

STATISTICS.

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58-1y

SURGEON DENTIST, AVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE AVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE town of Wadeaboro', respectfully who may need them. Having had seve-ral years practice, he feels safe in warranting satis-faction in ALL OPERATIONS. All diseases of the mouth successfully treated. Artificial teeth, from one to a full set, supplied in the best and most approved style. Persons in the country visited at their resi-dence who desired. style. Persons in the country visited dence when desired. Terms cash when the work is finished. Wadesboro', February 6, 1860-94-tf

NORTH CAROLINA White Sulphur Springs,

WILL BE OPENED FOR VISITORS ON THE W 1st of June. They are situated near the pres ent terminus of the Western North Carolina Bailroad -not an hour's ride by superior omnibuses and stages. The Proprietor has procured the services of THOMPSON TYLER

as Manager, whose experience at the most Fashionable Watering Places of Virginia, added to his command-ing appearance and gentlemanly hearing, insure good order and good fare. The very best BALL BOOM LEADER and BLACK The very best BALL ROOM LEADER and BLACK BAND OF MUSICIANS that the city of Richmond Virginia, affords, have been procured. RIDING VEHILLES and HORSES, BILLIARD SALOONS and BOWLING ALLEYS are at the com-mand of visitors. The country is elevated and healthy. The memory is beautiful, and roads most excellent; the memory is beautiful, and roads most excellent; There is no bet

The scenery is beautiful, and roads most excellent; and the pleasure grounds extensive. There is no bet-ter water than that afforded by the North Carolina White Sulphur Springs. The patronage of the Carolinas is confidently re-lied on to repay the Proprietor for the expensive out-lay he has made to fit up a Watering Place souted to their wants. And he promises that no pains shall be spared by himself or his gontlemanty assistant to ren-der all who may visit him pleasant and comfortable. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor. May 13, 1860-88-47

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1860.

a, and we have passed through its opening so-mainties. The Hebrews of the metropolis throwing saide for the moment all worldly cares, jein faithfully in the ceremonics peculiar to the peo-ple, which have been so perservingly celebrated and so carefully transmitted, through the many generations that have lived since the destruction of Jerusalem and the banishment of its inhabitants. Not the least wonderful, even of the many wonderful things of our day, and a living proof of the truth of obristianity, is the distinct proof of the truth of constantity, is the distinct and separate preservation, without the least shadow of a national abode, of a people numbering mill-ions of individuals, scattered throughout every division and district of the world, possessing al-ent sufficient not only for self-government, that for the general advancement of civilization, suc-cessful in any branch of science or of art to which is they device the machine a costitude in they devote themselves, exhibiting a fortitude in suffering and an energy in favorable circum-stances that have excited the amazement if not the admiration of all classes. They mingle continually with the business men of different nations, aid in the formation and support of various Governments, render their assistance almost whenever and wherever required, and yet remain completely isolated, maintaining a pride of origin that almost forbids sympathy or pity.

our eithens know them socially, all are too will-ing to believe Shylock their true type. But although, as a whole, the Jews have neglected education, and comparatively few have accepted the means of mental improvement placed within their reach by the Governments under which they live, some have stepped forth from the ranks, and, braving the Christian prejudices that have been accumulating for ages, have drawn the, attention of mankind, and left their names on the page of history. Such instances are not very mmon, because the Jews for the most part are content to live quietly and unostentatiously, and those who are remarkable for their intellectual powers are so inclined to give their undivided attention to the study of ancient records and commentaries. Still the Jews in Europe frequently make valuable contributions to literature and art, and it is not unusual on the continent to find them holding professorships. Such names as thereafter appear in Eugland, the Bible which Actiparos. Rothschild, d'Israeli, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, those worthies brought with them, which they and Rachel illustrate the variety of their talents read and prayed over in the Mayflower, out of view in this and the greatness of their capacity, and there is no reason to doubt that, under favorable circumstances, and with such incentives as a fixed national habitation could only furnish, they would develop the same genius that was manifested by their early lawgivers, generals, and historians.

Ip New York their number at present is about 40,000, of whom the majority are rather indi-gent, and, either because they begin the battle of life while very young, or are disinclined to social intercourse with others, (having up distinct liteary institutions of their own,) or both, they re-

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS. THE JEWS IN 1860. The Jewish year 5,621 has just been ushered no parallel in history. During the past century, owever, one Government after another has made concessions in their favor, and under this milder treatment they have rapidly increased in numbers and in influence. Even Russia has acknowledged their importance as citizens, and 2,000,000 of them dwell within her empire. In Germany they are very numerous; the chief magistrate of Hamburg is a Jew. Poland is their stronghold ; within its former limits 1,000,000 of them may be counted. Nearly half a million are in Morocco; 90,000 in Constantinople; 70,000 in Italy; 40,-000 in England. The whole number on the globe is variously estimated at from 6,000,000 to 12,-000,000; the probable number is 8,000,000. Of course no protensions to accuracy can be made in such a computation; there are tribes said to be

punning wild in the interior of Africa. A movement has been initiated at Paris, the whole people into associations, and establishlong cherished the expectation of returning to of time. the Holy Land. May some of them not think that their restoration draws near? The signs of the times encourage the hope. The Turkish Empire is falling in pieces, and the occupation of In New York, and generally throughout this country, where their rights are never invaded, they live soquietly that unless one goes into their quarters he seldom meets with them. Few of our citizens know them socially, all are too will-is intimate with the Emperor, and, ambitious to is to be an ever invaded. distinguish himself in the service of his nation, keeps the project constantly before him.

[Journal of Commerce.

afinence of the Bible in Preserving the Purity of the English Language.

It requires no unpardonable amount of enthuiasm in the American scholar to believe that the circumstance of the present version of the Engtrials of their early settlements, on which their first civil officers had been so emnized, would

have such a hold on the memories and affections stated that those bold navigators had embarked of their children and children's children, that it on a voyage of exploration, and had been driven would be impossible here to supplant it by any other for many generations. Happily-provi-dentially, we will say-this version was one of such excellence that it was not supplanted by any other at home, but has continued to this day Boyden House, Salisbury N. C. The subscriber begs LEAVE TO INFORM bis triends and the public that he has, The subscriber begs of the sciences without which it is impossi-to teach the two nations, morning and evening, for two and a half centuries, along with its lessons of love to God and love to man, attachment-reverence, almost-for the purest and raciest Now, does not this suggest an important inquiry English that can be found in our literature. Indeed, we imagine that a due estimate of the influence which the English Bible has had, during so long a time, in keeping the language of these divergence, would at first sight appear exaggefa-VICISSITUDES OF ROME AND HER POPES -The Papacy is not so near its end as many hope and expect. It has survived many a tug as hard as the present. In 1527 the combined German and Spanish armies of Charles V. stormed and sacked Rome enacting in its streets the most disbolical cruelties, burning, torturing rebbing, ravishing, and destroying for ten days. Some six thousand of the inhabitants perished, 10,000,000 about ten miles from Waldo. crowns of plunder were collected, and Pope Cle-ment VII. paid 400,000 ducats for his own ransom. Luther thought that the end of Rome had come. But it has survived and recoverd. Sixty years ago it was in the hands of Napoleon, who seemed to hesitate whether to crush it or not. In 1820, 1832, and 1848 it was a prey to revolution, Garribaldi himself, at the last date, expelling the Pope, who escaped in the disguise selling every day at nine and a half conts !" of a footman on a coach box. A republican gov-ernment was then established, but another year St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. A couple of dissaw him back again, and now he looks for support tingue ladies appeared at the breakfast table with from the despotisms which would themselves what they supposed to be beautiful French calico tremble at his fall. His temporal dominion may be even now at an end; but dominion is really his remarked that he was astonished at the improveweakness, and not his strength; and when he is ment in American prints of late years, enforcing well rid of it, he will reign as hesd of the Roman his remarks by calling the attention of the two Catholics with more substantial influence than for ladies to the quality of their dresses. "Oh ! these a long time past .- English Poper. Mesdames," said the imperturable gentleman, HANGING GARDENS .- The New York Evening Post has been entertaining its readers with a ladies did not faint, but their elegant French long, elaborate dissertation on the propriety of prints passed into the hands of the chambermaid. turning the upper stories of dwellings into hanging gardens. It states that as glass roofs are but little dearer than the other kinds, every upper keeps down the character of American manufacstory might, without much expense, be turned into a hot house, where all the vegetable luxu-tics of the season could be produced, without the ture of everything, if we except rich silks; and least assistance-in the way of weeding, pruning when our wives cease to blush in wearing an or thinning out-from the boys of the neighborhood. The idea is to cover the garret floor with concrete to prevent the water from leaking through te the floor below. The statistics of the Post ap-OIL WELLS .- The distant public has been rear somewhat extravagant where it proposes to put eight hundred fruit trees on a floor of an or- surprised at the accounts of oil springs in westdinary house. If the plan be carried out, we shall all have the envishe delights of Baby-loniau mansions in our midst. shall all have the enviable delights of Babylonian mansions in our midst. POTATOES AT THE WEST .- The Davenport Iowa) Democrat says: " If any body wants to see potatoes by the cord-good measure-let them step down to the levee. There is not shipping enough at this time on the Upper Mississippi to move them away as fast as they accumulate Farmers complain a little that the price is too low; but they are the only party to blame; if they want higher prices they must not raise so many. The market price is from twelve to fifteen cents oil may be obtained." per bushel."

DISCOVERY OF A CAVE IN FLORIDA.

A le Vonto Vile

The following account of the discovery of a remarkable cave in Florida, is from a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce :

The structure of the under stratum of rock and earth in Florida is eavernous to a great extent. Indeed, as far as explorations have been made, the ground presents the appearance of a honeycomb, on account of the numerous cavities which are found to exist. Those indentations in the surface of the earth called "sinks" abound here—some of them dry, and others partially filled with water; while the rivers disappear under the ground, and are seen no more. Floriunder the ground, and are seen to more. Inthe you may prompty the other at the do't da is not only "the land of flowers," but also the land of wonders. A few days ago Mr. Henry Wooren of New York city, and myself, started on a hunting expedition, with the intention of on a hunting expedition, with the intention of rest wish to know why we dun them this is our camping out several days. On Saturday the answer: Not that we care about cash ourselves,

his horse, I dismounted, and was engaged in exthe knowledge, and possibly at the instance of the amining a curious pile of stones, which had at-Emperor Napoleon, for the purpose of organizing tracted my attention. On one of them I found an inscription, as if graven with some steel ining communication among them. They have strument, but nearly obliterated by the ravages

Mr. Wooten by this time had led his horse safely out of the sink, and, on rejoining me, said he had discovered a cave. After vainly endeavoring to decipher the strange inscription which I had found, we each collected an armful of pine wood to serve as torches. On arriving at the entrance we saw by the light of torches that the bottom of the cavern was several feet below us. Handing my torch to my friend, I prepared to descend, which I accomplished with ease, the rocks serving as steps. Wooten then handed me down an armful of lightwood and a torch, and prepared

to descend further. We now found ourselves in

a subterraneous passage, ten feet high and fifteen wide. We pursued this passage for nearly half a mile, it growing larger at every step, and ap-pearing to descend into the earth by an easy inclination, when we unexpectedly found ourselves lish Bible having appeared at the time it did, had some providential reference to the wants of the new empire just then about to rise in the West. This version, destined so long to be the oracle of the Anglo-Saxon race, was published selves in a cavern of most beautiful appearance, just nine years before the Pilgrims landed at the reflection of our lights against the sides producs produe-Plymonth Now, it is safe to assert and would ing a magnificent effect. For the first time in my bave required no uncommon powers of prophecy life I felt the full force of that beautiful descripthen to foresee, that whatever new version might tion which Goldsmith has given of the grotto of

But the most wonderful thing that met our read and prayed over in the Mayflower, out of view in this cave was a Latin inscription, graven which they derived the authority for their new in the solid rock. The inscription stated that a social and their old ecclesiastical polity, which party of Danes had visited this cave in the year was their palladium through all the dangers and 1050, and that a prjest who had accompanied them had left this memorial of their visit. The name of the priest was Marcus Poleus. It also kindly, thinking them superior beings; that several of their number, together with some with their two Latin priests, were the persons reWHOLE NO. 113.

A Model Dun.

The responsibility of writing and publishing the following model dun, is laid to "an editor out West." We copy it, as well to show some of our patrons how they would be talked to were they subscribers of that paper, as to exhibit to others a choice specimen of ingenious dunning :

Friends, Patrons, Subscribers and Advertisers: Hear us for our debts and get ready that you may pay; trust us, we are in need—and have regard, for you have long been trusted; acknowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your pockets that you may promptly fork over. If there be 29th of September, we pursued a deer into a hammock, and attempting to ride through it, Mr. Wooten's horse stumbled into a small sink. While Mr. Wooten was endeavoring to extricate We have agreed, we have worked for you —as we have contracted, we have furnished our paper to you, but as you don't pay, we dun you! Here are agreements for job work, contracts for subscription, promises of long credits, and duns for scription, promises of long creates, and duns for deferred payment. Who is there so mean that he don't take a paper? If any he needs't speak —we don't mean him. Who is there so green that he don't advertise? If any, let him slide; that he don't advertise? If any, let him slide; he ain't the chap either. Who is there so bad that he don't pay the printer? If any, let him shout—for he's the man we're after. His name is Legion. He has been owing us for one, two or three years-long enough to make us poor and himself rich at our expense. If the above ap-peal to his conscience doesn't awake him to a sense of justice, we shall have to try the law, and see what virtue there is in writs and constables.

> An Experimental Philosopher Outwitted by a Cat. It is a common saying that a cat has nine lives. The naturalist, De La Croix, gives an account of one that escaped a wretched death by outwitting a philesophical professor. He says: I once saw a pentecopnical professor. The says, I once saw a lecturer upon experimental philosophy place a cat under the glass receiver of an air pump, for the purpose of demonstrating that life cannot be supported without air and respiration. The lec-turer had already made several strokes with the piaton in order to exhaust the receiver of air, when the cat, who began to feel herself very un-comfortable in the rarified atmosphere, was fortunate enough to discover the source from which her uncasiness proceeded. She placed her paw upon the hole through which the air escaped, and thus prevented any more from passing out of the receiver. All the exertions of the philosopher were now unavailing; in vain he drew the piston; the cat's paw effectually prevented its operation. Hoping to effect his purpose, he sgain let air into the receiver, which, as soon as the cat perceived, she withdrew her paw from the aperture; but, whenever he attempted to exhaust the receiver, she applied her paw as before. The spectators clapped their hands in admiration of the cat's sagacity, and the philosopher was compelled to re-move her and substitute another cat that possessed less penetration, for the cruel and inexcusable experiment.

SINGULAR PHYSICAL PHENOMENON .- It appears that a wonderful physical phenomenon was to the antiquarian? Is it not probable that the At the village of Dhurmsalah, a place about islands mentioned were the West Indies, and may | twelve miles to the south of the Dhaoladhar moun not the country where they landed be Mexico ? tains, the inhabitants, at 3 o'clock in the after-We all know the ancient Mexicans had a tradi- noon, were startled by a series of terrific explo tion that about four hundred years before the sions which lasted about three minutes. A cloud landing of Corter in that country, "Children of had settled upon the highest peak of the mounthe Sun," with white faces, came to them and tain, and from that direction something was heard taught them the arts of civilization. Is it not whizzing through the sirs so near the earth that probable that this colony of Danes and Greeks, all bands were involuntarily raised to shield their heads. An instant after a huge black mass was ferred to by tradition? Perhaps many buried seen to fall in the direction of its path, about a secrets concerning the early history of America may be revealed by that strange device? This wonderful cave is easy of access, and situ-ated a few miles from the Florida Railroad, and an icy coldness, so that pieces broken from it could not be held in the hand. Two smaller pieces of the same kind fell within two miles of wife of one of our dry goods jobbers thought to astonish her husband by her exquisite taste in actly with that of the mountains, and as they are selecting a dress. Appearing at the breakfast covered with perpetual snow, the icy coldness table in a new wrapper, she exclaimed, "Don't of the meteor suggested a conjecture that the exyou think this a beauty, and only two shillings a plosion tore it from the peak, 16,000 feet high. vard-French ?" French !" exclaimed the has- and carried it 12 miles through the air. The band, " that is an American print, which I am question was to be scientifically investigated. WELLINGTON NEVER LOST A GUN .- It is a singular fact in this man's history that he never lost a gun to the enemy. "Returning with him one day from the hunting field," says Lord Elles-mere, "I asked him if he could form any calculation of guos he had taken in the course of his career ?" "No," he replied, " not with any ac-curacy; somewhere about 3,000, I should guess. At Oporto, after the passage of the Douro, I took the entire siege train of the enemy; at Vittoria and Waterloo I took every gun the enemy had in the field; and what, however, is more extraordinary, I don't think I ever lost a gun in the field. After the battle of Salamanca," he went on to It is this folly which compels the jobber to explain, "three of my guns, attached to some Portuguese cavalry, were captured in a trifling affair near Madrid, but they were recovered the next day. In the Pyrences Lord Hill found himself obliged to throw eight or nine guns over a precipice, but these were all recovered, and none ell into the enemy's hands at all."- Brialmon's Life of Wellington. nor The boys of Japan are not left to run about in the streets until they grow into men. About seven years of age they are taken in haud by their fathers, or hired masters ; hardihood, abedience and skill, in the use of arms is steadily inculcated. They are kept away from women, whether mothers or sisters, who are said to only rynder them effeminate, and the best schools or colleges are situated in lonely, unfrequented places. A knowledge of reading and writing is very general among these people, more so we fear, than in England and the gentry take care to finish the education we are not surprised that such should be the case from the reliable accounts we have of the richness of etiquette, and above all in their extraordinary code of honor, the sum of which is, that suicide, or "the happy despatch," by cutting open the stom-ach, absolves a gentleman from all blame; and if he misconducts himself, or fail in his duty to the State, he may by self-destruction, save family and connection from shame, and his property from confiscation.

Soaps, Perfumeries, Fancy Goods, Segars, Fine Wines, and Brandies.

ELLIS & MITCHELL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CORN, PEAS, OATS, RYE, WHEAT, BRAN, EASTERN AND NORTH RIVER HAV;

FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMINY, &c., &c. NO. 9 NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. 79-19 [B. F. MITCHELL C. D. BLLIS,]

[FRED. J. MOORE. CHAR. D. MYERS, T MYERS & MOORE,

WROLINALS DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, STRAW GOODS, RON-NETS, FURS, MILITARY GOODS, CANES

AND UMBRELLAS; 34 Market Street,

WHLMINGTON, N. C. We ask the attention of wholesale buyers to the above card. We are prepared to furnish Goods in our line as low as ANY HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY. Orders for Hats by the case or dozen will receive prompt attention by addressing as above. 79-1y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH, General Commission Merchants,

LIME, HAIR, CALCINED PLASTER, AND CE MENT, SAND PLASTER, PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

And Agents for the sale of ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO, TASKER & CLABE'S FERTILIZERS, SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, 70-17 WILMINGTON WILMINGTON, N. C.

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BOOKSELLER,

No. 27 MARKEY STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C. Keeps constantly on hand every variety of School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Drawing Books, Music Books, Foolasap and Letter Papers, La-dies' Note and Billet Paper, Artist Matarials of all kinds, Letter Presses, Letter Copying Books, Inks, Pencils, Envelopes, Law Books, Doctor Books, Deaw-ing Papers, Lithographs for Grechan and Oil Paintings, Wm Knabe & Co's celebrated Piano Fortes, Grover & Baker Sewing Machines and Conner Soving Machines Baker Sewing Machines and Conner Sewing Machine All orders for any of the above articles promptly filled and forwarded by mail, railroad, or otherwise.

INFORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND No. 256 BALTIN	D WHOLESALE
(OPPOSITE BANO	
BABIL B. HOPKINS, _]	BALTIMORE.
BORERT HULL, THOS. W. ATELNSON.	87-tf

ASHE & HARGHAVE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, ar-pt on the Criminal Docket in the County Court, (J.

cept on the Criminal Docket in the County Court, (J. R. Hargrave being County Solicitor.) They will stized to the collection of all claims en-trasted to them in Anson and the surrounding counties. T. S. Ashe attends the Courts of Richmond, Mont-gomery, Stanly, Caburras, Union and Anson. J. R. Hargrave these of Montgomery, Stanly and Anson

THOMAS S. 45HE. | J R. HARGRAVE.

R. P. SIMMONS, Waich and Clock Rep ANSONVILLE, H. C. Jeweiry, &a., neally and enhetantially prepaired, and all work warrapted tweire months.

agent for William H. and C. M. Hower ton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The Heuse and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a First Class Hotel.

An omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, rendpate carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge. Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located. [88-tf] THOS. HOWERTON, Agent.

North Carolina College,

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C. THIS PROMISING INSTITUTION EXHIBITS a Course of Study inferior to none in the State, and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the prescribed course will be ably, strictly and satisfactoril carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualified to toach upon 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 institution in the entire South. This arises, in part, from its endowment, and in part from its location in bealthy and productive section of the country, and

a healthy and productive section of the country, and in a wealthy and moral community. The snual exercises open on or about the **28/A of September**, and continue forty-two weeks with-out intermission, except an Examination and Literary Contest during the week including the 22d of Pebru-ary. 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. TERMS.

TERMS. In the Preparatory Department, which is intended to furnish young men thoroughly for the College classes-for Board, Tuition, Boom-rent, Washing,

MILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADENY, UNDER THE CONDUCT OF COL. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C. The Staff of Instruction comprises Six Offi-cers. For a Circular address the Superintendent. 64-1y

Cotton Plantation IN ANTON COUNTY FOR SALE.

COFFER MY PLANTATION FOR SALE, CON-taining between TWELVE and THIRTEEN HUN-DRED sores, lying in the southwestern part of the county, on the State line. Some four hundred or five bundred acres of which are in South Carolins, joining or North Carolina hands

my North Carolina lands. My PLANTATION will admit, with sufficient force, o fmaking TWO HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON, besides an abundance of Corn, Wheat, Oata, Peas, Se.; and I think this year. : otwithstanding the dry weather, I shall make ONE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON. T shall make ONE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON. On the premises, there are very COMPORTABLE BUILDINGS, GIN HOUSE and SCREW, CRIBS, STABLES BARNES, BLACKSMITH SHOP, &c. Those wishing to examine the place; can do so by calling on Mr. J. S. Eason, my Overseer, on the prem-ises, or see ms at Monrow, in Union County. This tract of land contains several hundred across of most excellent WOOD LAND; and that portion which is in South Carolina, is not subject to a high rate of tax. D. A. COVINGTON. Manroe, Union County, Sept. 4, 1800-106

RAGS.-CLHAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS purchased at the Argus Office. None need be offered unless of the above description.

BLANK NOTES-FOR SALS AT THIS

ble to keep pace with the rapid strides of civilization in our day. The minds of such students may be cultivated, but they are not enlightened. There are seventeen synagogues in New York. The first was erected in Mill street, now South William street, in 1729, where the congregation two Bible-reading people from corruption and from worshipped for more than a century. Some twenty-five years or more ago, they removed to ted and fanciful .- North American Review. Crosby street, and recently have dedicated a new synagogue in West Nineteenth street, said to be more imposing in appearance than any other in the United States. It is built of Nova Scotia stone, in a style combining two orders of architecture-the Ionic and Corinthian. The entire

cost of the structure and its site was about \$110,000. This city also contains a hospital, supported at the expense of the Jews, and, as a proof of lib-

erality really existing among them, for which they are rarely credited, it may be mentioned that two years ago they raised \$10,000 as the nett pro-ceeds of a ball given to sustain it Preparations are making to repeat the experiment. Six months ago \$20,000 was raised by the Jews of this country, numbering but 150,000, for their brethren Morocco, who were suffering from the war

then roging. In Philadelphis, 15,000 members have established seven Hebrew congregations, two educational and eleven charitable associations, and a publication society.

The Jews are scattered over the whole country, but are more numerous in commercial cities and towns. Throughout the West, especially, wherever there is a chance for profitable trade, they have insinuated themselves. Two synagogues were recently dedicated in Cincinnati. Wherever they go their institutions accompany them as invariably as the household gods went with the ancient Romans. Since the commencement of the present month, the Jews in this city. have been almost constantly occupied in the ob-servance of various solemnities. The Feast of Tabernacles, the Feast of Palms, and the Feast of the Law have followed each other in quick succession. In a few weeks they will be called, on to observe the Feast of the Dedication of the Temple, and then a Fast commemorative of the Destruction of Jerusalem. What a world of emotion the celebration of these revered ceremonies must excite ! How must the Jew mourn over the departed glories of a nation once so powerful and renowned, now weak and fallen ! Isit after all very wonderful that men who can trace their lineage to such an origin should eling with tenacious vigor to their rites, and refuse to blend with others of the race? Is it strange that they wish to preserve pure in their veins the blood of Moses, of David, of Solomon, and the Prophets ? Jerusalem was taken by Titus on the 8th of September, A. D. 70. Ninety-seven thousand prisoners were captured during the sicge, and eleven thousand died of starvation. The loss of the Jews in killed, wounded, and missing during the war is computed in round numbers at 1,400,000. The Emperor Vespasian disposed of the Jewish lands for his own use, compelled the conquered people to pay into his treasury the usual tribute of the sanctuary, and cut off the branches of the House of Judah that he might

forever deprive them of the hope of deliverance from a coming Messiah Broken hearted, they left the land they loved so well, never since to return. They have wandered over Africa and set-turn. They have wandered over Africa and set-tled on its Eastern and Northern coasts; have travelled far into Asia, within the walls of China; have sought the frozen regions of Russia, the beautiful lands of Spain and Italy, and the wild 'erably correct.

10. Hon. G. F. Berkley, the English hunter

WHAT'S IN A NAME ?- A few days since the

A somewhat similar scene transpired at the are French," they exclaimed. "I assure you,

"that your dresses are Manchester priots." The affix French cards to his American prints, and tures. America possesses the means and skill American fabrie, because it is American, then will our manufactures assume the position their excellence deserves .- Commercial Bulletin.

tinues to spread in the region of country about twenty or thirty miles east of this place, in the vicinity of the Northwestern railroad, and of the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike. Indeed, and abundance of those oil veins. Preparations are now being made to operate quite extensively ap old oil well on the Staunton turnpike, from which it is believed an inexhaustible supply of

Gord,-A cubic inch of gold is worth one hunago in this country, has been telling his friends what he saw in America. In a lecture which he gave in Glusgow, he said that "the ladie" dresses in railway carriages in America were live feet high in tobacco juice." If he had left out the last three words the remark would have been tol-erably correct.