ence in the use of it, I comies work a meet happy, timely, a dicious innovation upon the het tem of philelogy the English had to boast;—I say happy, to of the masterly manner of its tion,—timely, because there we tain pettifoggers in Grammat for the honour of the science, crushing,—ord judicious, hence author has saved every strick was worth preserving from the voidable wreck of our old friend ray.

ray.

No English Scholar, however, ed, will feel himself independent

this book. Grammarians whe

been made such by the instruction Murray, will be amply repail to suming the subject, if they lost suming the subject, if they lost into the renovated system now sented. They, especially, will the task both easy and density they will acknowledge the determinent of superior light, costing removal of difficulties, and see a superior light.

merable obscurities chased from

How much the pupil has am plished, when able to dissert a tence, and to transpose its numb

every Teacher knows. Without

No. 42.

INTED AND PUBLISHED

Jonas Green. MCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

-Three Dollars per annum.

### Notice.

y forewarn all persons treswith dog or gun, or in any o-safer whatever, upon my farm laddy Creek, in Anne Arundel as I am determined to prose fenders to the rigour of the

Thomas Watkins.

In Chancery, September Term, 1827.

Joseph Morton

S. Patterson. & Others. bill filed by Joseph Morton, of 32 Chady, light rain, Arandel county, against the of lames Parrison, to obtain a great deal of mechanical practice, Grammarian cannot be made but its correct performance no method existed, so efficient, so true, so pracable, as that which the Amm for a tract of land called "Town or "Evans Purchase," situate of Arundel county be Arundel county
bil states, that a certain James
on, and a certain John Wasteoth of Anne-Arundel county,
ed, having agreed to purchase

am of four hundreh pounds seven

and tour numbers pounds seven against one penny, and that said son caused the same to be paid certain John Wells, from whom said tracts of land were purchas-

lands contain an inaccurate sur

a follows: Townland, one han

and nine acres; Trent. one hun-

nt one hundred and thirteen acres-bill forther states, that in pursu-

of the original parole contract ten James Pattison and John

was put in possession of said land vin the year 1783, and continued

neys, were granted to Thomas

has never been able to obtain a

The bill also states, that a certain

imis Pattisen who is one of the sof James Pattison, lives out of

state of Maryland. It is thereup-the ninth day of October 1827,

idged and ordered, that the com

nant, by causing a copy of this or-to be inserted in one of the Anna-

is newspapers, once in each of three tressive weeks, before the ninth day

November next, give notice to said ent defendant of the substance and

ect of this bill, that he may be warn

appear in this court, in person-

by solicitor, on or before the purpose of March next, to answer the present and defend his interest, (if any

late, in said estate.
Theodorick Bland, Ch.

0

sable, as that which the Anni Frammar now furnishes. Ju publish, I mean the whole of the social and sectionizing system must make the control of incalculable thing. In short, its improvements as ed, having agreed to purchase lads for their joint benefit, in most of this agreement the said a priceful of the year seventeen reland eighty-two, did purchase, suple in the said "Town-Land" and Purchase," and also in two tracts called "Hunt's Mount," "Trent," warranted to contain hondred and three acres, for the faine hundred and ten pounds. In short, its improvements are ical,—exposing and abandoning damental errors of the old syn Its definitions are correct, locid Its definitions are correct, noted elegant—challenging the keepest eticism, and doing honour to Americ pretensions. Its arrangement look is SCIENCE. The style of a book is the style which Philosophores—truth and simplicity are striking characteristics. And us the whole in few words, the American in few words, the American in few words. bill farther states, that John eners, gave his bond to said eners, gave his bond to said Parison. for payment of one the amount of the purchase month elish September 1782, and eigh November foiltwing said to executed a bond to said eners, conditioned for the conte of a fee simple interest in a volume of the said lands to said Waseland his heirs. The bill also that all wasteneys paid to said Patstriving characteristics. Add, as the whole in few words, the Amcan Grammar, by James in Seems to possess a complete fitms that only legitimate purpose, is on our neighbour's mind, a trafaithful copy of the picture as onw Success to all similar mations. J. DYKE,

Teacher, Baltima Teacher, Baltimo aid Wasteneys paid to said Pat-, is part of the purchase money,

BALTIMORE. July 12, 183 From the Rev. Mr. Morrisen.
I have attentively perused Mr. In
Brown's American Graymas, 126
stating my opinion of it, I mus that it possesses much merit. Ast that it possesses much ment. And the student who has been through it ray's System, I consider the Ameri Grammar an invaluable work. I sectional reading is certainly as provement, and on that account is put Mr. Brown's Grammar but hands of my numits.

hands of my pupils.
GEORGE MORRISON

DEAR SIR:—Agreeably to yath quest. I have examined the America Grammar, and am much pleased in it. To state wherein your write cels the old system, would fire use the limits prescribed. I think, he ever, it would be unjust to confine yelf the cold and appendix and the state of the cold and appendix to the cold and the cold appendix to the cold and the col seef, it would be unjust to comes, self to a cold and general seesal to merits. The attention which you appet to a clear function to the same paid to a clear function of the thing which might obscure it, mutancessarily recommend your procking far higher than any thing which I away.

As a teacher, I have found from perience, that while the old symmetric from your youth as a drudgery, and important your youth as a wearisome task, it is seized with a vidity, and its solution. is seized with avidity, and it is entered into with delight. This is surprising, when it is considered in place of burdening the memory does the old system, you gradually the invellect. In your system learner has the satisfaction of know what he is about—in the old, the what he is about—in the old, we the dissatisfaction, and disconnuist of committing to memory without derstanding what he committ. It to add only, that your work is as valuable production, even to these have already attended to Murray in the committee of the com tem. And I hope, that your Grans will recommend itself to other as has to me, and that teachers will get rally introduce it.

RICHARD KEMP, Teacher Baltimore, July 17, 1827.

# Hirelings Wanted

Wented at the Alum and Copper
Works, on the Magothy River, let's
year 1837 TWELVE good HARD
for whom liberal wages will be parable half yearly. Apply if
Works, or to Mr. Joseph Sank
Annapolis.
Nov. 8

METEUROLOGICAL JOURNAL	
Kept by a Gentleman residing near	
South River Bridge.	
1827.	345
Sept.	Winds
1 Clear, warm,	301
2 Clear, warm,	
3 Clear, warm,	. 2
4 Clear,	E-N E
5 Clear,	NE
6 Clear, cloudy.	x-s w
7 Cloudy, light sprinkle	rain, E
8 Clear, cloudy,	E
9 Clear, warm,	E-N E
10 Clear, warm,	w
11 Clear.	x w
12 Clear, cool morning, fresh	
breeze,	N.W
13 Clear, very dry.	. s s w-s
14 Clear, very warm littl	
at night.	s w
15 Clear, fresh breeze,	8 W-W N W
16 Clear, pleasaut,	N W N N W
17 Clear,	• w—€
18 Cloudy, rain.	s E—s w
19 Flying clouds,	N W
20 Cloudy.	
21 Cloudy, cool.	N N W

23 Flying clouds, 24 Clear, 25 Cloudy, rain in evening, 26 Clear, fresh breeze,

- Clear, cool. 28 Flying clouds, cold morning. 29 Clear, cool morning, fresh

breeze.

30 Clear-cool morning.

# MISCELLARY.

#### THE SCRIPTURE.

The scripture surpasses the most an tient Greek authors, vastly in native simplicity liveliness and grandeur .-Homer himself never reached the sub Homer himself never leaded in Sup-limity of Moses' Songs, especially the last, which all the Israelitish children were to learn by heart. Never did any ode, either Greek or Latin, come up to the loftiness of the Psalms, particular-ly that which begins, "The Mighty God, even the Lord, hath spoken." this surpasses the utmost stretch of hu-man invention. Neither Homer or any other poet ever equalfed Isaiah describ-ing the Majesty of God, in whose sight the nations of the earth are as small dust, yea less than nothing and vanity," seeing it is he that stretches out the heavens thike a curtain and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in Sometimes this prophet has all the sweetness of an ecloque in the smiling images he gives us of peace, and some-times he soars so high as to leave eve-ry thing below him. What is there in antiquity that can be compared to the lamentations of Jeremiah when he ten derly deplores the misery of his country? Or the prophecy of Nahum, when he foresees in spirit the proud Nine-yeh fall under the rage of an invincistores, by which Wasteneys was an sized in fee in his own right, the tratt of land called "Evans Pur as Teen Land." Lobe 33. ble army. We fancy that we see the army, and hear the noise of arms and army, and market thing is painted in such a lively manner as strikes the imagination—the prophet far outdoes Homer. Read likewise Daniel denouncing to Belshazzar, the Divine vengence ready to overwhelm him, and try if you can find any thing in the same until his death; but that adneser been able to obtain a deed said Pattison. The bill further most sublime originals of antiquity that can be compared to those passages es, that Wasteneys devised that and should be sold by his execuof sacred writ. As for the rest of scripture every portion of it is uniform , who having declined acting, let-of administration, with the will red, on the estate of the said John and constant, every part bears the pe culiar character that becomes it. The history, the particular detail of laws; the descriptions, the vehement and patheman, by the orphans court of An-Arandel county. The bill further that in parsuance of a petition of Thomas Sellman, a decree passtic passages, the mysteries and pro-phecies, and moral discourses, in all phecies, and moral discourses, in all these court of charactry, appointing Sellman trustee, and ordering the Mall the real property of which Wasteneys died seized; and Sellman, having declined acting fister, an order passed the chan tour, by which Benjamin Pindle spointed in his place; that in purses of said authority, said Findle coded to sell said property, and Morton became the purchaser, his never been able to obtain a sensitive moral discourses, in all these appears a natural and beautiful variety. In short, there is as great a difference between the fife and the prophets, as there is between a false enthusiasm and the true. The said the sensitiving to in a sensible manner express something towns while the others, striving to work however, always shew human weakness in their loftiest flights. Cambray's Dialogues upon Eloquence.

Mahmoud II. the reigning Sultan

of Turkey He was born July 20, 1775, and is the son of Abdul Haund, who died in 1789, and nephew of the Sultan Selim III. He was proclaimed Emperor July 28, 1808. The following account of this sovereign is from Recollections of Turkey' by a person who professes to have resided a long time in Turkey, published in the London New Month-

Magazine It is not likely that so fit an opportunity as the present one will occur a gain in the course of my Recollections' to enfer into any particulars regarding Sultan Mahmond, who has occupied the Ottoman throne up to the present day. I shall, therefore, take the liberty of anticipating dates for the present day. I shall, therefore, take other acts of crueity and private persent day. I shall, therefore, take other acts of crueity and private persent day. I shall, therefore, take of cution owe their origin to the same if they would have mercy upon her.—

ty, be made amenable to day be uncle swearing by dan law for the offence."

At length, on her uncle swearing by

Atapland Cates

His mother was the daughter of a French Merchant at Martinique, who at the age of thirteen sent her to Mar at the age of thirteen sent her to Mar seilles, that her education might be completed in Prance. The vessel on board of which she had embarked was taken, near the gulf of Lyons, by an Algerine ship of war, and carried into Aigiers, where the young Creole was immediately transferred to the Haren of the Dey. Her extreme beauty appeared to the Dey to render her peculiarly fir for a present to the then reigning Sultan Abdoulhammid, who soon judg ed her worthy of being honored with his notice. She bore him a son, the present Sultan, who endeared her to the life she led in the seraglio, insomuch that she declined availing herself of any of the opportunities of making her escape which her indefanigable and wealthy friends, who had discovered where she was, threw in her way. Notwithstanding her extreme youth

at the time of her being severed from

Christian Europe, she not only retain ed the knowledge of ner native tongue during the remainder of her life, but also a superiority of manners, as well as of mind which distinguished her from the crowd of ignorant beings with whom she was obliged to associate.— The education of her son became the only object of her cares and occupati ons; and her counsels joined to those of Sultan Selim, who evinced a strong partiality for the growing prince, prepared him for the important duties of the throne. Since the commencement of his reizu, the wisdom and soundness of his muthers politics have been ren-dered apparent. According to law. not only was she enabled, as Sulran Validay. (Emperor's Mother.) to appear in public with perfect freedom, but also to take a direct part in the deliberations of the Divan on every important occasion, through the person of her own chancellor, who has a Mahmoud, however, seems to possess too haughty and fiery a tem-per to have suffered himself at all times to be influenced by her wholesome advice, and he had become too much at tached to Selim's views, not to make their accomplishment paramount to all considerations as to the iniquity of the measures to which he had deter consequence adopted, and has since pursued, may indeed be considered. in some measure, applicable to the temper and habits of his people; but population of an empire, to say nothing of the natural odium it necessarily ex

haps serve to conceal, would fill one with horror and amazement.

If the annihilation of the corps of Jannissaries be ultimately effected through the physical destruction of the people who compose it, it remains to be seen whether the facilities afforded by such a removal of opposition are likely to ensure the full execution of the Sultan's plan. It can only be a deluded and short sighted government who would seek strength by diminish-

saries, who, it is asserted by all well

informed persons residing at Constantinople, have gradually disappeared

through mysterious mean, from 1808 to

1824. Suffice it to say, that it was

not less than the amount of population

in one of the second rate kingdoms of

Germany! And if the waters of the Bosphoros were, by some miraculous

operation, suddenly withdrawn, the

heaps of human bones which they

ing the number of its subjects. Among the few of Sultan Mahmoud's onfidential servants who are known o have exercised any influence over his measures, the keeper of the seals Hamett Effends has made himself most conspicuous. This man had acquired a refinement and snavity in his man-ners, and the art of giving a fascinating power to his conversation, which him pass for an accomplished gentleman even in the most fashions ble saloons of Paris, in which capital he had resided some years as Turkish Ambassador. But says the Greek proverb, "A Turk is always a Turk lo what you will with him," and so Hamett Eff neli proved himself to the utmost extent, when he afterwards found the means of governing his coun-found through his artful intrigues. The butcheries committed at Constantino-ple, soon after the breaking out of the Greek insurrection, among the most innocent and peaceable of the Greek inhabitants, are well known to have a-risen from his instigations—and many other acts of cruelty and private perse-

responsible. The increasing power of his enemies became at last too great to be withstood, and when joined by the clamour of the Jannissaries, hi fall became inevitable. The Sultan protected him to the last with the whole weight of his authority, but when he found his own life to be endangered by this obstinacy, he caused his favourite to be extled to some place in Asia Minor, where he was soon after beheaded. Thus ended, in 1822, the life of Hamett Effendi, whose mate fare is a striking instance of the ed insecurity of Turkish power.

In his manner of living, Sultan Mahdee

In his manner of living, Sultan Mahmoud is said never to surpass the bounds of moderation. He rides a good deal on norseback, and makes frequent aquatic excursions, landing at some one of his numerous kiosks, which border or crown the heights of the Bisphorian snores, in the gardens of which he if which he amuses himself a great portion of the day by firing a rifle piece at a target.—He has raised a burrier between himself and his subjects, which renders impracticable all personal in-tercourse with him beyond a few fa oured individuals; and he is only ofirially accessible on Fridays, whilst he s riding in state to the mosque. On this occasion petitions are presented to him, and taken by the chief of his eunuchs. (who also acts as minister of nis household) riding next to him. It seldom happens that he reads any of them; but when he happens to do so. and is struck with any injustice therein, complained of, he is quick in grant-ing redress. He takes an essential part in the direction of public affairs, and often descends so far into trilling details which relate to his internal government, that a great number of things are done by him, without the participation or knowledge of his minsters to whose respective department they may immediately belong. In 1812, having judged it expedient that a late Vizier, exited to Cyprus, should be put to death, and wishing to spare the feel ings of one of his ministers, who was the Vizier's relation and friend, and

through whose hands the order was to pass, or to prevent perhaps the possimined to recur for that purpose. The bility of notice being transmitted to the principles of the system which he in intended victim of what was in preparation, the Sultan wrote a Firman with of the Grand Vizier and other minis temper and habits of his people; but generally speaking, a policy tending to the diminution and destruction of the to the hands of one of his Capigee Bashees, who are usually sent upor lated to defeat its own object. I shall not here specify the number of Janissaries, who, it is asserted by all on the part of the Suttan to saving the same to the part of the Suttan to saving the same to the part of the Suttan to saving the same to the part of the Suttan to saving the same to mission. The business was soon done, and the Pasha, addressed to the Porte an official account of it, which, coming by a sea conveyance, prived a Con stantinonle before the Capizee who has landed at Satalia, and was returning on horseback. On the receipt of this despatch, the Grand Vizier and the other ministers were filled with consternation-and as the nature of its contents required that the Sultan should be informed of them immediately, they made up their minds for the worst. should the Sovereign's wrath not directed to the perpetrator of what ap-peared to them an unauthorised act. The Grand Vizier approached tremblingly to give his account of the transaction, and to his great relief was told not to trouble himself about it. He was left to guess at the truth.

#### From a late English Journal. HINDOO WIDOWS.

A fresh Parliamentary Report has ust been issued on this interesting sub ect, from which we extract the follow ing most distressing and horrible case:
A girl of about fourteen years of

age, whose husband, a Brahmin, died en absent from his family, and a fortnight after the event, her father beng absent and unacquainted what was passing, she proceeded to burn herself on a funeral pile prepared by other near relations, and which was fired by her uncle She soon leaped from the flame, and was seized, ta ken up by the hands and feet, and again thrown upon it, much burnt: she gain thrown upon it, much burnt; sne again sprang from the pile, and running to a well hard by, laid herself down in the water-course, weeping bitterly. A sheet was then offered, and she was desired by her uncle to place herself upon it; she refused, saying he would again carry her to the fire, and she would rather quit the family, and live by beggary or any thing,

with a cursory of the most remarkable at last against him, but remained for a incidents of his reign, and relating time unheeded, and the immediate patronage of the Sultan still encouraged tronage of the Sultan still encouraged to the remained for a the Ganges, that, if she would seat the sultan still encouraged the herself on the cloth, he would carry the her home, she did so, was bound up in it, carried to the pile, now fiercely burning, and again thrown ato the flames. The wretched victim once more made an effort to save herself, when, at the instigation of the rest. Mussulman approached near enough to reach her with his sword, and cuther through the head, she feli ting her through the head, she tell back, and was rescued from further suffering by death."

In the minutes of the Court of Niza mut Adambut on the case, it appears that six persons, who had assisted at 1522, the life of Hamett Effendi, whose name will form an epoch in the annals of Turkish History, and whose ultimate fare is a striking instance of the amut Adawlur having duly considered the proceedings held on the trial, and the futwa of Law Officers," which

the convictions, and observes that no der the promulgated orders on the sub ject of the suttee, the right in this instance was illegal, the widow having been a Braifnin woman proceeded to -who was absent from her when he died, and that every species of compul-sion against the widow have been prohibited by those orders, the forcing her her entreaty were punishable crimes Making allowance, however, for the superstitious prejudices of the Hindoos concerned, and the ignorance of the Mahomedans, the Court do not discover in any of them the guilt of murder, and viewing the case as one of culpable homicide, sentences the prioners (Bhurrachee) to be imprisoned with labour for five years. Rooso for tiree years, and Sheolal and the other prisoners to be imprisoned without la-bour for two years."

On this most cruel and atrocious ase, we observe that the Nizmut Adamlut was not unanimous; the Chief Judge, Mr. W. Levcester, thought that two of the prisoners Bhurrachee and Sheolal, should suffer death, and the others be confined for life; and he added. "I do not see how we could be justified in passing any other sentences is desirable that the case should go be-

fore another Judge."

The second Judge, Mr. Courtney Smith, differed "entirely from the first Judge, being decidedly of opinion that none of the prisoners should be sen-tenced capitally, or even to perpetual imprisonment; in support of which opinion he argues forcibly, and at considerable length, and the most remarkable part of his minute we shall here state, as it is very nearly connected, and for the most pare concurrent with that view of the subject in which this despatch was originated. The part of the minute of the second Judge to which we allude, is the following:—

"The suttee was irregular, inasmuch as the police officer was not there, and as the widow (a Brammee) burnt without the corpse of her husband; but fre quent irregularities occur in this detestable practice, vet no one has ever yet been hanged for it, or even punished, that I can recollect, by tempo rary imprisonment for a misdemean

thing, and issuing orders about it— which even the Government and the Sudder Judges themselves do not appear clearly to comprehend—have thrown the ideas of the Hindoos upon the subject into a complete state of confusion. They know not what is allowed, and what interdicted, but, upthat our government, whom they nost erroneously supposed to be indifferent about the lives of the natives, are rain the whole, they ther favourable to suttees than otherwise. They will then believe that we abhor the usage, when we prohibit it in toto, by an absolute and peremptory not so do with the most perfect safety; they conceive our power and our will

o be commensurate. "That a suttee, in the outset voluntary, shall be deemed murder in those conducting it, if they force the widow upon the pile from which she escaped I do not find positively declared in any of the instructions promulated through the Shaster it is legal or illegal; for it all the rules that have been issued, the Shaster is quoted as the authority; the essence of the rule is, that if the sut tee be according to the Sharter, it is lawful, if not, it is criminal; with thi declaration from the supreme court of authority, Edo not see how a Hindoo can in common sense, or common equi-ty, be made amenable to the Mahome-

The Knight's Cellar in the Kyff Hausen.

### A German Story.

There was a poor but very honest, contented, and merry kind of a man, in the village of Tilleda, who happened to be giving a christening treat, for about the eighth time, to some of his neighbours. Desirous of shawing all respect to the party of christening, he set before them the best country wine he possessed, which being quickly dispatched, his guests seemed to be looking for a little more. Go then said the father to the eldest daughter, a young girl about sixteen years old, 'go and bring us some better wine from the cellar. From what cellar, father?" enquired his daughter. 'What cellar, child, replied the father, mereto in jest; 'why, the great wine cellar billinging to the old knights, upon the Kyilinausen.' With perfect simplicity the young maiden took a fixlin in her hand, and proceeded towards the mountain. About middle way, seated in an old deserted path leading down towards the spot, she found an aged housekeeper, dressed in a singular quaint fashion, with a large bunch of keys hanging at her side. The young woman paused, not a little surprised at the eight; but the old lady enquired of her very kindly, whether she had not come to fetch wine from the knight's cellar? 'Yes I am,' replied the timid girl, 'but I have got no money.' 'Come with me, said the old house keeper, you shall have it for nothing; and better wine than your father ever bought in his life.' They both then proceeded along an old deserted road, the old adv enquiring very particularly, by the way, what the appearance of things was then in Tilleda—who was alive, and who was dead? "Once," said she, and who was used in a pretty as thou art; before I was kidnapped and carried under ground by the knights, or rather knight riders, who stole me away from the very house that now be ongs to thy father. Shortly after this they had also seized four young ladies of these parts, who were often after-wards seen about here on their four-richly capatisoned steeds. They were entrapped, and carried off in open day, by these mountain knights, a vere coming from Church at Kelbra. They made me, as I grew older, into the housekeeper, and entrusted me with the keys of the cellar, which you see I still wear.' By this time they had reached the cellar door, which the old housekeeper unlocked. It was a spacious cellar, and on both sides it was well laid out with rows of vatts and broaching one of them were either quite or more than half full, and broaching one of them with dexterity, the little firking and filled in she took the little firkin and filled it up to the brun. 'Inere,' she said, take that to your father, and whenever he may happen to be giving a treat, you may come again, only see that you tell no one, besides your father, where you have it from. And moreover, take heed that you sell none of it, nor give it away, for in neither case will it ba worth any thing at all. If any one venture hither to obtain wine for sales et him be warned, his last bread has been baked-now go!' So the girl ventured with the wine to her father. and the guests found it excellent without knowing any thing as to whence it Henceforward, as often as there was

a party invited to the houser I tabel went to fetch wine in the little kilder-kin from the KyThausen. They did not, however, long continue to enjoy the benefit of it, the neighbours began to wonder where the poor gentleman met with such excellent wine; none equal to it in the country. The father would inform nobody, nor would isabel betray the secret. Unluckily, bel betray the secret. Unluckly, just opposite to them lived, the land-lord of the village inn, who dealt as larely as he could in adulterated spiral and the had a secret with larely as he could in adulterated spirits. He among others, had also had a taste of the knight's wine, and tho't he to himself, my friend, you might mix this with ten times it's body of water, and sell it for good wine still. Where the devil can you contrive to get it from?' He resolved to watch; and he followed the daughter as an want for followed the daughter as she went for it about the fourteenth time, with her little firkin, towards the Kyll bausen hills. He hid himself, and saw her come the exact way from the old cel-lar, with her firkin quite full, shortly afterwards. Accordingly, next even-ing, he set out himself, naving first rolled into a little cart one of the larg-est empty barrels he could find, in-tending to fill it with the same pre-cious kind of liquor. He thought it would be easy to it convey down the lill; and he made a vow to retura eve-ry night until the cellar became emp-ty. As he approached the spot where come the exact way from the old cel-

ty. As he sporosched the spot where he had marked the path the day before, the sky suddenly began to grow dark and lowering. The wind rose, and whistled portentously of the gathering