

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
WM. E. MANN, PROPRIETOR.
G. M. WILDER, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

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J. P. HARTMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 163 Baltimore Street between Calvert & Light Streets, Baltimore.

I beg to inform his friends and customers that having disposed of his stock at his former place on Pratt street, he has taken the above store where he has opened an entire new and fashionable assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS
which will be made to order, in the latest styles and at moderate prices. He has also on hand a large and superior assortment of

CLOTHING
Ready Made which he flatters himself will favorably compare in styles, durability and prices with any other establishment in this or any of the Eastern Cities.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine his stock it being very desirable—no old goods that have been lying on hand for years—every garment having been manufactured within the last two months.
Should any article sold at this establishment not prove as represented the money will be refunded.
Also on hand a large assortment of
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS, HAND KERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
A great variety of Gentlemen's Silk, Woolen and Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.
Sept. 29.

GUNS.
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
WE have in store, of our own importation, from factories of the highest reputation in England a fine assortment of
DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS,
And having purchased them at the Manufacturers' lowest cash prices, we are prepared to sell them as low as they can be bought in this or any other market. Also on hand Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Gun Caps, Shot Belts, Game Bags, &c. **BONSAL & BRO.**
Importers of Hardware, &c.
Oct 27 East side Market Square.

REMOVAL.
SOLOMON KING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Spices, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.
NO. 1. South Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
WOULD respectfully inform Country Merchants, Physicians, Druggists and others, that he has removed from No. 8 to No. 1 South Calvert Street, (nearly opposite to his former place of business) in Johnson and Lee's large building. A full and fresh stock of every article in his line of business always to be found at this House. All Goods sold at this House must be as represented or no sale. Good Articles, Low Prices, and Liberal Terms, may be relied on. Orders from any of my customers, or others, will meet with prompt attention. Merchants coming North will do well to call.
Jan. 24th, 1849.—3m

GRATES—GRATES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.
BONSAL & BROTHER invite the attention of buyers to their extensive stock of Grates—embracing every variety of size and pattern; all of which are offered for sale, **AT REDUCED PRICES.**
Oct. 20.

J. T. SALTER,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and vicinity that he has taken board with Mr. James Barber, where he may usually be found at all hours when not absent on professional business.
Dr. Salter courteously solicits the patronage of those who prefer the Reformed or Botanic Medical treatment to any other; also of those who feel disposed to give it a trial, feeling confident that since he has had several years experience in this mode of treating diseases he will be able to render entire satisfaction to all who will give him a fair trial.
Oct. 20, 1849.

NEW FANCY STORE,
LADIES BEIN TIME,
CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
A. E. JACOBS ACCORDING TO PROMISE made the last summer has just returned to E. City and taken the same store lately occupied by him opposite the Mansion House, and has opened an entire NEW and beautiful assortment of GOODS, suited to the Fall and winter trade and which cannot fail to please. All in want will please call at the cheap store and see how CHEAP Goods can be sold.
Among his stock may be found some splendid silks for dresses; satin striped Cashmires, all wool, small figured Alpaca of all colors, satin striped do, Needle work. Collars of all patterns.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!!
very cheap. Hosiery and Gloves of every description; together with every article generally called for in a well regulated Fancy Store. It is my intention to keep up a well selected assortment, and arrangements have been made to that effect, so ladies may be sure of getting something new every week.

B. ISRAEL,
A. E. JACOBS, Agt.
E. City, Oct. 13 1849.
A. B. I have a fine lot of Cigars on hand. Gentlemen in want will please give me a call.
A. E. J.

The Old North State.

Vol. 9.

"ERROR IS HARMLESS, WHEN TRUTH IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."

No. 41.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1849.

For the Old North State.

TO "DELTA."

BY JULEP.

Sweet "Delta"—you're a nice young man,
And marr'd too! I woen—
For, marr'd men—do all they can—
Will still look nice and green?
And you're so deeply in'd, my dear,
With this same verdant hue
That, cows in search of grass—I fear—
Will, some day—swallow you!

You say—that all my actions, fraught
With very foolish capers—
Could never, your poor rhyme have brought
To figure in the papers.
And I agree with you—my dear—
And will not ignore foreign—
But, will refer you—for the truth—
To your conceited brain!

You say—if I don't hold my tongue,
And stop my slanderous blast,
I'll find my tender bosom wrung,
The girls will kick me fast!
Of course they will! the little dears—
Tho' in their smiles I've bask'd
They need not cherish groundless fears,
But—wait, until they're ask'd!

You seem to think, I've made a dash
At some poor woman's heart
Who—from your words—had lots of cash
To guild up Cupid's dart.
This is not true. But bear in mind
Oh! good, and tender "DELTA"—
When JULEP marries—then you'll find
The "fan has lots of kelter!"

Farwell sweet one, and do not let
The texture of your brain—
Or anger, throw you in a pet,
And make you write again,
Keep in the shade, what e'er you do!
Take my advice—my dear—
For, to those who see most of you
The greener you appear!!

Original Letter of General Washington.

Annexed is the letter of Gen. Washington to his wife, to which we refered the other day, and which was found among the papers of the late Hon. Hugh Nelson. The reader will observe that it begins abruptly. The first part of the letter, including the date, &c., is gone; but it is evident from the remainder, that it must have been written at Cambridge in the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle. The reader cannot but be struck with the calm self-possession, the conscientious adherence to duty, the caution and discretion so characteristic of Gen. Washington, which are strikingly prominent in this letter. It is also made evident, by this document, if there were no other proof, that Gen. Washington entered the Revolutionary struggle for no motives of personal ambition. It indeed appears that he had not the most remote idea that the contest would assume a serious shape, much less that he was to be made an instrument of establishing the independence of the greatest Republic the world has ever known, and of influencing the political institutions of all Christendom.

There is an allusion in this letter to difficulties between Northern and Southern officers, which will amuse our readers. It would seem that the impulsive character of the South, then, as since, often threw the advantage into the cooler hands of our Northern associates. We may add, that a copy of the letter had been placed in the hands of Hon. W. Rives, who intended to present it to the Virginia Historical Society. That gentleman is now, however, absent at a foreign post. We have been authorized to publish the letter, and shall also comply with pleasure with Mr. Nelson's request to place the manuscript in the hands of the Virginia Historical Society.

* * * * *
"to sow the additional supply of hemp and flax seed, which Mr. Miffin has procured for me in Philadelphia, and which I hope will be with you before this letter. For obvious reasons, you will not sow it on the island, nor by the water side. But I hope you will have a good account of your crop on the Ohio. If Bridgey continues refractory and riotous, tho, I know you can ill spare him, let him by all means be sent off, as I hope Jack Custis's boy Joe already is, for his sauciness at Cambridge.

"My attention is this moment called off to the discovery of a most wild and daring plot. It is impossible, as yet, to develop the mystery in which it either is or is supposed to be involved. Thus much only I can find out with certainty: that it will be a fine field for a war of lies on both sides. No doubt it will make a good deal of noise in the country, and there are some who think it useful to have the minds of the people kept constantly on the fret by rumors of this sort.—For my part, I, who am said to be the object principally aimed at in it, find myself perfectly at ease, and I have mentioned it to you only from

an apprehension that hearing it from others you might imagine I was in the midst of danger that I know not of.

"The perpetual solicitude of your poor heart about me, is certainly highly flattering to me; yet I should be happy to be able to quiet your fears. How do you complain of my reserve? or why could you imagine that I distrusted either your prudence or your fidelity? I have the highest opinion of them both. But why should I tease you with tedious details of schemes and views which are perpetually varying, and which therefore might not improbably mislead, where I meant to inform you? Suffice it that, I say, what I have often before told you, that, as far as I have the control of them, all our preparations for war aim only at peace. Neither do I, at this moment, see the least likelihood of there being any considerable military operations this season, and if not in this season, certainly in no other. It is impossible to suppose, that in the leisure and quiet of winter quarters, men will not have the virtue to listen to the dictates of plain common sense and sober reason. The only true interest of both parties is reconciliation, nor can there be a point in the world nearer than that both sides must be losers by war, in a manner which even peace cannot soon compensate for. We must at last agree, and be friends; for we cannot live without them, and they will not without us, and a bystander might well be puzzled to find out why as good terms cannot be given and taken now, as when we shall have well nigh ruined each other by the mutual madness of cutting one another's throats.—For all these reasons, which cannot but be as obvious to the English Commissioners and ours, as they are to me, I am at a loss to imagine how any thing can arise to obstruct a negotiation, and of consequence a pacification. You, who know my heart, know there is not a wish nearer to it than this; but I am prepared for every event, one only excepted—I mean a dishonorable peace. Rather than that, let me, tho' it be with the loss of every thing else I hold dear, continue this horrid trade, and by the most unlikely means, be the unworthy instrument of preserving political security and happiness to them, as well as to ourselves. Pity this cannot be accomplished without fixing on me the sad name, Rebel. I love my King, you know I do; a soldier, a good man, cannot but love him. How particularly hard, then, is our fortune, to be deemed traitors to so good a King! But I am not without hope that even he will yet see cause to do me justice; posterity I am sure will. Meanwhile, I comfort myself with the reflection that this has been the fate of the best and bravest men, even of the Barons who obtained Magna Charta, whilst the dispute was depending. This, however, anxiously as I wish for it, it is not mine to command. I see my duty, that of standing up for the Liberties of my Country, and whatever difficulties and discouragements lie in my way, I dare not shrink from it, and I rely on that Being, who has not left to us the choice of duties, that whilst I conscientiously discharge mine, I shall not finally lose my reward. If I really am not a bad man, I shall not long be so set down.

Assure yourself, I will pay all possible attention to your recommendations. But, happy as I am in an opportunity of obliging you, even in the smallest things, take it not amiss that I use the freedom with you to whisper in your ear, to be sparing of them. You know how I am circumstanced: hardly the promotion of a subaltern is left to me, and fee and independent as I am, I resolve to remain so; I owe the Congress no obligations for any personal favors done myself; nor will I run in debt to them for favors to others. I am mortified to have to ask of them what, in sound policy, (if other motives had been wanting,) they ought to have granted me unasked. I cannot describe to you the inconvenience this army suffers for want of this consequence being given to its Commander-in-Chief. But, as these might be increased, were my peculiar situation in this respect generally known, I forbear, only enjoining your cautious silence on this head. In a regular army, our Virginia young men would certainly in general make the best officers; but I regret that they have not now put in my power justly to pay them this compliment. They dislike their Northern allies, and this dislike is the source of infinite mischiefs and vexations to me. In the many disputes and quarrels of this sort which we have had, one thing has particularly struck me. My countrymen are not inferior in understanding, and are certainly superior or in that distinguished spirit and high sense of honor which should form the character of an officer.—Yet, somehow or other, it forever happens that, in every altercation, they are proved to be in the wrong, and they expect of me—attentions and partialities which it is not in my power to show them.

"Let me rely that your answer to this

will be dated in Philadelphia. If am not very busily engaged, (which I hope may not be the case,) perhaps I may find ways and means to pay a visit of a day or two; but this I rather hesitate as what I wish, than what I dare bid you expect. If you still think the fragments of the set of greys I bought of Lord Bottaourt unequal to the journey, let Lund Washington sell them, singly, or otherwise, as he can to the best advantage, and purchase a new set of bays. I could, as you desire, get them here, and perhaps on better terms; but I have a notion, whether well or ill-founded I know not, that they never answer well in Virginia. I beg to be affectionately remembered to all our friends and relations, and that you will continue to believe me to be

Your most faithful
and tender husband,
G. W."

THE OSAGE INDIANS.
A delegation of the Osage Indians, from the Neosho sub-agency, consisting of a principal chief and four warriors, and accompanied by Mr. PESS, interpreter, arrived in the city on Friday evening, and are quartered at Maher's Globe hotel. The cause of their visit, we learn, is the non-payment of the annuities before the annual hunt, on account of the absence of the sub-agent, Mr. Bell, for which no reasons had been given, and they have repaired to Washington to make their complaint.

On Saturday, they were presented to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Hon. Orlando Brown, who received them very kindly, and informed them that the non-payment was owing to the serious illness of the agent on the way to the nation, having been sent out in June last; and that he is now recovered, and by this time among their brethren distributing the annuities. He stated, then, after some further conversation, that he would take them to his chief, the Secretary of the Interior, by whom they would be introduced to their Great Father, the President.

They then proceeded to the Department of the Interior, accompanied by the Commissioner, and were joined by Mr. Ewing, with whom the sons of the forest seemed highly pleased, and were escorted to the President's mansion.

The President received his red visitors in the east room; and was introduced to the principal chief, WHITE HEAD, and the other warriors, and saluted them cordially. He welcomed them to Washington; was glad to see them; and trusted that their people were happy. The matters of which they complained, and which had brought them to Washington, should be attended to by his commissioner, who was before them, and who would see justice done to them. WHITE HEAD replied, through the interpreter, that they had travelled a great distance to see their Great Father; they were pleased with his kindness, and would so tell their people. The President then entered into a conversation with the chiefs, in which he directed their attention to agricultural pursuits, the rearing of stock, &c., and warned them that subsistence by the chase was becoming very precarious, and would afford them no longer a reliable living.

The chief, White Head, thereupon presented to the President a roll or drawings and paintings, carefully tied up, which he said had been made and given him by the little girls of the nation, to present to their Great Father, of whom they had all heard. These were very pretty, and displayed much skill and progress in the art, and were warmly praised by the President, who seemed pleased by the present. White Head also presented a little package, neatly tied up, which contained a beautiful and finely wrought bead purse, sent to the Great Father by a little Osage girl.

The President again addressed the chiefs, and told them that he had given directions for their comfort while here; that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (his officer) would attend to their business; and that suitable clothes and presents would be given them before they returned home.

The interview then terminated, and the Indians, after being shown through the east room, and conversing with the Secretary of the Interior and the commissioner, retired to their quarters, evidently much gratified with the first visit to their Great Father.—*Republic of the 13th ult.*

LAST MOMENTS OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.
His last hours were each an episode, and his acts and words have been carefully recorded. On the morning of his execution his keeper brought a cup of sack to him, inquired how he was pleased with it. As he who drank of St. Giles's bowl as he rode to Tyburn, answered the knight, and said "it was good drink, if a man might but tarry by it." "Father, never fear Beeston," cried he to his old friend, Sir Hugh, who was regulated from the scaffold by the sheriff, "I shall have a place!" A man bald from extreme age pressed forward to see him, he said, "and pray God for him." Raleigh took a richly embroidered cap from his own head, and placing it on the head of the old man, said, "Take this, good friend, to remember me, for you have more need of it than I." "Farewell, my lords," was his cheerful parting to a courtly group who affectionately took their sad leave of him, "I have a long journey before me, and I must e'en say good-bye." "Now I am going to God," said that heroic spirit, as he trod the scaffold, and gently touching the axe, added, "This is a sharp medicine, but it will cure all diseases." The very headman shrank from beheading one so brave, until the unquailing soldier addressed him, "What dost thou fear? Strike, man!" In another moment the mighty soul had fled from its manacled tenement. Cayley, after describing Sir Walter's execution, adds, "The head, after having been shown on either side of the scaffold, was put into a read leather bag, over which Sir Walter's gown was thrown, and the whole conveyed away in a mourning coach by Lady Raleigh. It was preserved by her in a case during the twenty-nine years which she survived her husband, and afterwards with no less piety by their affectionate son Carew—with whom it is supposed to have been buried at West Hertsley, in Surrey. The body was interred in the chancel, near the altar of St. Margaret, Westminster."
Memoirs of the City of Westminster.

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Memoirs of the City of Westminster.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, held in Washington on the 30th ult., the following resolutions offered by Mr. Watterson were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That an application be made, in the name of the Board, to all the Principals of the Colleges and Academies, and the respective Teachers of all Public and Private Schools in this country, requesting them to obtain from the students and pupils of said colleges and schools a monthly contribution of one cent (or such other periodical contribution as they may deem proper) to aid in the erection of the Washington National Monument until the same shall be completed.
Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to prepare an address or circular to the Principals and Teachers of the Colleges, Academies, Public and Private Schools, requesting a monthly contribution of one cent (or other periodical contribution) to the National Monument, to continue until the same shall be completed.
Resolved, That a circular be addressed in the name of the Board to the respective Grand Lodges of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities, and Grand Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in the United States, requesting that an arrangement be made to obtain such periodical contributions as they may deem proper, to be applied to the erection of Washington National Monument, until the same shall be completed.

ARTIFICIAL MAHOGANY.—The following method of giving any species of wood of a close grain the appearance of mahogany in texture, density, and polish, is said to be practised in France with such success that the best judges are incapable of distinguishing between the imitation and mahogany. The surface is first planed smooth, and the wood is then rubbed with a solution of nitrous acid. One ounce of solution of nitrous acid is dissolved in nearly a pint of wine; and one-third of an ounce of carbonate of soda are then to be mixed together, and filtered, and the liquid, in this state, is to be laid on with a soft brush. This process is to be repeated, and in a short interval afterward the wood possesses the external appearance of mahogany. When the polish diminishes in brilliancy, it may be restored by the use of a little cold-drawn linseed oil.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.
The Baltimore Patriot says:—"The Union having recently been induced, by sundry intimations which it has seen in correspondence from Washington, published in certain papers of the North, to indulge in some speculations with regard to the condition of the Treasury, and the estimates which will be laid before Congress at the opening of the approaching session, the National Intelligencer has done the public a favor by making known the fact, obtained from an official source, that in the amount of revenue which will be requisite to meet the expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending 30th of June 1850, and the 30th of June 1851, there will be a deficit of between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars. This deficit will not have been occasioned by any insufficiency of the current revenue to meet the ordinary expenditures of the Government, but by extraordinary expenditures growing out of the Mexican War and the late treaty of peace with that country."

THREE WISE BIRDS.—Mr. Kennedy, in his "Life of Wirt," gives a letter to a young lawyer, which contains the three following paragraphs. They will apply to other phases of life as well as to the profession of law—
"Cultivate a simple style of speaking, so as to be able to inject the strongest thought into the weakest capacity. You will never be a good jury lawyer without this faculty."
"Never attempt to be grand and magnificent before common tribunals; and the most you will address are common. The neglect of this principle of common sense has ruined—with all men of sense."
"Keep your Latin and Greek, and science to yourself, and to that very small circle which they may suit. The mean and envious world will never forgive you your knowledge, if you make it too public. It will require the most unceasing urbanity and habitual gentleness of manners, almost to humility, to make your superior attainments tolerable to your associates."

POLITENESS.—It is a graceful habit for children to say to each other—"Will you have the goodness?"—and "I thank you." I do not like to see prim, artificial children; there are few things I dislike so much as a miniature beau or belle.—But the habit of good manners by no means implies affectation or restraint. It is quite as easy to say, "Please give me a piece of pie," as to say, "I want a piece of pie."

EARLY RISING.
"He who will thrive must rise at five." So says the proverb, though there is more of rhyme than reason in it; for if
He that will thrive must rise at five,
It must follow, a fortiori,
He who'd thrive more must rise at four;
and it would ensue, a fortissimo,
He who'd more thriving be, must always rise at three;
He who'd the former out do, must rise as early as two; and, by way of climax, it should hold good that
He who'd ne'er be undone, must always rise at one while, as a clincher to the whole, it should be added as a sort of grand climacteric, that
He who'd be thriving quite, must sit up all the night.

The "Atlas," announcing the arrival of Ex-Gov. Morehead, in Boston, holds the following complimentary language of that Gentleman:
His Excellency Governor Morehead, of North Carolina, who presided at the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated Gen. Taylor, arrived in this city last evening, and took lodgings at the Tremont. Governor Morehead is one of the most accomplished and gifted of our Southern statesmen. Sound and orthodox in his political views, courteous and affable in his private relations, as liberal and unprejudiced, as he is firm and decided, he is deservedly esteemed at home and honored abroad, as a worthy son of the good Old North State.

POSTAGE REDUCTION.
The friends of cheap postage, writes "Independent," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, will be gratified to know that the Postmaster General intends recommending a reduction of postage, and the establishment of a uniform rate of five cents. This measure of reform has long been needed and can now be adopted, if the majorities in Congress are disposed to second the popular and judicious suggestions of Mr. Collamer. Indeed, if his views could be fully carried out, predicated as they are upon a careful examination of the whole system, three cents would be the rate fixed by law. Mr. Collamer is also desirous to increase the facilities of circulating newspapers, and for extending to all publications advantages which have been heretofore denied them.

Squadron near the Dardanelles.
According to the London correspondent (Oct. 21.) of the National Intelligencer, The English, French, Russian and Austrian squadrons were, at his last advices, proceeding towards the Dardanelles. The English fleet, he says, consists of seven sail of the line, one 36 gun frigate, three steam frigates, in all 762 guns and 6000 men, under command of Admiral Parker. French fleet, six ships of the line, two frigates, and twelve steamers, carrying 600 guns, and 14,000 men. Also 14 sail of the line and 2 frigates at Toulon, could join in time for action, and a transport force equal to the embarkation of 25,000 men. The number and force of the Austrian fleet is not known. It consists only of frigates and brigs. Russian squadron consists of 26 vessels, force not known, within four hours sail of the Bosphorus. The Turkish fleet, it is added is anchored across the Bosphorus at the narrowest part.

London Longs.—The Erie, Pa., Observer informs that in a sheep recently killed near that place, the lungs were found to contain half a pound of lead, in shape resembling a tree. The animal was apparently in good condition, and the lungs not diseased nor injured by their load.

Rice is becoming one of the most important staples of Alabama. Within a few years past the planters have devoted considerable attention to its production. Sugar is also produced now in much greater quantities than heretofore.

Dr. Brown courted a lady unsuccessfully for many years, during which time he every day drank her health; but being observed at last to omit the custom, a gentleman said, "Come, Doctor, your old toast." "Excuse me—as I cannot make her Brown, I'll toast her no longer."