

THE RALEIGH TIMES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CH. C. RABOTEAU,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOL. III

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1850.

NO 49.

NEW STORE.

THE Undersigned most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated themselves together, in the Tailoring and Clothing business, under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. They have opened a New Store, a few doors below the North Carolina Bookstore, where they will be happy to see all of their old friends and patrons, and pledge themselves to sell cheaper than ever. They can fill all orders for a good fitting suit of clothes. Call and examine their fine Stock of Ready Made Clothes. Also, their Stock of fine Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings.

Members of the approaching Legislature, they would say, it shall be to their advantage to patronize the new firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Call next door to Mr. Root's Jewelry Store.

J. J. BIGGS,
SYLVESTER SMITH.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 46-

Rice and Molasses,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, a new supply of prime. JAMES M. TOWLES.
June 21, 1849. 29

P. F. PESCU,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Drugs, Chemicals, & Fine Stationery,
FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE LATEST FASHIONS,

AT BIGGS' FASHIONABLE WAREHOUSE,
ON FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

MAY be seen a beautiful assortment of Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of Browns, Greens, Olive and Blue Cloths, of various shades and qualities.

Plain and Fig'd. Black Cassimer,
do " do Light do
do " do Cashmere,
do " do White Drillings, for pants
do " do Light do do
do " do Black Satin Vestings,
do " do White " for Parties,
do " do Black Florentine,
do " do White Marseilles,
do " do Light Chasley.

Fancy Embroidered Linen, an entirely new article, for Veils. With many other articles, such as Cravats, Dress Shirts, Bosoms and Collars, Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, white and black Kid Gloves, light and black Silk do; Silk and Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

Mr. PEACH, Late of Paris,
will assist in the Cutting Department.
All orders promptly attended to, and a good fit warranted.

N. B. One or two first rate Coat hands wanted immediately. J. J. B.
Raleigh, March 23, 1850. 18-

TO THE LADIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has succeeded in procuring the services of a superior Workman; and any article which the Ladies may want in the Fancy Baking line, I am confident I can please in every respect.

Parties furnished with every thing nice on the best terms. Give me a fair trial, and then I do not give satisfaction every way, there will be no charge made.

L. B. WALKER.
Ra sigs, Sept. 6 1850. 40-1f.

Watt & Patterson's

New Patent Block Spring Truss,
FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA.
ITS advantages are a SELF-ADJUSTING PRINCIPLE, producing a uniform pressure, secure retention, and ease to the wearer.

A supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCU.
Raleigh, Feb. 5th, 1850.

Attorney for Prosecuting Claims at the City of Washington.

THIS Subscriber undertakes the collection, settlement and adjustment of all manner of claims, accounts or demands against the Government of the United States, or any Foreign State or Country; before Commissioners, before Congress, or before any of the Public Departments at Washington.

The procuring of Patents, Army and Navy Pensions, the collection of accounts against the Government, all Land Claims, and every demand or other business of whatever kind, requiring the prompt and efficient services of an Attorney at Law.

A residence of fourteen years at the Seat of the Federal Government, with a thorough and familiar acquaintance with the various systems and routine of business at the different Offices, as well as in Congress; added to his free access to the ablest legal advisers, if needed, justifies the undersigned in pledging the fullest satisfaction and the utmost dispatch to those who may entrust their business to his care. Being well known to the greater part of the citizens of this District, and to many gentlemen who have been members of Congress in the last twelve years, it is deemed needless to extend this notice by special reference. Communications must be prepaid in all cases.

Charges or fees will be regulated by the nature and extent of the business, but moderate in all cases.

Address, H. C. SPALDING,
Oct. 19—4666t Washington, D. C.

REVOLUTION IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE

Holden's Dollar Magazine and Monthly Review.

THIS POPULAR MAGAZINE, which was started two years since as a new adventure in publishing, with the object of affording to the reading masses of the United States a work of the highest class at the lowest price, has now entered upon the third year of its existence, with a circulation which justifies its permanent continuance. The first number of the fifth volume for January is now ready, and the publisher respectfully solicits the attention and patronage of all who want a monthly Literary Magazine, or who desire to encourage an undertaking which has for its object the dissemination of cheerful, healthy and instructive reading among the masses of the entire people of the Union.

From the New York Express.

THE NORTHERN STATES, if we may believe half what we hear, are in insurrection against the Constitution, and nullification is the order of the day. An act of Congress has been passed in all respects similar to the Fugitive Slave act of 1793, which George Washington approved, and which then passed Congress by nearly an unanimous vote. Under the act of 1793 we lived for about half a century, in happy ignorance that we were violating the laws of God; but under the high pressure of Abolition excitement, and by taking advantage of certain dicta of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the case of Prigg, the officers for its enforcement were nullified by the States.—The Court then decided that under the Constitution, without any act of Congress, a person held to service in Maryland, fleeing into Pennsylvania, might be seized in Pennsylvania by the owner of that service, and carried off into Maryland without any trial whatsoever,—and that such was the constitutional law. But as such violent seizure without any form of trial, was repugnant to the feelings of Northern people, the act of 1850 re-enacted the substance of the Washington act of 1793, only changing certain penalties for disobedience to the law, and creating Federal officers,—Commissioners and Marshals—to execute it, instead of the Justices of the Peace and other State officers, who had, prior to Prigg's case, executed it for half a century under the act of 1793. Now here, then, for just this, no more, Nullification is invoked.—REBELLION is demanded,—a general armed resistance! A religious journal, (oh how Priests often profane the august and holy name of Christ!) the "Independent" it is, cries out,—

"We shall treat the prohibition to succor or shelter the fugitive as a T. MULLITY."
"Let each man, therefore, be prepared for whatever sacrifice of time, or money or liberty, the steadfast resistance of the law may require at his hands. Let the merchant, the baker, the tradesman, the mechanic, the lawyer, the physician the minister, go to the prison, as did John Hampden, rather than pay tribute to a law against liberty and right."

The Evening Post, a leading Democratic journal in this city and State, quotes this approvingly.

What gives importance, vitality, to such anathemas of law, is not that they are confined to the fanciful Abolition Press alone, but that resistance to the law, fraudulent or real, is the great purpose of masses in the two powerful parties. The Northern States, we are forced to believe, if we can believe any of the signs of the times, are temporarily in a state of insurrection against the Constitution, and the act of Congress is unexecutable.—MULLIFIED in fact. The Press, as a whole, covers before Public Opinion, and trembles to do its duty. The anathemas of the Pulpit overawe it. The warcry of parties, struggling which shall be competitors in this career of Nullification, hush nearly all resistance to it. Objections to the details of the law are confounded with a right to resist the law. The "Independent," but breathes the general spirit of even many. The very fact that a powerful Democratic journal, such as the Evening Post of this city re-echoes, if not responds to, the "Independent," is one of the amazing and astounding signs of the day.

Communities, like persons, have their periods of insanity, and there are times when whole nations are in a state of lunacy, as well as the individual man. Many who are now living have seen beautiful France converted into one vast madhouse.—The Crusaders were madmen in masses. The Salem witchcraft rage was the rage of the whole State, in which Religion and Law both lent aid to the insanity. If there be now, in our Northern community, this insurrection we hear of against the Constitution, it is certainly akin to that insanity which at first afflicted, and then, in the end, desolated France. When the nation is sane, resistance to the Constitution or the laws made in pursuance thereof can never be safely promulgated from the Press or Pulpit, as it now is. It is the strongest evidence of this insanity, that political parties think they can make profit in inculcating resistance to the Law, and disobedience to the Constitution, the fundamental Law!

In the Federal Compact which was formed in 1787, Art. 4th, Sec. 2d, p. 3, reads as follows—
"No person shall be service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another State, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but he shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due."

No words can be stronger! This was a compact between the South and the North; and the compact is, that slaves running away from the South to the North shall be delivered up on claim. The law of 1850 but limits that "shall," prescribes the way in which the claimant must act, demands proof, a description of person, and satisfaction as to the identity of the runaway, and yet this act, which is but a limitation of the undoubted powers of the Constitution, cannot be executed in parts of the Northern States, and it is practically nullified, in fact. In some places, we hear it is in violation of some law of God; in others we hear, no matter what is the Constitution, the slave shall go free!

If Maryland or Virginia, was a State absolutely sovereign, there is no manner of doubt that it would be in the power of either of them, by treaty, to obtain from New York a surrender of runaway slaves, or to refuse to have any trade or intercourse with New York. These extradition treaties are common among nations, and there is one of the strongest kind in existence now between the United States and Great Britain, under which a white man may be surrendered to a foreign Government, under a process about as summary as that of the slave law. Nobody thinks of nullifying that; and if the rabble were ever to attempt it, it would be enforced at the point of the bayonet. The sentimentals of our own country, however, think they can do with impunity what the rabble would not be permitted scarcely to think of toward a foreign country;—and that is, the nullification not only of a treaty,—for the Constitution is a treaty between the States of a solemn character—but of the Constitution itself, which to the dignity of a treaty adds the solemn guarantee of being the fundamental law on which the whole fabric of Government stands. They would break the treaty, and also the fundamental law, and yet, after doing that, they expect the compact to exist, and the Government to go on. It does not seem to them that in so doing they are not only abolishing the Constitution, but the Government itself, and the Government which maintains and carries on the Union.

There is nothing clearer to the observing eye than if in the North the Federal Compact is broken, it ceases to be binding on the South, and that the South will not be bound by it. If the North has a right to refuse to deliver up "on claim" "persons held to service," the South has a right to make reprisals therefor. If the Federal Compact is not maintained, Maryland is as much an alien State as Great Britain, and Maryland, then, has just as much right to make reprisals, or to make war upon us, as Great Britain has. And this is the very point to which this Northern Nullification is coming. Reprisals of Northern property found in the South, for Southern (so called) property taken in the North, follow inevitably a state of quarrel war. Reprisals commonly lead off before a real war; but if there is to be a war between us and our sister States, it is to be a civil war, aggravated by all the horrors and atrocities of such unnatural wars. It is impossible for a reasonable man not to see that if the Northern States are allowed to become the refuge of Southern slave property, and that property cannot be returned, then there will be reprisals therefor, which, in the end, is civil war. If the Southern States were independent foreign nations, they could protect their property; and will they submit to the plunder of it, under the Constitution? Certainly not.

If the Northern mind would but teach itself—and we are sure it will, in the end, inasmuch as prolonged insanity is not the characteristic of our race—that this is a Government of thirty-one distinct, and to a certain extent, sovereign States, a New Yorker would soon feel no more difficulty in executing a disagreeable treaty with Maryland than with Great Britain, or any other foreign power. Slavery exists in the independent Government of Maryland, and New York is in no degree what soever responsible for it, or accountable to it, except the binds herself by treaty. To have peace with Maryland, to have intercourse, trade and commerce, New York binds herself to surrender to Maryland one of her own people, if any one comes into New York. A negro in Maryland owes service to his master, as the white son does to his white father, and New York has agreed that if the negro leaves Maryland, and runs into New York, he shall be delivered up on a claim. Two distinct Governments have made this special treaty, this solemn fundamental compact. The Government of New York, in executing the compact, is no more responsible for slavery than it is for matrimony, or heritage, or any other social institution. The slave is a slave in Maryland,—we do not make him a slave,—and Maryland has a right to hold him as a slave, no matter what we say or do to the contrary; and our compact, that if Maryland will give our free white people equal right in her own boundaries, with her own people, we will return to her what is already her own—her runaway slave. Under a consolidated Government, in so doing, we should be responsible for the existence of slavery, but under the Confederation, the State of Maryland has the supreme control over all her social institutions, and can establish them or alter them as she may. She held her slaves when we framed the Constitution, and she would have held them independent of the Constitution.—To the better condition of the white race the Constitution was formed, and the black race was left, as the Constitution found it, slave.

Unless our Northern people, however, learn to look upon this Federal Republic in the spirit in which it is framed, and to execute all the articles of the holy covenant of the Constitution in good faith, it is clear there is an end of the Union.—We can dissociate ourselves whenever we please from slavery, by the repeal of the Constitution, and by then resolving ourselves into the thirty-one distinct, and, in all respects, independent sovereignties; but we cannot execute the Constitution in the parts that suit us, and nullify it in the parts that displease us. The covenant to surrender fugitive slaves is unpopular in the North, but it is nevertheless a solemn covenant. If we are to enjoy the blessings and the benefits of one Government, and continue to be one People, popularity must be disregarded, and Duty must be done. We tremble more for our country now, as we see the North shrink away from this painful Duty under the Constitution, than we have ever trembled over Texas State threats, Nashville Conventions, or South Carolina secessions. If the North ever turns Nullifier, our Republic is wrecked on the rock that has dashed to pieces all others,—and as we go down, the last wall of Freedom goes with us.

The slave case in Boston shows that practical Nullification exists in that city already. The act of Congress is virtually nullified.

Not only is the slave refused to "be delivered up," but the claimant is put under \$10,000 bonds in a slander suit, for calling the slave a slave.

It is evident that Boston cannot long nullify the law without reciprocal nullification elsewhere.—If the Constitution and laws cannot be enforced in Boston, they cannot be enforced out of Boston for the benefit of Boston.

"Do you drink ale in America?" asked a customer. "Half so, we drink thunder and lightning," said the Yankee.

From the Newbernian.

OUR SUPERIOR COURT.

The session for the Fall Term of the Superior Court for Craven county, was held here last week, his Honor, Judge Ellis, presiding.

The criminal Docket was very full, and many cases were disposed of. There was but one case, however, which excited much general interest. This was the case of the State against John Tilghman, for the murder of Joseph J. Tilghman, in Lenoir county, in August last. As there may be a full report of the murder published in Pamphlet form, as soon as it can be prepared and put to press, we shall notice it very briefly at present.

Should it not be published in Pamphlet form, we will give a full detail of the proceedings in the case.

Tilghman was indicted at the session of the Superior Court held in Lenoir county, week before last. On motion of the State Solicitor, the case was removed to Craven county, and last Wednesday fixed as the day for the trial. The prosecution was conducted by John S. Hawks, Esq., State Solicitor, assisted by George Green, Esq.—Wm. H. Washington, Geo. S. Stevenson, and John P. Wooten, Esqs., conducted the defence for the prisoner. The killing, and by the prisoner, was admitted on the part of the defence, but it was alleged to have been done in self defence, in a conflict brought on by the deceased.

There were a great number of witnesses examined both for the prosecution and for the State.—Except the dying declarations of the deceased, that John Tilghman had done the deed, and that he had shot him, at the time that he had come on purpose to kill him, and intended to do it, the proof was all circumstantial. It appeared in evidence that on the 15th of August last, the deceased residing in Lenoir county, left the prisoner at his own house, and went out on his farm, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, to feed his hogs. The first witness that was called, Joel Wilson, swore that he was at the hog pen with the deceased, and that the deceased led the hog pen with the wallet from which he had fed his hogs, and went on the road towards home, and he Wilson went into the adjacent field, not very far from the hog pen. That within about ten minutes from the time deceased had left the hog pen, he heard the report of a rifle, and he Wilson shortly after went to the fence that ran along the road deceased had taken for home, and at some distance, near a turn in the road, saw deceased going towards home; he appeared to be staggering, and getting along with difficulty. Soon after this, witness heard an alarm at the house of deceased, and went to see what was the matter. That he there found the deceased sitting on his steps, and his wife cutting his hair, and removing the blood from his head.—That there were three wounds on his head, one on each side, and one over his right eye, and that deceased appeared much exhausted, and added from the wounds. That in reply as to who did it, deceased said it was John Tilghman. On being asked if he had shot him, he replied, that if he had he did not hear the report of the gun, but heard something like the popping of a cap. That witness immediately started for Kinston, a distance of about seven miles for a doctor, and that on his return he found him dead. From the testimony of Dr. Woodley, who was brought by Wilson to attend, it appeared he was dead when he arrived.

That there were three wounds on his head, one of some inches in length on each side of his head, and one over his right eye. This latter wound was what he called a punctured wound.

Whatever had made this wound, appeared to have passed into the head, in an oblique direction from the left, and to have glanced downwards. On probing the wound to some considerable depth no ball was found.

It appeared in evidence also, that at about 200 yards from the hog pen, near the junction of a path with the road which the deceased had taken when he left the pen, that the wallet from which the hogs had been fed, was found in the road.—That back from the wallet in the direction of the pen, at about 33 yards distance, there was also found a place in the path that exhibited marks of a conflict. That there, directly on one side of the main track of the road, were marks of a person's having jumped into the road a few feet before the spot where a barefooted person in coming from the direction in which the wallet was found, had suddenly stopped. It was proved that the deceased was barefooted at the time of this occurrence.

The spot where the person appeared to have jumped into the road before the person who had made the barefooted tracks, appeared to show that whoever had jumped into the road there had suddenly slewed round, and as the witness said, as if in the act of striking a blow. There were marks of a scuffle having taken place at this spot. Blood was found, and in one spot marks of a person having fallen on his hands and knees. At this particular spot there were also marks of a pool of blood. A jack knife the blade being some four inches long, and which was proved to have belonged to the deceased, was also found here.

In proof of the grounds which the defence took it was given in evidence that deceased had at several times within a month before the homicide was committed, and also very recently, threatened to kill the prisoner. The motive alleged for these threats was that deceased had committed a fraud on his own father in regard to the purchase of a plantation, in reference to certain notes connected with the transaction, and the motive for the alleged attack upon the prisoner, in which deceased was killed, was stated to be to prevent him from making affidavits to prove the alleged fraud upon the father of the deceased. Frequent quarrels were sworn to have taken place, by the wife of the deceased, between him and the prisoner, and threats of killing the prisoner made by him were also sworn to, by the same witness, and one

quarrel, and one threat to the same effect were also sworn to by another witness.

We do not pretend to give even the substance of half the testimony that was given in. These however are the leading facts in the case, as they came out in evidence. We took full notes upon the trial, and intend hereafter to make a full report of the trial, in some form. The defence was ably conducted, and each of the counsel for the prisoner, did all that could be done. Their summing up of the testimony, and their application of cases to sustain the points they endeavored to make, were ingenious and able. We have never heard a more earnest defence. The prosecution was also well conducted, especially in the addresses to the jury. Mr. Green, the assistant counsel for the prosecution acquitted himself well. We have rarely heard a more affecting speech, before a jury, than that of the Solicitor, John S. Hawks, Esq. The court rested the principal facts brought out by the evidence, and the positions taken by the counsel on both sides, with great accuracy and clearness. Judge Ellis conducted the proceedings with impartiality and fairness. His charge however, from the nature of the evidence, necessarily inclined somewhat in favor of the prosecution, and against the prisoner.

The trial continued nearly all day on Wednesday, the Court adjourning at about 5 o'clock in the evening, and was resumed the next day at about 9 o'clock, and continued with a few minutes recess until about a quarter before six on Thursday evening, when the jury took the case and retired.—The jury did not however render their verdict, until Saturday morning. At about 11 o'clock they came in, and returned a verdict of guilty of murder.

At the request of the prisoner's Counsel, in consequence of the length of time the jury had been making up their verdict, the Jury was polled, each juror giving in separately his own opinion.—The verdict of course was unanimous. It is understood, but for the truth of this we do not vouch, that when the jury first retired there were four for bringing in a verdict of murder in the first degree, four for manslaughter, and four for excusable homicide.

On rendering the verdict, Mr. Washington the leading Counsel for the prisoner, gave notice to the Court of his intention to move for a new Trial. The Court appointed 3 o'clock of the same evening for hearing the grounds of the motion stated and argued.

These grounds as stated at the hearing, were briefly, exceptions to the admission of the dying declarations of the deceased as evidence, that upon some points the verdict had been rendered contrary to testimony, that the charge of the Court to the jury, was defective in some particulars, and that the Jury had separated after retiring, before rendering their verdict. These positions were argued at some length, by counsel on both sides.—The Court after a patient hearing, refused the application for a new trial. The Court then pronounced sentence of death upon the prisoner.

The day set for his execution is Friday, the 6th day of December next. The prisoner's Counsel will appeal to the Supreme Court. The Court in its address to the prisoner, held out very little hope, that the sentence would not be carried into execution. The prisoner was sentenced to be executed at the usual place of execution near Newbern.

The prisoner exhibited almost entire indifference during the trial, and until the sentence was passed. He appeared then to bend beneath the blow, as if it had come unexpectedly. He was much agitated. His father who had been present during the trial, exhibited signs of deep affliction and distress.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The following incident is told in a letter from the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer:—
"A distinguished gentleman from the West—an ex-Senator—called on Mr. Fillmore; and, after exchanging the usual courtesies, was asked by the President how the fugitive slave-bill was received in the West. The reply was that the law, although unpopular in his State, would doubtless be enforced. The remark was playfully made, that as the President was sworn to 'preserve, protect and defend the constitution and laws,' he (the ex-Senator) presumed Mr. Fillmore would execute this law. To the very letter, sir," was the instant reply of the President—"to the very letter sir, whatever may be the consequences." The reply was worthy the palmiest days of "Old Hickory" himself.

The Washington Union relates another incident, in which it is stated that the President declared that he was determined to execute faithfully the fugitive slave law, and would appoint no man to office, who might be called upon to assist in the administration of that law, who would not zealously cooperate in its execution.

On another occasion, we understand, from good authority, that the President declared that the law should be executed at every hazard—even at the risk of blood.

A UNION MAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM J. GRAYSON, Esq., who is admitted by the Charleston News to be "a gentleman of acknowledged worth and high official station," has issued a pamphlet in which he opposes the mad schemes of those who are seeking to destroy the American Confederacy. We think it not improbable that the example of a citizen of Mr. Grayson's weight of character will cause the conservative and patriotic portion of the people of South Carolina to speak out and resist in time the rash counsels of reckless demagogues, who are fast placing the Palmetto State in an untenable position.

Mr. Grayson has been, for a number of years, the Collector of Custom for the port of Charleston; and his name we believe has ever been synonymous with all that is high-minded and honorable among all classes of men in his State.

Of 150 pretty women met by a gentleman of Boston in one day, 100 were sucking their paternal daddies.

The most pleasant trip we can recommend to our bachelor friends is—to trip your foot so as to fall into the lap of a pretty girl.

AN EDITOR'S DREAM ON A SLICE OF WEDDING CAKE.

It is a good old custom always to furnish your friends a slice of wedding cake to dream on, as well as plenty to eat. If you simply put it under your pillow after eating moderately at supper, you will likely dream pleasant dreams; but if you eat too much before lying down, then look out for trouble. Our brother of the Evansville, Indiana, Journal, lately suffered in this way, and here is his sad experience. Be warned, ye haters of too much wedding cake!

"With the wedding notice in another column we received from the fair hands of the Bride a piece of the elegant wedding cake to dream on. Well we put it under our pillow, shut our eyes sweetly as an infant, and blessed with an easy conscience soon snored prodigiously. The spirit of dreams gently touched us, and lo! in fancy, we were married! Yes, at our side stood a fair being, the bride of a week, who looked more fit for heaven than earth, and as the sequel proved, we were afterwards sorry she did not belong above, and had stayed there altogether. Time flew by like a dream. For nearly three weeks, the god of love seemed to have taken the happy couple to himself. Never was a little editor so happy. It was 'my love,' 'my dove,' 'dearest,' 'sweetest'—ringing in our ears every moment we could be caught from business, which was all the time, so much did we like the novel language and the fond caresses. Oh that the dream had been broken off here, and we had been left to anticipate such joys without an alloy as a part of our future history! But no! some evil genius placed it in the head of our ducky to have pudding for dinner just to please her lord. In a hungry dream we sat down to dinner, promising ourself a desert of pudding. Well the pudding moment arrived, and a huge slice almost obscured from sight the plate before us.

"My dear," said we fondly, "did you make this?"
"Yes, love; ain't it nice?"
"Glorious; the best bread pudding I ever tasted."

"It's Plum pudding, ducky," suggested my wife.
"Oh, no, dearest, it's bread pudding; I always was fond of 'em."
"Call that bread pudding!" exclaimed my wife, while her pretty lip slightly curled with contempt.
"Certainly my dear, I reckon I've had to eat enough at the Sherwood House, to know Bread pudding, love, by all means."
"Husband, this is really too bad. Plum pudding is twice as hard to make as bread pudding, and is more expensive and a great deal better. I say this is plum pudding, sir, and my wife's pretty brow flushed with excitement.
"My dear, my love, my sweetie," exclaimed I, soothingly, "do not get angry; I'm sure it's very good if it is bread pudding."
"But, sir, I say it ain't bread pudding!"
"And, madam, I say it is bread pudding."
"You mean, low wretch," replied my wife, in a high tone, "you know it is plum pudding."
"Then, ma'am, it is so meanly put together and so badly burned, that the old boy, himself, would not know it. I tell you, madam, most distinctly and emphatically, and I will not be contradicted in my own house, it is bread pudding and the meanest kind at that!"

"It is plum pudding!" shrieked my wife, as she hurled a glass of claret in my face, the glass itself tapping the claret from my nose.
"Bread pudding!" gasped I, pluck to the last, and grasping a roast chicken by the leg leg.
"Plum pudding!" rose above the din, as I had a distinct perception of feeling two plates smash across my head.
"Bread pudding!" we groaned in rage, as the chicken left our hand, and flying with swift wing across the table, landed in Madam's bosom.
"Plum pudding!" roared the war cry from the enemy, as the gravy dish took us where we had been depositing the first part of our dinner, and a plate of beefs landed upon our white vest.
"Bread pudding, forever!" shouted we in defiance, dodging the soup tureen, and in our agility upsetting the table and falling beneath its contents.
"Plum pudding!" yelled our amiable spouse, as noticing our misfortune, she determined to keep us down by piling upon our head the dishes with no gentle hand.
"Then in rapid succession followed the warcries, 'Plum pudding!' shrieked she with every dish, as if, to give it emphasis and force.
"Bread pudding," in smothered tones came up from the huge pile in reply.—"Then it was 'plum pudding' in rapid succession, the last cry growing feebler, till just as I can distinctly recollect, it had grown to a whisper 'plum pudding' resounded like thunder, followed by a tremendous crash, as my wife leaped upon the pile with her delicate feet and commenced jumping up and down—when, thank heaven I awoke, and thus saved my life.
We shall never dream on wedding cake again—that's the moral.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 31, 1850.—Messrs. Hughes and Knight, the persons who created so much excitement at Boston, by attempting to recapture fugitive slaves passed through here today on their way to New York. They left without their slaves.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The City Council are preparing a back track, and have received their resolutions nullifying the acts of Congress. The excitement has been great but is now subsiding.

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