

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 1 8, 1 8 0 7.

Miscellany.

SONG.—THE LOVER.

SOME few years ago,
My poor brother Joe,
Got in love with a damsel as fat as a plover,
And ever since then
Full certain I've been
That nature ne'er could,
In most frolicsome mood,
Make a comelier thing than a lover.

chorus,
What a whimsical dog is a lover,
Flames and darts,
Broken hearts,
Sudden starts;
Fearful eyes,
Sobs and sighs,
Grants—groans,
Skin and bones;
O! what a queer dog is a lover.
To think of his vapours
And conical capers,
By my soul I have laugh'd full a hundred times over,
The devil a bit
Could we get him to ear,
He'd whimper and whine,
He'd mope and he'd pine,
And he'd look full as sad
As a dog running mad;
O! what a sad fellow's a lover.

chorus,
What an ill looking dog is a lover;
His eyes dull and red,
And sunk in his head,
His face thin and pale,
His pace like a snail;
O blood, fire and thunder,
What is there I wonder,
In the world that looks worse than a lover.
O ne'er was poor wight
In such terrible plight,
Doctor Squab swore by Galen he'd never recover;
He'd rip and he'd tear,
And he'd foam like a tear,
And he'd swear that in nature
There was not a creature
So charming as Tabitha Rover.

chorus,
O what a blind dog is a lover;
Gill plump and fat,
Or poor as rat—
Hale looking,
Pale looking,
Clear eyed,
Blear eyed,
Long sighted,
Strong sighted,
This—nat,
No matter what;
Ah! such a blind dog is a lover.
Full well I remember
One night in December,
I wish'd that the devil had Tabitha Rover.
For while I was sleeping,
And Joe vigils keeping
He kick'd off the cloathes
And the fress hit my toes;
Ne'er again will I sleep with a lover.

chorus,
O zounds, who could sleep with a lover,
With his muttering and mumbling,
His toiling and tumbling,
His bounding and burning,
His flouncing and turning,
By the squirt of old Chiron!
What perils environ
The poor devil that sleeps with a lover.
But it's all over now,
For two years ago
Brother Joe pop'd the question to Tabitha Rover;
Sweet Tabby, said he,
Will you marry me?
Her bosom turn'd red,
She hung down her head
And sunk in the arms of her lover.

chorus,
What a changeable dog is a lover:
Sobbing—sighing,
Groaning—dying,
Moping—pining,
Whimpering—whining,
Sheep's eyes—glances killing,
Pops the question—very willing;
Pretty Miss is—hugs, kisses,
Raptures—blisses:
Then the wedding,
Then the bedding,
Honey moon,
Over soon,
And then good bye to the lover.

EXTRACTS.

THOSE who wish to shine by the singularity of their observations, rarely make any that are useful. It is better to lose a friend by too great frankness, than to have the meanness to deceive in order to please.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

AFTER having for a considerable time laboured under indisposition, I visited the HOT SPRINGS OF BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA, and by the use of their waters, both bathing and drinking, have been much relieved; therefore, from the advantages I derived, and a promise I made the proprietor to publish my opinion of the virtues and qualities I know those hot spring waters to possess.

Having been so eminently relieved myself, and seeing the relief afforded to others, in various diseased situations, it would be injustice if I did not bestow upon them those encomiums which I think their real merit and usefulness entitle them to. I do it with a motive that mankind may know their utility, and that diseased mortals, in their different complaints and situations, may have an opportunity, by a prudent and timely use of the hot spring baths and waters, and a proper continuance and perseverance in their use, to be relieved of diseases which all the art of the faculty sometimes cannot effect. Here is a cure, the entire work of that Omnipotent Providence, who no doubt, declined and intended them for the particular use, to the cure of his creation. I am astonished BATHING is not more used at the present day. Certain it is, we find its invention many centuries past; we also find it frequently mentioned in Holy Writ; but when it first began, and who first recommended it to the use of mankind, no record that I know mentions; though it was natural, as rational creatures, when they found their blood diseased and fired, with the additional torments of the scorching sun beams, to have recourse to bathing, both warm and cold, and therefore it has been proved that warm bathing in cold phlegmatic constitutions will strengthen, comfort, and relieve them.

I am decidedly of opinion that the use of bathing, both in cold and hot countries, if used by its inhabitants at certain seasons of the year would contribute to the preservation of health, and to prevent those malignant diseases of which we see too many melancholy instances. That baths have been very ancient in the eastern countries is attested by many, particularly Ptolemy and Strabo. A gippa built 160 public baths for common use; and Pausanias tells us there were 856 baths at Rome at one time; and at Grand Cairo Prosper Alpinus says they erected very magnificent structures for bathing, which were much frequented by the Egyptians.

I can say nothing of the component parts of those hot spring waters, but few analytical experiments have been made on them that I have understood, and all of different result, such as the difficulty with which mineral waters are analyzed, their component particles are so intimately and perfectly united and blended together by nature, that no art will ever be able, I am of opinion, to make any separation of their ingredients, or to imitate them; the most simple elementary water, if it happens to pass through bituminous or sulphureous places, are impregnated with it, and carry off some of their particles with them; to analyze them properly and accurately is impossible, for I have strong doubts if the qualities of salts, sulphur, earths, waters, &c. which chymists find in them after distillation, are the same which nature employed in their first mixture. Every body knows, that has any notion of chymistry, that the operation of fire upon bodies make great changes in their texture, in as much that they produce something new and of a different nature from what they were before, these considerations discourage me from being too nice in my inquiries what the ingredients of those waters are; I wave all doubtful speculations of but little use, all the curiosity I have or pretend to, being only to know practically what effects they have on the constitution of mankind, and I am persuaded the only true way to recommend them to the world is by practical experiments and observations made upon their use.

All physic requires a proper form in which it should be administered, and though the use of bath waters are of the pleasantest, easiest, and best remedies we have in most distempers, yet they too often prove ineffectual for the want of conduct in the use of them; these waters, in their operation, seem to act specifically on the stomach, by altering and correcting its vitiated juices, and conveying them off either by the kidneys, bowels, skin, or both, for we see these waters operate upon the bowels of most persons upon their first taking them; thus the stomach, a principal part in the animal economy, being thus cleaned and strengthened, must retain and digest whatever it receives the better, and convey its juices the more simple and homogeneous into the blood, and all the parts of the body recruited with such kind juices are proper for their nourishment; this watery vehicle, passing through the lacteals into the blood, by its diluting quality, renders all the juices of our bodies

more fluid, promotes their circulations and due secretions, and thus sweetens them, and so becomes of universal benefit to the whole animal body. By the help of these waters obstructions of the viscera, spleen and liver, are removed, (I have witnessed cures) and the kidneys, bladder and womb, cleaned and strengthened, and all viscous phlegmatic particles, or gravel, diluted first, and after carried off by the proper passages nature has destined for their discharge; this diluting quality it has, not only attenuates and dissolves the more tenacious and viscid particles in our blood, but opens all the excretories, promotes glandular secretions, and removes glandular obstructions of long standing; these qualities it possesses, and these are the ways I humbly conceive nature takes, in restoring not only weak stomachs and decayed appetites, but all other chronic and lingering diseases whatever, by supplying us with kinder and better nervous juices, and more active spirits. Now if those qualities I have mentioned are in the waters, as I fancy are too sensibly evident to be denied, then what more universal remedy can we expect in such cases. Most certain it is, that which carries off the too viscous and saline parts that offend in our blood, sweetens all the juices that remain, that is, renders them more fit for the functions of life and animal spirits, and nutrition, the chief design of nature, and then all the offices in our body must be regular, the whole animal economy kept in good order and health, the greatest blessing upon earth, supported and maintained. All chacheries, scurvy, ca arris, scabs, itch, all fluxes, whatsoever, and their consequences, by drinking and bathing in those waters, may be removed, and a vigorous life prolonged for a time. Further, gout and rheumatism have been eminently relieved by those baths; puffed limbs, and weakness after long and severe attacks of gout and rheumatism, this disease, which in its nature lets fall or deposits a morbid matter upon the joints, producing pain, inflammation, fever, and all the train of regular gout; a number of cures are upon record, where these baths have performed astonishing cures, upon contracted limbs occasioned by the rheumatism, swelled joints also occasioned by gout have been entirely relieved, as well also parytic limbs, that have remained useless for years, have been restored by those baths, persons stricken in years and crippled have been so far restored as to be able to throw aside the crutches and walk about with ease and comfort to themselves.

Sulphur, a fashionable remedy in gout and rheumatism at the present day, certainly is one of the component parts of those hot waters; in so much that persons who have laboured for a long time under venereal affections, and whose systems have been highly charged with mercury, here find relief by only a few days drinking and bathing in those waters. It is probably the finest place and bath in the world to purge the system of mercury—I can never enough admire their divine composition, and cannot but think it one of the greatest blessings God has bestowed on the inhabitants of this western world, that we have such balsamic healing springs to resort to, which are so great a remedy in most of the chronic cases which affect mankind. All sorts of cutaneous diseases, as itch, scab and leprosy, are cured by these waters by washing off their malignant particles, and discharging them by sweat; the sulphureous particles too, entering into the skin, cannot fail, in every case, to effect cure; and I am of opinion, if any fail of relief in any of these cases by these waters 'tis because they allow not time enough for their cure, or else too lazy or loth to take pains, as time is absolutely necessary in all stubborn cases. In gravel, and stones in the kidneys, the use of these waters sensibly relieves the symptoms almost immediately, and frequent bathing takes off the spasm both of the extreme vessels of the skin and that distressing spasm and pain which commonly follows the course of the uretus and the region of the bladder. I am satisfied I might have brought in many more chronic diseases curable by those waters; I have singled out those few only as the most remarkable, and to which I have, in several cases, been an eye witness.

Upon the whole, those springs should be the Asylum Chronicorum Morborum, the common resort of all persons who labour under those maladies—this divine composition, contrived by Nature for the benefit of mankind—It exceeds all mixtures which the art of man can invent.—So adapted to the constitution of mankind, whose homogeneous nature, by an admirable contrivance of Providence, is not only fitted for all ages, sexes, temperaments, but by its never enough to be valued virtues, is Nature's best restorative, in order to retrace our moisture when spent and consumed, and to preserve the vital flame and native heat when it begins to be languid and faint, in order to restore us to an agreeable health, or an easier prolongation of life.

AND. WARFIELD.