VOLUME 3.

EDGEFIELD C. H. (8) C.) April 26, 1838.

NO. 12,

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and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

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ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted a ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, for the first insertion, and 43½ cents for each continuance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Advertisements intended for publication in

this paper, must be deposited in the Office by Tucsday evening. uesday exening.
All communications addressed to the Editor.

(POST PAID) will be promptly and strictly attend-

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND



JEWELLERY. 242 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GEO

(Near the United States Hotel.)

THE Subscriber offers to the Citizens of Edgefield District and its vicinity a Rich WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c

of the latest Style and Importation, consisting in part of the following Articles: Gold Independent Second Watches, with from 17 to 25 Jewels, Gold and Silver Levers, Plain & full Jewelled, London Duplex and Auchor Escapement

Watches,
Gold and Silver Lepine and Vertical Watches,
Ladies' rich Gold Neck Chains, new pattern,
Gentlemen's Gold Guard and Fob Chains,

Keys, Seals, Finger-Rings, Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Spec-

tacles, &c. &c. Muntle Clocks, Flower Vases and Musical

BOXES. A General Assortment of SILVER WARE,

SILVER TABLE AND TEA SPOONS, SUGAR TONGS, SOUP LADLES, CASTOR AND CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALT SPOONS, & C.

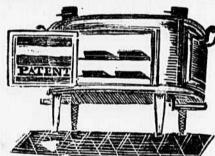
SUPERIOR CUTLERY. A fine assortment of Rogers', ELHOTT's and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, PENKNIVES AND SCISSORS; also a good assortment of BOWIE KNIVES and DIRKS.

JOHN B. MURPHY.

N. B. CLOCKS and WATCHES carefully re paired, and Warranted to perform well.

Augusta, Ga. March 28, 1838

BLOCK TIN AND JAPAN



WARE.

THE Suscriber has on hand a very large supply of ready made TIN WARE of all descriptions, which he offers at whole-sale or retail, at as low prices as can be af-forded in this part of the country. He has also a large supply of the newest fashion of JAPAN WARE, together with English and Block Tin Ware of excellent quality. Also Copper and Sheet Irou Ware-Sheeting and Brazing Copper,—Block tin, Stove Spelter, and Tin Plate—all of which he offers for sale low for eash, at No 168 Broad B. F. CHEW. streer, Augusta.

The subscriber being truly thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors-and offers his services in either of the following branches of his business-Copper Tin, Sheet Iron, and B. F. C. Augusta, Ga., March 5

DRUGS, OILS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully invite the at tention of Merchants, Planters, Physicians and others to their lar Stock of

FRESH MEDICINES. Oils of all kinds, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

AT THEIR STORES IN HAMBURG AND AUGUSTA.

Their supply is heavy, their assortment good, and their articles fresh.

Dealing entirely with the Manufacturers or original Importers, they can sell their goods as low as any house in the Southern Country.

Please call and examine.

Our Store in Hamburg is next to H. L. Jer TERS & Co's. In Augusta, opposite to BEALL's or STOVALL'S Ware Houses. KITCHEN & ROBERTSON.

WILLIAM K. KITCHEN, E. M. ROBERTSON, M. D. December 6, 1837

h 45

The Edgefield Advertiser, New Spring and Summer

GOODS. THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER Stock of GOODS, consisting of Black and blue black Italian Lustring Silks, Colored Gro de nap Black Sinchew Colored Florences, Super. Black Bombazines,

A good assortment Ladies fancy Hankerchiefs, do do do do do Belt Ribbons, Ladies black and white Silk and Cotton Glove do black and colored Kid do do blk, white & color'd Cotton & Silk Hose,

do green, white and black Gauze Veils,
Plain, Jackonet, Mull, Swiss, & Book Muslins,
Figured and Checked
Muslin Worked Collars,
Plain Robinst Format Falsian

Plain Bobinet Footing and Edgings,
A good assortment of Prints, Ginghams and
French Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do
Plaid Swiss Plaid Swiss do Printed French Cambries,

Printed French Cambries,
An assortment of Ladies Bonnets,
Boanet and Cap Ribbons,
Fine Satin stripe white Muslins,
"embroidered do
5-4 and 6-4 Linen Sheetings.
Also, for Gentlemen's Summer Wear,
Black, blue and brown Camblet,
Black, Black and brown Camblet,

Black and brown twilled Summer Cloths
Brown and white Drilling, and brown Linens,
A few pieces Georgia Nankeens,
White & color'd Marseilles & Valencia Vesting,
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Also, Black, blue and invisible Green Broad Gentlemen's color'd, white and brown half Hose

plain and pleated Bombazine Stocks, do do do Satin do do Linen Bosonis and Collars, do black and colered Hosk. Gloves, 4-4 Irish Linens and Bleached Shirtings. A good supply of 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 brown Shirting and 5-4 Sheetings, Plaid and striped Domestics, and Bed Tickings, A large supply of Summer Hats, Gentlemen's Shoes and Fine Pumps, Ladies and Misses Shoes and fine Slippers, do Satin

School Books, Cap and Letter Paper. Also, a general assortment of Hardware, Saddlery. Crockery and Tin Ware,

Together with a supply of Vaucluse Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarns, And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

They feel very thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope by strict atten-tion to business to merit a continuance of the same. NICHOLSON & PRESLEY. Edgefield, March 14, 1838

New Spring and Summer

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the publick generally, that they have just received a large supply of choice English, French and American goods embracing every variety of staple and lancy goods, suited to the Spring and Summer trade. Also a large supply of Groceries, Crockery, Saddles, Hats, Shoes and Boots, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

Those who wish to get good bargains will do well to give them a call. G. L. & E. PENN, & Co. Edgefield, March 14, 1838

New Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

WE have just received a beautiful assort-ment of GOODS for Gentlemen's Summer Coats, Pantaloons and Vests, which they are prepared to have made up in the most FASH-IONABLE STYLE, and on reasonable terms, Also, a general assertment Ready Made CLOTH-NG, suited to the season.

HATS. SHOES AND BOOTS. 1200 Pair of Shoes and Boots embracing every style and variety have just been received by the Subscribers, which together with their former Stock, make a general and complete assortment celdom found in the country.

Also, a handsome assortment of FASIHONA-

BLE HATS, suited to the season. To which they invite the attention of their customers G. L. & E. PENN & Co. Edgefield, March 14, 1838 uf 6

School and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a general assortment of School and Miscellancous Books, amongst which are Smith's Arithmetic, Smith's Geography and Atlas. and Smith's Grammar, which are highly approved of and reccommended by the best

G. L. & E. PENN, & Co. Edgefield, March 14, 1838.

Notice.

S MITH'S Grammar, Geography and Atlas, on the Productive System. Also, Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic, with a variety of other School Books. may be found at the Store of

C: A. DOWD. March 7, 1838

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Wise, deceased, no requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested.

ENOCH B. PRESLEY. Executor with the Will annexed March 7, 1838

NOTICE.

NIE Notes and Accounts of Dr. James Spann, deceased, have been left with Mr. H. L. Jeffers, in Hamburg. All persons indebted to Dr. Spann are requested to call and pay Mr. Jeilers, who is authorized | quested to give the above proceedings of the to receive the money; and those having Convention a place in their respective pademands against the Estate will please ren-E. SPANN, der them to him. March 26, 1838

Miscellaneous.

[BY REQUEST.]
From the Biblical Recorder.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. RALEIGH, March 14th, 1838. The Temperance Convention met according to appointment, in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church. Opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters .-Owing to some mistake in regard to the day on which the meeting was to take place, the busy season of the year, and other circumstances unnecessary to be here detailed, the attendance of delegates was much less than was expected and desirable. It was however gratifying to receive reports from nine Local Societies not represented;some of whom are situated in remote parts of the State-all of which give encouraging evidence that the cause of Temperance, insiead of languishing, is exciting increased attention and promises the accomplishment of great good.

From the report received from Cabarrus county, it appears that, in the several societics of that county, "there are between 12 and 1300 persons who have signed the temperance pledge; that a series of meetings are in contemplation during the present session; that much good has resulted from similar meetings on former occasions; that the temperance principle has a strong hold on the population of the county; that it num- tion. Some of these royal tombs had a bers among the members many of the most popular and influential citizens; that agripopular and influential citizens; that agri-cultural, mechanical, manufacturing and the idea of the arch of heaven. Within other operations are usually carried on without the use of ardent spirits; that the tem-perance reform has had a happy influence on the peace of society; that law-suits are greatly diminished in those regions where Temperance principles have been embrac ed; and that the most determined opposi tion to the cause, has not unfrequently given way to the flood of light which has been poured upon the public mind."

Encouraging communications, of a similar character. were also received from other sources. But notwithstanding these encouragements, the Convention found ample reason to regret that the manufacture, sale, and consumption of ardent spirits prevailed to an alarming extent in many places, and that intemperance as the necessary result was likely to blast-the dearest hopes and prospects of our fellow citizens. Reports were read and several addresses were delivered, when, on motion, the Con-

Thursday, March 15. 4 o'clock P. M. The Convention met according to ad-The following resolutions were offered

and unanimously adopted. 1. Whereas, for the sake of mutual encouragement, it is important that the friends of the Temperance cause be made acquainted with the operations of the several local Societies throughout the State: Therefore Resolved, That on or before the 1st of September next, the Secretaries of these Socicties, be earnestly requested to forward to the Secretary of the State Temperance Convention, in the city of Raleigh, such notices of their respective Societies, and such general information on the subject of inperance, as they may have it in their power to communicate, with a view to a condensed Report for publication. And should it meet the views of such individual Societies, a general Convention may be called during the session of the next Legis-

lature. 2. Resolved, That no one exciting cause of an external nature, has produced more extensive and serious mischief to the human family, than the use of ardent spirits-and that to this cause, three fourths of the crimes which degrade and blacken the human

character may be traced. 3. Resolved, That the use of ardentspir its as a common beverage, however limited or temperate, tends to keep up the intemperate habits of the community-and that the temperate drinkers are the raw material out of which drunkards are manufactured.

The following questions touching the benefits resulting from the use of ardent spirits were proposed:

1. Is the use thereof essential to hospitality?

2. Is it essential to the exercise of the social affections? 3. Is it essential to festive celebrations?

4. Does it prolong human life? 5. Does it contribute to the health and strength of the human body?

6. Does it invigorate the human intellect? 7. Does it promote individual or natural prosperity, wealth and honor? 4. Resolved, That the foregoing questions

all be answered in the negative.

5. Resolved. That intemperance is a national sin, and that every man is bound to shake off from his own shoulders, the bur-

den of the infamy.
6. Resolved, That the man who has no love for ardent spirits, ought to join the Temperance Society for the sake of others. 7. Resolved, That the man who does love ardent spirits, ought to join the Temperance Society for his own sake.

8. Resolved, That in abstaining altogether from the use of ardent spirits, and in formally resolving to do so, there is nothing morally wrong, and that he who does it, adds the force of an obligation to what was before simply a prudential maxim.

9. Resolved, That editors of newspapers

in the State of North Carolina, who are friendly to the Temperance reform, be re-

T. LORING, President. D. H. HOLLAND, Sec'y.

Valley of Death.—This title has been twen to the sepulchres of the kings, from their mode of construction' appearing to be destined to remain while the everlasting hills rear their summits above the plains. Many these bave been discovered within the last few years, and opened by modern tra-vellers. There are vast perforations in the solid granite bed of the mountains, some extending to the distance of two miles.—
The manner of ornamenting them was by covering the rough surface of the stone with a coat of stucco, which when dry, became almost equally hard with the granite itself. Upon the surface of this, the artist first pen called out his figures which still remain in all heir original beauty and preservation. Upon this was then laid the various colours, adapted to the object, which like all the Egyptian colours, still retain their original vividness. To give some idea of the amount of labour bestowed upon these receptacles of illustri-ons dead, we may state, that within a width of two feet, and from top to bottom of the tunnel or arch, 272 figures might be counted, all of which were chiseled with the utmost exactness and true symmetrical proportions. If then this little space presents to the eye of the beholder so much to excite his admiration and surprise, how much greater the cause of wonder when we reflect that this is only as ample of what for miles in extent may be discovered in the same proporceiling of cerulean blue, studded with silver separate apartment were deposited the sar-eaphagi of the dead, many of which have here lain undisturbed for thousands of years. Vocal Memnon .- This gigantic monu.

BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES.

ment, which is said to have saluted the rising sun with the salutation of the morn, uttered in melodious strains, still stands in ruins; and the head of the Younger Memon, as it was called, was carried by Baloni to England in 1818. The trunk now lies prostrate at the foot of the vocal the Sun and Moon, and was placed will the face to wards the east, so that it might

behind the eastern horizon, with the tones of filial gratitude and adoration. The di-

the body in exact proportion. The enormous size of this statue (which would weigh full ten times as much as Pompey's Pillar before described) has caused many to doubt whether it was actually composed of stone, or whether it was not formed by cementing together masses of matter, which have hardened into the solid from which it now possesses. But gigantic as this statue is, it was hevertheless originally composed of a single stone; & it is corroborated by the fact, the there may at present be seen at the quarries at Elephanta at Syenne, many monuments, in various stages of perfection, and the clefts in the mountain n which other masses have been taken. What was the mechanical power applied by the Egyptians to move these mighty weights, is at the present day altogether

unknown; but that they had such means, their achievements testify. ANECDOTE OF JOHN ADAMS .- Behind the house of John Adams, lies a meadow of some extent, with which was connected an anecdoto he was wont to relate, to the last day of his life We extract its narration from the history of Quincy, the author of which had heard it from his own lips. It s interesting as showing from what accidental circumstances often spring the most important changes in the lives and fortunes of distinguished men. We only premise, that when young, President Adams, senior, was but little attached to books. Study was to

him an irksome task. "When I was a boy, I had to study the Latin Grammar, but it was dull and I hated t. My father was anxious to send me to college, and therefore I studied Grammar till I could bear it no longer; and going to my father, I told him I did not like to stuly, and asked for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer. 'Well, John,' said he if Latin grammar does not suit, you may try ditching; perhaps that will. My mealow yonder needs a ditch, and you may put by Latin and try that.'

"This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went. But I soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced. That day I eat the bread of labor, and glad was I when night came on. That night I made some comparison between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it. I dug the next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner; but it was humiliating and I could not do it. At night, toil conquered pride, and I told my father—one of the severest trials of my life—that, if he chose, I would go back to Latin grammer. He was glad of it; and if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two days labor in that abominable ditch."

The Missouri papers mention the death of Gen. Wm. H. Ashby, on the 26th March. He was one of the most distinguished citizens of that State.

An Editor in Vermont has married a wife named Silver. He undoubtedly anticipates same small change.

From the Knickerbocker.

A circumstance lately came to my knowledge, too impressive to omit it here. A ledge, too impressive to omit it here. A little boy, seven years of age, and in no wise remarkable among other children, was taken suddenly ill. He grew worse fast; soon his physician gave him up, and said he must die. The child seemed aware that he was dying. This conclusion was drawn, not from any thing he said, but he began to manilest an unusual tenderness towards his parents; would often call them to his bedside, and ask them if he had been much trouble to them; if he had been a good child and if they suppose God loved him. He wished to know of his mother, if he had told any falschoods lately, and said he knew he had never taken God's name in vain.-His parents are religious people, but they do not show their piety in that outward ceremony which is apt to strike the mind of a child, and make him think that the service of his Creator is a matter of words; which fact should be known, to put the right construction upon these remarks. child had been educated as a christian should be.

He asked often for music, and wished a sister, a few years his senior, to sing 'The last link is broke. to him. He said the lines made him feel happy. This request he repeated several times a day, until he died. Only the day before his death, he asked to see his younger sister, a little girl of four years of age. She came to his bed-side, and he requested his mother to place her beside him, her cheek next his own.-She did so, and he clasped his arms about her in a long embrace, and then said, 'Now let little sister go.' After she was removed from the room, he said: 'Little Mary's check s rosy and sweet; but she, dear mother, is to stay with you.' He seemed satisfied with this leave taking, and would not see upon its ancient pedesta!, although much dying, and no one spoke to him upon the diffaced and now silent as motiouless. The subject. He suffered little pain, and never complained. His countenance grew more angelic then every hour. His manner and speech were those of an affectionate young man, rather than of a child. He bade adieu to his father and mother, as if just starting statue, which is fabled to be the offspring of on a common journey; and in this remark-the Sun and Moon, and was placed with of his Fatherin heaven. There is no doubt dute the parent orb as it came up from in the minds of all who saw him die, that he is now alive, purified from the body, escapof filial gratitude and adoration. The di-mensions of this statute is about 25 feet ings must reach heaven. Most strongly do cross the shoulders: the instep of the foot is such scenes persuade us of the reality of an pedestal, finds the hight of the top of the foot above his head. The arm is nine feet in circumference, and the other portions of the holy in exact proportion. its? As a bird let loose from its cage, loiters for an instant to bid adieu to the home it has enjoyed so long, and the kind hand that,

as far as it could, has supplied its wants, ere it mounts in the air, persuaded to stay, and yet compelled by its nature to go, so as the body loses its hold over the mind, does the soul linger for a moment amid its mor tal attachments; but, impelled by its higher affections, it expands, and pants, and rises to its native heaven; for 'from God we come.'

And this is a faithful transcript of our reading of the second chapter of our History.

THE ENJOYMENT OF READING .- It is the most gratifying to reflect that there is and the ordinary condition of the human faculties, that may not participate in what Sir John Herschol appears to consider the greatest of human pleasures. It is delightful to foresee, that when the whole of society shall be so far educated as to derive pleasure from reading, and when books are us plenty as bread and potatoes, the hardest worked agricultural laborer or mechanic, when he goes home, after his day's toil, may plunge at once into the most intense enjoy-ment by taking a book. The most gratify ug circumstance respecting this enjoyment is its universality, and its applicability to all countries, all ages, and to every human being in tolerable health, and above destitution. It is equally applicable to the man. whether in prosperity or adversity; whether in prison or free; and, even to a certain extent, whether in health or in sickness .-Another gratifying prospect anticipated from the result of universal reading, is universal improvement of worldly circumstances. Let any taste become general, and the relation and habits of society will accommodate themselves to that taste. The hours of labor at present, afford barely time for eating and sleeping; but when reading becomes a necessary of life to every one even the lowest class of society-they will be reduced so as to afford time for that enjoyment also. Surely, if nothing else were to be gained by a system of national education but the powers of conferring so much happiness on millions, it would deserve the patronage of every benevolent mind, and be worthy the adoption, alike of governments professing to be be paternal or to be representative. But the main object which we have now in view, is to impress John Herschel's statement strongly on the mind of the young mechanic, so as to encourage him above all earthly things, to cherish a oste for reading in himself, and in all thoss with whom he may have any thing to do,-

Another point to which we wish to direct attention, is the necessity, when a national system of education is established of adling to every school, not only a garden, a workshop for teaching the simpler operations of the mechanical arts, and a kitchen for teaching the girls cookery, but also a circulating library for the benefit of the whole

He that speaks me fair and foves me not, I'll speak him fair and trust him cort.

PASSAGES FROM PRETENSION," a new novel by Sarah Stickney, author of the "Po-

ctry of Life."

FALSEHOOD.—There are many sins leven of commission, which clude our own detection, from the indefinite or plausible aspect they assume. But a direct falsehood admits of no palliation. It stamps the page of conscience with a stain no human hand can wipe away; it stands in daring opposi-tion to the nature and will of God: and as it rises to the vault of heaven seems to echo back the thunders of the rebel army, who even there defied the majesty of eternal

SELF-DELUSION .- Pleased with the kind of adulation perhaps the most dangerous of all to the unregenerate beart, Rosa took up the subject of religion as she believed, quite seriously; and she who had been accustomed so quickly to detect, and so thoroughly to despise pretensions in others, became herself a pretender; when false assumption is the least pardonable—when self delusion is the most fatal in its consequences.

The Christian Character.-She saw that truely dignified and even elegant woman, may deliver out tracts; that subscriptions for religious purposes may be collected without bustle or bombast; and that so far from the graces tof the mind and person being cast aside, in the eager pursuit of moral and religious good they are capable of being cu-hanced in every charm, by the higher graces

of the Christian character. Teaching .- It is a disgrace to society in its present stage of civilization, that there is no money given so grndgingly as that which is given for plain, substantial, moral education; while all parties agree that the act of teaching, unremittingly and faithfully performed is the most laborious of man, s life; & it will be in vain to expect the price of their labour to be raised to its full value, until more efficient laborers be brought into

Loss of a Friend .- There is a bitterness in feelings with which we regard the volun-tary desertion of a once true friend, that has searcely its equal in all the unpalatable draughts which we have to drink before the cup of life is fully drained. What are the ninety-nine warm hearts still to beat for us and ours, if with all we possess, and enjoy, and yearn to impart, we cannot win ack the hundredth. It is not that the value of that particular gem was worth the whole of our wreath, but its irreparable loss has broken the circle, and the glory of the diadem is gone.

Prejudice of Society.—Those who would combut the long established prejudices of society have to perform a difficult and ungrateful task. Ridicale is perhaps the only return that will be made to the novel assertion. tion. that even culinary operations may be cheerfully conducted by a woman of polished manners and 'cultivated understanding; that while sharing such occupations with her children, she may converse on literary and intellectual topics, and that even the fine arts may succeed in their turn to fill up the leisure hours afforded by a well regulat-

ted economy.

Excess of Knowledge.—That any human being can know too much, is a supposition which the writer of these pages would be sorry to be charged with, nor is it from an excess of knowledge that females of the middle class are now disqualified on their return from school, for sharing in the domesnot a human being endowed with health tic duties of their humble homes. It is because, along with their knowledge they have failed to acquire a just sense of the beauty and the value of such virtues as belong especially to the female character.

> Long Manure.-I have tried the experment last season on my garden, with most convincing success. Having a very retentive subsoil, I tried the plan of burying coarse dry straw under my beds of bects. carrots, parsnips, peas, beans, vines, and almost every kind of vegetable that I planted, to serve as an underdrain as well as manure. The effect has fully convinced one sceptic. I hope others will try it. the first time I ever saw straw used for manuring any crop, except potatoes. I have toiled many a day to rot it, so as to make it fit to use for the next crop.'-Ten. Far.

ECONOMY.-The Weschester Spy, tells story of a neighbor of his, who rolled a parrel of flour three miles, rather than pay 124 cts. cartage. This is carrying economy to a great stretch; but after all, it does not equal the economy of a newspaper borrowr. We have known one of these borrowing loafers lose a month's time and wear out ive dollars worth of sole leather in a year, in running about to borrow a paper, which ne could have had left at his own door for

three dollars.

We know of one family in this village that will not take our paper, because they say they do not like it, and yet they send frequently to borrow it, and blow up our sub-scribers like wrath if it is not ready for

The first and second lieutenants of a man of war, both great anglers, once disputed oncerning the fly season for a particular nonth, one arguing that the horse-fly was then in season, the other replying that there was no such fly. At the moment an able sailor, who was also a skilful angler passed, and the disputents agreed to leave the question to Jack. "Jack," said the first lieutenant, "did you ever see a horse fly?" "No. your honor," replied the tar; "but I have seen as curious a thing—I have seen a cow jump down a precipice."

"Your ma has taken a glass of ice-cream; will you have some, my dear?"
"Yes, sir, if you please; but I will take it warm, il dis not too much trouble."