

double innocent. Inhabitants of this city, three of them were military men.

The special commission ended on Friday, the 11th inst. A majority of the judges declared there was not any evidence made out of crime for which they ought to suffer death. To this Don Miguel returned for answer, that they were Constitutionalists, and should suffer. From this decree it would, they knew, be vain to make any appeal, for, in the case of the nine students executed last year, though three of them proved a clear alibi, as they were intimate with those proved to be present at the affray, Miguel ordered the whole to be executed. Had any of the judges stood out he would lose his place, and be denounced as a Constitutionalist.

On Monday Don Miguel took his departure for Mafra 24 miles from Lisbon, to prevent solicitations for pardon. It is said that on Monday the Duke of Cadaval, on his knees, implored his Majesty to pardon or even respite them; he left the room in a violent passion, and said they should suffer at the time appointed, which was Wednesday.

During the night of Tuesday a platform was erected, about fifteen feet square, in the middle of which was a strong post, and on one side of the post a seat for the unhappy man to sit upon for the purpose of being strangled. The stage or platform was nine feet high, and underneath was placed a large iron grate filled and surrounded by wood, pitch, and tar barrels, and other combustibles for burning the bodies. Early in the morning a large body of troops, both horse and foot, were marched to line all the streets and avenues leading to the place of execution, which was not the usual place, but the Casa Solida, a small square surrounded on three sides by respectable houses and shops, and the fourth side by the Tazua, and one of the principal landings in the city. This square is a great place of resort in the evenings of summer for walking, by the people engaged in business during the day, and was chosen on this occasion for the exhibition of his infamous and disgusting spectacle.

At eight o'clock the mournful procession was formed at the prison of the Lomboa, about a mile from the place of execution; the seven unhappy men, with fourteen priests, one on each side of each prisoner in the centre; the prisoners barefooted and bareheaded dressed in long white habits, with a hood hanging down behind, each bearing a small wooden crucifix in his clasped hands, secured together by bolts at the wrists. They were strongly guarded, both before and behind. At each church they had to pass, the procession stopped to hear an exhortation, so that it was near twelve o'clock before they reached the fatal place. They ascended the platform one at a time, upon a broad flight of steps, accompanied by the two priests as in the procession, and were immediately placed on the seat, with their backs to the upright post. The hangman, a miserable wretch, walking with a crutch, then secured the legs, the arms, and bodies of the unhappy men with cords, and placing a short cord round the neck and round the post introduced a short thick stick, and giving it four or five turns, produced strangulation.

The body was then untied, and laid at a convenient distance, and another brought up from the foot of the scaffold, until the whole had suffered. The youngest or least criminal is executed first, and, as each occupies fifteen or twenty minutes, the last has to endure for at least two hours the horrid sight of the sufferings of his fellow prisoners. The mind can scarcely imagine a more dreadful state of mental suffering. When the whole were strangled, the hangman wiped his face, and seating himself in the fatal seat coolly smoked a cigar, regaled himself with a bottle of wine, and then placing a block of wood under the neck proceeded to cut off the heads, from which the blood flowed copiously in streams from the platform; then collecting the cords, and coolly wiping the hatchet and knife on one of the white dresses, he left the platform, first throwing the heads and bodies in a heap over the iron grate below. The fire was kindled, and in a few minutes the whole was burnt to ashes, when a gang of galley slaves, with irons on their legs, took the ashes in hand-barrows, and threw them into the Tazua.

These seven unfortunate people solemnly declared their innocence to the last moment, some of them loudly and fearlessly. They had no connection with each other, they were simply known to entertain constitutional principles and died martyrs to them, and to the insatiate vengeance of the tyrannical usurper. This is clearly proved by the whole plot being mentioned in the French papers on the 1st of January. Much sympathy is excited for the fate of these men. When the procession stopped at one of the churches, it happened to be close to the residence of one of the unfortunate men. The windows were all closed, the family having gone away the night previous; he gave a mournful look at his late happy home, and burst into a violent fit of grief all eyes were upon him, and the procession was soon ordered to move on.

M. Bavinette, the Frenchman, is transported to Angola, with three others for ten years, and six others for life.

Three of the four of the victims declared in their last moments they were perfectly innocent, and could have proved an alibi if allowed to produce witnesses; the others declared they considered it no crime to attempt to dethrone the Usurper, and placed their lawful Queen on the throne.

#### ALOISERS.

The French have conquered a kingdom as large as Spain, with as fine a climate, and commanding the entrance to that land of terror and conquest, the central region of Africa. They are going on a la Francaise in all points. They have compelled the Moors to clean their streets, and do not despoil of mak-

ing them wash their shirts and faces in time. They have run up a central avenue through Algiers, and ventilated the town. They have slain the mongrels that infest the streets, and reduced an establishment as venerable as the Alcazar to a mere shell. They have built an opera-house, ordering the wealthy Moors to put down their names on the box-list, and subscribe as becomes patrons of the fine arts. They have arranged a circle of private boxes in the theatre, to which the ladies of the several nations have keys, and where they listen to Italian songs, learn to be delighted with the romantic lyrics of Europe, and turn over a leaf in human nature which no Algerine Hourig ever turned before. A detachment of dancing masters have been brigaded for the service, and modistes from Paris are rapidly opening shops in the Grand Rue Royale. The ladies are, as might be expected, in raptures with the change, and go on shopping with the air of an elegant of the Faubourg St. Germain. Galignani daily communicates to the Algerine coffee-house the news of a world of which they hitherto knew no more than of the news of the dog star. All is gaiety, festivity, and the march of intellect. It is a great three-tailed bashaw fecis disposed to express the slightest dislike of the new regime, they order him to be shaved, dispossessed of his turban, pipe, and scymetar, and send him to learn manual exercise under one of their sergeants. The remedy is infallible. In twelve hours a revolution is effected in all his opinions; he learns the French art of looking delighted under all circumstances, and recovers from the drill a changed man. The offending Mauritanian, is disciplined out of him, and the parade has inducted him into the march of mind for the rest of his days. The French are distilling brandy from the sweets, are teaching buffoons to draw their caricatures, have already formed a subscription pack of tiger-hounds, and, except that they are scorned to a conquer, with the most serious evils that they must wait a week in the Paris news, and have not yet been able to prevail on Pouter and Malouinelle Du Kay to join their theatre, are as happy as satyrs.

#### FANATICISM.

Died, in Kirtland, on Tuesday night last, Mr. Warner Doty, aged about 29 years. The deceased was one of those who had embraced the imposition of Jo Smith, and a victim to the delusion of Mormonism. He was duly commissioned after their manner to preach, and was one of the most active and zealous in the cause. So fully did he believe in the divinity of Smith, that he had been made to have full faith that he should live a thousand years—this he confessed to a near relative some four weeks before his decease. Five days before he expired, he was suddenly attacked with an inflammation in the bowels, which afterwards assumed a typhoid appearance. He was immediately removed to the residence of his parents, who had no faith in the Mormon remedies for the cure of diseases. No persuasion could induce the young man to have a physician called, so strong was he impressed with the supernatural power of Smith. Several of the Mormonites soon assembled around the sick man, where they continued to encourage him to persevere, and strengthen his delusion, telling him that he was getting better and would soon be well, till they saw he was about to expire, when they all fled from the house, without offering to assist in the last and sad solemnities of the dead. Smith was sent for soon after he was taken sick, and proceeded towards the house of Doty, to heal him but (as Smith said) he received a command not to go to Doty's and "cast his pearl before Swine." He however visited the sick man a day or two after, and said he would get well, and protested against calling a physician. He held his hand upon the head of Doty for 10 or 15 minutes, but for what object is not known. A few hours before the young man expired, Dr. Bralnard was sent for, much against the will of the worshippers of Smith, by the interference of other friends. The doctor immediately pronounced his disease incurable, and told the Mormon doctors that their superstition had probably been the means of the young man's death, or something of like import. When the young man discovered that death was nigh, his faith in Smith's pretensions seemed to forsake him. He said "what a wonderful mistake I have made!" and called all his friends to take his leave. And addressing himself to an old man of the Mormon faith, he said "you are a friend to every faith—must shake hands with you—this is a lesson that I have learnt by actual experience, by which you ought to profit, but with me it is too late." The Mormonites will probably contradict many of these statements, as they have our information from a relative of the deceased, who was present during the last 18 hours of his life, and whose intelligence and veracity will not suffer in comparison with the whole of those deluded people who have adopted Jo. Smith as their spiritual leader.

#### A SKELETON MAN.

A report has been made to the Academie des Sciences of an uncommonly lean man, once a soldier, and thirty-four years of age. Having been wounded, and left for three days on damp ground, he was taken to a house, when he was seized with a deep sleep that lasted three months. From that time his emaciation commenced, and his muscles are now so reduced that they have become flat cords, invisible on the surface. The weight of his body has been reduced from 135 French pounds to 58. His sight is good but his heart from its beating, does not apparently exceed the size of a kitten's. His intellect is perfectly healthy and drips like other men. He performs his various functions, and has had four children since the commencement of his emaciation.

### Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, May 5, 1851.

#### NOTICE.

The Voters of Anne-Arundel county opposed to the present administration of the State Government, are requested to meet in their respective Election Districts, on Saturday the 14th day of May next, to appoint seven persons from each District, to meet at the Prince-George's Tavern on the 21st May, for the purpose of nominating four suitable candidates to represent this county in the General Assembly, and two electors of Senate; also to appoint three persons from the District to meet Delegates from Annapolis and Prince-George's on the second Saturday of June, at the above mentioned tavern, to nominate a candidate for Congress for this District.

A meeting of the Voters opposed to the present administration of the State Government in the first Election District Anne-Arundel county, is requested on the 14th May next, at Butler & Fogarty's Tavern, for the purpose of nominating four suitable candidates to represent this county in the General Assembly, and two Electors of Senate; also to appoint three persons from the District to meet Delegates from Annapolis and Prince-George's on the second Saturday of June, at the above mentioned tavern, to nominate a candidate for Congress for this District.

A meeting of the Voters opposed to the present administration of the State Government in the 2d Election District Anne-Arundel county, is requested on the 14th May next, at Wm. Legg's for the purpose of nominating four suitable candidates to represent this county in the General Assembly, and two Electors of the Senate; also to appoint three persons from the district to meet delegates from Annapolis and Prince-George's on the second Saturday of June, at J. Haslip's tavern, to nominate a candidate for Congress for this District.

The Voters of the 3d Election District of Anne-Arundel county, opposed to the present State Administration, are requested to meet at Rockhold's Stone House on Saturday May 14th, for the purpose of appointing seven delegates to meet in convention at Haslip's Tavern on the second Saturday of June, to nominate four suitable candidates for the General Assembly and two Electors of Senate, also to appoint Delegates to meet those selected by Prince-George's, City of Annapolis, and other Districts of this county, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

#### REFLECTIONS

On the Confession of Gibbs. So enormous were the offences of Gibbs, that many people doubted the history which he gave of them, and regarded it as the vaunt of a desperate and hardened man, determined to be distinguished by his crimes. This should not surprise. Those who are humane themselves are reluctant to believe others cruel and depraved. This reluctance, at times, creditable to those who really feel it, but it may be carried so far as to become more obstinate, and such it appears to be in those who now discredit Gibbs's confession. Too many corroborating circumstances, within the knowledge of others, have been referred to by him, to leave room for disbelief. His declarations of guilt were voluntarily made when he professed to be repentant, and knew, that in a very brief space of time, he would have to appear before his God to account for every word which he uttered. They were not extorted from him by the terrors of the rack, or the promise of pardon. They were thrown before the world by the convulsions of a bloodstained, self-condemning soul, struggling to relieve itself from the guilt which oppressed, appalled and threatened it with eternal destruction. Depend on it such was the case, Gibbs, it is conceded by every one, was an illiterate man, and from his own shewing, was influenced in his criminal pursuits solely by the love of gold. His bosom was a stranger to that magnanimity which stimulates men of education and refinement to seek distinction. He always hunted after the defenceless, and it was against such, except when compelled to act defensively, that his merciless poniard was directed. We have been told that he possessed a strong mind. Here, then, is an additional reason why what he has stated should be entitled to credence; for it is scarcely presumable, that a man of this character, would have fabricated so black a story about himself, with the simple purpose of making his memory notorious. A man of common vigour of mind, could and would have done this, without letting the world know, that he was a wretch who had preyed only on the helpless. It would have been as easy for him to have brightened his story with a few meritorious exploits, and thus have given it deeper interest and his name greater distinction. This he has not done, and it may be presumed for this reason, because he did not wish, in his last moments, to deceive. The confession made by him when in confinement, was confirmed by him whilst he stood under the gallows and felt the fatal cord about his neck. Depend on it the man has told the truth. It has been said, his disclosures when published will astonish the people of this nation. If it be intended by this to convey the impression that his abettors were men of respectable standing, his reputations, at least, of some, may depend on their success in weakening public confidence in his statements. Where his abettors dwell, or who they are, the gentlemen to whom he communicated their names, and the national administration, along know. That he had

aiders, the visit which he made to the Capes of Delaware in quest of the ship Rebecca Sims; his knowledge of her having a large amount in specie on board; and his acquaintance with the time of her departure, are strong proofs. This knowledge must have been derived from persons in this country, at that time. But, how, where are they, and where is he? He, a sworn guilty agent, has suffered a disgraceful death, and is at this moment experiencing the realities of eternity; while they, circled by his crimes, are probably living in affluence and elegance, and are courted by society. What a lesson to the possessor of money who may be tempted to do evil! But what will all their splendour avail them? When they feel the iron hand of death upon them, will it enable them to shake off his grip? Will it yield them some hours' respite from the torments of conscious guilt? No! The splendour with which they may be surrounded, will serve to increase the wretchedness of their condition and keep alive in their remembrances the means by which it was obtained. Years may roll away, and the sanguinary deeds of Gibbs may be forgotten by most people; but no lapse of time in the lives of his abettors, will be found sufficient to obliterate them from their recollection. Have they daughters? If they have, when they look upon them, will it not remind them of the dreadful fate of the innocent, accomplished girl, whose life Gibbs, for the gratification of his lust, spared for a time, but whom he finally ordered to be poisoned? Conscience, which is ever awake, will constantly guard them and justice, though slow, will surely overtake them. They may not die by the hands of the common hangman; they may not linger out their miserable existence within the gloomy cells of a prison; yet they may not be brought to public shame; yet still that Omnipotent Being, whose ways are inscrutable, will turn his wrath and his vengeance upon them. Justice, in some shape, will be dealt out to them.

#### PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN A COUNTY.

An Act regulating the manner of levying on the assessable Property in Anne-Arundel County, for the support of Primary Schools in said County.

Passed February 14, 1851. Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the trustees of any primary school district in Anne-Arundel county, shall be and they are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to require from any child attending school the payment of any sum of money not exceeding twenty-five cents a month, to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the school; and in the exercise of this power the trustees may from time to time increase or diminish the sum so to be paid, or discontinue the payment thereof altogether, and may graduate the payments according to the ability of the children, and the exigencies of the school.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the commissioners of Anne-Arundel county, at their next meeting to make the county levy, and annually thereafter, shall be and they are hereby required, to levy on the assessable property of said county, other than the property liable to taxation in the city of Annapolis, the sum of four thousand dollars, for the support of primary schools in said county, which said sum of money shall be collected by the county collector, and deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the commissioners of primary schools in Anne-Arundel county, or paid to the orders of said commissioner.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the commissioners of primary schools in said county shall, at their meetings in October, or thereafter, make distribution of the aforesaid monies among all the primary school districts in said county, exclusive of the city of Annapolis, and shall pay over to the trustees of any district the money distributed to said district, upon production of the certificates and proofs required by law to authorize payment of other monies distributable amongst the primary school districts; Provided nevertheless, that the said commissioners of primary schools may pay to the trustees of any primary school district, in which a school-house had not yet been erected, any sum of money not exceeding two hundred dollars, without requiring the certificates and proofs as aforesaid, and the said trustees shall give bond to the said commissioners of primary schools, with condition to apply the money so received by them to the building of a school-house in their primary school district, and to render an account thereof to the commissioners, and in case any surplus should remain in the hands of said trustees after building the school-house, it shall be applicable to the ordinary expenses of the school.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That all monies hereafter to be paid into the Farmers Bank of Maryland, by the trustees of the western shore, to the credit of the commissioners of primary schools in said county, shall be distributed amongst the several school districts which shall have substantially complied with the provisions of the several acts for support of primary schools in said county, in proportion to the number of children actually attending primary schools in said district.

#### MILLSVILLE. (Geo.) April 24.

NARROW ESCAPE. A very singular matter happened at Wilkinson Superior Court last week. A gentleman, who we understand is a member of the Grand Jury, asked his neighbor for the loan of a dollar. He hesitated, took out his pocket book, and opened it, when the applicant, seeing a dollar note, put his hand into the book in a familiar way, and took it out. The lender a short time afterwards, having

occasion to examine his money, missed the hundred dollar bill. From the borrower's statement, and from his having taken the dollar bill rather too familiarly, he was suspected, and the lender finally became satisfied that the \$100 bill had been taken feloniously at the same time that the one dollar bill was taken. The borrower asserting his innocence, a bill of indictment was preferred against him, and the jury returned a true bill—he was arraigned from the jury, and a strong was felt against him that he had to go to jail for the want of bail. He was detained by every body. There was then no doubt that he would be convicted.

In the mean time, another man, who was attending court, heard of the circumstances, and recollecting having received what purported to be thirty-five dollars, on the same day, from the lender, above mentioned. He went home, and examined the money. Neither himself or his wife being able to read, all that they could determine was that there were three notes, which he had taken as ten dollars each, and one as five—and that the ten tens was unlike the others. He brought the money to the court house the next day, handed it to the solicitor, and explained the circumstance of his having received it the day before. On examination one of the bills proved to be a hundred bill. This explained the loss. The borrower was brought out of jail, relieved from all suspicion of crime, and restored to his rights and privileges as a member of the Grand Jury—and to his standing in society.

#### CHARLOTTE. (N. C.) April 16th. GOLD—EXTRAORDINARY.

We have substantial foundation for the rumors of the last eight or ten days of the great original deposit of Gold discovered in this country. The account almost exceeds belief, and surpasses anything of the kind in the history of mining. The land on which the gold was found, about 18 or 20 miles west of this place, was purchased two or three years ago by Mr. Carlton, from Virginia, for the purpose of mining, who, after spending his time and money for a year or two, relinquished the undertaking as unsuccessful. Lately, however, the work was pursued by others, which has eventuated in the discovery of this extraordinary rich deposit, of the kind. The whole amount of gold obtained is variously stated to be from 75 to 125 pounds, but from the statement of a gentleman who was called upon to make a probable estimate of the weight and value, it is supposed there is at least one hundred pounds of gold, all obtained in one day. The gold was found in a small space, two or three feet below the surface, in grains and masses; weighing from ounces and pounds, to pieces of five, ten, and eight pounds! There was no vein covered, or any sign of any, but the laborers came suddenly upon the whole mass of gold deposited as it were in a nest, and embedded in a very red clay.

On pursuing the labour of digging during the past week, we understood that no discoveries have been made—the rich deposit being entirely isolated, promising no continuance of the extraordinary development. The value of the gold, it is estimated, is not come under \$20,000, after being washed from all extraneous substances.

#### The United States vs Mortimer Cunningham.

The Grand Jury at the present session of the Circuit Court U. S. found bills against the above party, late Post Master at Annapolis, in Harford county, Md. for felony, for a misdemeanor. The felony charged consisted in secreting and embezzling letters containing bank notes and stealing the same. The misdemeanor consisted in embezzling and opening letters. The indictment for felony was first called for trial, and a jury was empanelled on Monday, the 18th inst. The accused party had exercised the right to challenge, and succeeded twenty. The argument terminated Tuesday, the 26th inst. and the jury, notwithstanding to agree, came twice into court on the third time, after being confined three days, they returned a verdict of guilty. The prosecution gave evidence that the notes which had been put into two decayed letters, were stolen by the accused. This was attempted to be repelled. But it was necessary for the prosecution, in order to obtain a verdict of guilty, to satisfy the jury that these notes, or some of them, were property of the Government, was genuine, and that the bank had failed. But this particular was not produced, being alleged to be in the possession of the accused. The burden of his genuine character was not deemed a conclusion enough to warrant a verdict of guilty on an indictment of felony. The trial for the misdemeanor was held on the court for the 19th of next month. The counsel engaged were N. Williams, Esq. Attorney for the United States; U. S. and R. Johnson, for the accused.

#### LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The anniversary of this institution was held on the 17th of March, at which Mr. Apthorp presided. It was announced that during the past year the legacy to the society amounted to £1779 (\$16,772). The collection at the anniversary was £1800.

#### WIDOW HEBER.

The London correspondent of the Times of Commerce, under date of Feb. 28th of the editor, "Four religious officers were concerned to hear that the new Bishop Sicilian County of the widow of the late Robert Heber, is supposed to be a widow, and has been living at the time of the late Bishop Heber, she has always been known as the principal and incautious manager, which she pleaded herself in this country connecting.

#### CITY BANK ROBBERY.

Our Correspondent of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, informs us that a man named William Murray, was arrested in Philadelphia about two weeks ago, the proper authority being obtained to take him to New York. Hays and Howan proceeded to Philadelphia, under whose charge Murray was conveyed, and safely arrived on Friday evening.

On Saturday Murray was brought before the Police Magistrate for examination, but he declined answering any questions of the least importance; all that could be drawn from him was, that his name is William Murray, 36 years of age, a native of England, in which country he kept a public house. Murray, a young girl of the household, recognized the prisoner as the same person who frequently visited Smith, when a boarder in their house, under the name of Jones.

From information which Hays received, he wrote to Mr. McLess, a police officer of Philadelphia to arrest Murray—where he passed by the name of John Ellis—when taken, he threw away a roll of Bills all of N. York Banks, amounting to about \$40— and showed much trepidation—as a tasteless guerre, he was said that he was arrested on suspicion of robbing a Watch-maker's shop—then he appeared bold and claimed the money.—The true cause of his arrest, was not communicated to him for some days.

Murray's wife was arrested some weeks ago, and both are fully committed to await their trial.

More than one hundred lives lost!—The Halifax Journal of April 8th contains the following: Distressing Shipwreck.—The brig Billow, Captain Dennis, from Bermuda for this place, with discharged soldiers under charge of Lt. Dixon, 81st Regiment, and their wives and children, was lost on the Ragged Islands, in the gale of Saturday the 9th inst. and all on board perished! It appears by her papers which drifted ashore, that there were 68 women and children, and 30 men besides the crew on board.

The London Court Journal, of March 5, states that Achilles MURAT has recently arrived in London, with the intention of permanently residing there, and adds, "He is the author of a book extremely popular in America, entitled, 'Correspondence between a new citizen of the United States and his friend in Europe.' A recent letter from Vienna states, that young Napoleon has recently been introduced at the Court of the Emperor for the first time. He is a tall and very elegant looking youth, with a countenance full of intelligence. Afterwards met him at a party at the English Ambassador's where he delighted the circle in which he moved by the ease and familiarity of his conversation, and his general knowledge. Marshal Marmont, with a white cockade, and Marshal Maison, with the tri colour cockade, were present upon this occasion. Young Napoleon talked freely with both these persons. The stories that prevail relating to his monkish habits are quite untrue."

#### METEOROLOGY.

It appears from observations made at the Royal Observatory in Paris, that, in the year 1850, the number of fine days was 164; of cloudy, 181; of rainy, 149; of foggy, 228; of frosty, 23; of snowy, 24; of sleety, 8; of thundry, 13.—The wind was northerly 44 times; north-easterly, 23 times; easterly, 17 times; south-easterly, 23 times; southerly, 74 times; south-westerly, 69 times; westerly, 71 times; and north-westerly, 47 times.

#### METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

- | March   | Winds |
|---|-------|
| 1. Clear, pleasant, light breeze, white frost.                                    |       |
| 2. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze.   |       |
| 3. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze.   |       |
| 4. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze.   |       |
| 5. Clear, P. M. cloudy, mild, a quantity of ice about in the river, light breeze. |       |
| 6. Cloudy, light rain, cool, light breeze.  |       |
| 7. Cloudy, P. M. rain, cold, fresh breeze.  |       |
| 8. Clear, pleasant, smart frost, light breeze.                                    |       |
| 9. Clear, cool, fresh breeze, geese and swans going off.                          |       |
| 10. Clear, cool, moderate breeze.   |       |
| 11. Clear, cool, fresh breeze, smart frost.                                       |       |
| 12. Cloudy, mild, light breeze.   |       |
| 13. Foggy, mild, whitening, heavy blow in evening.                                |       |
| 14. Clear, cold, smart frost, heavy blow.   |       |
| 15. Snowy, warm, light breeze.  |       |
| 16. Cloudy, little rain, light breeze.  |       |
| 17. Cloudy part of the day with snow squalls, tremendous blow, cold.              |       |
| 18. Clear, cold, hard frost, fresh breeze.  |       |
| 19. Clear, cold, heavy blow.  |       |
| 20. Clear, cold, hard frost, heavy blow.  |       |
| 21. Clear, cool, moderate breeze.   |       |
| 22. Clear, cool, fresh breeze.  |       |
| 23. Clear, pleasant, light breeze.  |       |
| 24. Rain part of the day, light breeze.   |       |
| 25. Clear, warm, fresh breeze.  |       |
| 26. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, thunder.                                       |       |
| 27. Clear, pleasant, heavy blow, with rain.                                       |       |
| 28. Clear, pleasant, heavy blow, with rain.                                       |       |
| 29. Cloudy, P. M. rain, cool, moderate breeze.                                    |       |
| 30. Rain, cool, light breeze.   |       |
| 31. Rain, clear at times, still squally, heavy blow.                              |       |
| 32. Clear, moderate, light wind with heavy snow.                                  |       |