

Whig Meeting—Old Anon in the Field.

In pursuance of a call published in the Argus, the Whigs of Anon met at the Court House on the 12th inst. It was truly an old-fashioned 1840 Whig rally. The Court House was filled by the people, and never have we witnessed a more attentive and gratified auditory. The words of the speakers were drunk in, and the thoughtful, anxious countenances of the vast multitude showed that they felt the truth of the statements made by the speakers, and evidenced their determination to exercise to the utmost their influence, talents and means to defeat the Democratic party, which has brought such disgrace and dishonor upon the country.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: T. S. Ashe, C. W. Fenton, Dr. W. Hollifield, Dr. W. G. Jones, Col. W. G. Smith, Col. W. C. Smith, S. V. Simons, Col. J. J. Cox, John Grady, Maj. P. Richardson, W. Allen, Esq., Dr. J. S. Lendahl. During the absence of the committee, Hon. E. DeBerry, than whom there lives not the man who possesses more unlimitedly the confidence of the people of Anson, addressed the meeting. He was followed by Gen. Dockery, the "old Warhorse."

The following preamble and resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, We cannot, as men, be longer indifferent to the wasteful extravagance and official corruption which mark the history of the present Federal Administration; and whereas, our brethren, the Whigs and conservative men of the Union, are uniting for the purpose of defeating the falsely-called Democratic party, and of placing at the head of the Government a national man who will administer public affairs for the good of the whole people, and in a wise and economical manner; and whereas, the Whigs and conservative men of the Union, are uniting for the purpose of restoring peace and confidence throughout our borders; and, as conducive to this end, we, the Whigs of Anson county, propose a District Convention, to be held at Charlotte, on the 15th day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, recommending Whigs throughout the district to hold meetings and appoint delegates to said Convention; and as a manifesto of the principles to which we mean to adhere, in the language of Washington, to H.

1. Resolved, That we cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to the Union—that we regard it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity—that we will watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety—that we will discountenance whatever may suggest, even a momentary doubt, in any event, be abandoned—and we will indignantly frown upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of country from the rest, or to enslave the social ties which now link together the various parts.

2. Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Old Anson, unite heart and hand to support our leaders, Whigs all over the Union—a union for the sake of the Union.

3. Resolved, That we repudiate and condemn the policy which is economical on paper, and in practice so outrageously the reverse, that in two years millions of surplus have been squandered—millions of current revenue unaccounted for, and millions of a national debt contracted.

4. Resolved, That we are tired and sick of the useless agitation of the slavery question, which we hope, however, has at last satisfied the Southern people that there is some difference between Democratic promises and Democratic performance.

5. Resolved, That the defeat of the Democratic party is, in our opinion, indispensable to the welfare and continuance of the Union, and is, therefore, a great national necessity.

6. Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every conservative man in the Union, with whatever party he may have acted in the past, now to use all his influence and the utmost to prevent this sectional and slavery agitating party, and to unite himself to the great national party—the National Whig party.

7. Resolved, That Cuba, when that Island can be acquired consistently with National honor, should be ours, and that it is the duty of Government to prevent its becoming the property of a foreign power.

8. Resolved, That in the distribution of the public lands, North Carolina, and all the other States, are equally entitled with the States and Territories in which said lands lie.

9. Resolved, That we are opposed to direct taxation, and in favor of a tariff sufficient to defray the expenses of government, economically administered.

10. Resolved, That our naturalization laws should be revised and amended so as to extend the time of probation now prescribed; prevent the emigration of paupers and criminals, and debar all from participating in our elections who have not complied with the letter, as well as the spirit, of the law.

11. Resolved, That, as Whigs of North Carolina, we are determined to know no geographical parties, no sectional distinctions, no North, no South, no East, no West—but our country—our whole country.

12. Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of three Whigs for the county to act in concert with the Executive Committee of the State, and have in charge all matters pertaining to a proper organization of the old Whig party upon its ancient landmarks.

13. Resolved, That we heartily approve the course of Hon. John A. Gilmer and Z. B. Vance, the only Whig Representatives of our State in the last National Congress, and though it may be said that they are traveling out of our jurisdiction, yet they have been slandered and persecuted, that we cannot refrain this expression of sympathy and good will towards two well-tried, approved, good and faithful servants.

The Chairman, at the request of the meeting, appointed the following named gentlemen delegates to the convention to be held at Charlotte, on the 15th of May next, the Chairman being, on motion, to that effect, added to the number: James A. Leak, Thomas C. Capel, C. W. Fenton, P. N. Ingram, T. S. Ashe, Col. W. G. Smith, C. E. Smith, B. H. Dunslop, W. E. Troy, Dr. W. M. S. Kendall, E. H. Street, H. H. Hart Burns, J. C. Caraway, P. S. Lilly, R. H. Battle, Dr. A. M. W. Hollifield, B. N. Redfern, R. T. Hall, E. D. Hundt, J. R. Hargrave, E. D. Gaddy, E. R. Liles, Vernon Allen, P. Richardson, J. W. Davis, R. Buchanan, L. H. Polk, John Grady, H. Sturdivant, J. J. Cox, William Crowder, J. Robinson, J. B. Blake, James A. Liles, S. V. Simons, J. D. Hooker, Thos. W. Kendall, Henry W. DeBerry, James Dunn, Rowland Crump, Walter Burns, S. C. Jones, Thomas Allen, Col. W. C. Smith, J. B. Richardson, W. M. Pickett, Towley Redfern, Mastin C. Long, M. P. Jones, E. D. Ingram, John G. Bennett.

Col. Cameron being called upon, came forward and delivered one of the most impressive and eloquent speeches we have listened to for years. The fires of patriotism were rekindled in many bosoms, and they had grown dim. The kindling eye and glowing

cheek attested the power and fervor of the orator, as he spoke of the happy and prosperous times our country once enjoyed under the guidance of the good and great men whose influence and example were worthy of the high positions they were called to fill, and drew a startling but truthful picture of her present condition under the management of professedly economical, but glaringly false and illicitly extravagant Democratic administration.

W. E. TROY, } Secretaries. Ch'man. E. R. LILES, }

Sectional Nonsense. The Mobile Register is in great tribulation about the Personal Liberty bills that were pending in several of our State Legislatures. It regards the whole North as hopelessly given over to the most radical Abolitionism, and as desperately and deliberately resolved on a war of extermination against Southern interests and Southern rights. It seems quite astonished that there should be journals in the North sufficiently bold to denounce these bills,—"for our readers must remember," it says, "that in the very dens of Abolitionism it is not without cost and risk that a patriotic and national paper attempts to stem the tide of fanaticism;" and it does not dream of the possibility of the defeat of even the worst of these bills in the Legislatures where they have been introduced.

We hope the Register will feel better when it hears the late of these bills. Even in Massachusetts, which the Register styles the "head-quarters of neprophillism," the bill was rejected. In New-York it met the same fate, and in Pennsylvania there is no prospect of its enactment. So we are not all determined to nullify the Constitution,—insult the South, steal their negroes, and bring this happy Union to an inglorious end. There are lingering remnants of common sense and of common honesty, the Register will perceive, even in these Anti-Slavery sections of the land; and if that journal and the Southern public which it represents would only act with a decent regard to common prudence and a respectable knowledge of human nature, they would find these qualities largely developed in the Northern mind, and likely to produce results of the greatest service to our common country.—The Northern people are not disposed to ultraism on the question of Slavery. Politicians use it as a stalking-horse for the accomplishment of their own ends,—and Southern fanatics aid them in their work by supplying them with material and with plausible provocations for violent language and still more violent schemes. The Register, in the very article referred to, urges the most violent measures of resistance against the North. It urges a tax upon negroes to raise a fund for the recapture of runaways—and here is the pleasant state of things which such a fund is to bring about:

"With an adequate purse to foot the bills the owner, accompanied by a posse of officers and friends, would invoke the power and authority of the General Government for the recovery of his property. The slave would be seized, and then would come the tug of war. A conflict between the Federal and State authorities would ensue, a mob would assemble, a rescue would be attempted; and assuming the Government to be able and willing to execute the laws, the next step would be to order out the military; soldiers and marines from the forts and navy yard would be called into requisition. Ships, with their crowning batteries would take position in front of the town, and then that most desirable of all things would follow—a trial of strength between the General and State Governments."

This is pure balderdash—but it does mischief. It gives Northern fanatics a very plausible pretext for their diatribes, and an excellent basis upon which to arouse Northern indignation, and stimulate Northern Legislatures to retort by Personal Liberty bills, and kindred empty but annoying fulminations. If the South would stop its nonsense of this kind, the North would very speedily give over the habits which offend the South. For much as our people detest Slavery,—their dislike of it is not a mere spite which takes pleasure in annoying its object,—but a settled conviction, a rooted principle, which can make all proper allowances for those whose policy and conduct it disapproves.

The Register holds up, as an intolerable grievance, the fact that fugitive slaves cannot be recaptured in the North, except at a heavy and ruinous expense. This is perfectly true,—and it will always remain true. The time will never come when the people of the North will remand fugitives into Slavery with alacrity, or even voluntarily. If they do it at all, they will do it only under compulsion,—and it will always cost the Southern claimant more to regain his slave than his slave is worth. The natural and inevitable consequence will be that very few fugitives will be returned. This is a hardship, undoubtedly. But it is one for which there is no help. It is like many other ills of our social and civil life,—inevitable. Northern men are under similar disabilities at the South. No man can enjoy all his rights everywhere. Some things can be done, and some cannot; and wise men generally endeavor to reconcile themselves, as speedily and thoroughly as possible, to those ills which absolutely admit of no remedy. The South must bring itself to this point of view in this particular, and the North will exercise the same philosophy where it is equally necessary.

Both North and South must learn that nothing is to be gained by reproaches, recriminations, menaces or denunciations. Neither, in our opinion, desires a separation,—and both would greatly prefer to endure the ills they suffer rather than rush, through disun-

ion, to others which they know not of. The public mind at the North is just calm, rational and moderate on the subject of Slavery;—the South would show very great wisdom by forbearing from everything calculated to excite it to a less wholesome mood.—New-York Times.

The Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. STATESVILLE, Friday, April 29, 1859.

FRANCIS SPENCER TO MESSRS. DRAKE & SON. On no account, 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 wad. Postage-money 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.

FOR CONGRESS. GEN. J. M. LEACH, OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Notice to Delegates to the State Medical Society which meets in Statesville. Delegates from the Eastern portion of the State are informed that by taking the main train on the N. C. Railroad at Goldsboro' or Raleigh, they will reach Statesville by 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Discussion at Danbury. Gen. Leach met Mr. Scates in a political discussion at Danbury, last week. A correspondent informs us that Mr. Scates made the best defense he could for the many sins of his party, and for himself, but that Gen. Leach overwhelmed the late representative from the Sixth district, with arguments and proof of the utter untrustworthiness of the Democratic politicians in and out of Congress, for the past ten years, for the unparalleled waste of the public moneys to buy up votes at elections, squandering the public lands upon corporations in the new States west, frauds and peculations in various custom-houses, in the Congressional printing; by which the treasury and the government were made bankrupt, in a time of profound peace. None of this Mr. Scates could deny or controvert as not true, but made an effort to parry the charges by saying that no portion, in so many words, was a sin of his commission, and that he should not be held responsible for the acts of the Administration and of the Democratic party. This was a very lame defense set up by Mr. Scates, one that a lawyer of his legal attainments must know will be ignored before the voters of the district, who will very justly express their surprise at his presumption in so false an estimate of their intelligence. But Mr. Scates is known to have voted for all the measures of the Administration while he was in Congress, he has sustained the wild and abstract policy of his party generally, and abstractly the demoralization which has been entailed upon the country thereby. It is not a ringleader, Mr. Scates, is a follower, an associate with political charlatans, and must be judged by the company he is found in.

Mr. Scates will not deny that he voted for Frank Pierce for President, and afterwards for James Buchanan, not excepting, perhaps Martin Van Buren; three of the most imbecile Executive officers that ever attempted to fill the Chair of the immortal Washington. He will not deny, without a stretch of conscience, that the country was plunged into great trouble by Pierce, which came well nigh dissolving the Union, and fomenting civil war between the North and South, and that Buchanan, besides other guilty deeds, sought to be clothed by Congress with the power to make war on foreign nations, with whom our country is on terms of peace. Nor in all probability, would the nominee of the Charleston convention, for whom Mr. Scates expects to vote, if elected, improve upon the antecedents of Pierce and Buchanan.

The party leaders with whom Mr. Scates acts, having deceived the people so often, and betrayed their generous confidence so much, for selfish and unwholesome purposes, renders his defeat in the present canvass certain without a peradventure; and we are not a little surprised that Mr. Scates would suffer his name to go before the convention for a nomination. We can only account for it in this way, that he is exceedingly hungry for office, and would rather sink in an effort for a re-election, than enjoy laurels already won. But it will not be the first time that an inordinate and overweening ambition has blasted the aspirations of its possessor and sent him into the shades and retirement of private life, to cultivate domestic affections.

What the country now requires, is not only a change of rulers, but a change of legislators, and remodeling of the whole machinery of the government, to the end that the intolerable abuses and corruptions that have crept into the administration of public affairs might be reformed. Till this is done, judging of the future by the past, things can only gradually grow worse, and there can be no telling when or where they will end. The Democracy have shown by their acts time and again, that they are full of treachery, consummate deceit, and untrustworthy.—Since the days of President Van Buren they have made promises only to be broken.—Lord in their professions of love for the people, Judas-like, they betray their constituents with a kiss for the sake of office and the spoils! View the history of Democracy the past fifteen years, and point to a single instance of fidelity to the welfare of the country, if party was to be injured by it—in vain will ye search! It is party first—party last—party ever. The public welfare cannot be subserved beneficially by sending party-men like Mr. Scates to Congress, with but one idea in his head, and that one intensely devoted to party. We feel it our duty to oppose Mr. Scates' election on these grounds, however much we may esteem him as a gentleman.

Death of Mr. A. A. Hall. We regret to learn that Mr. A. A. Hall of Wilkes, who was thrown from a horse and so seriously injured a few weeks ago, has since died of his wounds. He was a highly esteemed citizen of Wilkesboro', where his demise will be felt as a public calamity in the community of which he was a prominent and exemplary member.

War in Europe.

The latest advices from our ministers over the water to the government, represent a general war among the great nations of Europe quite inevitable. There would seem scarcely a doubt of hostilities on a stupendous scale in a short while.

Independent Iredell Blues—Their New Uniform.

This fine military Company we are pleased to notice have just received their new and splendid Uniform, which in point of appropriate elegance is unsurpassed by any military costume we have seen in many a day. The Blues will be on parade this week and afford an opportunity for publicly admiring one of the most soldierly and best drilled military Company in the State. The ranks are filling continually, and we are pleased that the young gentlemen of the county and town feel so much interest in a science both useful and graceful. Captain Simonton may well be proud of his fine Company, as each member of it esteems his accomplished Commander. It succeeds the "Blues."

Subscribers who have delivered us five-cent or any other article, are requested to call and pass receipts, if the same has not been done already, when convenient for them to give the matter attention.

Want to Collect.

Last week, we forwarded bills to a number of our patrons who reside at a distance, for payment for a second, some a first year's subscription—the year being more or less advanced. We hope our friends will remit promptly, in small bank notes current where they reside, gold dollars or post-stamps. It is very easy to stick gold-coin, if small bank notes are not obtainable, to a wafer inside a letter, which will prevent them sliding about, cost no more postage, and at the same time pass as securely through the mails as bank bills would pass.

Valuable Farm on Catawba River, at Auction—positive Sale.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. A. W. Wilson in another column, who will dispose of by auction to the highest bidder, on the 23 day of June next, his valuable farm which is located upon the Catawba River and the W. N. C. Railroad. The premises are said to be the most desirable of any in Western North Carolina, and will be sold positively.

The Wheat Crop of the United States.

So far as we can learn through our exchanges, with but here and there an exception, the present growing wheat crop in the U. S. was never more promising. In this section the wheat fields look very fine.

Odd Fellows Celebration.

EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 41, of the I. O. O. F. celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Order upon the American continent, on the 26th instant, in this place in a most becoming and pleasing manner. The Order formed in procession from the Lodge Room at 11 o'clock, a. m., and marched to the Presbyterian church, where an appropriate and impressive discourse was delivered by Rev. W. W. Pharr. When the service was closed the Brotherhood returned in procession through several of the principal streets and entered their quarters for a short repast dinner. At two o'clock the Fraternity and guests were summoned to the repast, which had been prepared by Mrs. Wren of the Simon-ton House, in her superb style. The spacious table was burdened with everything that an epicure might desire to gratify a fastidious palate, good cheer prevailed at the sumptuous feast, pure water supplanted wine, and joy plaited new wreaths for the mystic. We are pleased to know that the Order in this place is in a very flourishing condition.

New Developments.

There appears to be really no end to locofoco rascality, as practised by Democratic office-holders and Congressmen. Mr. Buchanan incurred a fearful responsibility when he first opened the flood-gates of corruption, and set a bad example, in appointing some of the worst characters in the country to office—men who are no better than abandoned thieves and robbers of other men's property. It would seem that to pilfer and steal the public funds of the Government by these vampires in human shape, is as regular and systematic as the sun rises each morning, and exposure does nothing to abate the intolerable outrage upon the revenues of the Government. The following we clip from an exchange as the latest development in the calendar of crime which stands revealed against the present Administration and their camp-followers.

MORE CORRUPTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that exposures will be made during the next session of Congress, which will demand the impeachment of high officials. It would seem in many departments, that there is a deliberate disregard of the letter of the law, and what is more shameful still, that there have been authorized violations of the sanctity of private correspondence.

To relieve our institutions from the infamy the present Administration has put on them, says the Lynchburg Virginian of Tuesday, to save us from the calamity in which the finger of scorn would point at us from every quarter of the world, it is the duty of every man, whether a representative of the people, journalist, or otherwise, to make the facts appear that they may call down crushing denunciations on the heads of the guilty.

The same correspondent further states that a gentleman of one of the cities of the West holds himself responsible with another, on oath, to prove that not only were documents ordered not to be distributed when sent by a certain Senator, but that letters were also violated.

It is said that an Investigating Committee will be called on this matter, as well as on the other mal-practices of the Post Office Department, at an early day of the next session. Now the people have it in their own power to correct these abuses or not. It can be done only at the polls, where they vote for Congressmen and other high-officers. It must be done on all occasions and at every election, until the Government is purged of the last vestige of locofocoism. Congress must be remodelled, by turning out trading politicians and quack-statesmen, such as the Democrats were in the late Congress all were, and selecting new and faithful servants of the people to make laws for the country, and administer the Government upon the upright and just principles of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Thrashing Machines.

We have been requested to direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. B. Troy, the agent for selling of Wheeler, Millicock & Co's Thrashing Machines.

"Margontan Courier."

The Messrs. Kelly having purchased a press and materials upon which to print the "Margontan Courier," will issue their specimen number in a short time. We congratulate the citizens of Morganton and the county of Burke upon the certainty of having an excellent newspaper published in their midst. The publishers are both practical printers, the best guaranty that the enterprise will be permanent and flourish, and one of them has already been engaged in editing a first class journal in the Eastern portion of the State, and is known to possess much literary talent. The "Courier" will not be a political newspaper, but "Independent in all Things," and will be devoted especially to the interests of the section in which it is located.

The Sicksles' Trial.

This trial, growing out of a tragedy which has so shocked the country, for its end no less than its beginning, is still dragging its slow length along in the criminal court in Washington city. The evidence which has been adduced by the defence, apart from the confession of Mrs. Sicksles, leaves no room to doubt her great infidelity to her husband, which so wrought upon his mind as to cause him to take the life of her seducer. The details, except in the first instance, we have refrained from publishing, as being unfit for public exhibition and the perusal of pure minds. Some of our exchanges have pursued a different course, and dealt forth each week the disgusting particulars of licentiousness that could only be expected to have transpired in brothels and the lowest sinks of infamy. This to our thinking, is wrong, and calculated to have a pernicious influence. When the high fall, let them be reclaimed if it be possible, otherwise suffer their weakness and shame to pass into oblivion, with as little notoriety as possible.

The trial will likely consume ten or twelve more days, to gratify the prurient appetite of the public, and then will end in the discharge of Sicksles.

Their Nature!

Several of the locofoco organs have unrolled their squirt-guns and commenced the low calling of throwing filth at the nominees of the opposition party, in this State and elsewhere. This was to be expected. The dog cannot change his instincts—he is a cur, and nothing different or better can be expected from him. Vulgarity and low-bung paragraphs are the aliment upon which some Journals flourish, and decency and the amenities of civilization banished from their columns. Not permitted to act as chief cook in the locofoco kitchen, they are ever ready to perform the more ignominious part of "scullion," and receive as recompense, the crumbs that are brushed from the tables of their masters. Truth finds its entrance into such sheets by accident, and is strangled by more ponderous falsehood, and is cast aside with the rubbish into the gutter.

If certain journals we might name, continue to indulge in their low-born propensities, we shall be more explicit in our meaning hereafter. "A word to the wise," &c.

To One who will understand It.

Allow me, kind-hearted maiden, To return my sincere thanks, unto you For that precious little present, So most treasured with mine. May the glass on that satin ribbon Represent the brightness of your love, And the blue, be an emblem Of true friendship from above. As ever your, with warm regards, And my birthday, present it self to my view, I'll look upon that little jewel And think, O! think of you, Although, all that is fairest, And all that is truest, Must shortly be severed and call for a tear, Then let every emotion Be warm with devotion, And you will be remembered, never far. FREE.

Tobacco.

It is well ascertained that the soil and climate of Iredell, Alexander, Wilkes and Yadkin counties is well adapted to the production of Tobacco; also that the profits of its culture is far greater than can be realized from the culture of wheat or corn; it is also apparent that the demand for this article hath increased and will increase, and the tendency of the price is upward. And every person of common sense and observation knows there is no mystery and no serious difficulty encountered in preparing this article for market. We all know that no farmers so much need a profitable staple, as those of the counties named; that the profits of their farms are by no means remunerative. They are in need of a cash commodity—why do they not turn their attention to the culture of Tobacco? The profit is certain. The terms of trade are cash. In this do they not exhibit a most surprising instance of inertness—a total insensibility to the spirit of progress? They seem to be paralyzed by a blind devotion to obsolete ideas. ONE OF THEM.

An Old-Line Whig.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail publishes a letter from an old-line Whig, from which the following is an extract:

How many of us Whigs, when our great leaders had gone to their graves and left our party distracted and powerless—when the great bug-bear, Fremont and Republicanism, was held up to our view and we were asked to choose between "Buchanan, Union and slavery," and Republicanism and a traitor's grave—how many of us, I say, were coaxed into the support of the Democratic leader, and indirectly into the acknowledgment of Democratic honesty? We were then the "glorious Old-Line Whigs"—"members of the Democratic party"—"men, who regarded honesty of principle above party success or aggrandizement." With our aid, and by that aid alone, were the Democratic leaders successful—Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana, we gave to the Democracy, and Fremont and Republicanism were vanquished. How we have been duped—by the Administration, elected by us, has met the anticipations of its friends, we refer you to the Democratic mouth-pieces.

We have satisfied the wishes of those Democratic corromptors, however. We have, as their tools, carried out their plans, and now they have no further use for us. Aye! more than that, we are denounced as heretics—our principles are "heresies noxious and fatal to Southern progress"—and we are as

News, &c.

Gen. J. M. Leach.

From the proceedings of the Whig Convention held at Winston on the 12th inst., already published, it will be seen that Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, has been unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in the sixth district, composed of the counties of Alexander, Iredell, Davie, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Rockingham, Yadkin, Surry, Ashe and Alleghany. That Gen. Leach will be triumphantly elected, none, we presume, who have noted the signs of the times, can doubt. The democracy evidently exhibit manifestations of alarm whilst the enthusiasm which prevails among the Whigs of the district, gives assurance that they are united and have entered upon the campaign with a confidence and a determination of success. As there is a strong feeling for Douglas and opposition to Buchanan among the democracy of the district, it is evident that the party would have been glad to have gotten clear of Mr. Scates, but as he had served only one term, they could not decently do so. The democracy of the district being several hundred in the majority, and divided among themselves, nothing is required but a united effort on the part of the Whigs to elect Gen. Leach by at least 1000 majority. We hope, however, that the Whigs will not be too confident of success, for they should recollect that the party has often been defeated by trusting too much to their own strength and to the weakness of their opponents.

We consider the nomination of Gen. Leach as decidedly the best that could have been made, and as eminently due him for his many and great services to Western North Carolina, and the counties comprising the sixth district especially, during his long Legislative career. For ten successive years, Mr. Leach represented the county of Davidson in the House of Commons, and as a Legislator he occupied a high stand and wielded a considerable influence, which was always for the benefit of Western Carolina. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, he was instrumental in recommending, and aided in passing many salutary laws; and as a member of the Internal improvement committee, he was always found laboring to extend to the West the facilities of market, and it was on his amendment, if we are not mistaken, that the Western Extension passed by Statesville. Gen. Leach's voice was always heard endeavoring to obtain for the West a more equal distribution of the school fund. It will also be recollected how he labored for and urged the passage of the bill for a railroad from Lexington to the Virginia line, through the county of Ashe, and that the bill failed by only two or three votes. The people of the new county of Alleghany will also recollect how Mr. Leach worked and labored to establish the county of Alleghany; and although this was not effected while he was a member, yet, deeply impressed with the injustice done the citizens of that county by refusing to grant them this privilege, he urged it upon the late members from Davidson to go for it.

Thus it will be seen that no man has labored harder or done more for the people of the sixth Congressional district, than has Gen. Leach; and, we feel assured, that the result of the election in next August, will show that the people have not forgotten these services, and that the time has come to reward them.

Gen. Leach is no stranger to the people of his district, having for a number of years practised law in several of the counties, and having during the last Presidential campaign acted as elector on the Fillmore ticket. It is not our wish or intention to disparage the ability of Mr. Scates, but the Whigs of the district feel confident that their Champion will not come off second best in any encounter, which may take place between these gentlemen.

We shall endeavor shortly to show up some of Mr. Scates' political sins, but we really feel sorry for the gentleman, entering as he does, upon so hopeless a contest, and shall therefore deal as gently with him as we conscientiously can.—Greensboro' Patriot.

Advertisement.

We are requested to announce that the next annual meeting of the above Association will take place in Statesville, on the 10th day of May. As this will be the first meeting held in Western North Carolina, a fine opportunity will be offered members of the medical profession to attend and enrol their names members of the Society, and they are requested to do so? Business of importance connected with the science of medicine, affecting the public welfare, will come before the Society in a corporate capacity, to be transacted, for which reason, it is desirable that, if possible every Physician in the State might be present.

Newspapers friendly to the objects of the Association, that have not already done so, will confer a favor by giving notice of the time, and place, for holding the convention.

LAND SALE.

BY direction of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Court House in Statesville, on Monday of May Court, 16th May, A Valuable Tract of Land, belonging to the heirs-at-law of Jane McCoy, adjoining lands of David Goodson, William King, Henry Hight and others, containing 137 acres.

Terms—12 months' credit with interest. I will sell Three other Tracts on same day. W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E. April 20, 1859.

untrustworthy as "Republicans" themselves. This is no more than could have been expected from a party that has been held together thus long, by "the cohesive power of public plunder"—whose unconstitutional and anarchical acts, and extravagant expenditures, have brought the country to the verge of dishonor and repudiation.

A Handsome Dividend.

The President and Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. from the profits for the last six months. This will give to the Literary Fund \$16,000 for the last six months, or at the rate of \$32,000 per annum.—Standard.

North Carolina Steel.

Dr. Emmons, the State Geologist, has shown us a bar of steel, which was manufactured of North Carolina iron. It was made in Philadelphia, of iron manufactured at the works of Reuben D. Golding, Esq., on the Dan river, the ore of which was obtained in that region. It is believed to be the first steel ever manufactured from North Carolina iron. Dr. Emmons is of opinion that its quality is excellent. Standard.

There is a trite adage that "rats leave a sinking ship." If the aphorism is as true as it is trite, the old bulk of Democracy must be in a sinking condition. The "watch-dogs of the Treasury" have all bid a good-bye to Congress. Wendell has quietly "subsided" from the Government organ and even the Democratic clerk of the House of Representatives has begun to "hedge" by putting opposition men in the place of Democratic deputies in the clerk's office. These movements of the individuals who lately composed a portion of the army of Democratic treasury-eaters are very significant and portend the early dissolution of the one powerful, but helplessly helpless Democracy. The treasury is empty. The watch dogs have stuck to it till the money is all gone. Wendell perceives very little promise of any "pickings" from the public printing of the next Congress and the Clerk of the House, with extraordinary sagacity for a Democratic office holder) shrewdly suspects that the Democracy won't control the organization of that body next session. He has begun to fortify himself in anticipation of a change of dynasty.—They are all scampering away from the falling house of Buchanan & Co. It will not be long before the panic will seize the masses and produce such a "stampede" among the Democracy as the country has never witnessed. Baltimore Clipper.

Dead Letter Returns.

During the quarter which closed on the 31st of March last the openers of dead letters in the General Post Office found 2,186 which contained an aggregate of \$10,292. For the quarter ending 31st December the number of letters was 2,745, with \$12,935; quarter ending 30th September 2,729 letters covering \$12,921; and quarter which closed 30th June last, 4,479 letters, with \$21,498. Total for the year, 12,209 letters and \$56,678. Through the prompt and systematic arrangements of the office nine-tenths of the letters, with a still greater proportion of the money, have been promptly and safely restored to their rightful owners. Nat. Intelligencer.

Drowned.

On Friday last, a free colored woman named Mary Brooks, went down to one of our wharves it is supposed to wash some articles, and being under the influence of liquor, by some means fell overboard and was drowned. No one was present, but her bonnet being found floating on the river, gave the clue to the idea that she was drowned. Her body was found on Monday.

An old man, the slave of Mr. Aug. Robinson, of this county, went out on Sunday morning last, to fish his nets, and fell from his canoe and was drowned, the distance being too great from shore for any one to rescue him. Wash. (N. C.) Dispatch.

"Now, then, where are you driving to?" as the mail said to the hammer. An editor says that, when he was in prison for libeling a justice of the peace, he was requested by the jailor "to give the prison a puff."

COMMERCIAL.

List of persons having goods remaining at the Statesville Depot up to April 29, 1859. R. W. Richardson, J. Johnson, H. L. & C. Smith, A. A. Hall, A. & W. W. Watts, J. J. Erwin, S. N. Wilson, Dr. J. M. H. Taylor, W. Miller, John Nove, A. Besherr, Wm. Goodie, C. A. Murdock, S. R. Clapp,