

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME V.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., March 12, 1840.

NO. 6.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER, BY W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ cts. for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

MANSION HOUSE,



EDGEFIELD C. HOUSE, S. C.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the travelling community, that he has taken the Hotel in Edgefield Village, formerly occupied by Mr. William Bruns, and is prepared to accommodate travellers and boarders, either families or single persons. With his experience & personal attention, he flatters himself that those who favor him with their patronage, will be satisfied and feel at home; to produce these effects, no pains will be spared. His House is situated in the most pleasant part of the Village, and is well calculated, in every respect, for the accommodation of Families, or Private Boarders. All he asks is for persons to call and judge for themselves. WM. V. DUNN.

N. B. fine Saddle Horses may be had at all times at the Mansion House. W. V. D. if 50
January 14, 1840

Tax Collector's Notice.

I WILL attend at the following places to collect Taxes, for the year 1839:

On Monday the 2d March at Pine House.
" Tuesday, 3, " Ridge.
" Wednesday, 4, " Norris.
" Thursday, 5, " Mt. Willing.
" Friday, 6, " Pope's.
" Saturday, 7, " Coleman's.
" Monday, 9, " Moore's.
" Tuesday, 10, " D. Richardson's.
" Wednesday 11, " Allen's.
" Thursday, 12, " Snider's.
" Friday, 13, " Sheppard's.
" Saturday, 14, " Duntson's.
" Monday, 16, " Liberty Hill.
" Tuesday, 17, " Park's.
" Wednesday 18, " Middleton's.
" Thursday, 19, " Collier's.
" Friday, 20, " C. Ponds.
" Saturday, 21, " B. Island.
" Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of the first week of Court, Edgefield C. H.
" Saturday, 22, " Hamburg.

All persons failing to make their returns by the first Monday in May, will be lawfully required to pay a double Tax. By an order from the Comptroller General, no money will be received for Taxes but specie, or the notes of specie paying Banks of this State. By an Act of the Legislature, those returning Real Estate will be required, in addition to the quality, to give in on oath the actual value of their land.

B. F. GOUDY, T. C. E. D.
Hamburg, Feb 12, 1840 c 3

Notice.

THE Subscriber being the entire owner of the Carriage-making Establishment, at P. S.erville near Edgefield Court House, formerly occupied by Mr. William Gibbs, takes this opportunity to announce to his friends and the public, that he will be at all times thankful for any work in his line either in making or repairing Carriages of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN McNEILL.
Pottersville, Jan 21, 1840 if 51

Carriage Making.

THE Subscriber will make and repair Carriages & Wagons of every description in the best possible manner and at the shortest notice. All orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

EDWARD BARKER.
Hamburg Dec 1, 1839 if 44

Ora, or Twin Cotton Seed.

THE Subscribers have just received on consignment from Charleston, a few of the above named seed, raised in Autauga County, Ala. Which can be had at their store in Hamburg.

H. R. COOK & Co.
Jan 13, 1840 if 50

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Matthias Dalton, deceased, are hereby notified, that they must pay their respective dues to the undersigned, on, or before the first day of March next, as no further indulgence will be given.

M. GRAY, Adm'r.
Feb. 1, 1840. 14t



Poetic Necess.

From the Etouffé.

STANZAS TO A LADY.

The sun is in the West,
The stars are on the sea,
Each kindly hand I've pressed,
And now farewell to thee.
Our cup of parting's o'er,
'Tis the darkest I can sip;
And I've pledged them every one,
With my heart and with my lip,
But I came to thee at last,
That in sadness we might throw
One long look o'er the past
Together, ere I go.

I met thee in the spring,
When my heart was like the fly,
That on its airy wing,
Sports the live-long summer by.
I loved thee with the love
Of a wild and burning boy;
Thy being was inwove
With my grief and with my joy;
Thou wert to me a star
In the silence of the night,
A thing to see from far,
With a fear and a delight.

The hour of joy is gone,
When man and man depart;
The deep-wrung hand alone,
May tell the anguish'd heart.
No tear may strain the eye,
And their parting look must be
Like the stillness in the sky
Ere the storm hath swept the sea.
But when we say farewell
To her we love the best,
One bitter tear may swell
For shame the stoutest breast.

I would not that my name
Should never meet thine ear;
I have smiled for men's acclaim,
For their censure not a fear.
Nor would I, when thy home
Looks joyously and bright,
That the thought of me should come,
To sadden thy delight;
I would dwell a thing apart
For thy spirit to desecrate—
A brightness on thy heart—
A shadow on thine eye.

When the wine-cup circles round,
I will quaff it with the rest;
But thy name shall never sound
At the revel or the feast;
But he shares my heart,
When the banquet hall is lone,
In one deep cup, ere we part,
We will pledge thee, lovely one!
Thy name I'll murmur then
With a prayer, if Heaven allow,
That I meet thee once again,
As close as I do now.

Beloved one, farewell!
And though no hope be given,
Thy name shall be a spell
To turn my thoughts to Heaven,
And thy memory to me,
What the dew is to the rose.
It shall come to me as gratefully
In the hour of my repose;
It shall be what it has been,
A lamp within a tomb,
To burn, though all unseen—
To light, though but a gloom.

When the shade is on thy dwelling,
And the murmur on thine ear;
When the breeze is round thee swelling,
And the landscape dark and drear;
When no lover is beside thee,
To flatter and to smile;
When there be none to guide thee,
And many to beguile;
When withered is the token,
And all unlinked the chain,
With a faith, unworshiped, unbroken,
I may kneel to thee again.

AN IMAGINATIVE BOQUET.

A wild, sweet mountain lake,
A star bespangled sky,
A half moon in the hazy east,
Sketched softly by the eye.

A light and fairy bark,
Swift gliding o'er the deep,
And O! my lady's laughing eye,
To help me vigils keep.

Back on the lake, and sky,
A halo should be seen,
Made by the moon's soft, silver light,
To bind the lovely scene.

Miscellaneous.

From the South Carolinian.
THE TAX ACT.

Some misapprehension seems to exist as to the Tax Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature. It is supposed that the tax upon lands has been increased; but this is a mistake; the tax remains as it was before. It is true, that by a clause in the Tax Act, every holder of real estate, whether in the Town or Country, is required to make a return to the Tax Collector, on oath, of the actual value of such taxable property. But the taxes for this year, are not to be assessed upon such valuation. The object was to obtain information, which the Legislature is directed to report to the Legislature, for its future guidance.

The subjoined extracts from the Comptroller General's Report, will show why this information was required. What action a future Legislature will take upon the subject, it is not easy to anticipate. By the amendment of the Constitution, in 1808, representation is based upon a combined ratio of population and taxation. The upper country has been contented, for many years, with much less political power than it is entitled to enjoy. This results from the arbitrary classification of lands made many years ago, and continued to this day as the basis of taxation, by which, what are now considered our most valuable lands, are rated at almost nothing. It is true we have escaped from taxation, by this means, but it has been at the expense of political power. St. Philip's and St. Michael's, in consequence of paying taxes upon the actual value of real estate in the City of Charleston, will send next year seventeen members to the House of Representatives, to represent a population of 15,661 whites; while Fairfield, with a population of 9,152 whites will send four members; and Spartanburg, with a population of 17,847 whites, will send five members; and so other up country Districts in proportion. This is an enormous disparity; and we have felt and may hereafter be made to feel the effects of it, to our cost. In the election of Senator to Congress, Judges, Attorney General, Comptroller, and other State Officers, a few votes sometimes make a very great difference in the result. Nor is it in elections only, that we suffer. It is desirable, at all events, that the Legislature should be in possession of facts.

Whether the up country will consent to increase its proportional taxation, for the sake of power, or whether the lower country will permit it to do so, it is not easy to foresee. Having the control of the Senate, it may be that our friends on the salt water will not permit the old classification of lands to be altered. It may be objected, that this inquiry comes too late, as the new apportionment of representation, for the next ten years, has just been made. That is true, but it will be remembered, that the amendment of the Constitution, in 1808, provides, that the amount of taxes upon which the apportionment is to rest, is to be estimated from the average of ten preceding years. We have no time to lose, therefore, if it is desirable that the chance should be made.

In Massachusetts, each Township may send a certain number of members to the Legislature, in proportion to population, say five or six from a Township; and as each Township pays its own members, they often choose to send only one. I should not have expected the exercise of this species of economy in Carolina; and yet it seems that the upper country has been acting upon the principle, for a great many years; though perhaps inadvertently, & because its attention has not been roused to the matter.

That there will be difficulties attending the valuation of their lands, by the tax payers, cannot be doubted. Many conscientious men will be at a loss to know at what to put the cash valuation of their lands; but let any one sit down to devise a different scheme, and he will probably find it surrounded with still greater difficulties.

I annex the extracts from the Comptroller's Report, with the single remark, that the apprehensions of the Comptroller, as to a deficiency in the Treasury, of \$100,000, in 1841, proved to be somewhat exaggerated, when the Committee of the Legislature came to sift the matter thoroughly.

No. 9, is an estimate of supplies, required for the support of government, for the year 1840, amounting to two hundred and eighty thousand, seven hundred and twenty dollars; which, added to the undrawn balances of existing appropriations, one hundred and eighty thousand, seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, take three hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, to meet the payment of which, the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st October, 1839, was one hundred and thirteen thousand, eighty-seven dollars, and sixty-eight cents, and the taxes to be collected the ensuing year, at the present rates, will produce about the sum of two hundred & ninety thousand dollars, these together, will leave a surplus in the Treasury on the first of October, 1840, of about thirteen thousand dollars. But, as between that day, and the 1st of June, 1841, (during which time there are very few receipts into the Treasury, the taxes for 1840 not being paid into the Treasury, until June, 1841,) there will be required, during that period, for the support of government, the sum of \$173,695,

as will appear by the estimate made in this exhibit—showing that there will be on the 1st of June, 1841, a deficiency in the Treasuries of \$160,000.

To provide for the deficiency in the revenue alluded to in exhibit No. 6, it becomes necessary to make some increase of taxation by the tax bill of the present year. This, fortunately, may be done on one of the subjects of taxation, so as not to prove burdensome to the citizen, and at the same time to promote the equality of taxation.

In the year 1783, the tax on lands, was 4s. 8d. on every 100 acres of land, without regard to quality. In 1784, a classification of the lands of the State, having regard to their then supposed value, was established, and taxes imposed on them accordingly, and this has been adhered to ever since. Although, in its origin, this system may have operated fairly, it is now the most unequal that can be established. The classification was made fifty five years ago, when indigo was a staple agricultural production of the State, and before the extended culture of cotton as a staple, and when a large portion of the lands of the upper parts of the State were unsettled and their qualities undeveloped. The change, which the introduction of the cotton culture into this State has produced, is familiar to every one. Lands, which previously had been valueless, have become extremely valuable. The lands, which then were not worth more than from one to four dollars per acre, would now bring from sixty to one hundred dollars per acre, and on the other hand, some that were not worth from four to ten dollars per acre, would not now bring fifty cents. The principle of taxation was equality of burthen on every class; but this principle has been lost in the changes which have occurred in the face of the State, and its agriculture, and that classification is no longer reasonable or fair; but, on the contrary, exceedingly unequal and unjust, as the foundation of a system of taxation. When the present classification was established, professions, stock in trade, lots in towns, villages, and lands, all paid an equal ad valorem tax on every hundred dollars—one half of the tax paid upon a slave. This has subsequently been altered, so as to render the tax still more unequal; for the tax upon professions, and upon stock in trade, is now upon each hundred dollars, the same as the tax upon a slave, and twice as much as that laid upon lots in towns and villages; and upon lands at their assessed value. But the levying the taxes according to the classification upon an imaginary estimate of the value of certain lands, which is far below their real value, while they are levied on the actual value of lots in towns and villages, has occasioned palpable instances of the most unequal operation. The Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's pay a larger tax on real estate than the aggregate tax on lands in all the other parishes and districts in the State. The taxes on the town lots in Columbia, amount to within a small sum of the taxes paid on the whole of the lands in the Districts of Richland, Lexington, Kershaw, and Fairfield; and in Richland District, 3,870 acres of land, upon which 165 slaves are employed, worth not less than ten dollars per acre, are returned at twenty cents per acre, paying a tax of only \$232; while a half acre of land in the town of Columbia, with a small house thereon, valued \$800, pays a tax of \$2 42 cents. The taxes on lands, therefore, being not only unequally assessed, but much lower than, and more unequal in regard to, the taxes on other subjects of taxation, I respectfully suggest to your consideration, the propriety of repealing the present classification of lands; and instead of the present tax of thirty cents on every \$100 of its imaginary assessed value, impose a tax of only fifteen cents on every \$100 of the actual cash value, to be ascertained by the return on oath of the owner. This alteration in the mode of levying the tax on lands, will create a sufficient increase in the taxes, to provide for the gradual reduction of the deficiency in the revenue before alluded to, without disturbing the taxes upon any of the other subjects of taxation. But should your Honorable Body deem it inexpedient to look to the lands of the State to meet this deficiency, then it will become necessary to increase the taxes on other subjects of taxation, which are believed to be already sufficiently high, resort to a loan, or otherwise the Bank of the State of South Carolina would be obliged to make good the deficiency. This last measure, it is apprehended, might, and most probably would, greatly derange its operations—curtail its profits—and by compelling contributions, at a period of unexampled difficulty, add greatly to the embarrassments, which already are pressing so heavily on all classes of industry, and every pursuit in the State.

The duty assigned to the Battalion cannot be completed before the end of March. The dogs from St. Marks did not reach until within a few days previous to our advice, and as yet, no opportunity had been afforded of testing them upon fresh trails.

Previous to their arrival the troops flushed three different Camps, taking from the enemy, who escaped into the swamps large quantities of plunder, to wit: deer and other skins, bear skins, bed clothes, garden seeds, adzes, hatchets, &c.; the latter articles having, it is believed, been carried off by them, while on some marauding expedition in Middle Florida.

On the 5th ult. Company (B.) under the command of Capt. Smith, Company (C.) under Capt. Cary, Company (E.) under Lieut. Alburty, and Company (F.) under Lieut. Westcott, started from Camp Kingsbury, 16 miles from Fort Fanning on the Suwannee river, on a scout of five days down to the Gulf, officers and men carrying their provisions on their backs; the Companies taking different directions. The same morning Lieut. J. McKinstrey started with an escort of ten volunteers to make a reconnaissance of the hammock, East of the Camp, Dr. Maxwell and Capt. Kingsbury accompanied Lieut. McKinstrey. They penetrated but a short distance into the hammock, when they flushed a large party of Indians, and captured their packs, &c. the game not proving trustworthy. Towards evening Capt. K. directed the volunteers to return to the Camp they flushed in the morning, and conceal themselves, hoping that the Indians would return for their packs. While endeavoring to execute the order, the Indians made their appearance on the edge of the hammocks, yelling and inviting the volunteers to a fight, who being weak in number declined and retreated to Camp. They estimated the Indians to be 30 in number.

The same day Lt. Westcott came unexpectedly upon the camp of Indians near the gulf. They fired upon him, but on his returning the fire, immediately retreated, leaving behind them all their plunder, which was very considerable. The same day Capt. Smith also flushed a party and captured their packs.

Our correspondent believes that if the troops had had the dogs on these occasions, they would have captured the Indians.

From the Savannah Georgian, March 3.
FROM FLORIDA.

We have advices to the 20th ult. from the Camp near the Gulf of Mexico, and South-East of the Suwannee. Gen. Taylor on the 30th January last, wrote to Adj. Gen. Jones, at Washington, that "an examination of the Wacassassa country by four companies of the 2d Infantry, will immediately be commenced." Their operations are detailed by a correspondent whose letter enables us to state, that the campaign ordered by Gen. Taylor commenced on the 3d ult. and has been steadily persevered in; the troops encountering every species of hardship without a murmur. The scouts are generally absent five days, officers as well as men carrying their provisions upon their backs.

South of the Camp, and between the mouths of the Suwannee and Wacassassa the country is very low and marshy. The troops in many instances have marched four miles almost knee deep in mud. They have frequently encamped, through necessity, in the salt marsh, which borders on the Gulf of Mexico, and been obliged to use salt water.

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From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—When contemplating the wonderful work upon this subject abroad, we may at the same time express the gratification that every philanthropist must feel at the steady progress of the cause at home. The following article, from the Christian Advocate, is undoubtedly interesting—first from the facts stated in the outset, and secondarily from the brief biographical sketch given of an extraordinary man, who engaged as an instrument of the cause in this vicinity.

Temperance in New York.—Since the organization of the N. York City Temperance Society more than one hundred and twenty-six thousand abstinence pledges have been obtained; and of the five thousand obtained during the last year, with but few exceptions, all were on the total abstinence principle. The last report shows, also, a very gratifying decrease of liquor importations; and that much has been effected in regard to the license law and milk question.

The semi-annual meeting at Green street, February 5 was addressed by Mr. Welch, of Brooklyn, Rev. Mr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Dewitt, and the senior editor of this paper Mr. Welch we cannot but regard as a memorable instance of the Gospel. Most of his years he has led a sailor's life, distinguished above his fellows in nothing but his accomplishment, to use his own words, in the sailor's well-known vices. A reckless boy, he sought stealthily a berth in a man of war, and, in the course of twenty-five years, served the kings of Britain. At length, finding himself ashore in America, he entered the service on board a U. States frigate; and while his ship was at the Brooklyn station, some one who cared for the souls of seamen found him, and was the means of his conversion. But no one can, like himself, tell his story; and we were about to say, no one like himself can plead the cause of temperance; for, as he told us, he knows all the windings of the drunkard's path. "He had tried going on frolics; he had tried drinking much, drinking little, and drinking none at all." Last year Mr. W. was employed by an agent

in Brooklyn, and the result of his labor was more than sixteen hundred pledges to total abstinence. In several instances, conversion to Christ followed the conversion to temperance principles, as might be expected.

From the Boston Cultivator.

Deep Planting A patron of ours informed us a few weeks since that while taking his fodder, he discovered a great difference in appearance between two pieces of corn, which were planted at the same time, and in the same kind of soil. The fodder on one piece of ground with strip-plug it before it was entirely burnt up, to use the common phrase. On going to the other piece, he found it green to the ground and in good plight for stripping. He was struck with the difference in the two lots of corn; and on reflection recollected that on getting ready to plant his corn in the spring, he ran a furrow with a large shovel or bar-share plough, after which he followed with a small plough called a bull-tongue, running it pretty deep in the same furrow, till he got perhaps half over the piece, when he concluded to plant the balance in the single furrow, and discontinued the use of the bull tongue. The result was, that the part planted deep in the opening made by the small plough, where the larger one had previously been run, produced a third more fodder, and of a better quality than that planted in the shallow mark made by the large plough alone; besides the great difference there must be in the weight of the corn, the latter drying up too fast of course to make a proper article for bread. This should be remembered by farmers, and the evil of shallow planting avoided, especially since all seem to think the seasons are becoming shorter, and much drier than formerly.

Evergreens.—The best season for transplanting Evergreens is in the fore part of June, or the latter part of May, but without some preliminary measures, many so removed will perish.—It has been recommended, and the method when tried has proved very successful, that some two years before removal, or one year at least, that with a sharp spade all the surface, and most of the other roots, be cut off at the distance of two or three feet from the tree, and that it then be allowed to stand undisturbed till wanted for removal. The result will be, that the earth near the tree will be filled with abundance of fine vigorous roots, and if, when taken up, proper precautions are used in lifting it from the bed, it may be removed without the least danger, or scarcely retardation of its growth.

Gennessee Farmer.

The Chinee Bug.—Serious fears are entertained (says the Fayetteville Observer of the 12th inst.) of alarming damage to the crops this year, from the ravages of this detestable little insect. We are informed by a farmer from a neighboring county that they have been found in immense numbers between the bark and trunk of fallen and decaying trees, on fence rails, and under the bark of cypress trees in swamps. They are as thin as paper, and almost transparent, but on the application of heat, exhibit immediate signs of vitality. Can no plan be fallen upon to exterminate them? We shall be glad to hear from any one who can suggest a feasible scheme to get rid of them.

A Young Chap.—A gentleman travelling, found by the way-side a man he supposed to be 80 years of age, weeping most bitterly. Desirous to learn the cause of such immoderate grief, he inquired of the old gentleman why it was that he was crying. He was informed that his father had just been whipping him! "Your father!" exclaimed the astonished traveller, "is it possible that your father is alive?" "Yes, Sir," said the mourner, he lives in that house," pointing to a small habitation near the road. The traveller was anxious to see the father, and accordingly turned into the house, where he saw and conversed with him, expostulating with him on the absurdity of his conduct, in whipping so old a man as his son. The old man apologized, saying that the young rascal had been throwing rocks at his grandfather, who was at work in the garden.

Antidote for Marriage.—Joy says that if a man feels very much like getting married, yet imagines that he ought not to, the best remedy he knows of, to help one of his neighbors move a house full of furniture—borrow nine of his children for three days and hear them cry. If that fail, build up a fire of damp wood, and when the smoke is thickest hire a woman to scold him about four hours. If he can stand all them, he'd better get married the next day—give his wife the pants, and be the "silent partner" in the great firm of matrimony. We think the remedy rather severe, but as every man is liable to those things after he yokes himself, there would be no harm in trying it before.—N. Y. Atlas.

'What's the matter, uncle Jerry?' said Mr. —, as old Jeremiah R. was passing by, growling most ferociously. "Matter," said the old man, stopping short: "why, here I've been lugging water all the morning, for Dr. C.'s wife to wash with, and what'd ye 'spose I got for it?" "Why, I suppose about ninepence," answered Mr. —. "Ninapence!" she told me the doctor would pull a tooth for me some time."

Implicit Belief of Children.—Children dispute not, they believe as they are taught; the whole soul of a child, is pure simplicity.—M. Luther.