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and the pleasure grounds extensive. There is no sector water than that afforded by the North Carolins White Sulphar Springs.

The patronage of the Carolinas is confidently relied on to repay the Proprietor for the expensive out lay he has made to fit up a Watering Place soited to their wants. And he promises that no pains shall be spared by himself or his gentlemanly assistant to render all who may visit him pleasant and comfortable.

H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 13, 1860-88-tf

Boyden House, Salisbury V. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public that he has, as agent for William M. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a Pirst Class Hotel.

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Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurers will find comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located. [88-tf] THOS. HOWERTON, Agent.

North Carolina College,

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C. course will be ably, strictly and satisfact scribed course will be ably, strictly and satisfactorily carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualifoid to teach apon the most approved system. Every member of the Faculty is a Southern man—born and raised on South-

The expenses are less than those of any similar The expenses are less than those of any similar institution in the entire South. This arises, in part, from its endowment, and in part from its location in a bealthy and productive section of the country, and in a wealthy and moral community.

The annual exercises open on or about the 284A of September, and continue forty-two weeks without intermining except an Examination and Literary.

out intermission, except an Examination and Literary, Contest during the week including the 22d of February. The half year exercises commence on the 22d of February, and any student who is not able to set in at the beginning of the Collegiate year, can enter at or about that time, paying for only the half year.

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TEW, late Superintendent of the Military Academy of Columbia, S. C. Staff of Instruction comprises Six Offi-For a Circular address the Superintendent. No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;

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suit. Wilmington, N. C. March 8, 1860-79-tf

PHOSPHATIC GUANO. ATTENTION OF PLANTERS AND OTHERS

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

SENDAY-SCHOOL CLLUBRATION.

Mr. Editor : It is with great pride and pleasure that I take my seat to write for you an account of the Sunday School Celebration at Providence, on Saturday last. This Sunday co-laborers in the work from that neighborhood, the hope, that many others who were present spirit of the innesin party. We confidently exthe preaching of the Gospel is the grand instruthe pulpit and expounding a text, but it is taking the week, or taking it to the little class of young immortals on the Sabbath, sitting down beside them, and unfolding with earnest words the you are kinding in the hearts of your country ben, are warming up the cold and unconcerned more, Mr Editor, on this all important subject, but I do not wish to occupy too much space, and will therefore basten to give you a brief state ment of what was done at the celebration.

At 10 o'clock a. m., the exercises was opened by the Rev. J. E. Morrison's invoking the di rection and blessing of Heaven. The children then united heartily in singing that beautiful State. We will accept it as a great favor from Sunday School hymn,

"We're gathered here, a happy band, This festal day to greet."

The assembly was then addressed by Rev. J E. Morrison, setting forth the advantages of Sun day Schools, what they had accomplished, and what the would do, if managed properly, closing with an earnest appeal to his hearers to enter into this great cause where all ministers and laymen might unite and conspire together to bring children to the knowledge of the truth as it is in

About five minutes were then occupied by the children in singing some of their pretty songs, and that soul-stirring anthem "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," when Dr. Juo. G. Smith arose and delivered an address, which, ting and heart-stirring. It came from the heart and went to the hearts of his bearers.

At this stage of the proceedings, twelve o'clock having arrived, the announcement was made that dinner was waiting, and the children, marching two and two, were excerted to the tables. which were bountifully spread beneath a long line of overshadowing oaks some five bundred yards from the scene of the morning's exercises. Here they were walted upon, and all their wants supplied, by a committee appointed for that pur pose. They were accompanied to the tables by their lady friends, the girls being first attended to, after which, the tables being renovated by fresh supplies of good things, the boys and their gentlemen friends surrounded the tables, and the way the good cheer disappeared was as creditable to the performers as it was gretifying to their entertainers. It was a beautiful sight, looking down that long line of snow white damask surrounded by hundreds of blooming children dressed in white robes and wearing blue sashes. all waiting for the minister of the gospel to pro nounce a blessing ere they partook of the bountiful repast spread out, before them, a sight which caused the hearts of their teachers and friends to swell with pride and pleasure as they remembered that these buds of promise, through their instrumentality and the blessing of Heaven, might bloom in the paradise of God.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., after the children had entered with lively interest into the song, " Make your Mark," an address was delivered by C. W. Fenton, presenting to the minds of the audience, in a most beautiful figure, the organization of a Sabbath School--the power that puts it in motion, what is required to keep it in active operation, and the connection and dependence that each part of this great machine of love has with and

Several of the beautiful songs of Zion were here sung by the children, in their inimitable the North, to prevent the consummation of a way and the audience were addressed by Mr. scheme which has its root in the ambition of J. C. McLaughlin, who, though unexpectedly called upon, delivered a logical and impressive speech in behalf of the cause of Sabbath Schools.

About five o'clock the exercises were brought part of the South, and sould make your people to a close by singing the Doxology, "Praise God feel how exceeding their conservative brethren of from whom all blessings flow," by the whole as- the North are determined to banish the whole semblage, and the pronouncing of a benediction subject of clavery from the domain of politics. I by Rev. J. E. Morrison, and all, well satisfied, ratired to their bomes 8. 8.

Wadesboro', Sept. 11, 1860. IMPORTANCE OF RECOVERAGING DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—A gentleman who, in view of the division in his party, recently determined to mash his hands of politics, was actually deterred from doing so, by the impossibility of procuring a sufficient supply of soap.

[Southern Literary Messenger.] THE SOUTH AND THE NORTH IN CORRESPONDENCE

The following correspondence which we are permitted to publish, will be read with interest :

MURFRESHORO', Tenn , }
August 24, 1860. }
Hon. George T. Curtis:
Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure that we

School was established in December, 1859, by, have been observing for some time past the enand still continues under the charge of, the Young thusia-tic feeling manifested for Bell and Everett in the "Old Bay State." There is much solicitude felt among Mr. Bell's friends in Tennessee, and, through their instrumentality, assisted by as to the section of the Union men in Assachuation. setts. It was a question with us for some time I am happy to say is in a flourishing condition. after our nominations at Baltimore, whether or And just here, for the encouragement of Sunday not there was a sufficient Union element in your School teachers everywhere, I would say, that State to form a nucleus around which our party although there was no evidence of any particular fied us that there is a powerful feeling in that good seen by those laboring in this school, pre-vious to this celebration, that it has brought to and the Enforcement of the Laws." We half light facts amply sufficient to prove to them that | with very great pleasure the glorious news that is their labors have not been in vain, but that the coming to us every day from the North We Great Separated their valve Union men of the North, who are bold and efforts and they are encouraged to engage with chivaltic enough to stem the mighty current of redoubled zeal and carnestness in their work, Republicanism and to take an unfinching stand that they may give a more faithful account of upon the side of the Union. We sincerely hope their labors should they be spared through an that the conservative element may be strong their labors should they be spared through an enough in the North, and especially in your State other year of privilege. And may I not express to ride triumphantly over the innatical, reckless that institution which is doing more good than vincing appeals to the suber reflection of the peoany other this side of Heaven. I believe that lard, and others of your State, will produce such impressions upon the great popular heart of your mentality for the conversion of the world, but part of the Union, as to revolutionize the sentithe idea of preaching has a wide range. It is means of the Republican agitators. Allow me, not simply standing with an open Bible behind air, to assure you that the efforts, which you and your distinguished compeers are making to awaken the minds or your people to a scase of the danger that Bible and going from house to house during into which the country is drifting, are producing great truths of salvation. I could say much in every valley and upon every hill top in the South. The wildest enthusiasm is swelling the popular heart of Tennessee, for her favorite son, and for the peerless Everett of the "Old Bay State " There is now no doubt as to the re ult to this State. The hopeless split in the Democratic party will give Mr. Belt an easy victory in his untive State We are anxious to hear directly from some of our Triends in Mr. Fverett's own you if you will communicate to us by letter coucerning our prospects in Massachusetts. Your communication will be public or private, at your

Suggestion
There is no doubt but that cheering news coming to us in that special way, would be productive of great good If your business engagements will permit you to respond to this letter. we will certainly be under great obligations to you, Respectfully, &c., T. W. WATKINS.

Boston, Sept. 3, 1860.

T. W. WATKINS, Esq., Murfreesboro', Tenn.: Dear Ser:-Your letter of the 24th ult., has been received. I thank you for the kind appreciation of the efforts mane by my friends and my self, to impress the public mind with a sense o the importance of our cause This is one of the poblest rewards that can attend such exertions and let me add that it is one of the most cheering of the signs of the times, to find that sentiments, although he had no time for preparation and a which can now call forth enthusiastic assent from section of the Union with approbation and delight. Of what other party, or of what other organization, existing in this country, can this now be said as it is said of ours?

It has long seemed to me, my dear sir, that a ime was approaching, when our institutions were to be subjected to a strain more perilous than any they have yet encountered. I have watched the owth and concentration of the Republican party, rom its origin, with fears which I have had no

desire to conceal.

The banding together of the non-slaveholding States for the purpose of forcing upon the South both a President and a Vice President, to whom no Southern State can possibly give its electors vote, has from the first appeared to me a project so unjust, so likely to endanger the peace of Union, and so fraught with evil present and to come, that I have not hesitated to do all within my limited and humble means to dissuade my llow-citizens from giving it their sanction Whatever may be the result as respects the continuance of the Union, how can the country fail to be hereafter divided into sectional parties, in the choice of a President and a Vice President. f once such a sectional choice shall be made Even if there were any questions pending which made it necessary for the North to assert its numeral power and supremacy-a thing that is notoriously untrue-patriotism, justice and policy would alike require us to do as neither to bumiliate the South, nor to injure ourselves. In my judgment we shall do both when we shall consum mate the scheme of placing in the two highest offices of the government candidates who cannot be supported by fifteen of the States, and who are to sen upon motives of avowed hostility to the ocial system of those States; for we shall thereby entail upon the country, even if we do nothing worse, the necessity of a perpetual political divi-sion between its slaveholding and its non-slave-holding sections. That the deadly struggle is to be renewed, and with constantly increasing violence, at each Presidential election, has lately

been in substance proclaimed by Mr. Lincoln him-That the people of the South will do every thing in their power to avert this great evil, I cannot doubt. But I acknowledge that the burden is upon us, the Union men of all parties in Northern politicisms, and in our local and sectional passions. But we are all embarked in the same vessel—we are all citizens of a common country. I would that I could traverse every effectually and speedily as it can and will be by bring together the Union men of the South and the Union men of the North to act together in the support of an Administration which will have the courage and the principle to recognise the fact that there is neither accessity nor wis-dom for either section in agitating these ques-

You inquire what we are doing in Massachu-setts. I can say to you that we have good hopes of carrying this State, founded upon reasonable grounds. I am informed that there are more than a hundred Bell and Everett clubs already organized throughout the State; and the number rapidly increasing. No one can doubt that the increase of our strength from day to day exceeds all the political changes that have ever been witnessed among us. The nomination made by the Republican party of a candidate for Governor of the State, ought to ensure their defeat. This ge t'eman, an annable and respec-table man in every private relation, is identified with the ultra Abolitionists, and presided at the meeting of John Brown sympathisers held in this city in November last. Although the rad-ical or pure Abolition wing of the Republican party, in this as in other Northern States, has cenerally forced the conservative wing to adopt ts violent measures, I cannot believe that the people of Massachusetts will consent to choose a radical Abolitionist as Governor. They certainy will not, if, as I trust will be done, the Union tute Convention, on the 12th inst., shall present

a candidate to the people whom our Democratic brethren, equally with ourselves, opposed to dis union, will cheerfully support Nor is the state of things less encouraging in New York. Our friends there are very sanguine that they shall rescue that State from a sectional minority, led by a corrupt lobby at Albany, and strong only through the divisions of the conservative masses. Thanking you once more for the greeting which you have sent us from our gal lant brethren of Tennessee, I beg leave to subscribe myself, most truly, your obedient servant, GEORGE T. CURTIS.

[From the Philadelphia Montior

THE COMO!	nau	100	10	rue C	nion Tvo	ugias
with the Un	ion	pa	rty	will]	probably	carry
tollowin . Sta	tes:			200	-	
			No.	Elector	e. Bell.	Do
Massachusett	8,			13	7	
Rhode Island	1, -			4	2	
Connecticut,				6	3	
New York,				85	10	2
New Jersey.				7	8	
Pennsylvania				27	10	1
lowa				3	1	
Wisconsin, -				5	1	
Ilioois. · ·				11	3	4
udiana	-			13	4	1
Ohio, · ·				25	3	20
California and	1 0	reg	on.	7	8	
		-	1	- April	-	
	-				50	10-
Southern Stat	ies,				113	
	17				-	-
	4				163	10

We believe that Bell will be elected by the people, and that the result will not vary much from the above.

But failing in this, let us look at the chances in the House and in the Senate.

In 1856, New York gave Buchanan and Fill-

Popular majority over Fremont, - . 45.777 This year the defection of the Seward men ill more than counterbalance the defection of the Administration men, and the Union Ticket will be sure to win by 50,000 majority. This result defeats Lincoln, even if he should carry dom in the Kingdom of Micomicon !

every other free State in the Union. Pennsylvania, in 1856, gave Buchanan and Fill-mere, 812.882

Majority against Fremont. - - 164,982 We will suppose Lincoln gains 64,982 and the Buchsnan men will throw away 5,000 votes,

Bell and Douglas are sure to carry the State by 85,000 majority, and Lincoln cannot possibly elected without getting, every other free State in the Union If he got every other, he would just have a majority of four votes. But Jersey lone will defeat him. Jersey is where she was in 1856. How was it then ? Buchanan and Fillmore got, -Fremont, - - - -

Majority against Fremont, - - - 42.707
If the Buchanan men should all go for Lincoln, the Union ticket will carry the State by not less than 20,000 majority-and Lincoln is de-

And how is it with Illinois and Indiana? In 1856, in Illinois, Buchanan, and Filmore had, - - - - - 141,730

Majority against Fremont, - - -The Buchanan men in 1856 cast only 5,000 votes in favor of Lincoln and can do no more in 1860; and the combined Union ticket will have 40,000 majority. In 1856, Indiana gave Buchanan and

Majority against Fremont, - . . 47,242
There being not more than 2,000 Buchanan
men now is this State, the Union ticket will carry it by 45,000 majority! lectoral vote of Illinois, - - -" Indiana, - - -

" New Jersey,
" California, which, in 1856,
gave a majority of 54,056 against Fre-

The South.

and they mean to get it. " chances" of five Presidential contests, and have never yet made a material error; and we confidently pre if the President is elected by the people, John Bell will be that man. If it goes into the House, Bell and Everett will be the first on the list. If it goes into the Senate, Edward Ever-ett will be the next President of the United

The key to the political history of the United was asked, "Well, and what did you beat her again?" She answered, "No, I take for the last twenty years is a black one—the left it to God!"

POLITICS IN NEW YORK, Ac. of the North Carolina Argan] NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1860

Dear Argus: Some of your readers are, perhaps, surprised at the long silence of Edgar Orrille. It was my intention to give you a letter every week during my stay in this city, but it was so long before my letters could see the light, after being written, that I concluded to drop the subject-to the no small gratification, perhaps, of those little "imps of the ink keg" who hold their midnight ergies around thy enectum. Yesterday the Argus of last Thursday was due me, but when the carrier called it was non est. This has stirred me up to write. I cannot do without " him of the eyes." But I do not blame the Editor, as he, doubtless, has concluded from my long silence that, if not defunct, I am at least numbered with the missing. But in this he certainly ores. Ed. gar Orville is still at No. 84 E. 11th at. N. Y. -and in the enjoyment of very good health. I will remain here till about the middle of October.

York. The horson is bright. You may lift up your bucked eyes, and say unto our Whig triends throughout the old North State. Be at good comfort, for the great State of New York will most assuredly cast her vote in November for Bell and Everett." I am not jesting. I have been a close observer of the "warring of the clements" since the split in the Democratic party at the Baltimore Convention, viewed the shifting clouds in all their varied aspects, and speak "as one having authority." The Bell and Everett ticket now forms the nucleus to the great opposition to the Black Republican party in the North, and as such, is being repidly augmented by recruits from the ranks of the Lincoln, Douglas and Breckinridge factions. Thousands and hundreds of thousands, who, a few weeks ago, looked upon the prospects of Bell and Everett as hopcless, and had in consequence attached themselves to the Republican party, are now falling away from Lin-coln and uniting under the Union banner. The same may be said of thousands of Democrats who, a few weeks ago, would have voted for Breckinridge. Of the two branches of the Democratic party in this State, the Douglas branch is certainly the strongest. But in the winding up the Douglas influence will all be cast in the Bell-Everett balance. This is the opinion of the Herald, which paper, after a good deal of "custing and shuffling," and "wiring in and wiring out," has at length struck out boldly from the shore under the Bell and Everett colors. This is in itself ominous of success. Bennett has set down Pennsylvania for Bell and Everett certain. Says today's Herald, in speaking of the election in that State: "The conservatives have made a union on Foster, and no one doubts that they will be able to carry the State by a large majority." If this be so-if Pennsylvania goes for Bell and Everett-we need not fear even if Lincoln should succeed in carrying New York. Therefore, let us go to work " with a will and a purpose," and the result will be a glorious triumph of the Union party. Though Pool was defeated in North Carolina for Governor, yet the late election there has been set down as a Whig triumph, and as a sure augury of our success in November.

I have no news to write. The Prince of Wales is having a glorious time of it in Canada. The invincible Walker is still in pursuit of "the Kingdom of Nicarngua," and is doubtless as sanguine of success as ever was Sancho Panza of an Earl-

I remain yours truly, EDGAR ORVILLE.

VERDICT OF A JURY OF BOYS. - When Dr. Nathaniel Prentice taught a public school in Rox-bury, he was very much a favorite, but his patience at times, would get very much exhausted by the infractions of the school rules by the scholars. On one occasion in rather a wrathy way, he threatened to punish with six blows of a heavy ferrule the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectors. Shortly after one these detectors shouted :

" Master, John Zeigler is whispering." John was called up, and asked if it was a fact. John, by the way, was a favorite, both of his teach ers and school-mates.)
"Yes," answered John, "I was not aware

what I was about; I was intent on working out a sum, and requested the one who sat next to reach me the arithmetic that contained the rule, which I wished to see." The Doctor regretted his hasty threst, but told

John he could not suffer him to whisper or eacape the punishment, and continued: I wish I could avoid it, but cannot, without at forfeiture of my word, and the consequent loss of my authority I will," he continued, "leave it my authority I will," he continued, " leave it to any three scholars you may choose to say whether

or not I omit the punishment." John said he was agreed to that, and imme diately called out G. S., T. D., and D. P. D. The Doctor told them to return a verdict, which they soon did (atter consultation,) as follows: The master's word must be kept inviolate-

John must receive the threatened six blows of the ferrule; but it must be inflicted on voluntary proxies-and we the arbitrators, will share the punishment by receiving, each of us, two of the

John, who listened to the verdict, stepped up to the Doctor, and, with outstretched hauds, ex-

"Master, here is my hand; they shon't be struck a blow; I will receive the punishment." The Doctor, under pretanse of wiping his face shielded his eyes, and telling the boys togo to their seats, said he would think of it to his dying day, but the punishment was never inflicted.

WOMEN AT PRAYER .- The New York and Brooklyn National Assolution have issued a circular calling on all mothers throughout the country to join them in a concert of prayer for the conversion of their nuconverted children, on the first Wednesday in October next, at 8 p. m. It And Lincoln is defeated, even if he were to sarry New York and Pennsylvania.

The Union men and the Douglas men are not beating the air. They are fighting for something, and they mean to get it.

The Union men to get it.

They are fighting for something, and they mean to get it. country, in all lands

The first Wednesday in October next, if pre ceded with earnest prayer, may be a memorable day in the history of many families, for the rich blessings bestowed upon them .- Christian In-

A little African girl, giving an account of one of the school children having besten ber, was saked, "Well, and what did you do? Did