Rabick, July 20th, 1850. Jons M. Rosz, Esq -I have received your lettir of the 10th last, presenting several questions wising out of the Recenue law of 1843. My an-

1. Is money used in the business commonly called note-shaving money vested in a "species of

unde." within the meaning of the act?

Answer. I incline to think it is. A note is the explence of a right to money, and note-shaving is trading in money. Money may be vested in buying rights to money, as well as in buying rights to property. Usually, trading for property requires both a purchase and sale, because both are generally requisite to attain the profit, which is measured by money as the standard. In substance there can be no difference between the purchase and sale of a note, and a purchase and collection of it. And certainly, when a note is bought for \$100, and sold for \$110, there is both a trading and a profit,

But what constitutes a taxable profit in the trade of note-shaving? In my opinion, the bought note must be received, or some act done which is equivalent to it -as the making it a debt to the purchaser. When this is done, if the debt is well secured, (that is safe.) I think the profit is made. It is, in logal contemplation, collected, if it be used to buy with, or used as a set off against, or in payment of, debt-and a profit is made when there is

It is true that by this construction of the act the parently, a double tax; first a tax on the profit, and the profit; but this is the case with all taxed incomes, if they be vested on loan-thus the salary of and if it be put out at interest, the interest also is texed; and such is the case with the trades expressly mentioned in the act, as negro trading &c.

In a word, dealing in the purchase of securities for money, is, in my indoment, a " species of trade." and when profits are realized, I know no reason why such profits are not taxable.

2. Are the profits on Cabinet or other mechanic Answer. They are not. The act, in the use of the term trade intends traffic-and not occupation or employment. The man whose trace is that of making Cabinet ware, is very different from the man who trades in Cabinet ware.

3. Are the profits made by a mechanic on wares of his own manufacture taxable? Or are profits made on the purchase and sale of such wares taxa-

Answer. The former profits are not axablethe latter are taxable. When they are bought and sold by a merchant, his license covers the tax. If the trader in them do not fall under the description of merchant or pedlar, he pays a tax on the profits

4. Are the artisans of the United States arsenal taxable for their per diem, when it exceeds \$500 during the year, under section 6?

Answer. I think that no one whose contract is by the day is the recipient of a selary. Other reasons, perhaps, would excuse them from the tax, even if they received a salary of \$500 per year, 5. Are the officers of the United States taxable when their salary exceeds \$500 per year 3

Answer. In my opinion they are not .- Of course no person who is not an inhabitant of the State is taxable on account of his income. His trading here may become so .-- But I think also that even when an officer of the United States is an inhabitant of the State, his salary is not, underthe federal constitution, taxable. The State has not the power to diminish the reward with which the Government of the Union invites and induces the citizen to accept its offices.

6. Are mechanics who receive five hundred dolaccount of their wages ?

Answer. In my judgment they are. It is true that the reward or price of their labor cannot be called "practice" or fees"-but it may be called, and is, a salary, as abundantly appears by every book of legal or literary definition within my reach. By some it is said, that " salary" is a term peculiarly and exclusively applicable to the compensation of officers. Not only no definition of the term sustains this assertion, but it is rejected by the act itself. For, but for the exception which ex upts them, ministers of the Gospel would be taxable on account of their compensation by force of the word "salary."-By others, it is said the Legislature slid not intend to include such persons. It so, this intent is far from being manifest. And the contraty appears to me :

First, because the legislature specially excepted ministers of the Gospel.

Secondly, they did not except professors, teachers of schools, nor any portion of the laboring class among whom there are many whose compensation is popularly called salary, as Engineers and many other employees on Rail Roads.

Third, because the settled meaning of the term " salary," most favorable for the tax payers, is " an annual stipend," or " annual pension," or al-

lowance, or yearly wages. In other definitions would embrace day-labor. Now whatever may have been the intent of the legislature, I cannot absodon, in giving my opinion on the construction of language, the uniform and unvaried definition of all lexicography, and substitute therefor another and different mesning. known to me to exist only by hearing, the extent of which I know but, and can only know by collecting the opinions of all the citizens of the State -n tank which no judicial officer can undertake. Indeed a safer course would be to enquire of the individual members of the Legislature, and abide the result of a majority of voices. But such a rule of interpreting the sense of the law-maker is too unsafe for the construction of any law. In a Revenue law, intolerable-it can form the basis of no judicial decision.

Your ob't serv't, B. F. MOORE.

digging of x disch along that line .- N. O. Ben stitution guaranties to them on this subject, they ly !!!!!!! So it shall.

The last Times gave us startling information reference to the equivocal contract made by our Rail Road Discotors with this Gentleman, and which is well calculated to make the people of North Carolina " open their eyen wide;" and that too upon the authority of the Richmond Enquirer. And, so it appears, that instead of Mujor Gwynn having been secured as the Engineer, under whose daily personal supervision our Read was to be surveyed, located and constructed, it now turns out, that he is not our Engineer at all, but is the Engineer of the Richmond Canal ;--- and so tied to that work, that an offer of \$5,000 per ann., was not sufficient to dissolve his connection with the Virginia work, and secure his whole time and exclusive attention to ours; and hence, that we are only to have such occasional hasty snutches of time, as his James River employers may think proper to allow, for his rapid reconnoissance of our Road! And this, it seems, is to be our reliance for a judicious location of our road, and for its construction afterwards! For one I protest against any such constnerships in our Road. Our's is a great State work, and it is well able to employ and pay an able Engineer of our own, and have his whole time and unremitting personal appervision from beginning to end; and nothing less than this, will, or ought, to satisfy the people of North Caroling. If Major Gwynn cannot, or will not do that for a fair and reasonable compensation, our Beard should instantly dismiss him, and seek the services same sum, to wit, the profit, is made to bear, ap- of some other, who can be relied on to be ever on the snot, and, under his own eve direct every opersecondly a tax on the interest which may accrue on ation from the commencement to the completion of the work. There are many other gentlemen of science and skill, in the corps of Civil, or Rail a professor of a University is taxed as a salary; Road Engineers, who would be proud of winning fame in the employ of the old North State, and at far less prices, than, it seems, was offered by ou Board to Major Gwynn. Indeed, this whole affair surprises me ;--since more than three months ago, I placed in the hands of both Governor Manly and another gentleman to be laid before the meeting of Stockholders of our Road, documents. to show, that EDWARD WARNER Esq., now of trades taxable under the same section? (Sec. 2.) New Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, would be pleased to be employed as Chief Engineer for the construction of our road-as he wished to come to this climate for his wife's health. The documents showed, that he was a scholar and a gentleman, and an experienced and efficient Eagineer, and under whose direction much of the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail Road (to Cumberland) had been built; and under whose charge, said Road, is now being continued to the Ohio River. And the printed Reports of the President and Directors of said Roads , show, that Mr. Warner is all we need seek or desire, to execute our great work and execute it well. In truth, as a go ahead, push along, Massachusetts man, few men exceed him for effectiveness, or for having more work done, and well done, for the money, than he. Why, this information was suppressed, or everlooked, in considering who should be employed as Engineer on our Road, I cannot imagine. I have no doubt, Mr. Warner could be immediately secured and on reasonable terms, and would bring testimonials with him to satisfy every mind; and would give

A STOCKHOLDER.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

unremitting attention and diligence to the work

until it is completed.

The Buffalo Com. Advertiser, of Nov. 15, 1848, contains the following extract from a private letter, written from Albany, by Mr. Fillmore, then Comptroller of the State of New York, immediately after the result of the election had shown that he was chosen Vice President. The letter not being intended for publication, the Editor of the Adlara per year as their stipulated wages, taxable on vertiser prefaced it with an apology, declaring that the sentiments avowed by Mr. Fillmore were so honorable and just, so truly patriotic and national, that he felt justified, rendering a service to the publie, in laying them before the people.

Mr. Fillmore's letter said-"To me there is manifestation of popular sentiment which calls up such deep feelings of gratitude, as that generous vote of my old friends and early constituents of the county of Erie. It is now twenty years since they first elected me to the Assembly, and from that day to this, they have stood by me through evil report. and sustained me under all circumstances, with a zeal and fidelity almost unknown in this country. And the last crowning act of their continued kindness and confidence awakens the deepest emotions

of a grateful heart. "I trust, too, that you will not blame me for ex-

pressing the pride and gratification which I feel in receiving so flattering a vote in my native State. But these things are, in a measure, personal to myself, and therefore of little importance. But the cordiality and unanimity with which the Whig ticket han been sustained everywhere, north, south, east and west, is a just cause of national felicitation. It proves that the great Whig party is truly a National party-that it occupies that safe and conservative ground which secures to every section of the country all that it has a right to claim under the guaranty of the constitution; that such rights are inviolate; and as to all other questions of mere policy, where Congress has the constitutional right to legislate, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, is to control, and that will is not to be defested by the arbitrary interposition of the Vete power. This simple rule, which holds sacred all constitutional guaranties, and leaves the law-making power where the constitution placed it, in Congress, relieves the party at once from all the embarrassing questions that arise out of sectional differences of opinion, and enables it to act harmonionsly for the good of the country. When the President ceases to control the law-making power, his individual opinions of what the law ought to be become comparatively unimportant. Hence, we have seen General Taylor, though attacked as a slaveholder and pro-slavery man at the North, corfielly supported and triumphantly elected by men General Pillow lately gave a loast at Nashville. opposed to slavery in all its forms; and though I that the South would shake hands with the North have been charged at the South, in the most gross that the South would thake hands with the North have been charged at the South, in the most great with and an ancommon noun !!! singular over the line of the Missouri Compromise, but and wanton manner, with being an abolitionists and ages!! It is an uncommon noun!!! singular over the line of the Missouri Compromise, but and wanton manner, with being an abolitionists and ages!! It is an uncommon noun!!! singular would not be driven beyond, except at the point of lincendiary, yet the Whige of the South have east the hayonet. To this a contemporary auggrets, these CALUNNIEs to the winds; and, without sak-

have yielded to me a must hearty and enthusiastic port. This was perficularly so in New Orleans

and Georgia, where the attack was most violent. Really these Southern Whigs are noble fellows Would you not lament to see the Union dissolved if for no other cause than that it separates us from such noble and high-minded associates? But I regard this election as putting an end to all ideas of disunion. It raises up a national party, occupying a middle ground, and leaves the fanatics and disunionists, North and South, without the fair fabric of the constitution. May it be perpetual."

THE WENTWORTH CERTIFICATE. The Raleigh Standard publishes a certificate dated Wentworth, July 16, 1850, over the signstures of T. B. Wheeler, Joseph S. Rohinson, it., E. W. Hancock, J. W. Ellington and T. Ruffin, jr., in which it is stated that Gov. Manly, in his speech in Wentworth, "declared most distinctly and unequivocally that he was in favor of abolishing the resent black or federal basis and of instituting a white basis in its stead."

Knowing, as we do, two or three of the gentlenen whose names are signed to the certificate, we are far from attributing to them any disposition to mis-state or misrepresent facts; but we are inclined to believe that they have misapprehended Gov. Manly on the free sn Trage question-mistaking his arguments and illustrations for positive statenents of position.

But the certificate goes on to say that "some whose signatures are hereunto annexed are which, and have therefore no wish to injure Gov. Manly

or his election." Some whose signatures are hereunto annexed are Whigst' This is news among the acquaintances of the gentlemen. Their conversion from rank partizan Democracy must have been as andden as it has been unexpected! It is too notorious to make a joke of, that all whose names appear to the certificate in question are Democrats "of the most straitest sect," with the exception of Joseph S. Robinson, jr., of whose politics we are not informed; though we understand that he is probably a Democrat, being a young man, and his connexions of the Democratic school. But no matter if Mr. Robinson is a Whin-he has only one signature, not some signatures to the certificate .-Instead of being signed by some Whigs, therefore, there is only some Whig, and all the rest aresome punkins.

How our Rockingham friends come to make this shippance we cannot imagine; unless they prepared their certificate for Whig signatures, and afterwards found that the Whire had looked at Gov. Manly's speech through different spectacles, (as was very natural.) Under such circumstances they may have overlooked the expression alluded to, or concluded just to let it go so, any hore.

BULLETIN OF GENERAL LOPEZ.

Our Savannah correspondent informs us that the subjoined bulletin is posted up in the coffeeroom of the City Hotel, to which General Lopez, after being discharged by Judge Nichols, was escorted, amid the acclamations of the mul-

"We have bin and offered the blessins of our free institutions to the enslaved and benighted Cubans. We found we was a castin our pearls afore swine. But I estimate we've larnt 'em what it is to slight the advances of generus republicans. Oh, yes? I reckon we've read 'em a lesson in manners,-Eternal History will pint to the Cuban expedition from New Orleans. It is a go as Posterity will never obliviate.

"Our little band of heroes arrove at Cardenas with the olive branch in one hand and the bagganet in the other.-Their fraternal overtoors was met by a charge of Lancers. Our gallant fellers was riled with sitch ongratitude. They shot for shot, slash for slash, dig for dig, sockdologer for eackdologer. In less than no time we had chawed up the whole troop, and left nothin of the biggest on 'em but a little grease

"We marehed on victorious to within six yards of the Governor's where showers of balls from the house-tops rained, hailed, and snew woon us. -They galled our army considerable, but no was. Colonel Wheat come in for a sprinkle of the pepper, and a spice or two on it stack in Col. D' Hara.

"After an hour's fightin, the Governor and his staff knocked under, and histed the White flag .-We sot fire to his house, and locked our prisoners up in the barracks, and then went and let the convicts out of goal.

"The enemy having cleared off, leavin us masters of the city, we calculated we had licked 'em elegant, but when the evenin come they again riz. Two hundred horse was the amount of their sound, and by the time we had done with them, we had whittled 'em down to a dozen. Twelve of our fearless warriors breathed out their magnanimus sperrits on the field of glory.

"Lieucenant Jones, of Alabama had daylight let through his wide, but the bullet cleared his vittals. Captain Logan, Kentucky, and Quartermaster Seixas, of Miss., have hin took from us. Major Hawkins, Kentucky, was wounded serious, but the Major has been spared.

"Nothin would have made us pause in our career of victory, but overwhelmin numbers. The convicts we had extended the blessings of liberty to refused to line us, not bein the rogues we took 'em for. Not meetin with the sympathy we expected, we indignantly absquotilated. We fit our way backwards to the steamer Creole; and I Point. guess that arter ages will locate this here exploit longside of General Moor's and call it the Ameri-

"Head Quarters, City Hotel, Sarannah "Leruz." (Signed)

A western editor thus notices a little erent which ranspired in his family on the 4th of July last :and confidential. Joy to the world !-Sour the hewgag!—the event happened on the glorieus hirth-day of American Independence! It will add now leater to the 4th of July in after number !!!! masculine gender!!!!! And it shall be called George Washington Jefferson Jackthe layonet. To this a contemporary suggests, these CALUMNIEs to the winds; and, without ask-son Hancock Tom Benton Martin Van Buren that perhaps Pichus would like to superintend the ing or expecting anything more than what the con-Quincy Adams Benjamin Franklin Fourth of JuCONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

After some morning business, the compr ill was taken up-the amendment of Mr. Rusk to the caucus amendment, establishing a commisthat the State of Texas is entitled to all rights which she possessed to the territory east of the Rio Grande at the day of the ratification of the reaty at Gaudaloupe Hidalgo and since.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Clay, Mr. Rusk, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Hale, Mr. Seward, Mr. Dayon, Mr. Houston and Mr. Mason, took part,

Mr. Rusk's amendment was then rejected-year

Mr. Seward offered an amendment for the admis ion of New Mexico as a State as soon as her constitution is presented and spoke at length in "its

Mr. Pratt opposed it, and insisted that the Sanator from New York had avowed doctrines here, for which he ought to be turned out.

Mr. Seward said he would vote for the propos tion if he stood alone. He proceeded to vindicate it. If he was expelled, he should still assert that there was a law higher than human desperismjustice was above law. He read the declaration of rights of the State of New Mexico, and stated that the Senator from Maryland could not succeed in his opposition to those principles.

Mr. Pratt said if the Senator imputed to him opposition to those principles, he was bound to say that he had undertaken to say what was not true Mr. Hale said if Senators were to be expelled for maintaining that there is a King of Kings and a Lord of Lords before even whom stubborn Republice must bend-that there was a law above buman government-he must also be expelled. If it was a crime, he would plead guilty to it. He would not put the Senate to the trouble to prove it. It was adverse to the constitution, to law, to Divine

Mr. Pratt said it was easy to utter a state of facts. I, said he, have a higher respect for the most High, than those who daily desecrate His

If he made the motion to expel the Senator from New York, he would include the Senator from N. Hampshire with pleasure; if he held that the Constitution was not to be regarded so far as it protect-

Mr. Hale denied that he ever uttered such a doctrine or opinion.

Mr. Pratt reverted to his original allegation, that the Senator from New York had appealed to a law higher than the Constitution, not to Divine wisdom in harmony with the Constitution. In the Divine power he (Mr. Pratt) was an humble believer.

Mr. Baldwin read and explained Mr. Seward's higher law" speech, showing that it had been, as he thought, misconstrued. He also opposed the amendment of the Senator from New York.

Mr. Chase said it was better to act than threaten. If gentlemen chose, he wished they would move the expulsion of these who maintained the doctrine referred to and just read.

Mr. Foote said he would gratify the Senator, and make the motion. If he would put the odions principle in distinct language, that Senators were bound to resist the constitution, be would move his expulsion. Now, the principle was disavowed, and ingeniously sought to be explained away, though it was certainly understood by every one, to have been asserted bere in the first speech of Mr. Se-

Mr. Seward's amendment was rejected-yeas, Mr. Seward; nays 42. HOUSE.

The Speaker announced that the first business on agriculture, to encourage agriculture by donating to each head of a family in the U. States 160 acres of land, on condition of their residing theret on and cultivating the same; and that the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) had the floor.

Mr. Brown rose and expressed his approbation of the bill. His judgment, he said, approved of the policy of supplying every citizen of this country with a home. Mr. B. gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution for the bill.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., moved the previous ques tion on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole; it was seconded, and the proposition was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Morse moved to reconsider the vote, with view to make some remarks. He denounced the measure as a monstrous system of corruption for the purpose of lending the power of this Government to make voters-they in turn to support the Government. He condemned too thing as a disgusting system of demagogueism, to which even distinguished Senators were lending themselves.

This was not so in the better days of the Republic. He held it to be a rascally, gouging system, that should be spurned by every friend to bonest industry. The price of land was low enough, and if a man could not, by his labor, acquire sufficient to buy himself a home at such a low price, he did not deserve a home.

Mr. Hubbard, of Ala., advocated the policy of giving homesteads as the best mode of raising revenue to support the Guvernment-and that is by having the lands cultivated and thus adding to the wealth of the nation-instead of being permitted

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Boyd in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy at West

The bill was finally passed under the operation of the previous question. The House then adjourned

> WASHINGTON, July 27. SENATE.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohlo, appeared and took his seat in the Senate to-day, as successor to Mr.

A message was received from the House, ar nouncing the death of Daniel P. King, of Massachusetts a member of the House of Represen-

Mr. Davis, of Mass., pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon the deceased, and then the Sonate

The death of Ban'l P. King, of Mass., sier, by Mr. Rockwell, in nnounced in the H opent and feeling terms. Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Chandler follow in short culogiums upon the character of the

After which the House adjourned,

THE ADVENTURES OF A MASON. BY WASHINGTON INVING.

There was once upon a time a poor mason, or ricklayer in Grenada, who kept all the Saints' days and holidays, and Saint Mondays into the bargain, and yet, with all his devotion, he grew poorer and poorer every day, and could scarcely earn bread for his numerous family. One night he was roused from his sleep by a knocking at his door, he opened it, and beheld before him a tall, meagre cadaverous looking priest.

"Hark ve, honest friend?" said the stranger, "I have observed that you are a good Christian, and me to be trusted, will you undertake a job this

"With all my heart, Senor Padre, on the condiion that I am paid accordingly."

"That you shall be, but you must suffer yourself

be blindfolded." To this the mason made no objection. So being codwinked, he was led by the priest through various rough lanes and winding passages, until they stopped before the portal of a house. The priest then applied a key, turned a creaking lock, and opened what sounded like a ponderous door. They entered; the door was closed and bolted, and the mason was conducted through an echoing corridor, and spacious hall, to an interior part of the building. Here the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he found himself in a patio or court, dimly lighted by a single lamp. In the centre was the dry basin of an old Moorish fountain, under which the priest requested to form a small vault. brick and mortar being at hand for the purpose .-He accordingly worked all night without finishing the job. Just before daybreak, the priest put a piece of gold into his hand and having again blind-

folded him, conducted him back to his dwelling. "Are you willing," said he, "to return and finish your work ?"

"Gladly, Senor Padre, provided I am so well

"Well then to-morrow at midnight I will call a-He did so, the vault was completed. "Now."

said the priest, "you must belp me bring forth the bodies that are to be buried in the vault. The poor mason's hair rose on his head at these words ; he followed the priest, with trembling steps into a retired chamber of the mansion, expecting to behold some ghastly spectacle of death, but was relieved on perceiving three or four portly jars standing in one corner. They were evidently full of money, and it was with great labor that he and the priest carried them forth and consigned them to their tomb. The vault was then closed, the pavement replaced, and all traces of the work obliterated. The mason was again hoodwinked and led forth by a route different from that by which

he came. After they had wandered for a long time through a perplexed maze of lanes and alleys, they halted. The priest then put two pieces of gold into his hand: "Wait here," said he, "until you hear the cathedral bell toll for matins. If you presume to uncover your eyes before that time, evil will befall

you." So saying he departed. The mason waited faithfully, amusing himself by weighing the gold pieces in his hand, and clinking them against each other. The moment the cathedral bell rang its matin peal, he uncovered his eyes, and found himself on the banks of the Xenil, from whence he made the best of his way in order was the bill reported from the committee home, and revelled with his family a whole fortnight on the profits of his two night's labor; after which he was as poor as ever.

He continued to work a little and pray a good deal, and keep saints' days and holydays, from year to year, while his family grew up as gaunt and tagged as a crew of gypsies. As he was seated one evening at the door of his hovel, he was accosted by a rich old curmudgeon, who was noted for owning many houses, and being a griping landlord The man of money eyed him for a moment from between a pair of anxious shaggy eyehrows.

"I am told, friend, that you are very poor." "There is no denying the fact, Senor-it speaks

"I presume, then, that you will be glad of a job, and will work cheap ?"

"As cheap, my master, as any mason in Gren-

"That's what I want: I have an old house fallen into decay, that cost me more money than its worth to keep in repair, for nobody will live in it : so I must contrive to keep it together at as small expense as possible."

The mason was accordingly conducted to a large leserted house that seemed going to ruin. Passing through several empty halls and chambers, he entered an inner court where his eye was caught by an old Moonsh fountain. He paused for a moment, for a dreaming recollection of the place came over him.

"Pray," said he "who occupied this house formerly ?"

"A pest upon him !" cried the landlord, "it was an old miserly priest, who cared for nobody but himself. He was said to be Jammensely rich, and, having no relatives it was thought he would leave all his treasures to the church. He died suddenly, and the priest and friate thronged to take possession of his wealth; but nothing could they find but a few ducats in a leathern purse. The worst luck has fallen on me, since his death; the old fellow continues to occupy my house without paying any rent, and there's no taking the law of a dead man. The people pretend to hear the clinking of gold all night in the cham'er where the old priest slept, as groaning and mosning about the court. Whether true or false, these stories brought a bad name upon my house, and not a tenant will occupy it."

in your house rent free, until some better tenant and produce anything but harmony between the to quiet the troubled spirit that disturbs it. I am not scorn of all well-wishers to the State. So far o daunted by the devil himself, even though he this section is concerned, his tak and paper a should come in the shape of a bag of money !" lost .- Salisbury Wackman.

The offer of the mason was gladly accepted: he moved with his family into the hower, and fulfitted his engagements. By little west little he restered it to its former state ; the clinking was heard no more at night in the classics of the defeaset priest, but began to be heard by day in the pocket of the living mason.

In a word he increased rapidly in wealth, to the admiration of all his neighbors, and became one of the richest men in Grenada; he gave large sums to the church, by way no doubt, of satisfying his conscience, and never revealed the secret of the vault until on his death bed to his som and heir.

BANGS ON DISUNION. Bangs gave a dinner the other day to several of

his Southern friends, who were on a visit to the

"Old Bay State;" and after the cloth was removed the wine circulated freely, when a hot Southern State Rights' mun and an ultra Free Soiler entered into a warm discussion. "I contend for the rights of the South, sir," said the Southerner; "we have a right to take our slaves to California if we want to, without asking the North anything about it, sir," "Well, sir, admit it, but you say you don't want to take them there," replied the Free Soller. "Yes, but the North says we shall not, sir." "But, sir, the people of California themselves have decided the question, and they say they don't want alavery." "Who cares for the people of California sir; they have no right, air, to make a constitution. But, sir, if you say you don't want to take your slaves there, and that the country is not adapted for them, what is the use of contending for a thing of no practical utility?" "That's not the question, sir : it's the right I contend for, sir. The North has no right to draw lines for us, sir, or to say what we shall do, or what we shall not do, and d-n me, by this course you will drive us to disunion, sir," "Well, sir, the South has no right to dicta te to the North, sir, and dang me, if we will stand it, and you may disselve as soon as you please, sir." The good natured Bangs here interfered, and said : "Come, come, gentlemen, I really believe you are about to quarrel. Now, let me settle the controversy by telling you a little story." "Story, story, Bang's story," hiccoughed a gentlemanat the upper end of the table. "Well," said Bangs, "I recollect when a boy, in harvest time, two of the field hands had laid down about noon, under the shade of some trees, when Tom said to Joe, looking up at the clouds, "Joe, if that cloud up there was all land, I'd build my house on that end of it, and put the other end in pasture for sheep," "No you would'nt either," said Joe, "for I'd build on t'other end myself." "But I would'nt let you," said Tom. "I would'nt ask you though," said Joe. "But, if you came on my land, I'd lick you," said Tom. "It is'nt your land, though," said Joe, "and I have as much right to it as you have." "I'll be whipt if you have," said Tom, and the two men thereupon clinched; when after a hard fight, said Tom, "Let's quit, Joe, the land don't belong to either of us, and is only a white cloud after all." "Agreed," said Joe, "what fools we were to fight about it at the start."

Bangs's story produced a hearty I augh, the two gentlemen touched glasses, and agreed that Bangs had settled the question .- N. O. Pic.

A QUESTION.

The Washington Union, referring to the report that an American squadron had gone to Lisbon for the purpose of bombarding the town to enforce payment of American claims, propounds, among a number of other questions, this, which it asks only for information :

"3d. Does it not partake of the character of war? or, at least, may it not lead to war? And can the President exercise such a power by his own authority?"

One would think that if any body could answer the question whether the President of the United States can exercise a power by his own authoriwhich may lead to war, it would be the organ of the administration which ordered the celebrated march to the Rio Grande.

AHEAD OF ALL CREATION.

The arrival of the Atlantic yesterday morning, in ten days and fifteen hours from Liverpool, puts us where our orators sometimes place us in every thing, ahead of all creation, in steam navigation at least. We own the fastest traveller on the great highway of waters, and we shall claim the credit therefore until we are outdistanced by a new com-

er. According to the log of the Atlantic, she was but just six days and one hour from land to land, that is, from Cape Fear to Cape Race ; thus making the passage from Europe to America in less than a week, and with only five hours fair wind.

[N. Y. Mirror. REID AND VICTORY .- Mr. Holden is posire in the assurance that he is in possession acts which render it CERTAIN that a vigorous effort on our part will elect Col. Reid and the State. Arouse, then, friends of Equal suffrage arouse, and make that vigorous effort.—Line. Rep

Mr. & Mrs. T. Bigelow Lawrence,-The N. Y. Merchant's Day Book, noticing the quarrel of the Red Rose of Kentucky and the White Plower of Boston, declares that it is altogether the small est, meanest, saddest and most humiliating affair that has recently been kicked over the carpet a high life and down the back stairs of public can tempt. "Never did the super-carbonate of pari-tauism and the tartaric acid of southwestern be h-hood come in contact with so ridiculous and disc greeable a sizzle."

RALEIGH CLIQUE-STANDARD. The Raleigh Standard is doing all it can to stiin a prejudice in the Eastern and Western sec

ons of the State against the Whigs of the Cen re. The following sentence betrays, however the whole object and aim of the Editor, to wit :

"Will they (the Eastern and Western people, anction the conduct of this 'CLEGER,' and give to their approbation and confidence. To by re-shetting Cha's Manly, one of its tools and representatives

There it is, as clear as the sun. The Standard fuss is only intended to defeat Gov'r. Manly as if he were counting his money, and sometimes a cleet David S. Reid. For the success of this win he makes no hones to assail the whole communiin which he lives, and from whom he derives h living in a great measure. To do this he wou "Enough." said the mason, stardily, "let me live excite the bitterest feelings in the East and We resent, and I will engage to put it in requir, and sections. Such a non deserves, as he merits, if