## HIGHEST PRIZE **10.000 DOLLARS.**

HALF TICKETS \$1 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

		SCHEME:		
1	prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1	of	2,000	is	2,000
i	of	1,000	is	1.000
1	of	600	is	600
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	SGO	is	300
1	of	200	is	200
5	of	100	is	500
10	of	50	is	500
20	of	20 .	is	400
50	of	10	is	500
200	of	S	is	600
0.000	of	81,50	is	15.000
	_			

# MODE OF DRAWING:

The numbers will be put into one wheel as sual-and in the other will be put the Prize above the denomination of \$1.50, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of \$1 50 will be awarded to the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be.) dependent on the Lottery, (as the case may be.) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Ten Thorsaxo, in Dollars—that is to say, if the \$10,000 prize should come out to an Odd Number, then very Odd Number in the Scheme will be enutled to a prize of \$1. 50; if the \$10,000 prize hould come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of \$1 50. August 4.

THE subscribers being anxious to close up entirely the books and acc'ts of the late firm of Evans and Iglchart, beg leave earnestly to request the immediate payment of all claims due to said concern, as claims tensinng unpaid on the 20th August next, will be put in suit. They sincerely hope they will of he obliged to resort to coercive measure after the long indulgence already given, and therefore that those concerned will call at James Iglehart's Store, in Annapolis, and settle by that time.

JOSEPH EVANS, by that time. JAMES IGLEHART.

July 14th, 1831.

JAMES IGLEHAUT takes this opporta-nity of returning his thanks to the Public ge-nerally for the dany tokens of friendship re-ceived from the dand solicits a continuance of their support as heretofore.

## LOOK OUT:

NEGRO DAZ, advertised below, was discovered to be harboured by an individual near the head of South River, in company with three or four other Runaways. Its now believed they have, or will endeavour to leave that neighbourhood, and with forged passes from this individual. Constables and others will therefore let none pass without the strict-est scrubiny of them and their passes. I also understand they pay frequent visits to Annapolis and Annapolis neck. July 28,

# \$50 REWARD.

RINAWAY from the sub-Negro man

without any provocation whatever. He is tolerably black, 52 or 53 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 in-52 or 53 years of age, about 5 test 4 or 5 inches high, very square built, limps a little in his walk, (occasioned, as he states, by the bits of a snake.) hesitates a little before a reply when spoken to, also turning his head a little on one side, and then talks quick, looking generally towards the ground. His clothing cannot be correctly described, but believe he work away a black suit, with a black fur hat. Dist is an uncommon artful fellow, and is good at making out a good tale to excuse himself from

He was bought of the late Chancellor Johnson's eatate in 1825, who had purchased him from the estate of Mr. Higgins, of Acare Arundel county. He has a very general act quaintance, especially in and about Annapelis and Baltimore; has a better named Sam, living with Mr. Oliver on Elk Ridge; at some of those places he will likely call on his way probably to Pennsylvania. I have reason to believe that he has obtained a forged pass of some sort, or has carried with him either carpenter's shoe maker's tools as a passport, he being pretty good rough workman, he will likely attempt to pass himself off as free and a mechanic. The above reward will be given if taken p. He was bought of the late Chancellor John-

The above reward will be given if taken p. re above reward will be given it taken ver twenty-five miles from my residence, at twenty-five dollars for that distance or under and secured in any jail so that I get him again.

BASIL D. MULLIKIN,

Living near the White Marsh.

Prince-George's county, Marshad.

July 25
The Alitors of the Baltimore American will publish the above Stawsw and Sward their accounts to me through the Good Lack Post Office Frince George's county. B. D. M.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS! Cotton Raga, at this Offices 2 Jan 6, 183L

# he Attachland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1831.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, Church-Street, Annapolis.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

HE AMERICAN FARMER DITED BY GIDEON B. SMITH, published in Baitimore (Md.) by I In-

VINE HITCHCOCK & Co. (Successors of J. S. SKINNER.) ekly numbers of eight quarto pages, -at FIVE DOLLARS per annum.

HF purpose of this periodical is to be a medium through which a great number emost enlightened and scientific practical ivators of the soil, residing in every second the United States, communicate the re of their experience to each other, and to at theoretical and practical writers of countries, on every subject connected hisbandry in the broadest sense of the

s devoted exclusively to practical Agri ire; florticulture, and Rural and Domestic The American Farmer contains great number of useful recipes; readings ed to the stations of mothers and insistress-families; so much of the news as relates foreign and domestic markets for Agrial products, and a correct statement of ral products, and a correct statement of prices corrent, at the time of publication; ohing connected with party politics is at time permitted to appear in its columns, the American Farmer was the first periodivoted exclusively to the promotion of A an Agriculture, and it is by common con able and efficient advocate. Indeed it is ore valuable body of practical information this subject than any other extant.

ne current volume or year is the thirteenth publication, and few American periodi s publication, and few American periodi-circulate more extensively. It is taken written for by men of taients and practi-esperience in the several departments of thit treats, in every part of the United tes; and it has been subscribed for, and is alarly sent to many eminent individuals learned societies in the different countries rope and America, whose unanimous tes he excellence of the work might be ced, if its character was not, in the opini the publishers, too well established to

e recommendations.

e American Farmer is neatly printed on fine paper, and many of the subjects of a fit treats are illustrated by expensive dengravings. The numbers for a year a volume of convenient form and size. the last one is accompanied by a title page, minute index, completing the volume for

When a number fails of being received by a riber or becomes damaged in the mail, a-

her shall be sent if requested.

N. B. The postage on each number is, anot over 100 miles, or when within the one cent; when over 100 miles one cent

hough a considerable surplus of copies and the current subscription list, has at all es been printed, and of some of the volumes econd and even a third edition have been led, yet such has been the demand for the k volumes that only a very small number full sets (complete from the commencement)

he price of the work in sets is six dollars volume half bound and lettered. Some of tolumes may be had single, at five dollars

ommunications and advertisements conted with any of the subjects of the Ameri-Farmer will be gratefully received, and

impliance with the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: rice five dollars per annum, due at the msuate of each year of subscription.

Subscriptions are in all cases charged by
the year, and tower for a shorter term.

When once sent to a subscriber, the paper

will not be discontinued without his special der, and then not till the end of the year

order, and then not till the end of the year of his subscription that shall be current at the time of receiving such order, except at the discretion of the publishers.

The risk of Mail in the transportation of both the paper, and of Bank notes sent in payment for it, is assumed by the publish-

dvertisements connected with any of the bjects of the American Farmer, inserted

at one dollar per square. AGENTS:

All Postmasters are requested to act as ents for the Farmer, and to require a strict apliance by subscribers with the above ms, especially the three first items. They authorised to retain \$1 for each new subster, and 10 per cent on all other collecter.

be list of special Agents is published in Parmer on the first Priday in each month, Subscriptions received at the Office of Maryland Genetic, agent 11.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger. MRS. SIDDONS.

DEATH AND MEMOIR OF MRS. SIDDONS. This lady, who, at no very distant period, was not less eminent for the splendour of her mental endowments, than for the towering ma-jesty of her person and demeanour, paid the great debt of nature on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, at her late residence in per Baker street, Portman square. We hear that her life was wholly despaired of by her medical attendants on Saturday last, since which, however, she rallied a little and slight hopes were entertained by some of her friends that she might for a time longer be spared to The disorder for a little while manifested signs of abatement, but returned with accumula ed force, and she sank under its effects at the day and hour above stated.

Mrs. Siddons was the eldest daughter of Roger Kemble, and was born on July 16th, 1755, at a public house called the Shoulder of Mutton, at Brecknock, in Wates. Her father was the manager of a strolling company of comedians; her mother was the daughter of Mr. John Wood, in his line an actor of repute, and also the manager of a company of Comedians. Her father was a Catholic, but Mrs. Siddons was, we believe, bred up in the faith of her mother. Mrs. Siddons' early life was passed under her father's roof till her 13th year. She had at that time excited in her future husband, Mr. Siddons, an attachment of which her parents did not approve. Mr. Siddons was an actor of her father's company; and though he was respecta-ble, both as a performer and as a man, her parents endeavoured to break off the attachment. When the attachment was discovered, the effect of absence was tried, and Miss ed, the effect of absence was tried, and Mass Kemblewas placed as a companion or servant with a Mrs. Greathead, near Wa. wick. While she was here, this lady informed Mr. Garrick who she was, and solicited his judgment of her abilities, and his protection.—Garrick (says Mr. Boaden) seemed highly pleased with her utterance, and her deportant of the protection of the company of the seemed highly pleased with her utterance, and her deportant of the seemed highly was the had got rid of the ment; wondered how she had got rid of the old song, the Ti-tum-ti; told how his engagements stood with the established heroines, Yates and Young—admitted her merits—regretted that he could do nothing for her—instant hera good morning. During her and wished her a good morning. During her residence at Mrs. Greathead's she kept up a

residence at Mrs. Greathead's she kept up a correspondence with Mr. Siddions, and at length made up her point at become an actress, and complete her union with Mr. Siddions by a trip to Scotland.

The latter was probably averted by the consent of parents, and before she had completed her 18th year, her father gave her hand to Mr. Siddons. Mr. and Mrs. Siddons is lead a company then performing at Chelt. joined a company then performing at Chelt-enham, and both of them were immediately A recommendation to Garrick took place; the Rev. H. Bate, afterwards Sir Bate Dudley, was requested to examine and report concerning her performances. He saw and admired her, recommended her to Garrick, and mired her, recommended her to Garrick, and on December 29th, 1775, when she was 20 years of age, Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance in London at Drury Lane, in the character of Portia, and was received with great applause. She had no articles of agreement and no salary! and her biographer speaks as if Garrick was even then in sensible to her merits.

At the close of his career, on May 23d, he revived the Suspicious Husband, and gave her the part of Mrs. Strickland to play to his own Ranger. She added by it to her growing re-Manger. She added by it to her growing reputation, Her first appearance in tragedy was made in the part of Lady Anne, when Garrick revived Richard the Third. She there met Roscius in all his terrors, and hung back from timidity; his severe glance corrected the failure, and the reproach was with extreme aensibility. Jong remembered. but mortification. She was, however, immediately engaged by Mr. Richard Yates, the Manager of the Birmingham company, and Henderson seeing her there, had the sagacity to predict her great success, and pronounce that she would never be surpassed. She was soon afterwards engaged at Bath, and there restored, by her great powers, the Tragic Muse to her honours, and establish for herself the tame that carried her in a few years in triumph back to the metropolis. She played in the interval chiefly at Bath, but she also played at York and Manchester, and at the latter place performed Hamlet with great Henderson seeing her there, had the sagacithe latter place performed Hamlet with great applause. It was in 1782-3 seven years after her first appearance at Drury Lane, that she was re engaged at that theatre, and came out in the character of Isabella, on the 10th of in the character of Isabelia, on the 10th of October. She was, however, so much attached to Bath, and retained so lively a recollection of her failure at London, that she could hardly be induced to come. The Manager would not raise her salary, and her increasing family compalled her to demand an nager would not raise ner salary, and het he creasing family compelled her to demand an additional neome. On that not being grant-ed—and a small increase would have been sufficient—she sammoned her friends to the sumcient—ene summoned her riends to the theatre, and there, surrounded by her child-ren, explained in verse of her own composi-tion the reasons for quitting them. Display-ing her children she said—

the end of a close of the play, where Shore sees her husband and breathes out the few dying words, "Forgive me, but forgive me."

Thus did this celebrated actress see all that could connect her with the world perish before her. Her grand children, indeed, and the brother remain, and it was reserved to the countries to appropriate their target were obliged to the countries of the last pleasures of her existingly to appropriate their target were obliged to the countries of the last pleasures of her existingly to the countries of the last pleasures of her existingly to the countries of the last pleasures of her existingly the countries of the last pleasures of her existingly the countries of the last pleasures of the last pleasures of her existingly the countries of the last pleasures pleasures of the last pleasures of the last pleasures of the last

benefit she chose character of Betyidera, in venice Preserved, and was eminently successful. Incholy event, and that Mr. Warde would perform the part of Lord Townly, in the Provided Husband, and Miss E. Free that of seeing her in all her characters. Drary-lane Ldy Townly, in place of Miss F. Kemble. nisned. Their Majesties honoured her by seeing her in all her characters. Drury-lane closed on June the 6th, with Isabella, which Mrs. Siddons had played twenty-two times. The returning winter saw two of her brothers, Mr. Stephen and Mr. John Kemble, engaged in London: the former performed Othello, in London: the former performed Othello, and failed, the latter was splendidly successful in Hamlet. The number of Mrs. Siddons'characters was this year 1733-4 increased by Isabella, in Shakespeare's play of Measure for Measure; by Mrs. Beverly, in the Gamester, by Constance, in King Jehn; and by Lady Randolph, in Douglas. In this year Mrs. Siddons also played Sigismunda, in Thompson's play of Tancred and Sigismunda, & it is supposed that he appearance in that character, led Sir Joshua Reynolds to paint his noble picture of her in the character of the Tragic Muse, as that picture was painted in this year. Her second season closed, which this year. Her second season closed, which was one of vast exertion, with great applause, and during the summer she visited Edinburgh, Dublin, and Cork. She was reported to have refused to play for Digges, though that was a work of Charity, unless he paid her £50; and that she would not play for B ereton, though he had been Jaffier to her Belvidera, on any terms. These accusations were, however, publicly denied by her husband.

Mrs. Siddons now added to her other char-

acters Margaret of Anjou and Lady Macbeth. From this time forward, for many years, Mrs. Siddons continued to be the chief attraction at the theatres. Her empire over the public at the theatres. Her empire over the public was divided, indeed, by Mrs. Jordan. Each had their partisans, each had her followers, & each her favourite critics. Her brother, John Kemble, became in 1787 Stage Manager of Druly-lane, which contributed much to his sister's happiness. In 1792 Mrs. Siddons played the Jealous Wife with success, and in 1794 opened the then new theatre of Drury-1794 opened the then new theatre of Drury-lane with her Lady Macbeth. On the German drama being imported into England, she, too, performed Mrs. Haller in the Stranger. About 1801, Mr. Kemble acquired a share in Covent Garden Theatre, and the services of Mrs. Siddons were aft rwards trans-ferred thither. Mrs. Siddons lost one of her daughters, the youngest, whom it was expected Sir Thomas Lawrence would wed, in 1798; her husband died in 1802, and her eldest daughter in 1803, which events gave an hitherto prosperous—prosperous beyond the or-dinary list of mortals, the first distate, and and she began, for the first time probably since she first knew the enchanting breath of

popular applause, to wish for retirement.
In 1808 the conflagration of the the tre for a season suspended her efforts. She however accepted an engagement at the new house at £50 a night which she opened, and performed her part of Lady Macbeth in dumb show in the midst of the O.P. riot. Mrs. Siddons in the midst of the O.P. riot. Farmer will be gratefully received, and mply attended to.

In order to render the Farmer pleasant and fatble both to its publishers and its patrons. Since the part of the patrons are the part of the patrons of the profession on the 29th of the patrons. Since the patrons is the patrons of the patron of the patrons of the June, 1812, her list performance being the character of Lady Macbeth. In 1813 she performed the same character for the benefit of her brother Charles, and in 1816 the character of Queen Catherine, for the same object. On the 8th of June in that year she performed Lady Macbeth to gratify the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Saxe Coburg, which was we believe her last appearance on the stage. She subsequent to that time gave public readings of Shakespeare and Milton; but generally speaking, she lived and Milton; but generally speaking, she lived in close retirement since 1816. She resided in Upper Baker street, and continued in good health and capable of taking air till within

few days of her death.

Mrs. Siddons was gifted with a noble and Mrs. Siddons was gifted with a noble and commanding person, a most beautiful but energetic courtenance—a voice powerful and melodious, and with all the charms both of mind and body that are calculated to make an impression of mankind. She was a very Queen. Her great natural talents were perfected by diligent study; and she not only comprehended—she knew all the parts she undertook. Her action was noble and impressive; and her character, unsullied by any vice, gave a diguity to her profession, such as never before belonged to it in Bugland. She was as exemplary in her duties as a mother, as she was admirable as an actress? In her time, she was admired by Pitt; Burke, Sheridan, and all the greet political barber, in the - her time, one was admired by Fitt Burke, ment, spring and attachment of the last 50 years. Royalty did not winegar, disdain to honour her with its countenance, ruce in vinegar,

Daughter, and till then the vast power and ago. The death of her two accomplished daughters and of her husband we have already mentioned. The daughters were said to have pushessed the happiest minds and the the public by her Jane Shore. So affecting most delightful persons; the eldest sister was was she in this mistress of a Prince, that at the end of a place of the play where Shore.

tinctly audible, and even the other sex, who her, as one of the last pleasures of her existried to suppress their tears, were obliged to weep. Several persons fainted and the artificial grief of the actress gave rise to much alarm in the audience.

Her salary was at this time £10. a week, but she was allowed two benefits. For her benefit she chose character of Belvidera, in Vennice Preserved, and was eminently successful.

Mrs. Siddons, at the time of her death, Mrs. Siddons, at the time of her death, would undoubtedly bequeath her fortune to her own children, and her grand children. Her son George is in India, where he had a writership given to him, we believe, by the late Lord Melville. Miss Siddons resided with her mother when she died; and there are grand-children, the offspring of Mr. Henry Siddons, who live with their mother in Northean. This statement is requisite, her This statement is requisite, because some of the morning papers have as serted that Mrs. Siddons has left her fortune to Mr. Horace Twiss and the children of Mr. Charies Kemble.

### TREATMENT OF GOUT.

At a late meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, the learned President Sir Henry Halford, read a short paper of his own on this subject. The London Medical Gazette for June 4, gives the following notice of the lec-ture: -Sir Henry remarked that he felt as if some apology were necessary for directing the attention of those present to a complaint on which so much had been written as gout; but, said he "I rest assured that you will receive in good part the result of my long experience in the treatment of that disease, and that if I state to you that there is no malady to which I am called upon to administer that I prescribe for with so much confidence in the resources of our art as for gout-formerly that opprobrium medicororum—you will give me willingly a few moments of your attention."

On the various seats of gout he would not dwell; in fact it was to be met with in almost dwell; in fact it was to be met with in almost every part of the human frame. Some believed they had seen it in the eye, and he himself had witnessed it in the kidney, in the arethra, in the prostrate gland, and in the

One of his colleagues had suffered from it in these, and he mentioned an eminent phy-sician in the country so harassed by it, and so disappointed by finding no relief from the usual remedies of quinsey, that at length he plunged a lancet into it, in case any deep rooted collection of matter had taken place. and in a few minutes made an attack upon the great toe. The angira disappeared, but the disease ran its usual course in its new situation.—Among the various remedies for gout, Sir Henry's dependence rests on colchicum.—Under ord.nary circumstances of gout in the extremities, he does not commence its use immediately, but postpones the antidote till the disease shall have become fixed: he then directs the wine of the root pre-pared according to the formula of the Pharnacopocia; and from this he expressly declared that he had not known a "single instance of any untoward effect.—Frequently it removes the complaint without the manifest increase of any secretion. Sometimes it causes

ing the draught to be repeated, but with a little modification, viz: only twenty five minums of the colchicum wine and a half a drachm of the syrup of poppies, while to this is added a drachm of Epsom salts. The me-thod is to be pursued for several successive days, and then followed up by a pill, com-posed of three grains of an acetic extract of colchicum, and one or two grains of Dover's powder, with a like quantity of compound extract of colorynth, the whole being termina-ted by a mild purgative. "It had been ar-gued," said Sir Henry, that it had been laid gued," said Sir Henry, that it had bees laid to the charge of colchicum that its good effects were but temporary; now, even if it were so," he asked, whither three or four attacks, of as many days each, were to be compared in the extent of suffering they produced, with the weight of a six weeks' confinement, spring and autumn, which used to be

"These are the moles that heave me from your side, where I was rooted—where I could have died"

Her success at London was now as decisive, and her triumph as great, as her former She had three children, who all died before treeption had been mortifying. Her next character was Euphrasia, in the Grecian Daughter, and till then the vast power and catenthic forms the find manager of the Edinburg Theatre, and died a few years ago. The death of her two accomplished extent of her voice were imperfectly annecias daughters and of her husband we have alreading against the correctness of the opinion that the joints are now almost entirely done away by the control exercised by this medicine o-ver the inflammatory stage of the disease. But, besides, Sir Henry Halford's experience is against the correctness of the opinion that gout returns more frequently under the use of colchicums on the contrary, when the vinof colchicum; on the contrary, when the vin-ous infusion has been followed up by the acetous extract, he holds himself justified in asserting that the attacks are removed to as

asserting that the attacks are removed to as long intervals as they used to be when left entirely "to patience and flannel."

The learned author of the paper did not, however, recommend the above as a specific treatment to be adopted in all the forms and varieties of gout, but as of general application, requiring to be modified with varying circumstances. Occasionally some light preparation of bark is required in worn-out frames to reinvigurate them after the colchicum; occasionally a blue pill is of service in cum; occasionly a blue pill is of service in restoring the flow of bile when it has become deficient. Of the different preparations of col-chicum an infusion of the root in sherry has appeared to Sir Henry to be decidedly the best: that made from the seeds is apt to excite insupportable nausea, and when this has once happened, it is in vain that you urge a patient to try it again; he prefers the acute agony of the disease to the distressing misery of the remedy. The learned president proceeded to state that colchicum was not a new medicine, having been used in the sixth century under the name of hermodactyle. Being desirous to ascertain whether this was identical with our colchicum, he had procured some from the market at Constantinople, specimens of which were laid on the table: they appeared to be the same as the common mea-dow saffron, and Sir Henry is about to make trial of them in gout, in the same manner as

In preventing the occurrence of the gouty attacks, by far the best remedy has appeared to be a few grains of rheubarb, with double its quantity of magnesia, every day; or some right bitter infusion, with a little tincture of rheubarb, and fifteen grains of the carbonate of notach, if the digestive powers were concolchicum. of potash, if the digestive powers were considerably impaired. Depletion, either by bleeding or strong purging, is to be avoided. But far more depends on the patient's management of himself than on any medicines in keeping the malady at bay. He must live moderately, and dine earlier than the present fashion enjoins. Gentle, but regular exercise. fashion enjoins. Gentle, but regular exercise, and a mind free from auxiety, and not exhaustd by deep study, are also among the precautionary measures; and in addition to these, the patient must be chaste. Pliny alludes to this, and uses a remarkable word in expressing it-sanctitas. In concluding his valuable and interesting remarks, the tearned president states he had repeatedly seen the waters of Aix la-Chapelle of much use in restoring the weakness of the knees and ancles, brought on by repeated attacks of other disease.

#### From the Port of Spain Gazette, June 25. THE LATE STORM.

The Twenty-third of June, 1851 —Our island experienced, on Thursday last, one of the most awful storms of wind and rain ever remembered by the oldestinhabitants. Thanks to a kind Providence, such terrific and alarmto a kind Providence, such terrific and alarming visitations are of rare occu rence here, as, since the hurricane of the 12th of August, 1810, (which, though quite as violent, did not last as long.) we have never had the least cause for alarm; and from the comparative little injury the town itself, as well as the shipping in the gulf, sustained on the late occasion, we have every reason to feel the utmost confidence in the capability of its present improved construction, to resist any fasent improved construction, to resist any fu-ture repetitions of the like, and much cause to congratulate ourselves on the proof we have received of the gulf itself being in the truest sense a "statio bene fide carinis."

About two o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the sky was gloom in the extreme; immense masses of the darkest clouds hung veral times—east, north west, and south—fi-nally settled at south west.—The galf at this moment exhibited a most frightful appear-ance; the sea was dreadfully agitated; the vessels began to drive considerably, and the auff along the wharves, toward which they vessels began to drive considerably, and the surf along the wharves, toward which they were drifting, was so heavy as to render in-stant destruction inevitable to any thing which came near them; but, most fortanatestant destruction inevitative and stant destruction which came near them; but, most fortshately, the shallowness of the water proved their safety, and thirteen vessels; of all descriptions graunded on the mud; some nearly touching the quays and the fair, and others within twenty or thirty yards of them, without receiving any serious injury. The gale continued without intermission that, should three in the afternoon, when a few claim of the elements. The rain/shortly after cased to fall, and before another hour, the wind had nearly died away, but not until if had left frightful vestiges to mark its desolating fasol.

The memory we could venture out with after

An-

1831

Elector

the Ist, until 1 to the

certifi-Sw.