Eighty-Six Years Ago Complaints Were Made Regarding Cruelty to Natives.

Burghers' Contempt for Good Government and Humanity--Unpleasant Facts.

No one has found a more bitter opponent in the Boer than the missionary. For the missionary came to the Boers as the ambassador of that higher humanity and which Christian civilization has and in the Boer he found the rmined enemy and the greatest or in South Africa. These two elements—the higher civilization ne side, and on the other the low entalized polity which shunned the discipline of good government and held the native as just so much farm stock and nothing more, have never been reconciled; It is the greatest mistake in the world to suppose that all this is of recent growth the product of the period which proclaimed the land of the Boer to be rich beyond the dreams of avarice. It dates from days, long, before the Transvant hecame a state, before ever the Boers crossed either the Orange or the Vaal river, before even the Cape finally became an English colony. For, although it was not until 1814 that the colony formally passed into the hands of the English, we find that as early as 1812 the representatives of the London Missionary Society were protesting so effectually against

The Cruelty Which the Boers inflicted on the natives, that the Home government ordered a special inquiry to be made and all cases to be brought to

For a number of years the missionaries steadily worked to save the natives from the brutality of the Boers, and it is clear that they did not work in vain. One of the chief causes of the "Great Trek" in 1837, when the Boers migrated northwards in their thousands and took up their abode between the Orange and Vaal rivers, was the success with which the natives of Cape Colony had been protected from the cruelty of their Dutch masters. It was largely to the energy of Dr. Philip, of the London Missionary Society, that this protection was due.

If we follow the Boers in their trek north and watch their settlement of those vast upland plains now known as the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, we shall again meet with the same contempt for good government and common humanity. One of the greatest names in the history of South Africa is that of Robert Moffat-the pioneer missionary of Bechuanaland. Throughout his

Long Career as a Missionary

-- fifty-and-three years-he was distinguished as much for his sane judgment and practical common sense as for his apostolic zeal. And yet this is what he says of the way in which the Boer held the native he enslaved—the Boer who read his Old Testament until he believed himself to be of the seed of Abraham and that the natives had been given into his hand for punishment as the Canaanite of old: "Supper ended," wrote Moffat, "a clear-

family was seated. "But where are the servants?" asked Moffat.

"Servants! What do you mean?" "I mean the Hottentots, of whom I saw

so many on your farm." "Hottentots! Do you mean that, then? Let me go to the mountain and call the baboons, if you want a congregation of that sort. Or, stop: I have it. My sons,

call the dogs that lie in front of the door -they will do."

In this particular case, as the Boer was of the most enlightened (!) and reputable of his race, Moffat's Shrewd Wisdom

was able to effect something; but to the great mass of them he became an object for hostility. And some years later, his eldest son, who was credited with being very friendly to the Dutchmen, could only write: "The Boer pride, obstinacy, and ignorant disaffection are enough to eat up mind they are the most peculiar people plague, it is something akin ito it.

And this brings one to the period of Livingstone—the greatest missionary of them all, who lived his life and laid it down for Africa and the African, and whose name will never die.

"I have myself been an eye-witness." ho

writes, "of Boers coming to a village, and, according to their usual custom, demanding twenty or thirty women to weed their gardens, and have seen these women proceed to the scene of unrequited toil, carrying their own food on their heads, their children on their backs, and instruments of labor on their shoulders." Again, he says: It was long before I could give credit to the tales of bloodshed told by native witnesses. . . . but when I found the Roers themselves, some bewailing and denouncing, others glorying in the bloody scenes in which they had been themselves the actors. I was compelled to admit the validity of the testimony." And again; "It is difficult for a person in a civilized country to conceive that any body of men

nature) should with one accord set out . . . and proceed to Shoot Down in Cold Blood men and women-of a different color, it is but possessed of domestic feelings

and affections equal to their own." "They are perpetually talking about their laws," adds Livingstone, "but practically theirs is only the law of the strong- and discharged from lighters away from received a cordial welcome. Nobbs was and the Boers finally proved it to the wharves. him by demolishing his house, plundering all that was in it, killing the natives who defended it in his absence, and carrying away 200 children into slavery!

After Livingstone and Moffat, I suppose the next great missionary name in South that of John Mackenzie, who worked in the neighborhood of the Boers between 1860 and 1880. He knew them well, and though, like all missionaries, eager to do the fullest justice to those Boers who were well disposed, he has left abundant evidence to show that the great majority treated the patives as merely so much property, and that the Englishman, who looked for justice and honesty, they snet with cunning and deceit. As to the natives, he writes that the Boers Maye persuaded themselves by some wonderful mental process that they are God's chosen

people, and that the blacks are the wicked and condemned Canaanites over whose heads the Divine anger lowers continually. They shot them down like ver-. . Dutchmen will tell you that in a certain engagement the 'heathen' loss

was so many, and theirs so many 'Christians' (i.e., Boers) murdered, They are God's people, and their enemics are His enemies.' Referring to the depth of ignorance in

which they are steeped-the secret of much of their opposition to new ideas-the Rev. John Mackenzie says that he had been often asked by some grey bearded Boer, "Is Canaan Near?"

"Where is Egypt ?" "Can I go there in my wagon?"

The extent to which the Boer dealt in slaves, right up to the time of our annexation, may be estimated by the evidence of Rev. Dr. Nachtigal, of the British Missionary Society, who procured a copy of the register kept in the local magistrate's office. In this register was found a transaction by which one Boer sold to unother no fewer than 480 men, women and children! The price of each was a goat, or a blanket, or an ox, according to

their value. As the Boers increased in number, the naturally wanted more land; and so it became necessary, from their point of view, to pick a quarrel with the natives in the north of the Transvaal and then exterminate them. Men and women were impartially slain, and the children carried beck to be brought up as slaves. With grim lrony they were officially described as "destitute." The Rev. E. Ludorf, a missionary, stated publicly, and his statement was endorsed by the State Attorney. that "on a particular occasion a number of native children, who were too young to be removed had been collected in a heap, chrered with long grass; and burnt alive. Other atrocities had been committed, but these were too horrible to relate." And in 1876, the very year before we annexed the Transvaal, a Boer leader, after having been helped by some Kaffirs in a raid on another tribe, secretly returned at night to their kraal, and of the very people who had shown him hospitality and rendered bim aid, he slew the old men, wounded others, and carried on the women and children as slaves, together with all the cattle of the tribe.

I ask-Was the Arab slave-trader worse than this?-London Daily Mail.

## Plague Grows at Honolulu

Seventeen Cases Reported Up to the Beginning of the Year

Local Papers Criticize Board of Health-Plague Worries Sugar Men.

Advices have reached here from Honolulu via San Francisco under date of January 1st to the effect that additional cases of plague have developed since last advices, making seventeen cases, all told, to date.

Three cases were discovered on the ance was made, the big Bible and the night of December 28th, and four cases Psalm books were brought out, and the have been reported during the last fortyeight hours. The board of health has decided to take radical steps to stamp out the scourge.

A portion of the infected district, was condemned and burned to the ground yesterday. Three buildings and a large warehouse were destroyed by fire.

The future policy of the health authorities will be to destroy all the infected buildings. The board of health is severely criticised by the leading papers, the Star and Advertiser. In short, journals claim that the members of the health board appear to be incompetent and therefore are incapable of handling the present trouble.

There is still a feeling of doubt as to the nature of the disease. The majority of the intelligent people do not consider it the plague, but the fact remains that the victims are stricken and material. Those who have had the die suddenly. If the trouble be not the The presence of the plague in this city

is commencing to worry the sugar men. They have an idea that Hawaiian sugar . may be refused at United States ports if shipped from Honolulu, 10 get around this difficulty a new crop may be shipped from ports outside of Honolulu.

Honolulu, being the only infected port, it is believed that the federal authorities will agree to this plan, and allow the marketing of the 1899 crop.

Another letter says: The board, of

health is now paying \$1,000 a day for the National Guards, and the result of the shotgun quarantine is that business is demoralized and many poor Chinese and Japanese who worked in the American quarter are starving. The original method of fumigating all Oriental merchandise imported has been abandoned and much of this unfumigated freight is handled by Hawaiians. There have been 17 known cases

possessing the common attributes of hu- of bubonic plague in Honolulu to date. manity (and these Boers are by no means There have been a number of other destitute of the better feelings of our deaths which were probably deaths from plague, but the board of health has not officially so declared them. Passenger traffic between the islands is practically at a standstill. The Inter-island Steamship Company announces its refusal to take passengers on account of the onerous quarantine conditions imposed. Fumigated freight is accepted, but is loaded landing safely on the Island, where they

The America Maru, which arrived here from San Francisco on December! 27th, discharged her passengers and some difficulty, for love matters did not freight by means of lighters.

The transport Grant, with the Fortyeighth infantry, arrived a few hours after the America Maru, Her command- Bunker likewise became enamored with on your family affairs unconnected with er refused to come into the harbor or a younger sister, but did not succeed so the question at issue. Still, if you insist seeing that he has made a break, shrewdly have anything but the barest communi- well, for Peggy Christian would not lis- that I have erred, I will say in the words plays possum and allows our guilleless and cation with the officials, and started for ten to his suit. He was so disappointed of the immortal bard: Manila after a stop of not more than an that he attempted suicide by casting

E. ROY SUPERANNUATED.

Ottawa, Jan. 10 .- E. Roy, secretary of the department of public works, has been superannuated on account of ill health.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEER. Away to Afric's laud they go These bonny lads so true; Away to fight in the Empire's wars. To fight for the Red, White and Blue

Little we think as we say we'll send Another contingent or so, That many will never come home again Of those who were enger to go.

The mother shudders when her boy comes To say he is going away; And though her beart bleeds for her only

Do you think she will say him nay? "If our Empire needs you and you feel you must go.

I'll willingly spare you," says she; And, like the brave old woman she is, Murmurs. "Why should you stay for

The lover weeps when she hears the news, But with pride she says through her "Oh, John, you must go; be a hero brave, To the winds with our selfish fears."

But little they dream he is gone to die, On the veldt in that far off land. Where he went to defend his Empire's fame.

And was slain by the Boer's hand. H. F. P. PITCAIRN ISLAND AND ITS IN HABITANTS.

(By J. H. Durand.) III.

Death of John Adams.

After the events already recorded, the even uneventful round of life in the little community passed along with "scarcely a ripple to stir its monotonous surface." The people of this spot in the sea spent their time cultivating the ground, building houses for the more newly wedded couples, manufacturing canoes, fishing and hunting goats and wild fowl.

The favorite method of taking fish was with the spear, usually made by fastening five pieces of iron, bent to the

pal work during the colder months of

The native cloth or tappa is made

from the bark of the aute plant, or paper

mulberry, and has very much the nature

that the writer saw showed that the

work of producing it was exceedingly la-

borious and wearisome. All, or nearly

all, of the bedding is made from this

privilege of visiting the islanders and

sleeping in their beds inform us that

the loud rustling of the paper sheets and

quilts drives away all sleep from the

eyes of the newcomer until he becomes

accustomed to the new situation. In

early days this stiff, uncomfortable cloth

was worn by all, with the exception of

John Adams. The women's dress con-

sisted of pieces about a yard in width

and two yards long fastened around the

waist by simply crossing the two upper

ing to the body. For Sunday wear they

were provided with a sort of Mother

Hubbard dress reaching a little below

the knee. The men and boys wore the

waist cloth on week days and on Sun-

days they donned their knee-breeches,

etc. But since ships call more regular-

In 1828 two men reached Liteairn

who were to have a part in the history

of this now quiet island home. They

were George Hun Nobbs and Bunker,

who came from Valparaiso. Having

heard the story of the mutineers, Nobbs

became fascinated by it and determined,

if possible, to reach the island and take

Obtaining a launch, with Bunker, he

not long on the island before he sought

the hand of one of its maidens, Sarah

Christian, to become his wife. After

run more smoothly in this little world

than in larger countries, he succeeded and

the lass of his choice became his wife.

himself headlong from a cliff. His fall

was broken and he was taken up while

still alive, although he died shorty af-

After awhile Nobbs took charge of the

school which had been taught by Buffitt.

The latter did not agree to the change,

terwards.

his residence with its inhabitants.

dress of civilized countries.

the year, was making native cloth.

but the people generally thought it best up bonds not to to make a change of instructors, and As John Adams was becoming quite feeble Nobbs assumed the duty of officiating pastor.

five years, deeply and sincerely mourned by the family over whom he had been den of which is: so strangely placed. A plain white stone marks his resting place, the inscription. "In Hope" being placed beneath the simple record of his name, age, and death. This stone was made in Devonport, England, and sent to the island by friends.

Removal to Tahiti.

About a year after the death of John Adams an English man-of-war visited the island, bringing gifts of clothing and other useful articles to its inhabitants. Previous to this time the question as to whether the limited resources of the island would be adequate for their rapconsidered. The water supply was so imited that it was a question as to how long they could depend upon it. The captain of the man-of-war reported the matter to the proper authorities and an arrangement was made by the British government with the authorities at Tahi-ti for a grant of land for the use of the Pitcairners. On the 28th of February, 1831, the Comet sloop, Captain Sandilands, arrived at Pitcairn, as convoy to the Lucy Hun, to remove the inhabitants to Tahiti. On the 7th of March the whole colony, with their stock of movable goods, sailed for the island of Tahiti, which was to be their home. Fourteen days' sail brought them to their destination.

The experiment did not prove to be a success. A short time after their arrival a malignant fever broke out among them and rapidly reduced their numbers. Although the people of Tahiti had made liberal provisions for the Pitcairners, the latter soon became home-sick for their former home. The manners of the Tahitians were so different from the pure required shape, and having barbed simple lives they had formerly led, and points, to a pole some twenty feet long. the open and disguised immorality of these rude instruments. The women as- happy. In less than three weeks after poetic enthusiasm. you

MAIN STREET, PITCAIRN VILLAGE.

young men, returned to Pitcairn Island, tion of yours, really quite unique, the idea

Soon after, arrangements were made to of sending chunks of builting stone by

charter a schooner to take the rest of registered letter, but, seriously now, are

began to fit up their old homes, and plan if the petition was intended to be taken

"precious nay, wrathfully, yourself,

cate.

couldn't drag out of me anything touching the mail days. The meeting my

you so verdant about business matters

that you don't believe a good mail service

yourself away, man, like that. You doubt

seriously. 'Tis news to hear of its being

regarded as a joke. The majority of your

stalwart neighbors who endorsed it surely

daft frolic. It isn't recorded that the

worthy Postmaster-General even smiled

when presented with the now famous docu-

The latest epistles of my young friend

sist. Perhaps it might have better

ment that the intelligent settlers

didn't imagine they were perpetrating

canoes to take fish. But their princi- and Buffett, with his family, and four supernatural line. It's a funny sugges-

the colony back to their old island

home. The entire time of their stay at

more on the land of their nativity; they

(To be Continued.)

THE ISLANDS MAIL SERVICE.

To the Editor:-Once again, on Dec.

30th, have the columns of your journal

been bombarded by the united allies of

Moresby Island in a vain endeavor to dis-

petitioned for the same. Really, I am be-

document" and the humble part taken by

sarcastic criticism with the meek screnity

so much as the turning of a feather. Now, Mr. Tait (and confreres), your attack is

strangely timed, and, to any impartial ob-

server, must bear a peculiarly sinister

linek The deliberate intention seems to

be to strangle the enterprise before it gets

a chance to demonstrate, its usefulness.

The right time to raise objections was

after the new service had been under way

long enough to show its defects as clearly

to the ordinary mind as they appear to

your prophetic vision. About your being

"a bad man from Omaha," surely my "bucolic" friend you must be joking. I

alluded to you as "a gentleman," and upon

that fact confidently built the expectation

that when shown your unfairness in this

matter you would at once make the

amende honorable, but, instead of discreet-

ly taking the hint, you only wax more

L. Robertson as your "amiable brother-

in-law." I certainly had no intention in

may, perhaps, be accounted for by lnate

for providing for their families.

ginning to feel proud of the

and consistency of paper. The samples | Tahiti did not exceed five months. Once

ends and turning them in to secure them. of a sweet little canvasback duck breast-

Another yard of the same material was ing the wild waves of the Gulf of Georgia,

thrown across the shoulders as a cover- and has emerged from the ordeal without

ly all are able to have the more modern during the circulation of the petition, or

succeeded in making the voyage and wroth and complain that I, too, nimed be-

will adopt for the future the euphonious, Nobbs was installed as head of the edu- and surely unobjectionable, term of gullecational department of this community, less co-adjutor. In this, at least, I am a John Adams was becoming quite justified, because of the fact that you each occasionally chant a rhapsody, even date, and literally side by side, in the newspapers, the hoarse, explosive war On March 29, 1829, John Adams, the screech of my valiant and reckless young last of the Englishmen that came to the order of the control of t island on the Bounty, passed quietly vet withal militant, snort blending, or and peacefully away, at the age of sixty- rather rasping, together in a fierce, sanguinary and earsplitting duet, the bur-

> Death to the new mail service. Disgrace take all connected therewith. Let us arrest progress. Let us choke off enterprise.

simplicity of the past. Our friend, with strange perversity, indulges as usual in a few misconceptions. I never expressed nivself as "perfectly satisfied with a semi-weekly mail service, The quotations repudiated by our friend were not literally correct, but substantially so. Some of them, however, appeared in his letter to the Columbian. As for the term "Boer," I didn't use it as a quotation at all, as he will perceive by looking idly increasing numbers, was carefully again. But they didn't hurt in the least, my dear J. C., never turned a heir I assure you. My only purpose in quoting them was to show up your little fired herring' dodge. As to the Old Country being, par excellence, the land of Hooleys, 'twas only gentle reminder that there are Hooleys in all countries as well as decent people. I hall from there myself, doncherknow, but always thought it rather uncomplimentary to the people of this land of our adoption to be forever prating of the in-

comparable virtues of the old sod.

I never said that the "lonesome little steamer' wouldn't call at the west side of Salt Spring, and I don't have my "finger on the very pulse of the muchine." guess she will carry mail to Nanaimo. In short, Mr. Tait, I will frankly tell you in confidence) that I just did a little bit of figuring to show you what a very small steamer night do in a day, and I hear a rumor, which I will repeat to you (also in confidence) for what it is worth, that there may be two little steamers, and then they wont be quite so lonesome, although I wasn't aware that steamers ran in pairs or felt "lonesome" when running singly. I protest, J. C., that I am possessed of a tiny mite of modesty, and don't consider myself endowed with the wonderful amount of influence and power, particularly in the matter of controlling the winds, The men are adepts in spearing fish with some of the people rendered them un- fogs and currents, which, in a burst of sisted the men in the outdoor occupa- their arrival at Tahiti they had an op- placed to my credit. You over-rate me, tions, often accompanying them in the portunity of returning to their old home, friend, I assure you, especially in the

offence, but and main strength jammed them into the columns of two respectable and sedate newspapers, but now, alack, the vigilant enemy; the only point protruding clearly undisputed and unrefuted in your whole panorama of faragoes is this, that your own little age is computed by years in the nteresting neighborhood of one score and But it wasn't your actual years I thought of when classing you as young so much as the indelible impression of unquestionable juvenility conveyed by the irresistible and undiluted freshness of your literary style, your fearless and confiding disregard of "Chiels that winna ding and daurna be disputed." Your sorry plight was the inevitable result, but you are welcome to any consolation you may extract from the following laconic reflec-Let us cling with Boerish grip to the tions which naturally suggest themselves to any philosophic mind, and "by the influence of some weird and uncanny phenomenon" (good phrase that, and has been used by J. C. T. himself) weave them selves into a startingly familiar formula. 'Goned,' very young; contended bravely, but recklessly, with hard facts; kerflum-muxed and didn't know it. R. I. P."-

> ALEXR. HAMILTON. (The Times cannot see that any, good purpose will be served by continuing this controversy, and trusts that the above will close the discussion.-Ed. Times.)

> > LORD LANSDOWNE.

It has been said that Whigs, like poets, are born, not made. The Marquis of Lansdowne, on whom a heavy burden of responsibility lies just now, was born a Whig, and has remained a faithful adherent of the Whig leader. Although he entered the service of the state and of his party at an early age, it was only by slow steps that he reached his present high position at the head of the war office, He was an under-secretary in Mr. Gladstone's first government; he became Governor-General of Canada during that statesman's second administration, and nye years later, the Unionists having then eft the Liberals, he was sent by Lord Sallsbury's government to India. The year following his return, he was admitted to the present cabinet.

Thus, he has enjoyed as much state employment as a Whig could desire. Lord Lansdowne is not a merely ornamental member of the cabinet. His appointment was not intended as a sop to the peerage; was due to his merits as an administrator. He is a man of brains, without much sentiment, but with a remarkably clear, active, and well-informed mind .-

HE ONLY REPEATS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID AROUND THE WORLD.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher, of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

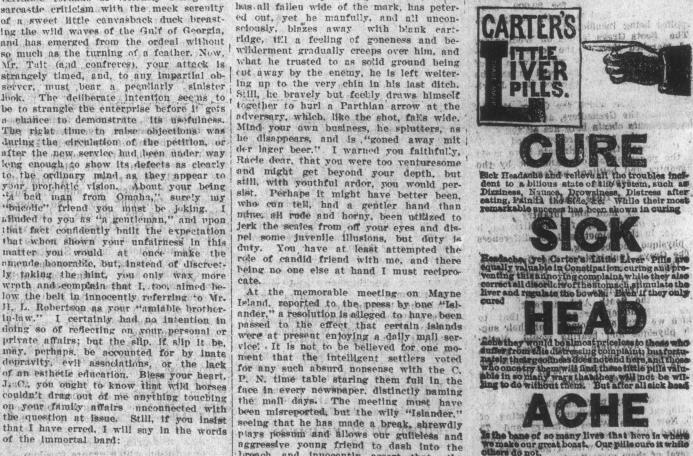
CLOTHES MADE OUT OF STONE Modern Ingenuity Has Devised Another

Plentiful Textile Fabric. - Ot the mintiest, roughest limestone into soft, white wool, is one of the wonders of the century, which will appear in a practical way to the manufacturers, says the Rival. Wonderful and almost impossible as it may seem, this process is being carried on successfully by a man who expects his discovery to revolutionize the wool and cloth manufacturing industries.

The discoverer was making some tests of stone and was using heat and chemicals to analyze them. He happened upon a limestone which, when subjected to the tests, acted unexpectedly. The usual course of stone under the condition he was submitting it to is to become quick-lime, but in this instance it ran into lava. To all outward apenarances will facilitate trade, the placing of orders the stone was common building stone. It even for building stone, etc.? Don't give had been used in many buildings, but it had a chemical quality that was very different. The molten mass was very pliable, like glass when it is in the same state.

Glass may be strung out like sik, and it has been converted into dress goods. The man conceived the idea of carrying his experiment still further. This white ment. He certainly didn't act as if he lava was subjected to chemical baths thought it funny, and last, but not least, and then to a drawing-out process, by credit the new mail service and those who my whilom phlegmatic friend, you would which it was converted into the finest seem to have taken it rather seriously, and most pliable white wool.

The Queen has proclaimed the meeting of parliament for January 30th. me in its production. It has weathered a (Mr. H. L. Robertson) bear unmistakable veritable tornado of viciously biting and evidence of ccliapse; his grouse shot, which



Carter's Little Elver Pills are very small and rery easy to take, One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe on parge, but by their gentle action please all who ase them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold

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The dear hospital of an illness

John W. & N. railw of Welling tion on Mor

The marr of Rosslan of Eburne, manse on Munro, B.

The deat day aftern who for Surrey P been laid a illness, fo

The cus for the years \$21.03 of about ? \$63,249, office par of imports sixty-one to Barker 150-Mile Mrs. Ta

Taylor blo on Monday mate of t Deceased land for t three mor to a Britis A boy flat was teams of er, on Mo off, and one of h

The Hi purchased brick bloc lots have company their bloc ately acre have leas a meat n Within ber of sn consumm the prese dences in Rev. F Grand his headq

A. J. V tor, has i to the b MISS her division the meant as her sul Miss Ba from Win the direct pital to a from the Cecil W on the 2

partnersh and Green nection v of this ci The no was held William S. Knar Edward and Hen acclamat men to b

to this y have ser the mayo alderman Nomina took plac fill, and ated. A Thursday Up to \$1,592 to the treas Lord Ma will be re the lists

An effo Kaslo-Slo the C. P. toward grappling car shops to be us barge lies is partial was cons The cl when the to their chief of report, ures: C fines, \$1 disorder crease in fines. The a enay Bo day nigl

dress w in the a report o visabil : had bee sults at Crow's ship fac the loca were r. prises benefit tinued extraor constru stores

and do

breach and innocently assert that the report is as near correct as morial man can make it. You raced in, Racle dear, with all the wild impetuosity of a Gordon Highlander storming the savage heights of druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. Dargal; you lugged out Will Shakespeare CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York and all your poetic acquaintances, along with bushels of other extraneous matter. And, further, I will, metaphorically, put and with the riotous exuberance of youth

Impute it not, good sir, in ane Whase hairt ne'er wranged ye, But tae his utmost wad befrien' Oucht that belanged ye."

"Pardon the freedom I ha'e ta'en, And, if impertment I've been,