Allen Warfield, (Seel) certify on or about the twentyr twenty-eighth of December,
and my brother Philip tell Mr.
tewart, in the presence of my
towers dehers, that he did ablife. J. N. Shewart, riding with
his horst was lame, and Mr.
reply was, that it was owing to

Mr. John N Stewart declare, m of February, 1822, that she on never tool place between himmond, jun and himself.
Rezin Hammond.

certify, that on the 26th day of 1821; Mr. John N Stewart sake corse to Mr. Augustine Gambrill, noise I knew for nearly twelve exclusive of the time that Mr. wned him,) and that the h tto a lameness at times during

Allen Warfield. y 25, 1822

certify, that on or about the 18th 821, Mr John M. Stewart west in church home with me, that y home, I discovered his horse plarme. I mentioned it to Mr. nd asked the cause; he observed to tell, without it was occasioned ing been recently shod.

Philip Hammend, Jun. homas Wheeler.

to certify, that my son, Phils 1, and Mr. John N. Stewart, 1y House on the 27th of 28th of 1915, there was also several of my e between my son Philip and Mr. especting Mr. Stewart's hore, served, that when Mr. Stewart with him, that the said Stew-ewere so lame that he was afraid

account for the cause of his lameept it was occasioned from being d. Given under my hand the 26th bruary 1822. P. Hammond Sen Charles Hammond

reby certify, that Mr. William

being questioned in our presses a thorse sold by Mrs Sewel to N Stewart, replied, that he here and upon being asked whether the horse to be lame, nawerd as lame when the property of Mrs.

UBLIC SALE. tue of an order from the Otourt of Anne-Arundel cunty, scriber will expose at public Tuesday the 19th day of if fair, if not the first fair day er, at 11 o'clock, A.M. all the property of Joseph Dals, aid county, deceased, consis-

everal valuable regross of di-descriptions, household and furniture, with several other too tedious to mantion. too tedious to mention.

erms of sale are, for all sums

wenty sollars the cash to be

dall sams above that amount of ax months will be given, theser to give bond with good frient securities for the psy-

the purchase money.
Priscilla Daley, Adm's. of Joseph Daley, deceased.

BRT WELCH, of Ben ctfully informs the voters of rundel county, and the city of s of Sheriff of said county iffalty election is be beld in

Polis, Oct. 25, solution of Partnership.

partnership heretofore cristing. George and John Barber, a been mutually dissolved. All indebted to the said firm are ed to settle either by bond or or before let December patte se who have claims against said. se who have claims against and a requested to present shen in to John Miller, jun, who it sed to adjust and settle the configuration of the affirm of the af

counts. Geo. Barber. Jug. T. Barth align Millers Folks Attlers Folks Attlers Folks

PRINTING ry description neatly ex cuted-up this Officer

WARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER

[voir LXXVII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH M. 1808.

For striking out the first section 60

2

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY STATE

JONAS GREEN!

CHURCH-STRRET. ANKAPOLIS.

Price Three Dollars per Annum

ACROSTIC.
From the Massachusetts Spy.

Printer,
Afew days since, feeling rather pensive,
tollowing inquiries rushed into my
d:—What am I?—For what was I made?

WHAT AM I?

gone! etter to know thy real character,

task assume.

come.

rise;

them are.

LURD.

concerns

cast down.

vaunt, ye base, distracting fears-be

en tho' such knowledge make mesmart and writhe,
thus I'm led to circumspections just.

or less, as duty to the High Supreme, ainst whom I've sinn'd, should I this

is goodness first this wond'rous body

fram'd,
and all my intellectual powers bestow'd:

arious those powers, by which, enrapt'r-ing tho't, m link'd with angels, who, with duteous

awe, ow bask in full fruition of their God!

recting these happy, I might be so too, efin'd as they, and tasting hand in hand njoyment — But, alas! my siekly soul, ping the fools around me. clings to earth, atiate with toys, nor recks the scene to

thou who know'st my frame, afford thine

aid, or let A Being, Having Reason, fall.

FOR WHAT WAS I MADE? aught by sad retrospection what I am, n further search my trembling mind would go;

ince what I am, and what I should be

here, ach have their claim to my supreme re-

bling and flowing, what strange passions

indled with trifles, and with trifles chill-

s though from cause extraneous, bounds

were set, or could my soul on higher subjects

arksome as are my prospects, let me

erhaps some spirit pure will lend his aid,

ighting my path, and giving meto prove estatic pleasure where I've fear'd the

round, on every hand, behold how plain

ome marks of wisdom, power and good-

ness shine,
vincive of the HAND that form'd from

nought he heav'ns, the earth, with all that in

H is high behest, attemper'd still with

love, Extends to all, and calls on all for praise,

owly and high, examinate and quick— n me an exile, buried in the world.

time To Seek And Please The

WHITHER AM I BOUND?

D f such as know not why nor whence they

oss'd onward only by plebian gust— lere let me rest. My soul's immense

udge ye, who've struggled long, yet not

pheld by power supernal, is't not thus?
o not your toils refresh you? do they not

G uide you in pleasant paths, where now

sing on past, on present, and to come.

ach spreads a blush, and each some com-

fort yields?
ot so th' abandon'd—they in revel wild,

hankless for good, heed not, though ills betide!

par'd until now, let me my time redeem,

moloy each hour as though it were my

nd, warning those who rashly pass a-

long.
eil them they To The Judgment Seat are
W.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

The house then resolved it elfinto a com-

nittee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy through-ut the United States Mr. Taylor in the

After some time the committee rose, re-

orted progress, and obtained leave to sit

INDEPENDENCE of the SOUTH.

A message was received from the presi-ent of the United States, and documents.

The message and documents were both ordered to be printed. The question was tated on printing 5000 copies of the message

asge—when
On motion of Mr. Taylor, (at 6 o'clock
nearly) the house adjourned.

At an early hour the house again took Up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, the bill establishing an uniform

The question was then taken on striking out the first section, or. in other words, to see the hill, and decided in the negative,

Friday, March 8. BANKKUPT BILL.

xact attention, as full well they may,

emiss no more in duty, let me hence

Ageinst R. Are then proposed an amendment to provide for volunlary bankruptor, and had proceeded in a speech of hall somhour in defence of his proposition, when a motion to adjourn prevailed at a o'clock.

Monday Mirch II. BANKRUPT BILL.

The horistian resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy through out the U. States—Mr., Taylor in the chair. The 36th, 37th, 38th and 39th sections of the bill having heen apad, without proposition of amendment, the committee on moving at A vision, rose and reported. tion, at 4 o'clock, rose and reported prog-

In the House, the question having been

Some conversation took place between Some conversation took place between Mr. Nelson of Va against granting leave to sit again, and Mr. Wright, Mr Buchannon, and Mr. Sergeant, in tavour of it. Finally, the leave was granted—and then The house adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL.



From the Plough Boy.
CONCERNING FRUIT TREES.

Several communications have appeared in the Plough Boy, as well as publications at Baltimore, recommending the use of Tanner's Bark round the trunk and roots of trees as a preservative against insects. — In 1810 I placed round the trunk and roots of about \$000 trees of different kinds about two bushels tan to each tree, as an experiment. I found the trees to thrive in a very luxuriant manner for some time, but when the tan began to decay, I found several of my trees destroyed, which was caused by a white grib with a red head, (known by the name of wood worm.) I then examined an apple orchard of about 200 trees, where no tan had been used, and found the trees in a much better state; very few of which were infected with the grub above

I have made trial of about twenty different kinds of experiments generally recom-mended to save my froit from destruction, but have found all of them to be only temporary relief from infection I discovered that to take about two bushels of earth six inches below the surface, and throw it round the trunk and root of each tree, af-ter clearing the old soil from the trunk down to the root, to answer as good a purpose as tan; which earth should be removed once every two years, and new earth applied as before mentioned.

I have also found, that to have a heap of stones placed on the south side of every peach tree, proved as beneficial as either

The only benefit derived from tan is, that the frost remaining longer next to the trees, in the spring, than those which were not tanned, and when the weather became more settled they were more sure of a crop, and

the buds are not injured by frost and thaw
I have experienced the chief destruction
among peach trees is as often done in the season: upon examination I have perceived the end of the peach twigs to have been stung by some insect, then to turn brown and spindle; the year following the leaves become curled and sickly; by watening peach trees at this time of the year, it may be seen that a number of black ants are to he found at the end of the twigs, which I suppose is the principal evil to which peach trees are subject.

In the spring about three or four days after the frost is out of the ground, you may find some of the white grub at the root of peach trees, commonly secreted under the gum; which may be remedied in the following manner; by clearing the earth about five or six inches below the surface, crape the gum off and apply dry ashes

The best remedy that I have been able to discover for plum trees, is to place a quantity of oyster or clam shells round the roots, and every spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, to pour about two quarts of water at the root, which water is taken from ten gallons prepared in the following manner, in which one ounce of corrosive sublimate of mercury had been dissolved; this water is also good for peach trees if applied at the roots during the summer.

I think it necessary to caution those who may feel disposed to make use of this water, that it is possessed of poisonous qualities, and therefore should not be put in any wooden vessel, except it is kept expressly fouthat purpose.

From a Concord. (N. H.) Paper.
Horatio Gates Cilley, Esq. of Deerlield, who obtained the first and second premiums on Indian Corn in this county, we learn, raised from one piece measuring three acres, one hundred and sixteen square. rods, 376 bushels. This probably exceeds in quantity any other trop on so much ground ever raised in New England. The and was broken up from the sward in the summer of 1820, and was prepared in the following manner, last spring: Twenty loads of common winter straw manure to the acre were spread, ploughed in very deep, and the ground was harrowed. Afterwards and the ground was narrowed. Afterwards ten loads of fine manure to the acre were apread, ploughed in near the surface, and the land was again harrowed. Chains were then drawn each way at the distance of 21-2 fret, as a mark for the place of each hill, and four kernels planted. At the first hoe-ing, three stalks only were left in the hill. in the chair, the bill establishing an uniform a system of bankraptey, when Mr. Randolph resumed his remarks at large, (to use his own words) in a random speech in opposition to the bill. He maintained the floor, and commanded the silent attention of the committee for two hours and a half.

Mr. Wright followed in favour of the bill. and at the second hoeing, every sucker was carefully taken away from the field By this time the growing corn, that it could not be again heed. The method of ascertaining the quantity was this: Indifferent persons under oath surveyed each acre, gathered the corn, husked and measured it in the ear in basketa. The quantity in one belief

for the labour dope on the land the present fell of the first to Mr. Ciller, it descrives to be mentfoued, that Mr. Bradbury Robinson, of Greenland, raised the greatest quantity of Indian Corn to the kere, being 101 bushels. It will have been observed, that Mr. Robinson obtained both the premiums for wo separate acres of oats, being 50 bushels

MISCELLANEOUS

LATE ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC WORSHIP.

A want of punctual attention to the hour of commencing divine service, is a fault of commencing divine service, is a taut but too prevalent in worshipping assemblies. A worthy clergyman, whose congregation had given him much vexition in this respect, began his discourse one Sunday in these terms.—"When Is came here to begin to worship last Sabbath morning, I believe there were not (wenty people in I believe there were not twenty people in the church; at the weekly lecture it was the church; at the weekly lecture it was the same; and again this morning; my heart is pained. What can you mean by this conduct? Do you mean to worship God? Then I must tell you plainly, and with the authority of a Christian Minister, that this is no worship, deceive not your God will not accept it at your selves, God will not accept it at your hands." He proceeded to enforce this point with great earnestness and feeling, and produced such an impression on the munds of his hearers, that next Sabbath almost every person had assembled by the time he ascended the pulpit.

A very common cause of late attendance,

A very common cause of late attendance, especially with the fair sex, is the time employed in dressing. Herbert has some lines so applicable to this sort of apology, that every lady would do well to have them written in letters of gold, and suspended over her toilet, that they might be ever present to her area. present to her eyes, To be dressed!

Stay not for the other Pin. Why thou hast lost A Joy for it WORTH WORLDS!"

The perusal of the above suggested the following thoughts on LEAVING CHURCH BEFORE WOR.

SHIP IS CONCLUDED

If "joy worth worlds," is lost by those who what will be the loss of those, who, while the services of the day are progressing, rise from their seats, and, to the annoyance of the composed and attentive part of the congregation, leave the church, merely because some sudden whim spurs them? All who thus behave, betray a forgetfulness of the respect due to themselves, the Minister of God, and worse than all this, the respect due to God himself; and he who will not respect God, may be certain of losing God's FAVOUR, to which he is indebted for every blessing of life, and even for LIFE itself.

RELIGION

ts not an unproductive theory, nor Charity an unnecessary, an incidental consequence, nor a contingent left to our choice. If we believe in the principles, we must adopt the conclusions.

THE POWER OF ELOQUENCE. When Whitefield preached before the seamen at New York, he had the follow-

ing bold apostrophe in his sermon:

"Well, my boye, we have a clear sky, and are making fine headway over a smooth sea, before a light breeze, and we shall soon ose sight of land. But what means this sudden lowering of the heavens, and that dark cloud arising from beneath the wes tern horizon? Hark! Dont you hear distant thunder? Don't you see those flashes of lightning? There is a storm gathering? every man to his duty! how the waves rise and dash against the shipl the air is dark! he tempest rages; our masts are gone! the

ship is on her beam ends! what next?

It is said, that the unsuspecting tars, re minded of former perils on the deep, as if struck by the power of magic, arose with united voices, and mind, and exclaimed, take to the long boat.

BOTANY BAY.

We have received (says the London Cou-rier.) a Gazette published at Sydney, New South Wales, of June 1821, which contains between 40 and 50 advertisements, many of which announce the sale of most of those various articles of common convenience and luxury, which are used by the people of Europe. One of them offers to let genteel turnished apartments on the withdrawing room floor. Such is the state of society in the remotest quarter of the globe, and a spot peopled at first by convicas, & which, about 30 years ago, was a mere wilderness.

The paper contains several arrivals and departures of vessels from and to the ty Islands, England, Valparaiso, Calcutta, whaling cruizes, &c. The Surry, arrived at New South Wales

from Piteairn's island, brings information that the offspring of the noted christian (one of the mutineers of the Bounty) lived there in undisturbed security, and apparently blessed with every possible happiness. Con tentment, joy, and perfect innocence, per-vaded the little colony, and evil had not

yet sullied their sky.

Capt. Henry, from Otaheite, informs us,
that the missionaries, with their various families, on the Society Islands, were in good

milies, on the Society Islands, were in good health; and that Pomaree, king of Otaheita had purchased several vessels.

Capt. Henry also gives the following information which must be glad tidings of great joy to all the friends of christianity:

"Sydney Cove, May 31, 1821.
"I take my pen to give you the following news:

on entering the church, knosted down and utrared a prayer, whech Para, the Otaliettan whom king Pomarce lett there for the pare. pose, if possible, of instructing the nativesy performed the service of the day. There were 88 estembled at the church for chris-

tian worship to the unfersal God The very quiet and orderly manner in which they conducted themselves, not only in church but during the Sabbath, awakened my highest admiration. The whole of their gods are mutilated; removed from their ma rees, (or places of worship) and even con-verted into stools at the entrance of the church, which is very neatly built; the ground is covered with grass, and provided ground is covered with grass, and provided with a sufficient mimber of forms; its length is 117 feet, and breadth 27. There are only 25 on the island who have not yet adopted the religion of the Saviour, but who have nevertheless removed idolatry. They say, "We have no books, or proper missionary

to instruct us; and we will wait till one

comes before we become christians.?'

'This island is situated in latitude 23 deg. 42 min. S and long, 148 deg. 3 min. W and never was visited by any missionary, which makes the great change from idolative to the state of the try to christianity the more wonderful. This island was visited by king Pomaree in the Arab, an American ship, about eighin the Arab, an American ship, about eighteen months back; they were then in their idolatrous and rude state. King Pomaree used all his power to perguade them to remove their idolatry They promised him on his leaving the island, they would agree with his wishes; which induced king Pomare to leave Para, one of his own chiefs, before mentioned, as a teacher. This surprising and happy change took place about four monthsalter king Pomaree left; it happened upon a great feast day, when all the natives and chiefs were assembled. To king Pomaree therefore, under God, is to king Pomaree therefore, under God, is to be attributed the conversion to christianity, the natives of that isle. The king of the island, together with Para, most earnestly solicited that they might have a teacher sent to instruct them; or to use their own

phrase, 'a light to guide them,' &c.
This' Island is about 28 miles in circum ference, having a good harbour, and well provided with provisions; the produce is much the same as at Otaheite; the inhabitants about sixteen hundred.

The religion of the Society Islands is now general. I know not one single soul among the Islands but what attends more or less to religious instruction; no manner of vice passes unnoticed; the laws are par ticularly strict. Industry is stirring much among them; king Pomaree has a great desire for trading. I have now on board a cargo of 75 tons of Pork; and 100 more ready on my return, in the island of Otaheite alone. He has all the other islands at his command. I think he hasamong all, about 12,000 hogs; and likewise about 150 tons of cocoa nut oil, with a quantity of

sarrow-root, &c.
SAMUEL P. HENRY. Commander of the brig Gov. Macquarrie."

DESCRIPTION OF ASPHALTITE

LAKE, OR DEAD SEA.
This lake, which lies to the southward of the river Jordan, is also called the salt sea, being to the highest degree impregnated with salt, insomuch that Galen supposes it in specific gravity to be as much beyond other sea water, as the latter is beyond the water of rivers: Certain it is that bodies will not emerge in it so easily as in other water. It is called the dead sea, because it breeds no fish, nor sustains any thing that has life, on account of its excessive saltness; though some travellers seem to doubt this, and likewise contradict the assertion of o thers, who tell us, that birds attempting to fly over this sea, drop down dead into it. ny over this sea, drop down dead into it. It has its name Asphaltite, from the great quantity of bitungen in and about it; and it was anciently supposed, that a great deal of this combinitude substance was thrown up by this sea. Whatever there might have been formerly, it seems this bitumen is not now to be found every where upon the shore, though much of it is gathered near the mountains on both sides. It exactly re sembles pitch, and cannot be distinguished from it, but by its sulphureousness smell & taste. This substance however seems not to have been sufficiently, or at all, distin guished from a sort of combustible stones found on the shore; being a black sort of pebbles, which being held in the flame of a candle, soon burn and yield a smoke of in-tolerable stench; and have this extraordi-nary property that by burning they lose on-ly their weight, and not any thing whate-ver of their bulk. This sea in its present state is enclosed on the east and west by exceeding high mountains; on the north it has the plain of Jericho, or if we take in both sides of the Jordan, the great plain properly so called; on the south it is open, and extends beyond the reach of the eye. In length it is said to betwenty four leagues, and in breadth six or seven. Its water is limpid and clear. Much has been said and supposed concerning this famous, or as most will have it, infamous lake, which is said to have risen up from the submersion of the vale of Siddim, where once, as is most generally concluded, stood the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, &c. On this account it has been abhorred and destested, and re presented as a prodigious and everlasting testimony of the just judgment of God, to deter mankind from the sins committed by those, who thus drew down on themselves the fierce weath and vengeance of the Al mighty. It has also been seriously averted that the mins of these five cities have been actually discovered in it in these latter times Maundiell, in his Journey from Aleppo &c. speaks thus, il diligently surveyed the &c. speaks thus, il diligently surveyed the waters, as far as fay eye could reach, but could not discern any heap of ruins, &c. But yet I must not omit what was confidently sitested to me by the father. Guardian, and the procurator of Jerusalem, both men in years, and seemingly not destitute either of sense or propriety, viz. that they had once actually seen one of these ruins: that it was so near the shore, and the water so shallow at that time, that they, together with some respectable French travellers, with the growing corn, that it could not be sagain local. The method of ascertaining the quantity was this: Indifferent persons under oath surveyed each acre, gathered the corn, husked and measured it in the ear in baskets—the quantity in one hasket suitably dried, was shelled and measured; and this quantity multiplied by the whole number of baskets, gavathe whole quantity to the acre. On being questioned as to the expense of this mode of culture, Mr. Cilley

No. 18.]

When Elig Richard III (says Sir Roger Twisden) murched into Leicestershire, sagainst Henry Earl of Ruchmond, afterwards Henry VII he lay at the Blue Boar Inn, in the town of Leicester, where was left a large wouden bedstead, gilded in some pixess; which, after his defeat and death in the hattle of Rowwirth fought on Angust the battle of Bosworth, fought on August 23, 1555, was left either through haste, or as a thing of little value, (the bedding being all taken out of it) to the people of the house. Thenceforward this old bedstead, which was boarded at the bottom, as the manner was in those date. which was boarded at the bottom, as the manner was in those days, became a piece of standing lurniture, and passed from tenant to tenant with the line. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this house was kept by one Mr. Clarke, who put a bed on this old bedstead; which his wife going one day hastily to make, and jumbling the bedstead a piece of gold dropped out. This exciting the woman's curiosity, she marrowly examined this antique piece of furniture, and amined this antique piece of farniture, and finding it had a double bottom, took off the appermost with a chissel; upon which she discoved the space between them filled with gold, great part of it coined by King Ri-chard, and the rest of it in earlier times.

Mr. Clarke concealed this piece of good fortune; though by degrees, the effects of it made it known, for he became rich from a low condition, and, in the space of a few years, mayor of the town; and then this story of the bedstead came to be rumoured by his servants. At his death he left his estate to his wife, who still continued to keep the Inn, though she was known tobe very rich, which put some wicked people upon engaging her maid-servant to assist in robbing her. These folk, to the number of seven, hodged in the house, plundered ber of seven, longed in the bouse, plundered it, and carried off seven house loads of valuable things, and yet left a considerable quantity of gold scattered about the floors. As for Mrs Clarke herself, who was very fat, she endeavoured to cry out for help: upon which her maid thrust her finger down her throat and choaked her, for which fact she was burnt; and the seven men, who were her accomplices, were hanged at Leicester some time in the year

Sir Roger Twisden had this relation from two persons of undoubted credit, one of them living in the town of Lecester at the time when this accident happened, and having seen the bedstead at the Blue Boar Inn, as well as the execution of Mrs. Clarke's

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF A SON WHO WAS TO HAVE BEEN HIS FATHER'S EXECUTIONER,

On the stone bridge at Ghent, are two brazen statues, representing a man ready to cut off the head of another, viz a father and a son, who being condemned to die, the emperor offered a pardon to either of them who would become the other's executioner: after a long contest, the father prerailed upon the son to save his own life, by taking away his; which the son being forced to consent to, as he lifted up his hand to give the fatal blow, the sabre broke, or flew out of the handle into the air, which being looked upon as a most singular pro-vidence, they were both of them pardoned.

CURIOUS EXTRACT
From the will of Philip Thicknesse, Esq. which he caused to be published in a fet-

ter to Lady Audley.

I desire, that after my death, my right hand may be cut off, and sent to lord Audley, that he may see the hand dead, which, when living, had not only often given him many guineas in his youth, which his fa-ther wanted in age, as well as an expensive education, with a view of what he was to be, rather than what he then was, sincerefly hoping thereby that such a deadly sight may awaken his deluded mind, and teach him his duty to God, that he may obtain pardon for his neglect of a father, who once loved him with unbounded affection, and who, dying, forgives him, as he does all his

ORIGIN OF MAKING GLASS.
Pliny informs us the art of making glass
was discovered in the following manner: as
some merchants were carrying nitre, they
stopt near a river issuing from Mount Carmel Not readily finding stones to rest
their kettles on they emplayed some issues. their kettles on, they employed some pieces of their nitre for that purpose. The fire gradually dissolving the nitre, it mixed with the sand, and a transparent matter flowed, which, in fact, was no other than glass.

It is certain that we are indebted to

chance more than genius, for many of the most valuable discoveries.

CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION.
Completely to eradicate this disorder, I will not positively say the tollowing remedy is capable of doing, but I will venture to affirm that by a temperate mode of living, affirm that by a temperate mode of living, (avoiding spir tuous liquors wholly) wearing flannel next to the skin, and taking every morning half a pint of new milk, mixed with the expressed juice of green, howhound, the complaint will not only be hose hound, the complaint will not only be relieved, but the individual shall procure to himself a length of days beyond what the mildest fever could give four to hope for. I am, myself, a living witness of the bene-ficial effects of this agreeable, and though innocent, yet powerful application. Four weeks' use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast, and gave me to breathe deep, long and free -strengthened and harmonized my voice; and restored to me a better state of health than I had enjoyed for many years.

The following thyme was often quoted

by Dean Sivist
A Pige in, a Plover,
A Fig. and a Lover. Should never be cold '

Man without education is the most savage of all the creatures the earth nour rishes.