

WADESBOROUGH: Saturday, March 2, 1860.

TERMS: Two Dollars, strictly in advance. Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid before the expiration of six months.

A first-rate chance is now given to all our friends who have not hitherto availed themselves of the opportunity of paying for the Argus in advance...

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Our friend "G." is respectfully informed that it is our uniform rule to publish no communication without the author's name.

CONCERT.—The African Minstrel's intend giving another of their charming Concerts in Wadesborough this evening, at 7 o'clock.

The celebration of the First Anniversary of Darlington Division, No. 24, Sons of Temperance, which was to have taken place at Darlington, last week, has been put off to the 21st of March next...

The February number of the "Schoolfellow" has been received. This we consider one of the very best juvenile publications in the United States...

The Wilmington Journal thinks that Coffee and Calumet would be the most profitable venture that could be sent out to Carolina. As timber is said to be very scarce there, a "Board of health" might be also a good speculation.

A Southern Rights meeting was held at Clinton, in Sampson County, on last Monday week. There was also one at Waynesborough, on the next day.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.—This is a subject on which the Whigs of North Carolina ought to admit of no compromise. As we said before, let them choose a good man, whoever he may be; then let them stick to him, and he is bound to be elected.

The editor speaks of being somewhat blind from sickness. That accounts in some measure for his admiration of Mr. Clay's "compromise" and speech. Better look again.

The above is from the last Fayetteville Carolinian, and has allusion to our humble self. We plead guilty to the charge of having been blind from sickness. Better be blind that way, than mentally so, like some Editors we could name.

Jenny Lind is engaged to come to the United States. Mr. Barnum has engaged her to sing 150 nights for him, for which we believe he is to give her something like 200,000 dollars!

The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its capital stock. In another column will be found all the work actually done—all the laws passed by the present Congress.

Mr. Benjamin Ingram, living near the Grassy Islands, presented us, on last Thursday, through Dr. W. H. Glass, with one of the largest turneps ever saw.

Our very best respects to Mr. Ingram, and may he be possessed of all this world's goods on a scale commensurate with the turnep sent us, with proportionate health to enjoy such blessings.

TO THE FARMERS.

Quitting politics, with all its intricacies, we will take a look at things nearer home, and of more consequence, personally, to every man in this community.

The time is fast coming on, in which the farmer will put his seed into the broad bosom of the benevolent earth, expecting that she will repay him in a rich harvest for his trouble.

Were every farmer in this county to raise what ever would be necessary for the support of his family, white and black, after that whatever cotton his hands could make, then this would be one of the most independent communities in the world.

During the time of high prices of cotton stock of every kind is either killed off or neglected—every nerve is strained—every faculty bent to the making of the article, until it is found that from the large quantities made prices must come down.

There is another subject on which we would like to say a few words, namely, fences. We would wish to see some substitute for the temporary worm fence now in use all over the country.

We would propose one plan, and would be happy if any one else would propose a better. Let every one plant, just inside of his rail fence, a young hedge of the Osage Orange; as from all we can learn, it is better adapted to such purpose than any other tree.

Eben Nelms, Esq., says that he thinks Cedar would make an excellent hedge. He refers to one set out on his plantation when he was a boy, and which, had it received the attention requisite, he has no doubt, would have made an excellent fence.

On the prairies of Illinois, where they have no timber for fencing, they are obliged to try everything. There, could they get the Osage Orange to grow, they would hail it with pleasure.

A writer in the Albany Cultivator says that such a fence can be made for from 25 to 50 cts. per rod, and when once made is made forever.

Our thanks are also due to Dr. Glass for his politeness in carrying our present to us. May his sag never be permitted to stand long in his stable at one time.

TO THE FARMERS.

A large amount of the fanaticism of the North arises from complete ignorance of the workings of the institutions of the South. We will venture to say that there are scarcely ten men at the North engaged in the crusade against slavery, who know any more about their subject, than the man did who found out that the moon was made of green cheese.

Could a man be found who would travel through the North—a man in whom the North would be likely to put confidence—and explain to the people of that section the immense amount of evil resulting from several of their practices, it could not fail to have a good tendency.

There is another very crying evil, on which the North ought to be informed. We mean the resistance given to masters when in the pursuit of runaway slaves. This we look upon as being one of the greatest grievances incident to the slaveholder, and one which we wish the North could see in its true light.

DISSOLUTION.—As an antidote to the evils above referred to, some would have a dissolution of the Union. Could we cut off the North, and throw it some where into the immensity of space, where it would be out of the power of the Northern people to interfere with our institutions, and out of the power of slaves to run away to that section, then we would be in favor of dissolution, as a last resort.

Were the Union dissolved to-morrow, what would follow next day? Would the slaves be more likely to stay at home than they now are? Would the North be more likely to respect the rights of the South, as an independent nation than as a part of the same great confederacy?

To the second and third questions we think every one will answer No. The result would be, the slave of A would run, say to Pennsylvania; A would follow him there. He would not then, as now, have the sanction of a general government for doing so, but must go in the teeth of whatever laws Pennsylvania might choose to make on the subject.

And what would the North gain by dissolution? As the Irishman says, she would gain a loss. Now she has in the South a market for almost all the products of her workshops, and that free of any kind of tax, the South, even paying the cost of carrying them to the ports of the South are of course ever open to her shipping.

Mr. Benjamin Ingram, living near the Grassy Islands, presented us, on last Thursday, through Dr. W. H. Glass, with one of the largest turneps ever saw. It measures 33 inches in circumference, and weighs eleven pounds.

TO THE FARMERS.

No, we can see no way for the United States to carry out their great and glorious destiny but to keep together. We regard the States as being almost as closely allied to each other as are the trunk, body and limbs of the human system; and no sensible man would take it into his head to cut off his feet because his toes have corns on them.

The quarrel between the North and the South is more like that between husband and wife, than aught else, and the sooner settled the better. It will be settled, we think, and that at no remote day, to the mutual peace and happiness of the Union.

We have a strong notion of going to California—we are. We are tired of wet weather—we are. In California it only rains 6 months at a time; here it rains sine die.

As a suitable occasion for a torchlight procession, speeches, &c. Owing to the disagreeable state of the weather it was postponed to the next night, Saturday, when it came off. At about 7 o'clock the Cadets, accompanied by the Sons of the Wadesborough Division, and some from other Divisions, left the Court-house, each one carrying a fancy-colored lantern.

GOVERNOR.—There is not the least use in attempting to report the proceedings of this body, as, until they settle the territorial question no other business will be done. We will keep our eye on their proceedings, however, and if anything extraordinary should happen, will let our readers know.

STOPPING PAPERS, &c.—We once in a while receive notices from Post-masters to the effect that so-and-so does not take his paper out of the office. We wish to force our paper on no man, and on the first intimation from any one that he no longer wants it, with the settlement of his account, are always ready to stop sending it.

Great meetings of the Democracy of New York city and Philadelphia were advertised to be held yesterday and to-day, for the purpose of denouncing the Wilson Proviso and the whole "free-soil" fraternity, and for committing the Union by adhering to the Constitution.

Loth FLEMING.—Mr. Bristol Phipps, and Mr. Charles Horton, fishermen, left New-Berne on the 1st inst., for Clubfoot Creek to fish. They have not been heard of since. As their boat has been found upset, it is presumed that they were drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

The Goldsboro' alias White Hall Patriot of the 16th inst., raises his voice against Southern men patronizing Northern newspapers, and in the same paper we find several prospectuses for northern publications which he has crowded in from time to time, to save the labor of journeymen, thereby cheating his own subscribers out of that amount of reading matter. Go it Paddy, there is always two sides to every humbug.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—Last night week, being the anniversary of the birth day of the Father of our country, was set apart by the Wadesborough Division of the Sons of Temperance, as a suitable occasion for a torchlight procession, speeches, &c.

On Tuesday the 19th of February, early in the morning, the Jewelry Store of the Messrs. Bowers, in Wilmington, was broken open, and robbed of about \$2,000 worth, principally gold watches. Two young men have been since arrested, under circumstances that lead to the belief that they perpetrated the robbery.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. BALTIMORE, February 24, p. m. The steamer America arrived on Saturday. During the previous fortnight cotton had fluctuated very much, and after various alterations in prices, the market settled down to the quotations by the Europe—the former steamer, viz: Fair Orleans 7 1/8; Mobiles 7; Upland 7. The sales of the two weeks reached 90,500 bales, of which 28,000 were American taken on speculation.

Money is depressed. The bullion in the Bank of England has slightly decreased. The rates of discount are 2 a 2 1/2. Consols closed at 95 1/2 a 95 5/8 for money account. Both Houses of Parliament opened on the 31st ultimo. The Queen's speech, was favorably received. Her continental views are regarded as of great importance.

AN ENGLISH SAVAN, recently lecturing before a learned society in London, on the gold of California, gave it as his opinion, that platinum, garnets, and diamonds were overlooked in a very great degree by the gold finders, and that they would be found in large quantities. He also stated that ten tons of gold had passed through the hands of a single English house.

Loth FLEMING.—Mr. Bristol Phipps, and Mr. Charles Horton, fishermen, left New-Berne on the 1st inst., for Clubfoot Creek to fish. They have not been heard of since. As their boat has been found upset, it is presumed that they were drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

Mr. Clay concluded his speech on his compromise on the 6th, and although his effort was masterly in respect of eloquence, and somewhat in argument, yet we cannot take his theory as a correct one for the South. He concedes too much, concedes the very essential principles which the South now stands on the defence for, he affirms the Proviso, in a milder but not less obnoxious form, as far as the principles of the matter is concerned, and whilst it receives no favor from the South, it has very little more from the orthodox and obstinate factionists at the North, and we hope and have every reason to believe, the compromise will fall in the Senate.

Mr. Clay concluded his speech on his compromise on the 6th, and although his effort was masterly in respect of eloquence, and somewhat in argument, yet we cannot take his theory as a correct one for the South. He concedes too much, concedes the very essential principles which the South now stands on the defence for, he affirms the Proviso, in a milder but not less obnoxious form, as far as the principles of the matter is concerned, and whilst it receives no favor from the South, it has very little more from the orthodox and obstinate factionists at the North, and we hope and have every reason to believe, the compromise will fall in the Senate.

Mr. Clay concluded his speech on his compromise on the 6th, and although his effort was masterly in respect of eloquence, and somewhat in argument, yet we cannot take his theory as a correct one for the South. He concedes too much, concedes the very essential principles which the South now stands on the defence for, he affirms the Proviso, in a milder but not less obnoxious form, as far as the principles of the matter is concerned, and whilst it receives no favor from the South, it has very little more from the orthodox and obstinate factionists at the North, and we hope and have every reason to believe, the compromise will fall in the Senate.

Mr. Clay concluded his speech on his compromise on the 6th, and although his effort was masterly in respect of eloquence, and somewhat in argument, yet we cannot take his theory as a correct one for the South. He concedes too much, concedes the very essential principles which the South now stands on the defence for, he affirms the Proviso, in a milder but not less obnoxious form, as far as the principles of the matter is concerned, and whilst it receives no favor from the South, it has very little more from the orthodox and obstinate factionists at the North, and we hope and have every reason to believe, the compromise will fall in the Senate.

Mr. Clay concluded his speech on his compromise on the 6th, and although his effort was masterly in respect of eloquence, and somewhat in argument, yet we cannot take his theory as a correct one for the South. He concedes too much, concedes the very essential principles which the South now stands on the defence for, he affirms the Proviso, in a milder but not less obnoxious form, as far as the principles of the matter is concerned, and whilst it receives no favor from the South, it has very little more from the orthodox and obstinate factionists at the North, and we hope and have every reason to believe, the compromise will fall in the Senate.

Mr. Clay concluded his speech on his compromise on the 6th, and although his effort was masterly in respect of eloquence, and somewhat in argument, yet we cannot take his theory as a correct one for the South. He concedes too much, concedes the very essential principles which the South now stands on the defence for, he affirms the Proviso, in a milder but not less obnoxious form, as far as the principles of the matter is concerned, and whilst it receives no favor from the South, it has very little more from the orthodox and obstinate factionists at the North, and we hope and have every reason to believe, the compromise will fall in the Senate.

Mr. Clay concluded his speech on his compromise on the 6th, and although his effort was masterly in respect of eloquence, and somewhat in argument, yet we cannot take his theory as a correct one for the South. He concedes too much, concedes the very essential principles which the South now stands on the defence for, he affirms the Proviso, in a milder but not less obnoxious form, as far as the principles of the matter is concerned, and whilst it receives no favor from the South, it has very little more from the orthodox and obstinate factionists at the North, and we hope and have every reason to believe, the compromise will fall in the Senate.