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## VOL. III.

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#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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IF Letters on business, and all Communications atended for publication, must be addressed to the Editor, and post paid.

## THE CALIFORNIA BILL.

The important bill, introduced into the Senate n March last, by Mr. Douglas, and which passed that body on Tuesday week, by the decisive vote of 34 years to 18 mays, is as follows, all the aendments offered, except the one embraced in the hird section, having been rejected:

Whereas, the people of California have presented a constitution and asked admission into the U-mon, which constitution was submitted to Congress by the President of the United States by message, dated February 13th 1850, and which, on due ex-amination, is found to be republican in its form of overnment :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

sentatives of the United States of America in ingress assembled. That the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until

representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inraia shall be entitled two Representatives in

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the said State of California is admitt d into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said hall never interfere with the primary disposal of shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of, the same shall be impaired or questioned; and they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatso-ever upon the public domain of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors who and in no case shall non-resident proprietors who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the pavigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or dary thereon: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed tween containing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the convention which formed the conscitution of that State

## CALIFORNIA BILL.

The following is the PROTEST, submitted by he Senators whose names are signed to it, a gainst he bill for the admission of California in the Union. The question upon its reception and spread upon the Journal was decided in the negative:

We, the undersigned Senators, deeply impressed with the importance of the occasion and with a solagainst the bill admitting California as a State into | less, this Union, and request that it may be entered upon he Journal of the Senate. We feel that it is not fraught with mischief to the Union and the States which we represent, with all the resources of argument which we possessed, but that it is also due to ourselves, the people whose interests have been enrusted to our care, and to posterity, which even in its most distant generations may feel its consequences, to leave, in whatever form may be most solemn and enduring, a memorial of the opposition which we have made to this measure, and of the reasons by which we have been governed. Upon the pages of a journal which the Constitution requires to be kept so long as the Senate may have an existence, we desire to place the reasons, upon which we are willing to be judged by generations living and yet to come, for our opposition to a bill hose consequences may be so durable and portentous as to make it an object of deep interest to all who may come after us.

We have dissented from this bill because it gives

the sanction of law, and thus imparts validity to the unauthorized action of a portion of the inhabitants of California, by which an odious discrimination is mails against the property of the fifteen alaxeholding States of the Union, who are thus deprived of that position of equality which the Constitution so manifestly designs, and which consti tutes the only sure and stable foundation on which

this Union can repose. Because the right of the slaveholding States to common and equal enjoyment of the territory of the Union has been defeated by a system of meaaures which, without the authority of precedent, of law, or of the Constitution, were manifestly contrived for that purpose, and which Congress man sanction and adopt should this bill become a law. In annetioning this system of measures, this Gov rumont will admit, that the inhabitants of its territories, whether pomament or transient, whether wfully or sulawfully accupying the same, may orm a State without the previous authority of law, cithost even the partial security of a territorial pranization formed by Congress, without any legal ing the number of citizens necessary to auth representation which they may claim, and with which can only be provided by law and which are course to aggertain the true conse of a people it will admit, two, that Congress having refused to mavide; a government, except upon the condition of excluding slavery by law, the Executive branch of also of fifteen States of the Confederacy, with a manly heart.

by including territory with the purpose of excluding these States from its enjoyment, and without re gard to the natural fitness of boundary or any of he considerations which should properly determine

the limits of a State. It will also admit that the convention, thus called into existence by the E. utive, may be paid by him out of the funds of the violation not only of the plain provisions of the Constitution, but of those principles of obvious propriety which would forbid any act calculated to make that convention dependant upon it; and last, but not least in the series of measures which this Government must adopt and manction in passing this bill, is the release of the authority of the United States by the Executive alone to a government thus formed, and not presenting even sufficient evidence of its having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was designed. With a view of all these considerations, the undersigned are constrained to believe that this Government could never be brought to admit a State presenting itself under such circumstances, if it were not for the purpose of excluding the people of the slaveholding

property in that Territory. Because to vote for a bill passed under such cirsumstances would be to agree to a principle which may exclude forever hereafter, as it does now, the States which we represent from all enjoyment of the common territory of the Union; a principle which destroys the equal rights of their constituents, the equality of their States in the Confederacy, the equal dignity of those whom they represent as men and as citizens in the eye of the law, and and the Constitution.

States from all opportunity of settling with their

Because all the propositions have been rejected which have been made to obtain either a recognicles tires out sometimes ;-your 'never-say-die' tion of the right of the slaveholding States to a philosopher never tires out. You may beat him in common enjoyment of all the territory of the Uni- argument, and resume your seat with a smirk of ted States, or to a fair division of that territory be- self-complacency at the completeness of your victween the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States | tory-up he pops again, and fights on just the same | Mission to France, ranking second in importance of the Union; every effort having failed which has as if you didnt knock his brains out before. You been made to obtain whair division of the territory may turn the laugh on him until another man's

ly protest against its passage, because, in sanctionthe territory of the United States is an object so we must now and forever protest, as it is destruchave been committed to our care-fatal to the sent-and must lead, if persisted in, to the dissolution of that Confederacy in which the slave tolding omn sense of the responsibility under which we are States have never sought more than equality, and acting, respectfully submit the following protest in which they will not be content to remain with

> B. M. T. HUNTER, Virginia.
> A. P. BUTLER,
> R. B. BARNWELL, South Carolin. H. L. TURNEY, Tennessee. PIERRE SOULE, Louisiana, JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mississippi. DAVID R. ATCHISON, Missouri. JACKSON MORTON, D. L. YULEE, Florida.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

SENATE CHAMBER, 13th August, 1850.

WASHINGTON, August 11th. Cabinet are making permanent arrangements for their housholds, and begin to look being at home, for some two years and a half at least. Gov. Graham has taken Mr. Preston's sion; Gov. Corwin, Mr. Ewing's house, and Mr. Conrad thinks of moving into Mr. Crawford's.

Being a widower of large fortune, he contemplates cotestaining very handsomely and is desirous of getting a fine house.

The only really elogant residence however, for Secretary, that of Mr. Meredith's, has changed from the Cabinet to the Diplomatic Corp. Sir IF L. Bulwer having taken it from the ex Secretary. The "Gadsby House" which is the next finest mansion, being occupied by Messrs King of N. Y. and N. J. We no not see what Mr. Conrad can do, unless he take the one which was recently Sir H. L. Bulwer's. Mr. Conrad's wife was a Miss Lewis, a greatniece of General Washington's. She was buried at Mount Vernon, and a handsome ent erected to her memory, speaking of her early death and many virtnes. It rises next to the vault of the "Father of his Country," and is shaded the same trees which wave over the graves of sons, living with their mother's family in Virginia. find that more anxiety has been manifested in Washington, about the wives and daughters of the Cabinet than the Secretaries themselves, except by a few politicians. The suggestion of a witty lady here "that the President should send first for the wives to see if they would grace the station, and then select the husbands accordingly," was not, however, acted upon, although duly reported to Ir. Fillmore. Perhaps he thinks the Sec should all be as popular as Gov. Corwin is said to be, of suborn it is prophecied that "he will have all the pretty girls in Ohio to do the honors for him next winter, Goy Graham has a preity wife but no daughters, and from what I hear from his popular-ity also, in his State, would not have to ask any one twice, to visit his house. Of Mc. Kennan, as vet I have not heard any on dits. F.V.

Look not mournfully unto the past, it cannot renies as it or its agents may prescribe, and to form turn; wisely improve the present, it is thine 1 go ion affecting not only their own rights forth to meet the wholowy future without fear, and

# RALEIGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1850.

The following capital sketch of the restless Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Foote, is from the Wash-.. y truthfulness:

SENATOR PODTE.

"Mr. Clay is the Magnus Apollo, as Mr. Ben- contest, is complete. Mr. Reid's majority may United States without the sanction of Congress, in ton is the Jupiter Tonans of our political Olympus reach 3.500 .- A few counties are yet to hear from -Foote being the Mercury. Mr. Clay was happy and serene. Benton gloomy and portentous. Foote sprightly, exhibitated, jubilant, energetic, abiquitous and persuasive-in fine, fairly kelaidlescopic in the changeful exhibitions he was making we have been apprehensive of this disastrous reof himself in every part of the Senate Chamber, at- suit .- For more than a year there have been exiscording to the humor and proclivity of each member whom he addressed successively in a confidential whisper peculiar to himself .- He was evident- of these adverse influences was the slight, to use ly the master of ceremonies for the great day that po haraber term, of North Carolina in the formahome in being so.

the people at the North think him but little better to fill her Executive Chair from the time the peothan a fool. I have learned to my cost, in the ple had the privilege of voting for Governor. She course of my life, the danger of contemning just was as reliable a Whig State as any in the Union. such fools as he is, either, I should think, as a Should she not then have had a Cabinet office besfriend or an opponent .- So much for drawbacks, towed on one of her sons? Most assuredly, by all The temptation is a strong one to end the invento- the rules of political justice. So it happened, howry of characteristics at that, and to shake him off ever, that she had not, and she was subjected to the won't be shaken off from anybody or anything that seeing a Cabinet officer taken from Virginia, a he has formed either a friendly or a hostile attachment to. He is endowed with the pertinacity of a for the Presidency, nor the Whig candidate of any gadfly,-the harder you shake the closer he sticks. He belougs to the ' never say die' school of philosotheir equal title to the protection of the Government phers, not mentioned, I believe among the numerous schools of the classic Greeks, but a most potent. General Taylor. There was no abatement of essect in modern times, at all events. Everybody proposed to be brought in as the State of California. | face would blister with blushes. | He never knows But, lastly, we dissent from this bill, and solemn- it, but gets up and talks on just the same.

Get mad and storm at him, and he will store ing measures so contrary to former precedent, to back again; make up your mind to treat him with obvious policy, to the spirit and intent of the Con- contempt, and keep silent, and he will persecute stitution of the United States, for the purpose of you with continuous assaults, until some day when excluding the slaveholding States from the territo- a page has just upset an inkstand, or somebody ry thus to be erected into a State, this government treads unluckily on your toes, at the nick of time in effect declares that the exclusion of slavery from | you answer previably back again, and ally our stock of dignity which has been accumulated for a forthigh and important as to justify a disregard, not night, is upset in a jiffy. It is quite ridiculous then only of all the principles of sound policy, but also to try over again. Make a blunder never so small of the Constitution itself. Against this conclusion in a matter of political history, and your opponent who knows every thing, comes down upon you, tive of the safety and liberties of those whose rights and utterly confounds you with copious extracts from a half dozen of your old speeches, which you peace and equality of the States which we repre- had completely forgotten. In fine, do what you will, turn where you will, there be is. Fancy he is of no importance as much as you choose, you find that the fact is he annoys you. He will be, with no leave asked, either your friend or your enemy, and finally, tired and wearied out with such a pertinacious assailant, von surrender at discretion, and admit him to be your friend. As your friend, he must be your particular and confi friend. He must know all your plans and be allowed to help you forward; as he already knows everybody clse's plans, he can really be of service to you. And there it is. You are saved and delivered. You don't belong to yourself any longer. Befere you know it, you are a mere auxiliary to Mr. Foote. The dread of renewing the old conflict will keep you at that. So it is, that half a dozen lubberly men of calibre in the Senate and twice as many little ones are subsidized to Mr. Foote, to whom, perhaps they would deny, if questioned, either the title of 'a great man,' or of 'a

man of talent ' Mr. Foote is a man of indefatigable industry with all the watchfulness, though, perhaps, not the secretiveness of a cat. He lives and breathes in the political atmosphere solely, and is devoted, soul and body, to whatever are his political schemes for the moment.-They may seem to change rapidly, but his madness has always method in it. He has ten fold more power to influence men by one means or another, than any other politician in Washington. It is just such men as he that I have seen succeed, while I have seen your so called men of talent fail at the bar and elsewhere."

How Axes are MADE .- The process has been ahears, propelled by water power; another workman picks up the piece, and places it between a know they have nothing to lose by civil com and forces a handle, by punching out a piece .-An iron mundrel is then inserted into the hole, and it is immediately put under a nother press, which forms another die, and forms one side of the axe; it then goes into another die, and forms the other side, and is then placed in an upright position, and a chise comes down and splits the "hit" of the axe ready for the steel; it is then thrown aside. All this is done at one heat, and in less time than it ernment. Alluding to this fact, the Natchez Coutakes to write the modus operands. The blade of the axe is then put in and welded, passed along to the forget, tempered, and is cast upon the ground to cool. As soon as cold, it is taken up and plan-

David S. Reid, the candidate of the Locoforo party, is the Governor elect of North Carolina, and stitution, the South, and the Union." ington correspondence of the New York Tribune. for each branch of the Legislature there is a ma-It have off the character of the man with extraor- jority of members of the same party chosen, so that the rout of the Whigs, so far as concerns the late

The anti-whig majority in the Legislature may be

ten or twelve altogether. Without laying claim to any extraordinary degree of sagacity, we may say that for a long time ting influences adverse to Whig success in this State in the late election. The first of the series was to be, and as full of business as the factorum tion of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet. The State had giof a country wedding or funeral, and as much at ven the Old Hero a large majority. She had cast viso. her Electoral vote for Harrison in 1840, and for It is a great mistake to undervalue Foote. Half Clay in 1844. She had uniformly elected Whigs as a nulsance. But here comes the rule. He mortification, or the Whigs of the State were, of State which had not supported General Taylor former period. It was excessively galling, and caused wide spread discontent among the Whiga of our State. Yet they did not attach blame to teem for him. They discriminated between his integrity of purpose and wish to do justice to every great section of the Whig party of the Union, and the ill counsels which prevailed in the case. Superadded to this unjust favoring of Virginia, the of the Foreign Missions, was given to a Virginian A North Carolinian was sent to Spain, to be sure and an estimable gentleman he is too, but we have never yet heard that his apppointment was desired particularly by the Whigs of North Carolina. Those whom large numbers of leading Whigs of North Carolina had earnestly recommended for prominent stations abroad were passed over. The Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, for on his shoulders we lay the blame, could not discover the merits of North Carolina Whigs whose names were pressed upon his attention for honorable posts, or it may be that he supposed nothing could divert the State from the Whig track, and that her high claims to consideration might therefore be trifled with.

### to him .- Wil, Chronicle. THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE

We have reason to know that he was warned of

the consequences of his conduct-the very result

which has lately been brought about was foretold

It will be recollected that during the last session of the Legislature, some of the members supposing that the report and resolutions of the Committee on the State of the Republic, were not of a charpromptly voted down.

Some twenty-eight of the members then came out in a protest, declaring their sentiments and views, and their willingness to abide by the Missouri Compromise line. For this they were deounced as enemies and traitors to the South. Every epithet which could be gleaned from the whole calender of billingsgate, was then heaped upon the heads of the unlucky Protestants.

To advocate the Missouri Compromise line then, was to advocate the Wilmot Proviso in diagniseto admit the right to abolish slavery in 54 degrees of territory, to sanction every power in Congress claimed by the most unprincipled abolitionists .-Now however, these same men have suddenly changed front, and are advocating the very doctrine which they late denounced. Not only this; but they have the effrontery to brand every man an enemy to Southern rights, who presumes to think as they formerly thought upon this subject. Was there ever impudence like this known

Another remarkable feature of this business is, that the very men who are in favor of moderate measures of conciliation and an adjustment of difficulties, are the men who own sevengreatly simplified within the last two years. The tenths of the negroes; while the men who for agiiron is rolled out in bare the proper width and tation, civil strife and a dissolution of the Union thickness of an axe, and six, eight, and ten feet are, with few exceptions, the mere pultry demalong; it is heated and cut off by a pair of large gogues of the day who have been thrown like soum tot he anface of the great political cauldron. They Washington and his wife. Mr. Conrad has two die and the punch, and the punch comes down or even civil war-that if negro property does depreciate to half its present value they can lose nothing, because they have nothing to lose.

Jour. & Mess., Macon, Ga.

"THE SUBMISSIONISTS." This is the epithet applied by some of the flippant under-strappers and whippers-in of the ultra-faction at the South, to all those who do not follow their lead in seeking the destruction of the Gorrier, with much point remarks:

"The only 'sub viso spetained Mr. Polk in his approval of a bill legalizing the Wilmot Proviso, who supported him when he took the ground of submitting the question to the Supreme Court, and of "cheerfully acquiescing" in their decision, and who now are actually declaring in favor of a Congressional prohildlin of slavery over one portion of a territory, in order to secure silence about it in another portion. It ill becomes such men as falk about oth-

THE LATE ELECTION IN THIS STATE. | purposes with the interests of the South, and for their present practical desertion alike of the con-

> What an apt illustration of political demagogue am is afforded in the history of many of those who are now blustering so vociferously about continen rights and their loyotion thereto, in the

Here was a bold and open acknowledgment of the dissolution of the Union, in anticipation of the

And what is still more cool and impudent is, that they have the effrontery to pronounce those who denounced the treason of Mr. Polk and their acquiescence in it, as athmisionists, because they silk travelling does, the lady's mail mobel into will not snite with them in dissolving the Union in advance of the passage of any such act.

Chron. & Sentinel.

# From the Moble Daily Advertiser.

GEORGIA. The people of the State of Georgia have good and sufficient cause for exultation, in vew of their iron mines, gold mines, cotton factories, cotton crop, internal improvement, educational advantages, and general prosperity. Well may the Recorder ask, "Who would leave Georgia to go anywhere else!" It is a rare circumstance now to meet a Georgian moving to a new country. Emigrants may be met from all the other States east of us, but it is a rare circumstances to meet a family from Georgia. Her citizens are contented at me. By diversifying her labor, developing her varied resources, and drawing on her immense mechanical power and mineral wealth, Georgia has opened up to her people a future of such promise as to fasten them with hooks of steel to the soil upon which they were born. She has adopted a policy which every State south of Mason and Dixon's line should have acted upon years ago. But it is not yet too late, and we trust to see like policy engrafted upon the legislation of Alabama. A very fair beginning was made during the session of the last legislature, but that body stopped short of what should have been done.

The State should have assisted, with her credi and her money, the two important lines of railroad, the Mobile and Ohio, and Alabama and Tennessee. in a manner so effect tal that the final completion would have been insurred within the coming three years. Georgia adopted a similar policy, and we have before our eyes the result. Thousands of citizens are annually leaving Alabama, who, had these lines of railroads been completed, and her vast mechanical power and mineral wealth fully developed, would never have dreamed ofleaving her soil.

To secure a rapid increase of population, ... wealth, of comforts, of general prosperity and genacter to meet the approbation of the people, pro- eral intelligence, our labor and capital must be posed to amend the resolution by engrafting upon diversified. If our citizens are to remain at home ontented and happy, we must add to the culture of cotton, railroads, cotton-factories, iron-forges and foundries, coal-mines, &c., &c., thereby giving all profitable employment and adequate con pensation for their labor. The Georegia papers are fully justified in shouting-Hurrah for Geor-

gia! Hear the Milledgeville Recorder: From a table of the railroads of the United we notice that the total miles of railroad is 7,677. and that Georgia is the third State in extent of this improvement. New York is first, having 1.306 miles of railroad; and Georgia third, having 655. Pennsylvania comes next, having 613-and so on, Hurrah for Georgia! She has more coleges and more students attending them than any other southern state, more manufactures of various kinds, more railroads, and will soon have more plank road than any other. She is the largest cotton grower, and has generally more varied resources, mineral wealth, natural mechanical power, variety of product, and all else to promote the prosperity of her people and her own greatness than any other country in the world. Who would leave Georgia for any where else 2. Who will be rash enough to mar her onward progress onward greatness?

A BANK MANAGER. During the panic of 1847, the manager of s

emote branch of a joint stock bank called his accountant aside, after the close of business one afternoon, and addressed him in terms somewhat like these : "Now, Mr .----, you see how matters stand. I am off to the head office for more cash. You must work the branch through to-morrow somehow-I give you carte blanche." And he did wisely. His accountant had just the sort of coolness, with a dush of audacity in it, fitted for such emergencies. There was a great rush of depositors, with their receipts for payment, the next day. He told them, (quietly soonling his pen the while,) that he was very sorry, but a recent order of the directors was imperative—"No deposits to be taken or paid short of ten days" notice. The manager, if he were at house, which he would be to-morrow, might, perhaps, break over the rule; but as for himself, he was only a clerk, and could not afford to lose his situation." clerk, and could not afford to lose his lituation."

And he did not. During the same panic, a cashier in the boad office of one of the hands which was run upon, had a check presented to him for payment of an amount which he actually had not funds in the till to meet at the moment. He therefore, with a daring humor, wrote in the corner of the the check "no fund," which was true crough. in one sense-seeing there was no funds in the bank to meet it and dishunored the cheek. The thet in order to hide their own trifling for party count, but it saved the bank. Bullion.

MAMAGING A HUSBAND.

NO 38

This is a branch of lemale education too quich neglected; it ought to be taught with "French, Italian, and the use of the Globes." To be sure, as Mrs. Glass most sensibly observes, "lisst catch your hare," and you must also first eatch your husband. But we will suppose him caught-and fact that they not only quietly acquiesced in the act of Mr. Polk affixing his signature to the Wilmot. All these methods of cooking have their matrimo-Proviso, but afterwards made the welkin ring al prototypes. The roasted husband is done to with shouts of praise, both of the man and his addeath by the fiery temper, the boiled husband dissolves in the warm water, of conjugal tears, the stewed husband becomes ductile by the application constitute alliy of the Wilmet Proviso, by a south- of worry, and the jugged husband is fairly subere President, and that President afterwards wel- dued by sauce and spice. Women have all a comed most cordially to the South-aye, even in and ural genius for having their own way; still Charleston, by the very men who now threaten a the finest talents, like the finest "pisaniry" in the world require cultivation. We recommend be-

> When Sir William L ......, was setting off on his wedding excursion, while the bride was autisiding from the pellucid lightness of white strin and blonde, into the delicate darkness of the blace his presence, with a torrent, not of tours but words His favorite French valet had put out all the bondboxes that had been previously stored with all feminine ingenuity in the carriage. Of course on the happiest day of his hife, Sir William could not hint a fault or besitate dislike," and he therefore ordered the interesting exiles to be replaced. "Fer vel Sare William," said the prophetic gentleman's gentleman, "you let you self be hand-noxed now. you be band-boxed all your life."

The prediction of the masculine Cassandra of the curling irons was amply fulfilled. Poor Sir William! One of his guests, a gentleman whose wits might have belonged to a Leeds clothier, for they were always wool gathering, confounded the bridal with one of those annual festivals when people cruelly give you joy of having made one step more to your grave. This said guest at his wedding, literally wished him many happy returns of the day. The polite admitter of the band-boxes found, however, one anniversary quite sufficient without any returns.

Now, we consider it somewhat hard to drag at each remove such a very perceptible chain; it might as well have been wreathed, or gilded, or even pinch-backed. A friend of mine, Mrs. Caldwell, does the thing much better. We have a do-mestic dialogue in Curton street by way of examole to the rising generation.

"I have been at Baidoc's this morning, my love, said Mrs. Caldwell, while helping the soup, has two such lovely Sevre table portraits of Loui XIVth's beauties, you must let me have them for the drawing room, they are such loves."

"I really do wonder, " exclaimed Mr. Caldwell in his most decided tone, "what you can want with anything more in the drawing room. I am sure that it is as much as any one can do to get across them as it is ; I will have no more money spent on such trash."

This fish is capital, the sauce is a chef do'urr exclaimed the lady hastening to change the dicourse ; do let me recommend it.

Dinner proceeds, enlivened by a little series delicate attentions on the part of the wife. ware is her husbands aversion, playfully forhidden with a "My dear Francis you are so careless of yourself-consider des horreurs de la digestion.' Dinner declined into dessert, and Mr. Caldwell.

eats watnuts, peeled

# "By no hand as you may guess, But that of Fairly Fair,"

dias Mrs. Caldwell's very pretty fingers. Towards the middle of his second glass of port, he perceives that there are tours in his wife's soft lue eyes-which become actual sobs as he progressed in the third glass.

"I see how it is Laura; well you shall have the

"The tables !" cried the lady, with an air as the school-boy said of ancient Gaul, quartered into three halves, of disdain, wounded feelings, and tenderness; "I have really lost all wish for them. It was of you Francis that I was thinking. Good God! can you weigh a few paltry pounds against the pleasure of pleasing your wife? I see I have lost my hold on your affections. What have done? I, whose life was but one happiman, that

of pleasing you!"

We will not pursue this subject to its last coningal close of tears and kines; suffice it to say, that the next day the tables are sent home; not given, but only excepted as a favor.

Now this is a beautiful way of doing business. We scriously recommend its consideration as a study to our lady readers. Scolding does us the old riddle says, "anything" is what

"Many a man who has a wife. Submits to for a quiet life."

But, fair half of the world, out of whose very renains the rose, as the eastern proverb has it, was formed at the creation-flattery, that honey of the heart, is true art of sway. Instead of divine, our new state secret is "Cutter to reign."

lawyer from Illinois, and a member of the Legisla-ture of that State, arrived in New York on Sunday, and, after taking lodgings at Lovejoy's, sauni forth about nightfall to have a glimpse at the tow in Church street he was accepted by a motor nymph of the pave, who so excited the atmore propensities of the Illinois law-maker as to get he to enter a dea of infainty in Thomas street. To the story short, (after the fashion of James)sequel, gentle reader, is soon told. Jones ecod, of \$275, every pouny he had in the wo He went to the police office; said the woman's name was "Frenchy;" police started off to the den. but, Grammercy ! French; had taken French leave, The sucker is still without his rocks,