered from the hearth with a shrill cry; and the death watch by the side craim on those who like me, were to know any critical established that he is straying widely from the on those who, like me, were to know any with the world. Not even an longer any command or power over command or power over observed to my cry. I called youth, have become vitiated, has no longer any command or power over observed from the has surely read the letters of Pacific ment of the surely command or power over observed from the discussions in Conciliant the world. Not even an alone to remove. The Editor of that pound to have known better; Journal ought to have known the letters of Pacific ment and it called on those who have within a surely read the letters of Pacific ment and the situation of the season of the surely read the letters of Pacific ment and the surely read the letters of Pacific ment and the surely read the letters of Pacific ment and the surely read the letters of Pacific ment and the surely read the letters of Pacific ment and the surely read the letters of Pacific quire new and evil propensities.

fear of these, that he will not or can-And should he by chance reform a little, no permanent amendment can be relied upon, but the alightest solicitations, would lead frint again to his former paths of vice and ruin. How important, then, in our youth dence Statesman.

We are indebted to a writer in the Richmond Enquirer for the following able article.

THE PROGRESS OF REFORM. The opposition to Gen. Jackson's Administration of the Government, seems to have concentrated its strength, and to have directed its most active ef-forts, against the progress of reform, and especially in denouncing the late removals from office. These acts of the President have been assailed with ore resident nave been assailed with great acrimony, in which party vio-lence has not only aspersed the purity of his motives, but has drawn into se-rious question his constitutional power. The authority of Madison and Ham The authority of Madison and Ham ilton has been appealed to, that the charge of usurpation, may be tinged with some shade of plausibility. This authority would be as respectable as the denunciation is grave, if it could be tortured to the use intended to be made of it. The reference that has been made to these illustrious names is as unfortunate, as the charge is unfound ed. Forty years has now elapsed since this question of Executive power, un-derwent a severe and able discussion, and the practice of each successive administration, through that lapse of time has been uniform. The power of removal has been asserted, maintained, and exercised. The first congress under the present constitution, was filled with much ability, and, indeed, great

with much ability, and, indeed, great ability was requisite to give life and inntion to the new system. It was necessary to create Executive departments, and this necessity pressed itself upon the early attention of congress.

To this end, propositions were severally made by Mr. Boudinot and Mr. Benson, on the 19th of May, 1789.—These were withdrawn at the instance of Mr. Madison, who assumed the discharge of the duty, and he offered the of Mr. Madison, who assumed the dis-clarge of the duty, and he offered the following resolution for consideration in committeee of the whole House.

Resolved, That it is the opinion this committee, that there should be established, for the aid of the Chief Ma gistrate in executing the duties of his station, the following departments. &c. &c. at the head of each a Secretary, &c. &c to be nominated by the President and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and emovable by the President.

This resolution produced an able and animated debate, and it was confined to the sole removing power, v was 'carried in the affirmative by a large majority.' Several weeks expired be-fore the same question (upon the bill) came up for more solemn and final deision. It was seen that as the bill then stood, it might be construed to be a grant of power from the Congress to the President, while it had been demonstrated by argument, to be an essential and integral part of the Executive en downent, under the Constitution, and derived from that instrument only. Mr. derived from that instrument only. Air.
Madison participated largely in this
discussion, and displayed his wonted
clearness and ability. The House of
Representatives did then determine by a plurality of 31 to 19 votes, that the removing power flowed from the Con-stitution. as a vital and necessary part of the Executive structure, and as in-separably associated with the severe duty of 'taking care that the laws be faithfully executed.' The debates in was shewn upon a similar question immediately thereafter.

Nearly ten years afterwards, the opinion of Congress and a single majority was shewn upon a sin

pinion of Congress was more decisively expressed. In the month of April, 1798, an act passed creating the Navy Department, which contains a similar recognition of power in the President, and in the same terms. Party spirit in '98 was fierce and active, yet this provision seems to have encountered no

It is true, that in the 77th No. of the essays of Publics, now bound together under the title of the Federalist, Gen. Hamilton ventures a suggestion that the consent of the Senate, 'would be neconsent of the Senate, 'would be necessary to displace as well as to appoint,'—and upon this basis, the Columbian Centinel of Boston, sets up
the bold and untrue assertion 'that although Mr. Hamilton was not in the Congress of 1789, he was unequivocally opposed to the right of the President alone to remove. The Editor of that

habits fre so much stronger than the lask of removal. It is also known fask of removal. It is also known that Mr. Hamilton did at that time, retract this hasfy suggestion as one made by him in the heat and hurry of the hattle, which more reflection had induced him to renounce. And I have no doubt but that Mr. Medison distinctly resalicets, that Mr. Hamilton did avow this change in his opinion. It is strange, indeed, that the Boston Centinel, which has so long borne an active and inquihas so long borne an active and inqui-sitive agency in controversial politics, should not have treasured up this cir-cumstance, with its party reminiscen-ces. It may be alike unkind and un-just to ast, down this apparent forestjust to set down this apparent forget-fulness, to the account of moral oblifulness, to the account of moral out-fulness, to the account of moral out-quity, or party convenience; nor will I do so. The proclamation of neutrality do so. The proclamation of neutrality was issued by Gen. Washington, I think was issued by Gen. Washington is the second of the leaf washington is the leaf washi

was issued by Gen, Washington, a think in April or June 1793, and it was defended in a series of letters over the signature of Pacificus. These letters were avowedly the offspring of that powerful and luminous mind, that penned the 77th number of the Pederalist. Mr. Hamilton was their avowed author, and they are usually bound up with the Federalist. In the first of those letters, Mr. Hamilton says: 'The general doctrine of our constitution is, that the Federalist. In the last of the general ters, Mr. Hamilton says: 'The general doctrine of our constitution is, that the Executive power of the nation, is vested in the President, subject only to the exceptions and qualifications, which are expressed in the instrument,' and again in speaking of the agency of the Senate in the Treaty and appointing power, in the Treaty and appointing power, the remarks, 'That these exceptions out of the general grant, are to be construded strictly, and ought to be extended at the general grant, are to be extended to his seat—and, when Hercules for the seat of the seat nunciation is grave, it is could be nade of the general grant, are to be constru-ded to the use intended to be made of the general grant, are to be constru-ed strictly, and ought to be extended no further, than is essential to their ex-ecution.? 'This mode of constructing the constitution (he declares) has, indeed, been recognised by Congress, in formal acts upon full consideration and debate; of which the power of removal from office is an important instance. Here he not only discloses his own opinions upon this question, but sustains them by the concurring sanction of Congress. The letters of Helvidius in reply, were written by Mr. Madison. but, on this point there is no discrepance in their views, and he again expresses in their views, and he again expresses the opinion formerly advanced upon the floor of Congress. The authority then, of these illustrious names, far from drawing this power into question, affirms and sustains its existence, as indispensably necessary table and that affirms and sustains its existence, as indispensably necessary to the end, that those men who have actively exertal the energy, may be combined themselves against his election, discontinutional responsibility. The people, the states, and the representance of the wisdom, the virtue, or the soccess. tives of each, have tacitly conferred this power in the Executive hands. In the restless enthusiasm, for change and the resites the strip the President of men will be faithful to their trust cut been made, to strip the President of men will be faithful to their trust cut been made, to strip the President of men will be faithful to their trust cut been made. his authority, while each successive Chief Magistrate has exercised it in numerous instances.

If we quit the pursuit of authority and recur to principle, the power is as little subject to cavil or to question.—
In the allotment of power in the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal Government, there is a strik ing difference of language. For the first, it declares, that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States,' while for the second it vests in Congress, 'all the Legislative powers herein granted.' Nor is this difference in terms without reason. The Executive duties would at times, and in the recess of Congress touch our foreign as well as our domestic relations, and these duties would at such times find a rule of action in the laws of nations as well as in the laws of Congress. The President is clothed with the whole Executive power. It is expressly required that the shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and in the oath of office he colors. d,' and in the oath of office he solemnly swears, that he will faithfully fexe-cute the office of President of the U. States; and that he will guard, protect, and defend the Constitution of the U. It is ever thus in that season of life when the formation of our habits commences, we feel and think that we have no need of advice, but giddows with good health and unimpaired constitution, we rush from one novelty to another, tasting of this cup of pleasure, and sipping from that, and gradually though imperceptibly acquiring a relish for all. until our taste for them becomes so much States.' In this analysis of authority ment. Would it not be a solecism in terms, an insult to common sense and justice, and converting his solemn oath of office into unmeaning ceremony, if this severe and heavy responsibility. did not carry along with it adequate and commensurate means?—The first and commensurate means?—The first Congress thought that power and responsibility, should be locked together. that (in the words of Mr. Madison's resolution,) the Executive officers were created for the purpose of 'aiding the Chief Magistrate in executing the dr ties of his station, and that these be re-movable by the President.' Without this power his high duties and his oath of office, would be mocked by factions of omce, would be mucked by factions, insulted by arrogance, and made the sport of wickedness and folly. Treason itself might invade the temple of public Liberty, and riot in national calamities, before the slow and tardy pre-

which have po from Boston to New Orleans tion, despotism over opinion rom office!-There is one !! from office!—There is one thin that a generous bosom would have on the line in the mean the allusion to the severa dispensation of Providence, which visited Gen. Jackson in December last. Dishe suppose that painful, public disting would be neglected by the President, because of his domestic afficitions let this was touching Arbille on the thin was touching a providence.

terms, the late removals, and sabeta-tially asserts that men have a life a-tate in office. When he invaked to authority of Mrs. Jefferson to susian him, he might have recollected that Mr. Jefferson was the author of he Virginia Bill of Rights; and he might find in that paper this language, that public officers, legislative and execu-tive, should be restrained from oppres-sion, by feeling and participation the him away from it, all the sitting parts of the man were left behind. The stains of long incumbency have re-tainly been left behind by some of the individuals recently displaced from diindividuals recently displaced rough-fice. But to return from this differ-sion. The President swears that he will 'take care to have the laws fails-fully executed.' Can he acquit himself of this sacred obligation, when he retains around him worthless, incompetent, or faithless agents? Can he sleep in peace upon his pillow, with the re-collection of the tie that binds him to this duty—if men are in office, for this duty—if men are in office, for whose acts he assumes this heary responsibility, and in whose fidelity, the ities, or integrity, he has not full at perfect confidence? Nay more—tathose men who have actively exertal themselves against his election. nounced him, and prophetied against the wisdom, the virtue, or the socces of his administration of the national st fairs-can such men give him a cordal support? He undertakes that thes men who have so acted and are socicumstanced, give their fidelity to a Chief Magistrate of whom they an Chief Magistrate of whom they are so thought and so spoken? The stream of exact responsibility of the Prisident should be met, by the employees of those, in whose talents and virtuis knows that he may confide.

Mr. Clay says, 'that Mr. Jeffens, upon the solemn occasion of his intelliation into office, laid down his risk appropriate to office.

appointment to office; 'Is he hose,' is he capable, is he faithful to the contuition?' Mr. Clay has here sactised fact to fancy. Mr. Jefferson laid deal hereafter come, in which the only a quiry will be, 'Is he honest, is her pable, is he faithful to the constitute. Mr. Jefferson then knew, as I being that Gen. Jackson now knew, dall ought not to make his engines to keepers of his conscience. This who cherishes a bitter hostifit, has who cherishes a bitter hostifit, has personal and political, to the Magistrate, cannot, without and from Heaven, give a cordial and the full co operation in executing the mand yet the President swears that and yet the President swears that shall be forthfully done. Fullish shall be faithfully done from terns.

The late election was not and between men. Gen Jackson der a brilliant military exploitciple of free government. The drew the sword in the conflict abide the fate of the battle. pressed in the election. here sentatives reiterated this will sentatives reiterated this will sentative reiterated this will sentative reiterated the words of Cartiss and vernment will now look for information to the happiness of the post that its means will be economicated and peace with the sentation. The popular voice details form, and to the President it was acted wirtuits which we will be wirtuited to the word of the wirtuited with the word of the wirtuited with the word of the wirtuited with the word of the wirtuited wirtuited with the word wirtuited with the word wirtuited with the word wirtuited with the word wirtuited wirtuited wirtuited wirtuited wirtuited with the word wirtuited wirtuit

THE ONTARIO Captain Thomas Raises Pro listed to the Sign of Macyland Wazette ANNAPOLIS

Thursday, July 9, 1829. HYMENBAL

## Married on Saturday evening last, by the ev. Thoise Biley, Mr. THOMAS PARKENSON, Miss. ASP WALLES, all of this city. Divine Service

Will be performed in SAINT MA-RYS Church, in this city, on Sunday next, God willing, by the Rev. Mr. SMITH, of White Marsh, Prince-Geor ge's county.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County. Gentlemen, I offer myself to your considerati-

the sam on, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland. JOHN S. SELLMAN.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly, and that he will be supported by

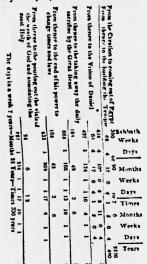
that he will be supported by MANY VOTERS. To the Voters of Anne Arundel County. I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General As-

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen.

MR. GREEN,

You are authorised to announce JOSEPH CHANEY as a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly of Maryland, and that he will be support-ed by Many Voters.

Mn. Green,
You gave us some time since an account of the Chapters. Verses, Words and Letters in the Bible, and you say the middle Time is the Second of Chron. 4th Chap. 16th Verse. I find pothing about Time in the Chapter.—But Ibelieve Solomon commenced these mighty works about the middle of Time, and as I wish to be corrected. MR. GREEN. Time, and as I wish to be corrected, 1 give you my opinion and calculation.



Remember Oh Man! that for the elect gake those days are shortened. From the creation to the preaching of John the Baptist is 12 Times, and from Daniel's Vision is 74.

For the Maryland Gazette. LINES BY AN OLD SOLDIER. On the banks of the Severn in childhood !

etray'd,
O'er its green hills I wandered in sun-shine
and shade, While my heart was as gay as the bird of the spring.

And my spirit was soaring on pleasure's swift wing.

The scenery of nature was sweet to behold. When Aurora was tinging the Heaven's with gold.

And nature's wild flowers were springing The

to view,
Luxuriant in foliage, and saturate with
dew—

And when in the stillness of evining I sough A place to indulge in the luxury of thought, On the shores of the Severn I enjoyed that While Sol was reposing his car in the west,

My heart was then light, and my fancy was gay, visions of childhood had not passed The visi My day-dreams of pleasure, my castles o

were pursued with an ardour that ban ished all care. And now when cool reason bath taken the

reins,
And fancy enthralls me no longer in chains,
The deceptive illusions thrown round me The deceptive illusions thrown round me are fied,
And the flower they cherished are withered and detal,
I yet armail pleased in the stillness of eve,
The crowd to formule, and its fumults to

leave, To walk by the Severn, and think upon

which have poned accept which live early conditions on analysis no less than the continuous of any conditions of any conditions of any conditions of any conditions of a state of any conditions of any conditions of a state of any conditions, the principal of which are a functions, the principal of which are a functions, the principal of which are a functions, the principal of which are a functions.

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