

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 XIV.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. JULY 13, 1849.

NO. 26

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY
WM. F. DURISOE,
PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum
if paid in advance—\$3 if not paid within six
months from the date of expiration, and
\$4 if not paid before the expiration of the
year. All subscriptions will be continued,
unless otherwise ordered before the expira-
tion of the year; but no paper will be dis-
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Any person procuring five responsible Sub-
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Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 75
cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the
first insertion, and \$75 for each continuance.
Those published monthly or quarterly, will
be charged \$1 per square. Advertisements
not having the number of insertions marked
on them, will be continued until ordered out
and charged accordingly.
Communications, post paid, will be prompt-
ly and strictly attended to.

JOSEPH AENEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will be found in his office at Edgefield,
Court House, adjoining Bryan's Brick
Store, on Saturdays, Sale-days, and Court-
weeks.
He will attend promptly and strictly to busi-
ness in his profession.
January 10, if 51

WM. E. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 9, Broad Street, Charleston S. C.
Over the Office of W. M. Martin. Will
practice in Barnwell and Columbia, and con-
tinue to practice in Beaufort.
April 25, m2m 14

DR. E. F. TEAGUE
Respectfully offers his professional
services in the practice of Medicine, Sur-
gery, and Obstetrics, to the Citizens of Edge-
field Village and vicinity. Office in the Drug
Store of Dr. Bland, Teague & Co.
if 16

A. Card,
D. G. BIRD, respectfully offers his
services in the practice of Medicine, Sur-
gery, and Obstetrics, to the Citizens of Edge-
field Village and vicinity.
Office opposite County's Hotel.
May 9, if 16

CANDIDATES.
For Sheriff.

THOS. W. LANHAM,
JOHN HILL,
T. J. WHITAKER,
ALFRED MAY,
WESLEY BODIE,
HUMPHREY BOULWARE,

For Tax Collector.

MOODY HARRIS,
F. W. BURT,
B. F. GOUDEY,
JOHN QUATTLEBUM,
WM. L. PARKS,
THEOPHILUS DEAN,
L. A. BROOKS,
ROBERT CLOY,
ISAAC BOLES.

For Ordinary.

W. L. COLEMAN,
WM. H. MOSS,
H. T. WRIGHT,
VIRGIL M. WHITE,
HUGH A. NIXON,
EDWARD PRESLEY.

For Clerk.

WM. M. JOHNSON,
THOS. G. BACON,
EDMUND PENN.,
OLIVER TOWLES,
PETER QUATTLEBUM.

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber has just received his
Stock of
Spring & Summer Goods,
Consisting in part of
PRINTED JAC. MUSLINS, SILK AND
LINEN BRAGES, DOTTED AND
PLAIN SWISS MUSLINS, MUS-
LINS GINGHAM, ENGLISH
& AMERICAN PRINTS.
For Ladies Dresses,
Muslin Trimmings, Fine
Bonnets & Bonnet Ribbons,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Shoes, Leathers, Panama, Silk and
BEAVER HATS.
All of which will be sold very low, and a lib-
eral discount for CASH.
B. C. BRYAN.
March 21 1849, if 9

New Blacksmith Shop.

THE Subscriber having procured the ser-
vices of **Hampton**, a Blacksmith well
known in this community, is prepared to receive
all orders in this line of business.
Shop opposite Dr. Johnson's lot.
F. J. MIMS.
Feb 14

BENTON'S RECREANCY.

Read the following and see how much
more just and reasonable is Major Noah
of the New York Sunday Times than
some Southern editors.

Major Noah, in the following remarks,
shows his good sense, and his love of truth
and justice. We can but express the
pleasure we experience at being able to
copy his excellent article:

"One half of this formidable missile is
devoted to the inconsistency of Mr. Cal-
houn, who approved the Missouri Com-
promise, which excluded slavery from a
vast portion of the West, and to show
that he is a disunionist, and was himself
originally the founder, the approver, and
the justifier of the Missouri Compromise.
All the Whig papers, in ecstacy of delight,
rub their hands together, and declare that
Col. Benton has made out a strong case
against Mr. Calhoun. We cannot see it.
Slavery has always been a political ques-
tion. It originated with Rufus King to
cripple the representative power of the
South, and this has always been the ex-
tent of its humanity. The Missouri Com-
promise was got to exclude slavery in that
State: the opposition was directed against
a clause in the new Constitution which
prevented free negroes and mulattoes from
settling in that State under any pretence
whatever. It was contended, and with
reason, that this exclusion violated the
spirit of the Constitution of the United
States. Missouri insisted upon her right
as a State to adopt this provision. When
the bill again came up for consideration,
Federalists threw the fire brand into Con-
gress, by insisting upon engraving the fol-
lowing section or rider to the bill:

"Sec. 8. That in all that territory ceded
by France to the United States, under the
name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36
degrees 30 minutes north latitude, not in-
cluded within the limits of the state con-
templated by this act, slavery and involun-
tary servitude, otherwise than in the
punishment of the crimes whereof the party
shall have been duly convicted; shall be,
and hereby is, forever prohibited."

"This excluded slavery from a tract of
country larger than all California, New
Mexico, and Oregon united. The storm,
however, was up. The people of the
North would not be a State. The
Federalists had got the weather-gage of the
South. What was to be done? Congress
had no more right to insert this section in
the law than to have introduced a bill of
the Pope into an act of that body. Mr.
Calhoun, then Secretary of war was forced
to submit to this assumption of power.
He feared that Missouri, if not then ad-
mitted, would exercise the rights of a
sovereign state, and gather a cluster of in-
dependent states, disconnected with the
federal government, which would reach
the Pacific Ocean. To preserve the Union,
Mr. Calhoun consented to this compromise.
This is the width, breadth, and depth of
Mr. Calhoun's inconsistency. But did the
submission to a wrong under those cir-
cumstances justify the infliction to another
wrong? Because Congress said they had
a right to prohibit by law slavery in terri-
tories, did it make it so.

"The South has no belief that slavery
will ever be introduced into California and
New Mexico, but they are firmly united
against the right of Congress to prohibit it
by law in territories. They have no desire
to go into those territories with slaves; but
as members of this Republic, they will not
permit Congress to assume a right which
the Constitution does not confer. If this
was not a political question, all would
admit that the position taken by the South
is just and proper. What is precedent to-
day becomes doctrine to-morrow. If Con-
gress has a right to say to the South, 'You
shall not take your property into new ter-
ritories,' that body may say, 'You shall
not hold that property in your own States.'
The South must by union preserve the
Union, and protect their own rights."

"Col. Benton will make no capital from
this attack on Mr. Calhoun, or in the de-
claration that Congress possesses the power
because she exercised it some thirty years
ago. It is said that Mr. Benton hopes by
this movement to make himself the Demo-
cratic candidate for the Presidency. If he
has found such favor in the eyes of his old
political enemies, suppose they try him for
a single term! he has no such views. Mr.
Van Buren, a much more popular man,
with more tact and address, tried this one
principle with singular bad fortune. Mr.
Benton will never try it. The whole is a
quarrel with the Legislature of his own
State, for an attempt to compel him by in-
struction to carry out Mr. Calhoun's views
on slavery instead of his own. He makes
fight with the Legislature of Missouri, with
what success we shall know hereafter.
The Whigs of his State will go with him,
and he may succeed in sustaining his
views. He considers the question of the
free soil settled, and so do we, from the
action which the people of California them-
selves, in forming a State Government,
may take. He wishes to hear no more
discussion in Congress on the subject; but
as the question has always been political,
and not one of right or humanity, he is in
error if he supposes that the question will
sleep, or that the slave States will calmly
look on and submit to assumptions of power
unknown to the Constitution."

The Hungarian leader, Kossuth, has ap-
pointed his sister general superintendent
of the military hospitals and she has pub-
lished an address, calling on all the ladies
to lend their assistance to this work of
charity.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.—The following
letter presents facts and suggests questions
worthy of profound reflection:
To the Editors of the Union:

Take a map and look at Russia and you
will find that her right flank rests on the
Baltic and Vistula, her centre on Transyl-
vania, and occupies Moldavia and Walla-
chia, and the mouths of the Danube. Her
left flank is extended to Bucharina and the
eastern frontier of China. The Afghan
mountains alone separate the Russian and
English sentinels. This flank is supported
by the oasis of Khiva (250 miles long by
50 wide) and the Aral sea; by the whole
of the Caspian sea, including the depend-
ent rivers of Persia, and the right of way
through Persia towards Herat.

Let England look to it, (and if she does
it will hardly arrest her fate,) that the
present open operations of Russia in Mol-
davia and Wallachia, and the march into
Hungary, do not conceal a grand move-
ment on her left flank (that a Napoleon
could conceive and execute) that would
change England, by the waving of a mar-
shal's baton, into a third rate power.

There are at least 100,000 Russian sol-
diers, a force mobile, beyond the Caspian
sea, that can be marched in twenty days to
the banks of the Indus. Let that force
appear on the banks of the Indus, and "the
terror of the British name" will be as a
thing lost upon earth. All India, from
Ceylon to Cabul, and from Bombay to
Soytan, would rise in arms, and the British
power cease to exist.

England without India would sink to
the level of Naples, with no nation so poor
as to do her reverence.

Take care, John Bull, lest the soliloquy
of Cardinal Wolsey be applicable to you—
"Farwell!" &c.

The condition of England and the posi-
tion of Russia may be compared to the
fish-hawk and the eagle: the eagle perched
upon a height, from which he can descend
at any time, upon the hawk, and compel
the relinquishment of her prey.

There is plenty of study in the way of
European and Asiatic politics just about
this time, and may be extended into the
dog days.

Maj. of Engineers.
Chasefield, June 9, 1849.

ANOTHER GREAT DISCOVERY.—SENSI-
TIVE GLASS.—We had occasion some
time since to say something about the
Druids and their worship. The gentle-
man who is getting up an arranging the
mysteries and ceremonies for the Druidical
exhibition is well known to us as a
practical chemist, but as he does not wish
to appear before the public until the prop-
er time, we withhold his name, but take
the liberty of speaking of the wonderful
process of science.

The person alluded to spent some weeks
in Pittsburgh endeavoring to produce the
magical glass of the Druids, but did not
succeed. The experiments have been
continued here, and the Druidical musical
tones, from tubes of glass are perfect, and
make sweet harmony. But the sensitive
glass goblets are the most wonderful. It
was a secret of the Arch Druid to make
his glass sensitive to poison, and tradition
says that his food and beverages were sub-
mitted to a test in those goblets, and if
they contained poison the glass would
break. One of these glasses was shown
us yesterday, in which water was forced,
and it remained as sound as any other
tumbler, but on adding a little poison, the
glass flew at once into several pieces.
This is something more mysterious than
has been exhibited yet, and we can say in
all confidence that the exhibition will be
one of remarkable scientific wonder.
[Cincinnati Com.]

YOUNG MEN, HELP YOURSELVES.—
"Providence," we are told, "helps those
who help themselves." A true proverb,
and worthy to be stamped on every heart.
Passing on through life, you will find many
a stream that will cross your path—but
don't sit down and mourn. If you can't
wade across, throw stones to stand upon,
or bring forth a dead tree from the forest,
and you will soon make a bridge and be
safe on the opposite side. To-day you
are opposed in your project. Don't stop
—don't go back—meet the opposer—per-
severe and you will conquer—Providence
will assist you. You have failed in busi-
ness—come out from under the load stand
up, and don't help yourself and persevere
if you will do nothing, and be punished at
every beggar and every pauper on crutches
who passes along. Your friends have
died bury them—but don't linger in the
church yard mourning because they are
gone and you may go next. Up with you;
wipe off your tears and be happy—'tis the
only way.

In fine help yourselves in all places—at
all times; and Providence will assist you,
smile on you, and make life a scene of
active enjoyment and real pleasure.

Gov. McDowell.—The Philadelphia
correspondent of the Republic, says:
"A friend has just shown me a copy of
an oration delivered twelve years ago be-
fore the societies of the College of Prince-
ton, New Jersey, by Gov. McDowell,
which upon examination, I find to be the
same speech, almost verbatim et literatim,
which Gov. McDowell delivered in Con-
gress last winter. It is an able speech,
but the repetition of it evidences a barren-
ness of ideas which I did not expect to see
in so distinguished a personage."

WEIGHIN' THE GALLS.

Sum body says it aint a fair question
to ax a gal her age. The old maids, I
reckon, sed that. Now I think it's fully
as unfair to ax a gal her weight, as it
is to ax her her age, 'case it's a tuff ques-
tion, it is; and when you hears about
weighin, Sally Greeny, you will say so
too.

'You know cousin Jeff; he's a rale
stayer 'mongst the gals, he is, and he
don't kare a straw what he sez to any
on 'em, he don't.

Cousen Jeff, he cum over to our house
one Sunday, and he sez to me, "Pete,
les go to see 'Squire Greeny's gals,"
'Agreed,' sed I. And so we struck.
I felt rual bold when we first started,
but sumhow the nearer we got to 'Squire
Greeny's the worse skeared I was. And
I wished we had never started; but it
was too late now, so in we went. 'Squire
Greeny's got two gals, Sally and Betsy,
as nice gals as you ever seed, they is.

'They all seemed mighty perlite, and
me and cusen Jeff thought we was gettin'
on fast rate, we did. Sally looked
dreadful nice, I tell you. I'd gin the
world if I could only 'a found sumthing
to say to her; but I studied over every-
thing I ever heard or thought about in
my whole life, but not the fust darn'd
word could I think of wuth sayin.'

Cusen Jeff was all the time talkin'
like all natur' to Betsy. After a while
Sally she proposed we should all go and
weigh. So out we all went, 'Squire
Greeny goin' along to weigh us. When
Sally's turn cum, 'Squire Greeny, he
looked sorter 'stonished. 'Why Sally,'
says he, 'you weigh a hundred and fifty.'
'Law! par,' sed Sally. 'Aint it
Jeff?' sed the squire. 'Yes sir-ee,' sed
Jeff. And sure enuff Sally weighed a
hundred and fifty; the hevyest critter in
the whole gang on us.

Well, we all went back to the house,
and Jeff sed,

'No she don't sed the old lady. 'Yes,
but I tell you she doz,' sed the Squire.
'Don't she Jeff?' 'Yes sir-ee, she doz,'
sed Jeff.

'I don't b'leve it,' sed the old lady.
'Well, we'll weigh Sally ag'in, and
show you,' sed the Squire. 'Oh! no,
don't sed Sally.'

'Why not Sally?' 'Oh, 'case it's
Sunday,' sed Sally.

'But I will, though,' sed the Squire.
So Sally was strung up ag'in, and the
Squire hebalanced the stilyards to the
fast kickup place; and then he commene-
d lookin over his spees and counting his
fingers 'Jeff, sez he, how much is
that? 'Jd he looked over the 'Squire's
shoulder, 'One hundred and thirty-
seven,' sed Jeff.

'Yes,' sez the 'Squire, 'a hundred and
thirty-seven.'

'I thar av,' sez the old lady, 'I told
you Sally didn't weigh a hundred and
fifty.'

'Well liv on yeth did we make such
a mistake sed the 'Squire.'

'I know sez Kate, Sally's little sis-
ter.'

'Hush! 'ud Sally, shakin' her fist at
Kate, and drinnin' as red as a beet in the
face.'

'How thd the 'Squire.'

'Ef yoto,' sed Sally, stampin' her
foot.

'But I'll, though,' sed Kate.

'Yes to sed the 'Squire.'

'Sallys took her bustle off!'

'Bring t camp fire here, quick!'

YOUNG MEN.—It should be the aim
of young a to go into good society—
we meant the rich, nor the proud,
nor the noble, but the society of the
wise, intelligent, and the good.
When yefnd men that know more
than you and from whose conversa-
tion you get information, it is always
safe to lound with them. It has
broken ch many a man to associate
with the land vulgar, where the rib-
bald songs sung, and the indecent
story told excite laughter or influence
the bad pns.

Lord tendon attributed success
and happi in life, to associating with
persons mlearned and virtuous than
ourselves. If you wish to be wise and
respected, you desire happiness and
not misery, advise you to associate
with the intelligent and good. Strive
for excell and strict integrity, and
you will be found in the sinks of
profligation, in the ranks of profligates
and gamb! Once habituate yourself
to virtuousness, and no punishment
will be per than, by accident, to be
obliged half a day to associate
with the land vulgar.

'What he difference between ex-
perimental practical philosophy?'

'Experimental philosophy is your
asing mephnd you a dollar—practi-
cal philosophy is my telling you I want.'

A WORD TO BOYS.

BE POLITE.—Study the graces—not
the graces of the dancing master of bow-
ing and scraping—not the fopish, infidel
etiquette of a Chesterfield—but benevo-
lence, the graces of the heart, whatever
things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely,
and of good report. The true secret of
politeness is to please, to make happy—
flowing from goodness of heart—a foun-
tain of love. As you leave the family
circle for retirement, say good-night—
when you rise, good morning. Do you
meet or pass a friend in the street, bow
gracefully with the usual salutations.
Wear a hinge on your neck—keep it
well oiled—and above all study Solomon
and the epistles of Paul.

BE CIVIL.—When the rich Quaker
was asked the secret of his success in
life he answered, "Civility, friend, civi-
lity." Some people are uncivil, sour,
sullen, morose, crabbed, crusty; haugh-
ty, really clownish and impudent. Run
for your life! "Seest thou a man wise
in his own conceit! There is more
hope of a fool than him."

BE KIND TO EVERYBODY.—There is
nothing like kindness—it sweetens every-
thing. A single look of love, a smile, a
grasp of the hand, has gained more
friends than both wealth and learning.
'Charity suffereth long and is kind.'
See 1 Cor. xiii.

NEVER STRIKE BACK.—That is, never
render evil for evil. Some boys give
eye for eye, tooth for tooth, blow for
blow, kick for kick.—Awful! Little
boys, hark! What says Solomon?
'Surely the churning of milk bringeth
forth butter, and the wringing of the
nose bringeth blood, so the forcing of
wrath bringeth forth strife.' Recom-
pense to no man evil for evil; but over-
come evil with good. "Love your en-
emies, bless them that curse you."

In reply to a question, avoid the
monosyllables, yes and no, thus: 'Is
that your book?' 'Very good, sir,
thank you.'

Avoid vulgar, common-place, or slang
phrases, such as "by jinks," "first rate,"
'I'll bet," &c. Betting is not merely
vulgar, but sinful; a species of gambling.

THINK BEFORE YOU SPEAK.—Think
twice, think what to speak, how to
speak, to whom to speak, and with all
to hold up your head and look the per-
sons to whom you are speaking full in
the face with modest dignity and as-
surance. Some lads have a foolish, sheep-
ish bashfulness, sheer off, hold down
their heads and eyes, as if they were
guilty of sheep-stealing! Never be
ashamed to do right.—N. Y. Star.

A CONVALESCING "SON."—The Pic-
ayune is responsible for the following
anecdote:

Gough'd.—We are indebted to a
friend from the country for the follow-
ing little anecdote, showing how one of
the "Sons" recently got gough'd, which,
being interpreted, meaneth getting
"high," "tight," "fuddled." It seems
that our temperance man had a "shake"
with the cholera, but fortunately re-
covered. When he was getting conva-
lescent, as the doctors say, his physi-
cian prescribed a little brandy—an ounce
per day—and the patient at once sent
out and procured a quantity of the arti-
cle.

On the following afternoon, the physi-
cian paid a visit to the cholera man,
and, to his astonishment, found him in
a most excellent flow of spirits—or, in
other words, quite gough'd! On in-
quiring into this singular state of things,
the medician man exclaimed: Did I
not prescribe an ounce only of brandy
per day? "Yes, sir," replied the
cholera man; "but then you must know,
doctor, I had no scales to weigh it in,
and remembering that eight drams
make an ounce, I had no scruples in
measuring it out in that way. Yester-
day I took eight good "horns," and have
already had three this morning, and
feel much the better from it. You're a
first rate cholera doctor, you are!"
The doctor then went to his next pa-
tient.

SEVERE RETORT.—A mar. who mar-
ries a rich wife must expect occasionally
to have it flung in his teeth. We have
heard a report, however, which we think
must have silenced such thrusts. A gen-
tleman who had the misfortune to marry
a fortune, was once exhibiting the fine
points of his horse to a friend.
'My horse, if you please,' said the
wife, 'my money bought that horse.'
'Yes, madam,' replied the husband,
bowing, 'and your money bought me.'

GAMING.—I look upon every man as
guilty of suicide from the women he takes
the dice-box desparately in his hand; and
all that follows in his fatal career from
that time is only sharpening the dagger
before he strikes it to his heart.—Cum-
berland.

GEORGIA SHOES.—We have received
and placed in our Reading Room, for
the inspection of our friends, a pair of
negro, Brogans from a manufactory just
started at Atlanta, by the Messrs. Hum-
pherys, and judging from the quality
of the material and the workmanship on
the pair before us, we would not be sur-
prised if Atlanta were soon to become
to Georgia what Lynn is to Massachu-
setts, a place where people can improve
their understandings, at a trifling cost.
The Messrs. Humpherys we learn go
into the Shoe manufacturing with pros-
pects that must enable them to compete
successfully with the manufacturers at
the North. They intend to go largely
into the business as soon as their arrange-
ments are completed, and will turn out
the first year over 6000 pairs. They
are also determined that the Shoes made
at their manufactory, shall be real Geor-
gia, made of Georgia Hides, tanned with
Georgia bark, manufactured on Georgia
soil, and even pegged with Georgia pegs,
not such pegs as the Yankee sold in
Virginia for seed oats, splurped at
both ends.—Savannah Georgia.

THE CHARM OF CLEANLINESS.—A
white-yellow shirt on a man, said Wil-
liam Cobbett, speaks at once the char-
acter of his wife; and be you assured,
that she will not take with your dress,
pains which she never takes with her
own. Then the manner of putting on
the dress, is no bad foundation for judg-
ing,—if it be careless, slovenly or if it
do not fit properly. No matter for its
mean quality; it may be neatly and
truly put on; and if it be not, take
care of yourself, for, as you will find to
your cost, a sloven in one thing is a
sloven in all things. The country peo-
ple judge greatly from the state of the
covering of the ankles; and if it be not
clean and tight, they conclude that all
out of sight is not as it ought to be
on one side, loose on the other, and
and, as to slipshod, though it is coming
down in the morning, and even before
daylight, make up your mind to a ropey
rather than live with a slipshod wife.
Oh! how much women lose by inatten-
tion to these matters? Men, in gen-
eral, say nothing about it to their wives;
but they think about it; they envy their
luckier neighbors; and in numerous
cases, consequences the most serious
arise from this apparently trifling cause.
Beauty is valuable; it is one of the ties,
and a strong tie too; that, however, can-
not last to an old age; but the charm of
cleanliness never ends but with life
itself.

BIBLE ANECDOTE.—The following is
published in French newspapers.

A poor shepherd of the environs of
Yvetot, father of a large family, for
whose wants he provided with very
great difficulty; purchased last summer
from a dealer in old clothes, furniture,
&c., an old Bible, with a view to occupy
his leisure evenings during the present
winter, Sunday evening, as he was turn-
ing over the leaves, he noticed that sev-
eral of them were pasted together. He
immediately set himself to work to se-
parate those leaves with great care;
but one can scarcely form a conception
of the surprise of the man, when he
found thus carefully enclosed a bank
bill of five hundred francs, (\$100). On
the margin of one of the pages were
written these words:
'I gathered together this money with
very great difficulty; but having none as
natural heirs but those who absolutely
need nothing, I make thee, whatsoever
shall read this Bible, my heir.'

THE GREEN VEIL.—The American
women leave whittling to the other sex,
but they have also their hobby—it is to
wear a green veil. In summer it is a
rampart that defends them from the dust
and the heat of the sun, in winter against
the cold, and at all times from curious
glances. What husband, what father,
would recognise his wife or daughter
under this mask? Thanks be to the
green veil—the best of cosmetics—it
preserves that beauty of complexion for
which American ladies are distinguished
and which would fade under the attacks
of a cold which is very ungalant, and
of a sun which respects nothing.

ABSENCE.—A fashionable Doctor
lately informed his friends in a large
company that he had been passing eight
days in the country.

'Yes,' said one of the party, 'it has
been announced in one of the journals.'

'Ah,' said the Doctor, 'stretching his
neck very importantly, 'pray in what
terms?'

'In what terms? Why, as well as I
can remember, in the following:—
'There were last week seventy-seven
interments less than the week before.'