

[From the N. Y. Express.]
The following Letter was read to the Whig General Committee at its session on the 4th instant. The sentiments expressed will receive the hearty endorsement of the conservative men of the country:
Letter from the Hon. Wm. A. Graham.

HILLSBORO, (N. C.) Feb. 25, 1859.
GENTLEMEN: I regret that my absence from home and indispensable engagements have thus long delayed the acknowledgment of your letter of the 7th instant, transmitting a resolution of the Whig General Committee of the city of New York, and requesting my views on the present aspect of affairs. I still more regret the want of leisure at present which would enable me to respond to this request in a befitting manner.

You do me but justice, gentlemen, in classing me in the "Old Guard," which was wont to be marshalled under the lead of Clay and Webster, and which, in every time of public emergency and national danger, has appeared itself the life-guard of the Constitution and a Constitutional Union; which, whether in or out of power in a party sense, has been loyal to the Government and relied upon to extricate it from difficulties and save it from the antagonisms of factions and sections. Most heartily do I concur with your committee that there should be an end of agitation on the subject of slavery. In the Constitution formed by our fathers they mutually agreed to stipulations on this topic, which in the first half century of the Republic were rarely misunderstood. Upon successive enlargements of our borders and the institution of new States and Territories it gave rise to divisions of the most serious character. These, upon two memorable occasions, were composed under the auspices of Henry Clay; and, if the settlements thus made were not approved by all, they were acquiesced in, and regarded as final by the great majority of the American people.

Without designing to censure those entertaining and acting on a different opinion, I more than doubt the wisdom of re-opening this controversy since the compromise of 1850. It has been productive of no results but violent, factions, and disgraceful contentions in the distant Territories, and sectional alienation among the States. It excited hopes in the South and fears in the North, which have alike disappointed, and which never can be realized. The law of soil and climate turns out to be nearly the same in effect with the law penned by Clay. Practically, therefore, there is no longer an existing cause of discussion on this vexed question, and agitation must die out unless new fuel shall be found for the flame. The political organization which may aspire to guide the future destinies of the nation must consequently appeal to public sentiment on topics more expansive and general than opposition to or zeal for the establishment of slavery in a Territory which must soon become a State and regulate its institutions. The period is passed when this issue, like the rod of Aaron, can be permitted to swallow up all questions of national policy, to obstruct, as for years it has done, the attention of Congress to the national interests, and to proscribise as unworthy of trust all who do not subscribe to the tests of political orthodoxy set up by extremists on either side.

In view of this approaching calm in the public mind, I cannot but regard the quickened appetite for the acquisition of Cuba, and the very extraordinary measure recommended to obtain it, as a new party device, having for its object to introduce a new test of party fealty, instead of that which is about to expire. It should ever be borne in mind that the extension of their territories was not one of the objects for which the people of the United States entered into the Federal Union. It is true that in the progress of our history magnificent domains have been acquired, adding greatly to the national commerce and power, but always of territories contiguous to our own, or the main land of the continent, by treaties made with the assent of the fair sovereign for a reasonable equivalent, or by conquest in war. These, however, have been but incidents in our course, and to form a more perfect union, establish justice, increase domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, still remain the great purposes for which the Government was established. I do not know that, under all circumstances I should say with Mr. Calhoun, that "to us Cuba is forbidden fruit." The time may come when it may be expedient and necessary to enlarge our boundaries, and even to cover islands of the sea. But let all such events be the results of time and necessity, and effected without injustice or loss of national character. The administration of Mr. Fillmore promptly refused the overture of England and France for a stipulation that neither of the parties would acquire this island, and at the same time declared that the United States would never consent to its transfer from Spain to any other European Power; and the enforcement of this declaration is all that our interest or honor require. The present limits of the United States comprehend an empire of sufficient magnitude to satisfy every just aspiration for national grandeur, and care should be taken neither to sully our good name, nor to burden the present population of the country with exactions of hundreds of millions to purchase more lands, to the end that we may boast more extended domains. And when we know of a certainty that Cuba is not for sale, and that propositions for its purchase are offensive to its proprietors, it is not only idle, but mischievous to appropriate

ate moneys for its purchase, and therefore seizure in the event of refusal.

Whig policy, gentlemen, is founded on no one idea, which may form the subject of a temporary excitement, expending all its energies now upon Kansas and now upon Cuba. It builds its structures on no narrow platform, formed to be interpreted in different sections with different meanings; but it looks to all the great interests of the nation confided to the Federal Government, and seeks to adorn them by the means committed to its power. While abstaining from the exertion of powers denied, it contemplates the free and beneficent exercise of those conferred for the public good. It endeavors to allay sectional excitement, and to promote sentiments of harmony and union by doing justice to all sections. Economical in fact, not in idle railing or boasting, it estimates the amount required for an efficient public service, and appeals to an intelligent people for its contributions—not by direct taxes, but by duties distinctly levied and honestly paid on foreign imports, with discrimination when necessary in favor of American and against foreign interests. When last invested with authority, under the mild and just rule of Fillmore, it gave due attention to all the national interests at an annual cost of less than fifty-two millions of dollars—although there was an overflowing Treasury, which it constantly and vainly besought Congress to reduce, and the complaint then made in a higher quarter that this amount of expenditure was extravagant, calling for the intervention of Democratic reformers, when under its author we have seen expenditures mount up to eighty millions per year, in a time too of profound peace, proves what was said long ago by the most philosophic of statesmen, that "the art of gaining power and that of using it well are often found in different persons."

But our system of policy is too well understood by the country to need detailed exposition, and in my opinion the people are ready to return to it, as to the safe and tried paths of experience, if all who approve it in sentiment will co-operate in action. They want not war, nor rumors of war, but peace, except when a resort to arms may be necessary for the defence of American interests and power. They are actuated by no lust for conquest and dominion. They are wearied of sectional agitation, and desire if possible a restoration of fraternal feeling. Instead of extravagance, they require retrenchment, not by sudden efforts, made in dread of popular displeasure, which threaten to destroy wholesome public institutions, but by a well considered reform and correction of abuses, beginning with those practiced under the eye of Congress itself—in the department of public printing, for example. They desire, in fine, a more conservative, national, and healing influence in the public councils, and need but a union of effort on the part of all entertaining these sentiments to effect the object of their wishes.

I am, with sincere respect gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILL A. GRAHAM.
To Messrs. J. Phillips Phenix, Willis Blackstone, A. M. Bininger, D. L. Leuy, and A. K. Smith, Committee.

DAVID WEBB, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.
Probable Discovery of Noah's Ark.
In the eastern portion of the good old State whose staple productions are "pitch, tar, turpentine and lumber," some remarkable fossil discoveries have been recently made, among which it was appeared to be a portion of a vessel's deck, some forty feet in length, and bearing a close resemblance to lignite. The time has been when the discovery of such a remarkable fossiliferous specimen would have set all the geologists and archaeologists in the country on their heads; but at this enlightened period of the world's history, when the duty of not only narrating but explaining all things terrestrial, has devolved upon a class of men known as editors, it excites no surprise; for the simple reason that, whatever occurs on the earth, or whatever is discovered above or beneath, or in the waters around it, is certain of a speedy solution. See how easily, for instance, the editor of the Wilmington Herald settles this fossil matter:

How this vestige of human labor and human art came there, is a question. We understand that somewhere in Bladen county is found the oldest known geological formation in the world. If this be so, if this be the oldest part of the world, it must, of course, have been the first ready for the residence of man, and the first occupied by him; ergo, the Garden of Eden was somewhere in the Cape Fear region, which was then a better fruit growing country than it is now. We think that Adam must have settled somewhere around this way, for all the people claim to be descended from him.

If Adam and Eve started life in Eastern North Carolina, it is not probable that Noah had wandered very far from the old homestead. This supposition gains strength when we consider how Noah pitched his ark. Where else could he have got so much or so good pitch or other naval stores to pitch her within and without? Following up this train of reasoning, why should not these human remains have come down from Noah—be, in fact, portions of his ark? To be sure, the absence of Mount Ararat is a little in our way, but when we get to be as philosophically regardless of all facts that stand in the way of our hypothesis as are the great Agassiz and the mighty Emmons and the other stone-breakers, we won't mind little trifles like this.

The War in Europe.
Letters from nearly all the American Embassies in Europe concur in the opinion that war is inevitable.

The Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
STATESVILLE,
Friday, April 8, 1859.

PERSONS DESIRING TO REMIT BY MONEY.
Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's Receipt, to exhibit, in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing-wax or a wafel. Postage-stamps taken as money.

W. A. Jurney, Esq. Is our duly authorized agent for Iredell county, to receive subscriptions for the Express and sign receipts in the names of the publishers. He will also attend to making collections for our office generally.

New Advertisements—New Goods.
JOS. W. STOCKTON, Statesville, invites public attention to his large Spring purchase of seasonable Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, &c. See ad't.
JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO., Statesville, are receiving and opening under the the Simonton House, an entire New stock of Spring and Summer Goods to which they invite the attention of the public generally.—See advertisement.

J. A. & R. Q. DAVIDSON, are in receipt of a new and very desirable stock of seasonable Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, &c. To which they invite the attention of the public.
T. H. MORRIS would inform the public that his Spring Purchase is to hand, embracing a large Stock of very desirable Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, and other articles.
OILS! OILS!—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. D. Kirkpatrick & Sons, Philadelphia, dealers in all kinds of Oils and Leather. This is a large House.

Enlargement of the Express.
Our subscribers need not be told that our sheet has been further enlarged, for they would perceive it by its more ample dimensions, which, too, has been done without adding any additional cost for the paper—the price will continue to be as heretofore \$2 payable advance. We hope for our efforts to establish a first class paper in this part of the State to receive a degree of patronage in subscriptions—in advertising, and job-work—from Iredell and counties adjoining which will afford the publishers a fair remuneration for their outlay and constant labor, for the welfare and amusement of their patrons. To Iredell—the county which we have chosen for locating our enterprise—we ought first to look and to expect most from. With as good a paper, as any published abroad, will our citizens not to a man, at least patronize their home journal? when it will contain quite all which might be worth hearing from abroad—at least subscribe for it. No money can possibly be lost by the operation.

The Fruit Crop of North Carolina.
The Raleigh Standard says "one of the beneficial results of Railroads in this State is to be found in the great encouragement which has been given to the culture of fruit. It has been estimated by competent judges that the cash return to fruit growers in this State for the last season, was not less than \$300,000; and others estimate it at considerable more. Immense quantities in its dried state are sent from Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, and other counties. The amounts realized were clear gains compared with the times when there were no Railroads: for then there was no market for the article at home, and no means of getting to distant markets.

A friend well acquainted with the Guilford region of the State, and who is a close observer of men and things, gave it to us as his opinion not long since that the cash realized from dried fruit alone in that region is equal every year to the amount cleared by the farmers for the same period ten years ago, on all the produce which they then sent to distant markets."
Let the farmers of Iredell and the adjacent counties heed this piece of intelligence and direct their attention more to fruit growing than they have been doing hitherto. This section is well adapted to successful orchards as Guilford or any other part of the world, and it will only be necessary to plant fruit trees and take proper care of them— but be sure and get the best kinds—and large profits will be certain. The demand for dried fruit is increasing with every year.

In the Mountain District.
The canvass for a seat in Congress has been formally opened between Messrs. Vance and Coleman. There can be no doubt of the result: Mr. Vance will, most assuredly be elected, against any and all opposition in his District. Ten years from this Zebulon B. Vance will be a member from the Mountain, if he want, and live so long. The Mountaineers have had a surfeit of Democracy, until it sinks in their nostrils as it has blistered their tongues. They were betrayed by Clingman, but having dissolved all connection with him, henceforth will support the principles of their first love HENRY CLAY.

Gov. Graham's Letter.
The excellent letter of Gov. Graham, published in another column, commends itself to every true lover of his country. The sentiments are those of a true patriot and a statesman. Would that such men were more abundant in our country.

The Piece of Poetry.
Addressed "To my Father" which appeared in a late issue of the "New Bern Progress," by "Lena Rivers" as an original production, a lady friend informs us may be found in a volume of Poems written by H. Kirk White and inscribed "to my Mother." The only difference consists in a transposition of the names "mother" and "father." As Henry Kirk White is supposed to have written before "Lena Rivers" was born, it is a reasonable inference that he is entitled to the authorship of the rare production, which had in no small degree helped to add brilliancy to his fame. But still it may be possible that the fair "Lena" though living in another age and country, might be inspired with the same sentiments, may words to give them expression as were used by the immortal bard; and hence we would by no means have it inferred that the Progress's fair correspondent has appropriated the property of another, nor she incapable of imitating some of the most beautiful flowers in poetry that ever adorned a fair maiden's brow—indeed not.

Whig Meeting on Thursday.
The Whigs of the County of Iredell were invited in hand-bill to assemble at the Court House in Statesville, on Thursday of this week, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the nominating district convention, which is to convene at Winston, on the 12th instant and select a Congressional candidate of the party. We hope that many who will be appointed will find it convenient to attend upon the convention, and participate with their fellow Whigs of the district for the good of the cause which we all have at heart—the welfare of the country.

It is to be regretted that our Superior-court happens in the same week of the convention which renders it inconvenient for some to attend, who would like to be present but unavoidably will be prevented. But we can assure our Whig friends in the district and the convention when it assembles, that Iredell will do her share at the Polls in August for the standard bearer of our principles whoever he be. Moreover, that the rumor which was put into circulation, by an enemy no doubt, that the Whigs of Iredell were dissatisfied because of the convention being held at Winston, is without any foundation in fact, and, doubtless, was the conjuration of some designing loco-foco whose brain is the devil's workshop generally.

Hon. Edward Everett.
The Chapel Hill Gazette says: We are most happy to inform our readers that this distinguished gentleman and most accomplished orator, will certainly pay us a visit the 15th of this month. If indeed we have been disappointed in our expectations, but now we have the information from the most reliable sources and are confident we shall have the pleasure of hearing one of the greatest productions of the Age, delivered by its world renowned author.

Statesville Produce Market.
Within the last few weeks large quantities of Produce have been sold in this market, for cash chiefly and for very fair prices, and our business men now stand ready with the money to purchase all which may offer of the surplus products of the country, as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Bacon, &c. One house in this place has invested near \$20,000 in produce within a few weeks. The merchants all buy and pay in cash or in goods, at the option of the seller. We would name the house of J. F. Alexander & Co., who are now extensively engaged in the produce business, while many others will purchase in any quantity. Stocks of Groceries and all kinds of merchandise which farmers require for family use, are ample and selling on very small profits. The freight trains on our Railroad are kept actively employed in delivering merchandise and conveying off the products of the country. Who can doubt that there is a good time coming.

Transfer of Tehuantepec.
A letter writer in Washington states that the Administration doubts the report that Miramon has negotiated for the transfer of Tehuantepec to European powers, but looking at the result of British and French intrigues in Central America, it would not be surprised if the next steamer confirmed the news. In this case, the government will take strong ground against the act, and probably will re-assemble Congress.

A Busy Place.
Having occasion a few days ago to step into one of the several large brick tenements in which Mr. A. A. McKethan carries on his extensive and widely known Carriage Factory, we were struck with the number of hand-made vehicles on hand and the go-ahead appearance of every thing about it. We were led to make some inquiries, which resulted in ascertaining, that during the last twelve months he had done more business by one-fourth than in any previous like period.—That he had sold within that time 362 new vehicles, (all of course of his own manufacture,)—nearly one for every day in the year—besides repairing and sale of second hand work. He has sold carriages to 23 different counties in North Carolina, and to 5 Districts in South Carolina, besides shipping, (via New York,) several each to Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, and quite a number to Texas. Those to distant States have been ordered by persons who had either previously tried his work, or had heard of its quality. He tells us that the letters he gets from these Southern States generally begin with some such remark as this: "Seeing your advertisement, still in the Fayetteville Observer," &c. &c. (Mr. McKethan long ago learned the value of printer's ink.)

He employs 65 workmen, many of them men of families, so that several hundreds of our population are sustained by that establishment.

With the care of this large business (assisted indeed by a son who is emphatically "a chip of the old block," he finds time to be an active and efficient Director of the Railroad, Director of a Bank, Alderman of the town, and participant in every public enterprise and requirement of social life.

We copy the above from the Observer both in compliment to a most worthy gentleman, and to show what industry and perseverance will accomplish from a well directed small beginning, dependent upon one's labor and integrity of character. Some years ago Mr. McKethan, then a young mechanic, and a Mr. Gardner, opened an establishment in Fayetteville on a small scale and manufactured plain vehicles, repairing, &c., and always did their work well. We do not know what became of Mr. Gardner; but Mr. McKethan continued in the business, as we could see by his advertisement which was continued in the Observer for the last twenty or more years. In this period he has attained to wealth and distinction, and his usefulness as a citizen is surpassed by no man in the State. He is one of the main pillars of the town where he resides, and all who live in that town love A. A. McKethan for his great heart and the good he is doing in the world. The example of such a man is a proper monitor for all to follow, everywhere, and especially for the mechanics of our country to take pattern.

Cold Weather returned.
The past few days and nights have felt quite wintery. On Tuesday night there was quite a freeze and ice formed of considerable thickness. Doubtless peaches are pretty generally destroyed, but apples were not so early and will fare better. Garden vegetables will suffer some.

The State Medical Association.
Will convene in Statesville on the 10th of May next.

Dr. A. J. Derosset.
Died at his residence in Wilmington, N. C. on Friday afternoon last, at the advanced age of 92 years.

Population of Chapel Hill.
We learn from the Gazette that according to a late census of the town the population of Chapel Hill stands as follows: Whites, 750; Free colored, 115; Slaves, 450. This exclusive of Students and members of the Faculty. The Gazette thinks the population was not all included.

A Husband Poisoned by his Wife.
GREENSBORO, N. C., March 25.
A day or two since, Isaac Johnson, a farmer of this county, and a very honest and upright citizen, died under such peculiar circumstances, that it was, not only by his neighbors, but by the physicians who attended him during his illness, strongly believed that he had been poisoned. Accordingly, Drs. Glenn and Black proceeded as expeditiously as possible, to make a post mortem examination of the deceased, to become fully satisfied as to the causes of his death. The parts of the body taken out were placed aside to be reserved for a short time, before the physicians continued the examination. Upon returning, neither the parts of the body, nor the vessel in which they were placed, could be found.

This circumstance fully confirmed the suspicions at first so strongly entertained, that Mr. Johnson had been poisoned, and innumerable other facts relating to his death, and many astounding revelations concerning the domestic and family relations of his household, were speedily brought to light, which implicated his wife as having perpetrated the heinous crime.

Immediately she was arrested and brought to this place, and after undergoing an examination before a magistrate, in which the evidence produced in behalf of the State was so entirely overwhelming that not the least doubt could be entertained as to her guilt, she was ordered to be confined in jail until the approaching term of the Superior Court, at which time she will undergo a regular trial, and it is thought by many that her conviction there will be certain.

The excitement caused by this unhappy affair is intense, and owing to the continual rumors that spread abroad concerning it, any one of which, if established, will alone place the prisoner beyond the mercy of the law, the excitement increases, and causes the sympathies of the community to tend in the behalf of the deceased.

Mr. Johnson and his wife have lived unhappily together for the last year or two past, and it is reported that recently she became attached to a man of the neighborhood (whose name I have not learned,) who spared no pains to produce all the trouble and misery in the family that could be possible, for him to accomplish his purposes, and there is but little doubt that he was a prominent actor in the affair, and that it was at his instigation that the crime has been committed.

The prisoner's conduct since her arrest has been marked by feelings of such total disregard and indifference, as to the consequences, and with such little regret at the death of her husband, notwithstanding she at the same time declares herself totally innocent.

A Whale.
Our citizens many of them, at least, went yesterday on a whaling voyage. Their expedition, however, was not to the Arctic regions, nor the South sea, but one of those mighty denizens of the sea, having wandered into this latitude, unexpectedly found himself in the power of the natives of Shackleford's Banks. His whalship was of ordinary dimensions, neither as large as the Capitol at Raleigh, nor as small as an up country trout; but sufficient in size, if his swallowing apparatus had been extended to have taken a "stranger in."

The Copper Ore is from a new mine recently discovered about two miles above Lockville. It has been traced 2 or 3 miles, and is very rich, 1 1/2 blbls. of the ore having been sent to the North to test its quality and sold in its crude state at \$130 a ton.

Every day brings to light some new source of wealth and power in this wonderful Deep River region.—Obs.

Convicted.—We learn that two negro men named 'Clem' and 'Andrew' indicted for the murder of Mr. Alfred Boyett some time last Fall, were tried this week at Duplin Superior Court and convicted of the murder. The negroes belonged to Wm. E. Hill, Esq. of Duplin. They were convicted upon their own voluntary confession of their guilt.—Wil. Journal.

A Loss of Three Thousand Lives.
Near Taganrog, on the sea of Azoff, a catastrophe occurred about the beginning of February last, which involved a loss of life unparalleled except by memorable earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. It appears that some three thousand inhabitants of Taganrog, relying upon the promise of fair weather made by the genial atmosphere and the cloudless sky, proceeded to the Azoff sea to indulge in the sport of fishing beneath the ice—a favorite pastime of that region. The atmosphere continuing serene, the party were lulled into a feeling of security, and ventured further than usual upon the ice, in the hope of obtaining a good haul. Suddenly a breeze sprang up from the east, which growing bisterous by degrees, whirled the loose snow and fine particles of ice in all directions, and before long succeeded in detaching the ice from the shore. The large ice field then broke into numerous pieces, which, with their terrified and helpless human freight, drifted toward the open sea. No assistance could be rendered the unhappy beings by their frantic relatives and friends on shore, and within two hours not a sign of life was visible on the surface of the sea. On the following day a cake of ice drifted in shore, upon which were five unfortunates—three of them dead, and the other two numb and insensible. The two latter—a girl and an old man—were restored by means of the usual appliances; the girl, however, survived but a few hours; the man recovered, but lost the use of his tongue—consequence, probably, of the fright caused by the scene he had passed through. He prepared a written narrative of the occurrences of that fearful night on the Azoff. By this catastrophe at least three thousand persons found a watery grave.

We learn that Major D. Hill, Professor of Mathematics in Davidson College, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees. This desirous of securing the vacant Professorship can send their names either to Dr. Lucy at Davidson College, Dr. E. Nye Hutchison at Charlotte, or to Rev. W. W. Pharr at Statesville.

Professor Hill resigns for the purpose of taking charge of the Military Institute at this place. He will be assisted by a corps of competent instructors, of which notice will be given in a short time.—Charlotte Democrat.

Secession of California.
In California the greatest excitement prevailed on the reception of the intelligence that the Pacific Railroad bill had been defeated in Congress. The San Francisco papers are filled with violent articles, denouncing "secession," and going so far as to threaten secession. The severance of California from the Union is hinted at in unmistakable terms.

Rev. A. M. Shipp.
We regret to learn that Rev. A. M. Shipp has sent in his resignation as Professor of History in the University of North Carolina, to take effect at the close of the current session.

For nearly ten years Prof. Shipp has occupied his present position, with credit to himself and usefulness to the country.

A native of the State, a graduate of the University, he has merited the character he has won, of being a ripe scholar and an accomplished christian gentleman. As a member of the Faculty at Chapel Hill, he has discharged his duties in such a manner as to command the approbation of his colleagues, the respect of the students, and the grateful recognition of the friends of education.

We presume, as a matter of course, that he will be elected President of Wofford College in June, but are not aware that his resignation looks to that event. Wherever his field of usefulness may be, we emphatically say to Methodists, that he is entitled to their grateful affection and their prayers.—N. C. Advocate of the 31st.

Whig Meeting at Winston.
On Tuesday of the County Court, (March 22d,) many of the Whigs of Forsyth, during the recess of the Court, assembled in the Court House, and, on motion of R. W. Wharton, Esq., Gen. John F. Poindexter was called to the Chair, and D. H. Starbuck appointed Secretary.

The Chair having explained the object of the meeting to be to take steps toward having the District represented in the next National Congress by some sterling Whig; and for that purpose it was important that our county should be represented in the District Whig Convention to be held in Winston on the 12th of April next, being Tuesday of Forsyth Superior Court. Whereupon, upon motion, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint six delegates from each Captain's district in the county, to attend said Convention to nominate a Whig Candidate to represent this District in the next Congress.

Under which resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates:—Thomas J. Wilson, R. W. Wharton, Jesse W. Attwood, George Foltz, L. V. Blum, J. G. Sides, C. B. Brooks, Peter A. Wilson, Henry Remigar, Joshua Bonner, C. L. Banner, Hiram Swain, Henry M. Lash, J. P. Nissen, Edwin Light, Moses Stewart, David Blum, George V. Fulp, Moses L. Wheeler, Thomas Campbell, John Lowry, A. Linville, Christian Shoaf, C. D. Sides, Fleet Longworth, Jacob Smith, John Hasten, Capt. E. Perry, Philip Kerner, George H. Young, Haley Davis, Wm. P. Henley, Dr. E. Smith, Lewis Belo, Capt. James Pledger, Josiah Wagoner, Henry Hart, Wm. A. Harper, Wm. B. Stipe, John Blackburn, Col. Mathias Masten, Moses Morris, Spencer Wagoner, R. L. Walker, John Mastin, Wm. Martin, B. Carmichael, Joseph Wagner, W. Goslin, Henry R. Lehman, Philip Mock, Levin Grobbs, Dr. Beverly Newton McGee, Adam Snow, Washington Payne, Nathaniel Scales, Henry B. Newsom, Thos. Long, Dr. Sam'l Martin, Dr. E. Kerner.

On motion, ordered that the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the People's Press, Iredell Express, and Greensborough Patriot.

JOHN F. POINDEXTER,
D. H. STARBUCK,
Chairman,
Secretary.

Shocking Affair.
A most distressing casualty occurred in Forsyth county, Georgia, on Friday night week. Ellis Waldrop and his wife, about nine o'clock at night, left their four children, two girls and two boys, the eldest twelve years old, and walked to a neighbor's house, a quarter of a mile off, to see a sick person. They left their children all asleep. On returning home, they found the house in flames, and were not able to reach the scene of the awful calamity until after the building had fallen in. The children all perished in the flames—every one they had in the world.

N. C. Asylum for the Insane.
The Directors of this institution held a meeting at the Asylum on Saturday last, present, Jno. A. Taylor, of New Hanover; T. T. Tayloe, of Beaufort; S. E. Williams, of Caswell; and A. M. Lewis, K. P. Battle, M. A. Bledsoe, W. H. Harrison, and W. R. Cox, of Wake. A. M. Lewis, Esq., was called to the chair, in the absence of Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, the President of the Board, who was prevented by sickness from being present.

We learn that the members of the Board examined the building and wards, and found them in good condition. Since the last meeting of the Board in November, 1858, 26 patients have been admitted and 15 discharged. There are now in the institution, 155 patients—99 males and 56 females.

We learn that the Executive Committee was directed to take the initiative steps towards erecting a wall around the building.

Moses A. Bledsoe, W. R. Cox, and W. H. Harrison, Esquires, were appointed the Executive Committee, to act in the absence of the Board.—Raleigh Standard.

The Washington States says "the country will begin to regard the failure of the post office appropriation bill as a fortunate rather than calamitous circumstance, since it is the occasion of developing the miserable management of the Department, and so suggesting the imperative necessity of reform." But the Baltimore Clipper says that the proposed Post Office Bank will enable the Department to avoid this much desired development, and to proceed ad libitum with its extravagances, so that even this crumb of comfort is denied.

Railroad Freight.
The Newbern depot was literally piled full of goods on Saturday last, consigned to parties west of this, and several vessels were still delivering freights at the wharves. We understand that the agents had to stow a considerable quantity in the engine house for want of room in the depot. We noticed goods for almost every town on the line of the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, among which there was also a considerable quantity for parties in Columbia, S. C., which arrived per schooner Emma Elizabeth from New York to this port on the 22d ult.—Newbern Prog.

North Carolina Bonds.
We note sales in New York at par, Virginia 98. We suppose that Friday was interest pay-day.

Farmers Bank of N. C.
The cashier at Elizabeth City writes: "I am redeeming our issue in currency and exchange."