40. Resolution relative to Charles county | though, for he turned two or three corners, free school fund.

Tillotson, who was a surgeon in the revolu-

an, of Montgomery county.
44. Resolution authorising the register of

the land office for the western shore to retract of land called "Stewart's Good Will, and issue a patent for the same to Mary Ma-

45. Resolution in favour of Richard Ridgely, of Annapolia

46. Resolution in favour of John Quynn and Andrew Slicer.

47. Resolution in favour of Standish Bar-

48. Resolution in favour of the representatives of Thomas Stallings, one of the semusifies of Thomas Pollard. 49 Resolution relating to the commission-

ers appointed to go to Harrisburg. 80. Resolution in favour of Joseph Wicks, 4th.

51. Resolution in favour of Henry Way man.

52. Resolution in favour of Mary Benson, widow of the late General Perry Benson. 53. Resolution in favour of James Max well, of Washington county.

54. Resolution providing for the payment of accounts for newspapers furnished the members of the legislature.

55 Resolution in favour of Issae Hooper, of Calvert county.

6. Resolution in favour of Catherine

Plane, of Anne-Arundel county. 57. Resolution in favour of William Winsheater.

Resolution directing the clerks of the senate and house of delegates to deliver to the state's librarian the manuscript votes and proseedings of the several legislatures of the pro-Vince and state of Maryland, in the committee 59. Resolution in favour of Elizabeth Daw-

kins, of Calvert county, widow of a revolutionary soldier. 60. Resolution in favour of Mary Simpson,

of Allegany county.
61. Resolution providing for the payment of the members and officers of the legislature. 62. Resolution relative to removing the ob-structions to the entrance of the harbour of

63. Resolution relating to certain obstrucsions in the river Susquehanna.
64. Resolution relative to hoisting the flag

on the dome of the state-house on the 22nd 65. Resolution relative to publishing the

public laws passed at the present session.

66. Resolution requiring the governor to issue a commission to the honourable Ezekiel P. Chambers, as senator of this state in the United States senate.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. A POCKET-BOOK LOST.

A talk man with sleek hair and great equataken a drop too much, presented himself be fore the sitting magistrate at the Police office on Saturday afternoon, to complain of the loss of his pocket-book. The business of the day having been previously disposed of, he was in-dulged in telling his story in his own way, the exception of an occasional question,

Complainant .- You are the justice I sup-

Magistrate.-Yes sir, what is your busi-

Comp - Why sir, I han't much, and yet It is a good deal too. I have lost my pocket

Mag.—How did you lose it? Comp.—Why it's rather a curious story, and not so futury neither when you come to look at it. You see, I was down in the Fulton market, when a fellow that was there, ap-Thursday 1 Gth inst. This was a bright slarught Stationary; for I was pretty certain the google Stationary; for I was pretty certain the google Stationary; for I was pretty certain the sure I doy and taken their nights lodging at the care property of the store, I was pretty certain the sure I was thinking how Webster be going home before dark, if you are going home before dark, if you are going to Newtown to night.

Comps.—Well I will, but if you should happen to hear any thing about my recommend, do for gracious sake try and get it for me, because between ourselves, I may have a good deal of trouble to get another.

The complainant here took his departure, with a promise to call again and enquire about the fate of his lost pocket book.

A FIT OF ACITATION.

Thursday 16th inst. This was a bright slarught of the store, I was thinking how Webster spelt Stationary; for I was pretty certain the peared to be most awful clever; he talked with me, and I talked with him. He was station-ery, at least, so he's got it on his sign. Well, I bought some paper, and the fellow was mighty clever, and helped me hold my pocket-book, and talked a good deal—he was dreadful clever. Well, after we came out of the store, I.was thinking how Webstor spelt Stationary; for I was pretty certain the man was wrong in spelling it with an e, and yet I was not exactly sure. So I was thinking I would look at Webster when I got home. Boall at once when I turned round and saw the chap running up the street—no, I won't say it was up the street—no, I won't say it was up the street—no, I won't say it was up the street, because, you see, I don't know whether it was up or down; because I am a stranger here and you've got so many ups and downs that I den't seehow you can hardly tell, yourselves, which is up and which is down. But never mind that; for I gan take and show you the identical place. Well I thought it plaguy queer; and felt my pockets, and found my pocket-book gone, with BSS in bank bills, all on the U. B. Bank, and a promissory note, and a recommend. Well, thinks I, that's plaguy fine, and I tacked to.

and I after him as fast as I could split, but came home in a state of great motation-as he

ather guess, it was five weeks ago day be-

fore yesterday.

Mag.—Have you seen the fellow since? Comp.-No, I haven't, 'cause I've heard

Mag. - Well, what do you wish to do a bout it?

Hays, and that he's a tarnal cute man in this 'ere kind of business, and I thought may be I mentioned it, it might be better. Mag.-Is that all you want?

Comp.—Why not exactly. You see I had wis a good deal agitated.? a note in the pocket-book—I can tell exactly . Well, what excess is thow it read.—Sea Konk, Sept. the 5th, one trate for beating your wif thousand and eight hundred and thirty. jointly and severally promise to pay to-- or order, five hundred dollars, one

year after date, with interest for the same, for value received.' Now I should like to now whether the fellow can collect that note, if I never ordered it over on the back. Mag. - Certainly not.

Comp.-Well, then I an't so bad off as thought I was.

Mag. — What is your business—are you a

nechanic? Comp. - Why yes-and not exactly neither

Liteach the young idea how to shoot.

Mag.—You are a schoolmaster then. Comp.—Why yes, and not exactly neither. I taught a school right over across at Brooklyn, or rather at Newtown, but my quarter is

up, and I mean to go home. I am going to Providence in the Washington, which I guess s about as good a boat as any of them. Mag. - What do you call home. Comp. - Why I don't exactly know what I

call home now-You see I was born in call home now—You see I was born in in Massachusetts. My father and mother live there, but we had a very large family. I've got six brothers and six sisters. The oldest is Carlton, and then come the twins, Nathan and Anstice, and then Seth, and Anne, and Rachel, and Phebe, and Ornam—that's my name—and Arvin, and Welcome, and Pardon—that's the youngest. But I've been teaching school at Newburgh. I strength my recommend there. commend there.

Mag.—What do yo call a recommend? Comp.—Why that I was a moral character -there were twelve recommends, and they all run out the very day I lost my pocket book.

Mag.—How did they run out?

Comp. - Why, because that day I got a litswisley. I was as regular as clock work Newburgh; but since I came down here, in Newburgh; but since I

In Newburgh; out since I came down nere, I've been pretty bad, I tell you.

Mag.—What makes you drink so?

Comp.—Why, just to stop my bad feelings, that's all; but I dont drink any thing in particular, only just as it happens-sometimes one thing and sometimes another. Now

don't call this drinking.

Mag.—I advise you to leave off drinkingwhat you have lost by it.

you see what you have lost by it.

Comp.—Why yes, that's true, and may be I will, when I go home to father's.

Mag.—There is Hays sitting within the railing—you had better talk to him.

The complainant turned round and accosted Mr. Hays with an apparent feeling of commingled admiration and awe. Lowering the tone of his voice, which had previously been pitched upon a high key, and with it his hat itched upon a high key, and with it his hat, he inquired if the person he was addressing was Hays.

Hays. - Yes sir, what do you want?

Comp. - Why I lost my pocket book. Hays. - I heard that, what else do you wanti Comp.-Why, how did you know that, I

never told you afore.

Hays.—I heare you tell the Justice this minute. What kind of bills had you, fives on the U. S. Bank, were they not?

Comp.—Why, yes to be sure; how the mischief did you know that? Now that's what I call astonishing. You must know something

Hays. -To be sure I do; I have heard your

B55 in bank bills, all on the U. S. Bank, and a promissory note, and a recommend. Well, thinks I, that's plaguy fine, and I tacked to, and chased the fellow, and hollowed all the time stake care of your pockets; and every hody felt his pockets but the chap was too slick, for he ran up one street, or down I don't know which, but at any rate, when he tarned reason a corner, not the first sorner tarned reason a corner, not the first sorner tarned reason a corner, not the first sorner tarned reason and street, and a corner, not the first sorner tarned reason and street, and a corner, not the first sorner tarned reason and street, and a corner, not the first sorner tarned reason and street and a corner, not the first sorner tarned reason and street and a corner, not the first sorner tarned reason and a corner, not the first sorner tarned reason and a verdict of \$490 awarded to the plaintiff.

- A

Late on the precading evening, Mr. Mix. and I after him as fast as -I could split, but came home in a state of great writation—as ne the last corner where he turned round as egge-saed it—and finding no Mrs. Mix. in bed quick as a fash, there I lost him.

As. Resolution in favour of Dr. Thomas illotson, who was a surgeon in the revolutionary war.

As. Resolution in favour of Jannette Ling.

As. Resolution in favour of Jannette Ling.

As Resolution in favour of Jannette Ling. Mixes, to the me small disturbance of the todgers under the same roof. To sleep was a more difficult. thing then in musqueto time, or on New Year's night. The watch was there-fore called in and Mr. Mix was called out.

Mag.—Well, what do you wish to do a out it?

These circumstances being related by Mix the wife, the magistrate turning to Mix, the husband, enquired how he came to maintent lays, and that he's a tarnal cute man in this ere kind of business, and I thought may be "Way; and please your honour," Mr. Mix.

anging down his head, dive see I was out a little late last night and when I came home 'Well, what excuse is that ' said the magis

trate for beating your wif?'

L'se going to tell your honour jist how 'twas when I comes up to bed, where I supposes war

the total suprementation of the suprementati man, interrupted Mrs Mix.

I int jeasous—faith, I 'aint' responded
Mr Mix, but after I'de told her she should'nt

go there, why she should'ne your h nour.'

That is toue, said the migletrate, but the a should have used genile means to bring r back-west excuse have you for beating Why, your honour, I was good deal agitat

· Ludeed, they be very bad.' responded Bre-Mx. I never knows what I'm doing, when they are on me. ' Don't you think,' continued the magistrate.

von deserve the Penitentiary for your drunke "Why, your honour," said Mr. Wx. "there aint a cran in the community but what don-take a drop too much sometimes.

What do you mean to insingate, demanded

the magistrate, that every man drinks—that I

'Y. s. voor honour, v u drink?"

·Water, your honour.'
·Water, and why dont you drink water?' said the magistrate. I do. your honour, but then there's a little whick y with it when I drink?

which y arther when I drink 'Yes,' will Mrs. Mrs. 'Inat's what's beer he ruined on filin. He's a very kind huband when he's sider, your honour, but he's always at them petter houses.'

'Why don't you keep away from such plants and the maintenance Mrs. Mrs.

es, and the mazistrate to Mr. Mix, if cant help i ? sour honour, I cant help i? that's a likely story, said the Magistrate. agreemen.

*No I'd tell you how 'tis-I'm a masou

our honou , and sometimes I leaves my toolat the porter houses—and then I can't help going there to got them again.'
"Nonsens-! you should'nt leave them there," and the magistrate. If you continue to

runk, and in beat your wife, I should'nt blaine her for leaving you?

A That? what she cant do, please your hoour, she's my wife?

«Wife or no wite," answered the magistrate,

she's not bound to live with you if you had such a drunken life—she can get a bill of diorce sealed against you?

"Will you set your seal to it now, your hoad ?? enquired Mrs. Mx, making a low court

Not at present,? said the magistrate, thut it

he I aids you such a life in future, just inform me of it, and the court will decide upon a se-Liner's what Lwill your honour, simpered

"That's what I will your honour," sunpered Mis. Mis. I will be divorced from you, George! I guess Pil see your mother first! replied M. Mis, evidently a good deal agisted, at we prospect of being stripped of his obetter lists. So saying he was dismissed by the maintenance with strong infunctions to keen the gistrate, with strong injunctions to keep the peac , a id never again to be caught in a rit of

A PROLIFIC FAMILY

"Go forth and muttip:y" was a command.

17 children 97 grand children 135 great grand children 1 great, great grand-child

Total 250 of whom 210 are now living.

As a proof of the good example, and the sag council of the aged pair, in all the 210 descen dants yet living, not one of them is dissipated or intemperate. How seldom in a family so numerous can as much be said—in this case, the old adage is not verified—sthere is a black sheep in every flick." May their descent

We dearn from the New Berlin [Penn.] Times that the case of Rebesch Hoffman against the Rev. George Heim, for a breach of promise of marriage, was tried at that place last week and a verdict of \$490 awarded to the plaintiff.



Sbarpiand Wazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, March 17, 1831.

We have obtained permission to make some extracts from the remarks made before the Visitors and Governors of St. Joun's Con-LEGE, in the hall of the House of Delegates. by the Rev. Mr. HUMPHRETS the Principal of the Institution.

ed, and could be help it.

ed, and could be help it.

What is a little what do you mean by agitated?

What I sp as I had been drinking a little ers of the young, are in some sense, the Sentimels of our morety and happiness.

They are so many watchmen over the folds which erete 'Yes, your honour.' said Mes. Mix, 'and uon arise "quies custodict ipsos custodes," I when he sin that state he always has them answer, every intelligent individual in the community, every ones interest is at stake. vnetner ne feals it or not. Every one should resolve to give himself to the subject, till it shall secure the attention which it deserves. And let it not be said, that any thing can etectually be done, without the encouragement

and the co-operation of all.

I know that the evil will be attributed to the want of an institution to educate reachers. But who does not perceive, that, if the demand for teachers of a high order existed, the public would command such an institution and the first named want, resolves itself theretore, into the absence of a demand for more than ordinary qualifications. And, let us ask ourselves a reason, why such a demand does not exist. It calls for no great penetration to discover, that the want of confidence, I had almost said the despair, or the fault of the public, of ever seeing a better state of things, lies at the bottom of it all. And it is clear that the public confidence cannot be had without complete arguments, drawn from practice itself to convince them; this business will regulate itself, like every other.—
No intense demand will be created, till a netter article shall be offered than that which has hitherto answered the purpose. The whole matter rests with the teachers themselves, they must give themselves to the work. In this, as in all pursuits, there must be some oct mode; let then industry and invention snow it, and its advantages, to the world; and the good sense of the people, will not allow their efforts to go unrewarded.

One very unfounded and dangerous notion prevailing on this subject, is that any instruction is good enough for children; tuey absolutely require the best of their instruction in their tender years. Early impressions strike deep, and go very far to form the moral character of the individual, and to determine the question of his usefulness here and of his hap piness in the life to come. It would be desirable that all teachers of youth should be per sons of religious and exemplary lives, as well as proper capacities. Every parent, whatever may be his principles, or his practice, secretly wishes this. But no test of this kind can or ought, under our free institutions, to be established. But there is a point, which can and ought to be decided, before any person should be entrusted with so high and same cred a responsibility; he should be found to be possessed of undoubted moral worth, and sound principles. The instances are not wanting, where inattention to this reasonable requisition has ruined many a noble mind, by the improper employment of men of infidel views, or of licentious practices. Such models cannot, with any safety, be set so directly before the young, and every caution, on this and on other points, calculated to elevate the character of tachers and to available to the boundary of the character of tachers and to available to the boundary of the character of tachers and to available to the boundary of the character of tachers and to available to the business, or, which amounts to the total subject to the character of tachers and to available to the public to the public to the public to the same thing, whenever such a aevolution shall the place, in the public sentiment, as shall indust young men of character, to devote themselved to the business, or, which amounts to the total shall be subjected to the public sentiment, as shall indust young men of character, to devote themselved to the business, or, which amounts to the public sentiment, as shall indust young men of character, to devote themselved to the business, or, which amounts to the public sentiment, as shall indust young men of character, to devote themselved to the business. The following case, the particulars of the mandate has been well obeyed.

John H. Smith and Elizabeth Ireland, both and the wife in the fundamental has been well obeyed.

John H. Smith and Elizabeth Ireland, both year 1765—the husband then in his 20th year, and the wife in her 16th. They are still iving the former being in his 87th, and she latter in her 83d year. Their desendants are as follows:

17 children

97 grand children

98 grand children

99 grand children

99 grand children

135 grand children

97 grand children

98 grand children

99 grand children

155 grand children of poverty, and embarassment, and, by exercising a sound discretion in the choice of these beneficiaries, very salutary effects might be produced, or the preference itself. beneficiaries, very salutary effects might be produced, or the profession itself. Many a young man, with happy facalities for communicating knowledge, who is now kept in the slade by the want of opportunities, would thus be brought forward, whose faithfulness and devotion as a teacher, would be a rich re-

seldom in a family so is be said—in this case, at field—it there is a black day their descending to the decision of this question. I meanly the power of an enlightened public opinion. The people are the arbitrary of the case, and they shall altopt the true economical principle, to the people are the arbitrary of the case, and they shall altopt the true economical principle, to that education.

Rebecca Hoffman agains the arbitrary can afford, at whatever expense they are able to distain. Our colleges must take the lead in this matter, by making their caulies of mistrary as practical as possible.

and by opening a department for the essent of teachers, which shall afford them every cility for complete priparalle.

It he an unfounded opinion, that the color are for the benefit of the rich, to the exclusion of the poor. But it may be assumed, that cause of primary education will another proportion as these institutions shall crue their means of diffusing the knowledge of a higher breaches. For, if not more than twentieth part of the young men of the one try should personally avail themselves of the try should personally avail themselves of the benefits, would it follow, that the other statement which would be essentially be a fitted? Is the existence of a body of lens men in the community, a thing of no confidence, of no practical, no common result will not detain the audience to reject these questions. Intelligent men are looks with becoming pride, at the advance of a highest literary institutions, because they a cover, In the general sum of intelligence, a only means of universally elevatine to highest literary institutions, because they is cover, In the general sum of intelligence, to only means of unitversally elevating the an dard of all the other seminaries, which are gaged, each in its own sphere; in the case work. And, it would be strange indeed wealth were not to possess; a certain point in regard to education, as to everything is So far as the nature of the case will the in regard to education, as to every uning early of the case will adapt So far as the nature of the case will adat the way is open to all the professions; and might as well question the utility of one class to provide for the ucalih, or of another taken the rights of the rest of the classes, and deny the necessity of a permanent dang teachers; and as we employ not a profession man who is destitute of skill, why should be less accumulated in selecting the ballots. be less scrupulous in selecting the hands the shall regulate the delicate machinery of a youthful mind! The choice of this professa is embarrassed by no other restrictions du those that obstruct the entrance to any oth pursuit. And every man in the comman has his share of interest in the institutions learning, which may place that choice is a power of his child. And if it be desirable to create an innin

tion for the education of teachers, it is all more desirable that its course of intruda should be thorough. We deprecate the estalishment, in our seminaries, of two sorts of struction, one for scholars, and another partial purposes. Such schemes will tons ably lower the standard of education at one of the most marked results, will be tole stroy the self-respect of the pupils themselve.
An aspiring youth, would feel degraded, in institution, where the majority of competent should have higher aims and hopes, that h own. We would therefore advise but on course; and we would endeavour to make the course the best that can be devised. Such course must be supposed to contain no tercourse must be supposed to contain no tensition which can be dispensed with, in albertal education, or that will not prove useful preparing the youthful mind for the ardina pursuits of life. And universal expense has so well settled the particulars of such course, and made them so well known to the particulars, that it would not be worthour which hearers, that it would not be worth our while for the present, to discuss them. Our present business is with the education of primary schools; and to go into the merits of a fall of lege course, would far exceed our limits. I may be permitted, however, to remark, that practice has convinced the, of the proprietal giving equal consideration to the mathematic and to the ancient languages, unless in an and to the ancient languages, unless in an and to the ancient languages. extraordinary cases, they are both indispersable to a well balanced and richly instrued mind.

If, then, a thorough course of instructed for teachers, be desirable, it is natural to-quire, what are the means of its accompli-ment? It has been supposed that the low co-dition of the mineral reliable in the northy dition of the primary schools, in the norther states, is owing to the existence of her funds, for their support, which, by relieving the payer of taxes, of of contributions, he diminished also his interest to provide for is children. But the real reason of the fallen, is, that the funds alone, are not sufficient. The teachers require not only the interest of the fallen. The teachers require not only the interest of the heart. And besides, the compensation of a teacher, is New England, is but barely equal to the wage of a labourer, (which must be on the prize ple of Adam Smith, that the rest is paid is personal consideration) and, so long as the people shall think the present quality of sestruction to be good enough for the purpose, they will continue to rely on their fatal fatal hold them in demand, the funds will become what they were intended to be, a partial sup-port; and an interested community, will feel bound to raise a similar sum, by voluntary contributions."

COLONIZATION SOCIETY

At a meeting of the bifficers of the Anse-Arund I Colonization Society, held on Webnesday the 16th ulfs the following resolution vere adopted.

Resolved. That the Rev. John G. Blanchard, the Rev. Thomas J. Dorsey, Alexander Ref. dall and George M. Neir, E-quires, bea comdall and George M. Neir. B. quires, be a committee to wait on the members in Annapolis, is collect the afinual subscription due from the to the Society, and that the said committee wait on all such persons as they believe any be induced to become members of the Society Revolved. That the President and each vist President and Manager, realing out of their ty of Annapolis, be authorised and register to appoint one or more active agents, in their respective neighbourhoods, with powers to said in the contributions in aid in the objects, and making it their dury to report is objects, and making it their duty to report

to them monthly.

Officers residing in the accepty:

President—Davier Munnay. Pice Presidents.
Dr. Wilson Waters,
Thos, H. Dorsey, Dr. S Bigchetty

Managers. John Chyter,

SAMUEL MATHARD . EDWARD SPIRES. of the Constitution of the An dontzation Society, "All per-ion this Constitution, and conannually, shall be member

DANNER OF MUSAT. P. N. WATHORA, BEQ. ong the first, at of the brave! battle's fury burst, as purple wave d his glance like a meteor, ged the foe atar; by plume that his belinet bore, soner of Murat! any a field, ig wild victory's peal! spirit was like a shield— of steel:

here danger about; r plume fixes winged fiame, r the field of blood; o loved to gaze

no with a fierce delight,
d above the battle's blaze—
lidst the fight:
ked up, ere they clos'd in they clos'd in death, r him now hour auta com fil hour auth come— is with his high unshaded brow, iful spot of doom: seen for a soldier's eye al-snia shuddering cry-less he falls!

ndria Gazette states that the St. Mirv's county, of this on Wednesday last, and was It is said, that many were consumed.

lack City Lispector reports the persons during the week ending the 5th inst. 25 men, 28 women. girly. Of whom 30 were of a

VY PROJUTIONS.

Win. D. Satter Cho's 8. rvine P. Mix. Bladen Dulany, tringham, to be Masters Com-

dahipmen-N. C. Lawrence. Nathaniel W. Dake, Edward nes H. Ward, H ary Haff, Jacoll, Grey Skapwath, Marry M. Divis, Stepnen Jainston, Jan nne Callan, Police C. Volles, matrong, Boonezor Portard, Hen-hilip S. Stockton, William Smith, Ribinson-to or Li stenants, und Byrne has bien reinstated eank and station. . John Harris, of the Marine

Norfolk Beaton. ptain, to take rank from the 13th

rew York Journal of Commerce:
IP BOSTON, Gibralus Jan. 14, 1831.
write you a line by the brizhere on the 12th, Commod the Putth us. We sail in a few days for we go to leave Mr. Geo. 4. Consul pro, tem in place of Capta the died about three works since, at Tripili, C. D. Coxe, died also eks since, and Lieut. Ridgeway to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, P Darrach, Purser U. S. ship

on our pissage here, on the 9th ess of all kinds is extremely dull

FOR THE CONSUPTION. Murray, a distinguished English in the form published a work, inscribed to continues to Wellington, in which he claims overed a cure for turbu far gone consumption. This re-author believes, after twelve years ervation, is found in the respiracapour of Nitric Acid.

From the Boston Palladium

then a light is wise in man." rve that the new Clock recently up, and that the elegant dial was illuminated for the first time on the tropic state of the same of a strope of time as well in darkness as in at, or, as Dennis Butgradery would have in different countries been a dimensi people of the irresistic st of time. St. Phustan's clock in a very membrabe a couple of angres stand on either side of the bell mers, the one to strike hours and quarters. In Venice a huge figure pain mer'in hand, performs the same the grand square of San Marco in shouses and mart of business. In uful city of Berne, on the principal he city, at every returning hour, the shis wings and crows lustily a companion of the same automaton Beaus erret, many rained with drum and fig, and a warrier a stroyed in

der, to ap overy cit; 30 to 80 i relion, or ter of an owa mode lapse of ti

A gentleince, soluting of cig o be real obacca. sided to s of the brig ing him w

by, captai the 23d of 3. Circuit Judge Bet dee the pri ceeded an to preserv assaulted to custody ry by the with as is Had not t have ensu crowd. T ter the cor Robert Da sley and (for the profrom which Mr. Hame Mesars. D case was 9 ment, -T

The full eenth nun -slie. wh Edinburg In the . lanting an nis tremen early as A vered to the

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olid ice.

maits its n rerzes int ztremely and exceris profusely a nence. T nence. T emoke, cau duction of length the the upper o the same s thickness o darkness of penetrably noon chan which only covered wi ed and imp which they external co

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