

That still remaining, if you mean to please, To press your point with steady and close.

C. FARRIS, Esq., Bulletin Building, is our authorized agent in Philadelphia. Any of our friends in that city, wishing to send themselves of the facilities afforded by advertising in our columns will please call on Mr. Farris.

JOHN COWARD, Esq., is our authorized agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions at Burlington, South Carolina.

TERMS:

Two Dollars, strictly advance. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid before the expiration of six months. Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of six months.

CHEASE MARKET. On Thursday cotton was selling in Chease at from 10 to 12 1/2 cts. Corn from 75 to 90 cents in falling order.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET. The Objective quote cotton 12 to 12 1/2. Flour 64 to 65, do. 70 to 75. Oats 45 to 50, do. 10 to 10 1/2.

UNION IS DUTY. All our sympathies, our hopes, and our affections are in favor of keeping the Union together, not, however, at any sacrifice of principle, or that we have any more affection for the North than for the South—our only growing fear of the first named section is that we will see to it that section flourish at the expense of the section where the honor of ourself and our little ones—but because we have always looked up to the United States of North America as the greatest and most happy form of government ever spoken of by the tongues of men, or written of by the pen of the historian.

It is our duty, as well as our interest, to see that the Union is preserved, and that the principles of the Revolution are maintained. We are not in favor of a disunion of the Union, but we are in favor of a Union that is based on the principles of justice and equality.

On our first page will be found a sketch of the Colonization of the American continent, and the progress of the race. It is a subject of great interest, and one that should be read by every citizen.

Our friends in the North and South will find in this issue a full and complete account of the proceedings of the Convention held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 17th of August last.

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idea of making Baltimore or Charleston great importing towns is preposterous. But in our opinion, what has been done once, can be done again, and if a non-interference act was passed a century ago, another is quite as possible now.

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The Boston Post says: "The greatest man alive, now, is D. P. Gardner, Esq., the orator, poet and moralist—the immortal soap dealer. His hard soap is only second-rate soap—his soft soap is the best of its kind. Mr. G. is now preparing a great oration on 'Soap and Things in General,' which will undoubtedly deliver before an immense audience in a large place."

A PACKING HOUSE AT CLEVELAND.—ALEX. in and Scholl's packing house, 123 head of beef cattle were daily killed and packed; 3000 head are to be put up for Novies & Son, New York, worth \$70,000; and during the pork packing season 3000 hogs will be daily added to the beef business. Other large establishments are also engaged in packing in Cleveland.

NOVEL PROCEEDINGS.—The Council of the city of Norfolk, Va., suspended the salary of the Mayor, on account of his approval of a slave festival, held in that city. The Mayor comes out with a long indignation protest against the action of that body, maintaining that every slave present had the written permission of his owner.

MISSISSIPPI STRAITS AND HUMAN LIFE.—The annual amount of travel on the Mississippi river is about \$60,000. The annual loss of human life for several years past has been over 200; by harning, blowing up, and drowning, to say nothing of sickness.

BAEON AND GREENS, JOLE AND SNAPS, once upon a time were regarded in Virginia and Tennessee with a reverence second only to the resolutions of '76 and '79. When a person, after expending upon other duties, comes back to baefon and greens, it is called returning to the principles.

IN A LOG SCHOOL HOUSE in Wisconsin, placed conspicuously upon the wall, may be seen the following poetic version of the eighth commandment: "It is a sin to steal a pie, It is a greater to steal a tier."

HANGING UP SHOOTING.—We are pleased to see that the Danville Intelligencer, (a Chester paper) that our Chief recommends the abettors of hanging for shooting, in the execution of criminals.

"IT IS A CURIOUS FACT," says some entomologist, "that it is only the female mosquito that torments us." A bachelor friend says it is not at all "curious."

THE CENSURATED LOCK, when in France, in 1875, mentions in his journal, "parasols as a pretty cover for women idling in the sun, made of straw, something like the tin covers for dishes."

INCARCERATED IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.—At New Haven, John W. and Elisha Walcott, for setting fire to the house of Wm. H. Ellis, Esq., have been sentenced to the State Prison for life.

THE U. S. MARSHAL AT BOSTON. The Washington Union in reply to an article in the Republic, in which that Journal stated that "the public have a right to expect some more satisfactory account than has yet appeared" of the reasons which prevented the Marshal at Boston from executing the process against the fugitives in that city, very properly says:

"If it be the Marshal's fault that all this mischief has arisen—that confidence in the law is shaken—that fuel has been administered to the discontent of the South, until it is almost a blaze—then he ought not to be permitted to remain another hour in office. A man of more energy of character should at once be put in his place."

WE SAY AMEN to this most heartily. For anything we know to the contrary, this Marshal may himself be an abolitionist—for such cattle abound in that region—and may very heartily be delighted that he did not discharge the duties of his office. Such a man never would officially notify the President of his inability, without the aid of Government forces, to execute the law; and in this manner, if the President awaits official information, prior to exercising the power of his office, he may never receive the information, and the law may be again and again nullified, as in the case of Crafts.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

PATRONIZE YOUR OWN MECHANICS. It is admitted by all thinking men that a good set of mechanics contributes much to the rise and prosperity of any town or village; and if this be true, it is equally true that the whole community are benefited. But notwithstanding these plain and undeniable facts are so readily admitted, we find a great many men, and some of our best citizens too, who never encourage home mechanics, unless from actual necessity. If they want a saddle or a bridle they first try the merchant of the village; and if he don't suit them they will then call upon the saddle-maker, or if he offers them an article at a less price than they can buy elsewhere, he sells the article. Now at the simple fact of a man's buying where he can buy the cheapest no man has any right to complain. But we do contend that when you have goods made by your own mechanics offered on as good terms as you can buy elsewhere, that they are entitled to the preference.

It is argued by some, and quite a respectable party, too, that our mechanics cannot compete with the North, for the reason that they have not the facilities; consequently we cannot give them our patronage—although we like to have them among us as a matter of convenience; for it is not convenient to send our small jobs of repairing to the North, and so we must keep them as who else's, and when we can't get an article any where else, it is our bounden duty to patronize them.

Now, gentlemen, give your own countrymen your entire patronage, and I will guarantee you in good bargain as you can get anywhere. We are ready in, and do admit, that they can and do sell work cheaper at the North than we can at the South—and for the reason, as stated above, that they have better facilities. But the principal advantage is, that they are more liberally patronized; for it is well known that the man who sells most can sell cheapest.

But our mechanics contend that they can sell work as cheap if not cheaper than northern work can be sold for by the time it is brought to this market; for the manufacturer must sell at a small advance on the cost of material and workmanship, if he profits by his business; and the merchant will have his profit and expense of transportation. It is further contended that the mechanics of the South are compelled to import their materials from the North at as much expense as the merchant imports the ready-made article—and where is the difference? The mechanic would buy lumber to differ widely on this point; it is contended that the materials can be imported at less than one-fourth the expense of the ready-made work. We will take the article of buggy: the cost of importing one buggy from New York to this market is not less than twenty-five or thirty dollars; and it can be shown that materials enough for ten buggies can be imported for that amount—road of course excepted. But of the article of saddle, which there is any amount brought here and sold during the year; it can be satisfactorily shown that the expense of importing two hundred

dollars worth of saddle would import materials enough for one thousand dollars worth after being made up, and at moderate prices.

Now if these are facts, and that they are it is not unreasonable that any one will pretend to say; it is not altogether strange that any of our good citizens should go from town to town to purchase an article that they can just as easily, and at an equal amount, buy of their neighbors. Or in other words, consistent with well-known principles of humanity, for people of one section of country, or of one State, to encourage the mechanics of another State in preference to their own? A negative answer to this course is at the end of every man's tongue. Another and it should be a very great inducement to them when you trade at home you are dealing with your neighbor, and he holds himself bound for any deficiency that may be found in the work in a reasonable length of time. If you buy a buggy here it is presumed to stand for 12 months, and if you buy a saddle you have an equal advantage. Yes; but say Mr. —: I was offered a northern saddle and the gentleman was willing to warrant it; he says his work is first-rate and no mistake. No one doubts that this man speaks his sentiments sincerely to the quality of his work; but what does he know about making a saddle or anything in the mechanical line? Has he ever exercised his apprenticeship as any business? Yes, he has been behind the counter ever since he was ten years old; then he is a merchant and not a mechanic. It is not necessary for us to appreciate themselves to the blacksmith's trade for the purpose of learning horse-pain. Hence, it would every man to his selling.

In conclusion, it is nothing more than true to remark that Wadesboro' can lose of some of our good mechanics as any community has to lose. This being admitted, and further that such mechanics contribute as much as any other class of the community, if not more, as a steam-farmer always excepted,—it is of course greatly to the interest of that community to hold out such inducements as will retain them in their midst; and that we may say only for the benefit of the community, that good mechanics can always command good wages, and in one place they can in another—and they will not be content to remain where you are for a bare pittance. The community are entitled to retain so valuable a portion of the community, and you they must be patronized, and that something near a liberality proportioned to their skill.

MECHANIC. For the Argus. "An Eagle towering in his pride of height was by a moaning owl hawked at and killed."

Mr. Editor:—Mr. Clay needs an eulogy from me; his imperishable fame is part and parcel of the history of his country, and his acts may safely be left to the judgment of posterity. But if an humble admirer of his exalted genius and unquestioned patriotism may be permitted to speak when his name is mentioned by the organs of the day, I too may be heard.

While it is not my purpose to "set down night in malice," and while I feel that it is "no sin to draw them in anger" that I advert to the circumstances, I must say that when I heard his venerable name spoken of in terms of contempt and reproach in a late public meeting, that the organs of this article were forcibly brought to view.

Branded as he was with a denunciation of his principles and a betrayal of the interests of the South in a meeting got up ostensibly to protect Southern rights, but seeking by its ultra measures to a dissolution of the Union, it looked as if Bocrates was again on trial before an Athenian tribunal, and some wretched fanatic had unduly corrupted the youth of his country.

With the great question of Southern rights I shall not intermeddle; they must abide the fate of the Constitution and Laws. Something worse, however, than the blind fury of a contemtable fanatic, must abrogate the one or destroy the other.—But when I saw a young man, a member of the press club of the name of Clay, in other terms than those of respect, simply because he has devoted the energies of his noble intellect for the pacification of his distracted country—I think he should go back again and seek wisdom in the halls of the University, and so bury all things still his head to green.

MARRIED. In this county, on the 11th instant, by John Broadwater, Esq., Mr. W. T. Mage to Miss Mary E. Kester.

DIED. At his residence, on Pie De street in Montgomery Co., on the 20th ult., JOHN L. CHRISTIAN, Esq., former Sheriff of Montgomery, aged about 41 years.

Mr. Christian was a native of Montgomery county, and maintained a character of great purity and integrity in the community in which he lived. He was one among the most useful and valuable citizens of the county, a kind neighbor, an affectionate husband, a devoted parent, and a good master. He has been taken off in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness, leaving a respectable family to lament his departure.

Mr. Christian was for the last fifteen or twenty years, member of the M. E. Church, of good standing, and uniformly exercised a commendable liberality and generosity in the support of the Gospel ministry, and in the relief of poor and distressed. His loss will be greatly felt in the community.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. RICHMOND COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1860. Margaret Graham, vs. John Graham and others, heirs-at-law of Neil Graham, deceased.

Petition for Dower. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Graham, Peter Graham, and Malinda Graham, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that petitioner be made the North Carolina Argus, notifying the said John Graham, Peter Graham, and Malinda Graham to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Malcolm L. Douglas, clerk of our said Court at office, in Rockingham, the third Monday of October, 1860, and in the 7th year of American Independence. 47 67 p's for \$3 75. M. L. DOUGLASS, c. c. o.

To Musicians. THE subscriber has for sale one fine Octave CLARINET, and one Tenor TROMBONE, which are well holding instruments; also one pair of CYMBALS, all of which he will sell on third hand New York terms. JNO. D. SMITH, Jr. Wadesboro', Nov. 21, 1860. 47 67

COME ONE, COME ALL! Look and Judge for Yourself!! THE subscriber has received his stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, at the New Store lately established in this place by Dr. W. F. Jennings, adjoining the old stand of Mr. W. B. McCarver, where he will offer great inducements to those wishing to purchase any articles in his line, as well as sell before purchasing elsewhere. November 22, 1860. 47 67