its other friends, and I am left as the only mourner of its unhappy fate. Dead and gone, as it appears to be, I shall not do its memory so much injustice as to compare it with the system of distribution which its former friends have now adopted in its stead.

The land bill would be a safety valve, the regulator of our system of revenue and expenditure, without inflicting any of the evils on the Federal Government which must flow from annual distribution of the surplus in the Treasury.

What is the theory of our Government under the Constitution? Congress possesses the power to levy and collect taxes. For what purpose? To accomplish the great objects specified in the Constitution. This power of levying taxes carries with it an immense responsibility. The representatives of the people, when they know all the money they appropriate must be taken from the pockets of their constituents, will be careful to expend it with economy and discretion. But we possess a vast reservoir of wealth in our public lands, so irregular to its current that, in one year, it pours into the public treasury twenty millions, and in the next it contributes but one tenth of that sum. This deranges all our legislation, and renders all the great interests of the country fluctuating and insecure. It encourages extravagant appropriations by Congress, and banishes economy from our legislation. It leaves every interest in doubt and uncertainty. This year, when we have more money than we know how to expend, we hear the cry that the tariff must be reduced; the revenue must be diminished to the necessary expenditures of the Government; protection must be withdrawn from our manufactures. The next year, perhaps, there may be a reaction. Speculation in the public lands may have exhausted itself, and the receipts of the treasury from this source may be greatly diminished. What comes then? The tariff must be raised; the duties on imports must be increased to meet the necessary wants of the Government. Thus the public mind is kept in a perpetual state of excitement. No domestic interest can calculate upon any fixed and steady protection. We are in a state of continual doubt; public opinion fluctuating with the fluctuations in the sales of the public lands. None of the great interests of the country can ever flourish, unless they can calculate, with some degree of confidence upon some steady and certain course of legislation in relation to themselves. We are in a state of continual doubt; public opinion fluctuating with the fluctuations in the sales of the public lands. None of the great interests of the country can ever flourish, unless they can calculate, with some degree of confidence upon some steady and certain course of legislation in relation to themselves. Now, sir, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States would remedy all these evils, and correct all these anomalies of our system. It would secure to us a settled policy upon which the country might rely. It would draw off from the General Government this eccentric source of revenue, and distribute it among the States. We should then be left where the Constitution intended to place us. The Government would then be administered on its original principles. All our expenditures would then be derived from the taxes which we might impose on the people; and the tariff would thus be rendered fixed and certain. Whatever protection might then be afforded would be stable. Under such circumstances, an incidental protective duty, comparatively small, would be of more real value than a much larger one, subject to all the risk and uncertainty which now exist. A manufacturer, whilst embarking in business, would not then dread lest the policy of Congress might change before he could get into successful operation. There would then be no taxes raised from the people.—We should then hear of no more surpluses.

Combining some such a disposition of the proceeds of the public lands with an arrangement as to the lands themselves, which would be satisfactory to the new States, the system might thereby be rendered perfect and permanent. I am strongly impressed with a belief that a plan might be devised which would meet the approbation of all reasonable men in the new States, whilst the just rights of the old States would be amply secured. But all hopes of such a consummation has almost departed. The friends of the land bill have cast it aside. Even the Senator from Kentucky has abandoned the promising child which he had adopted and nursed so long and tenderly, and is now caressing and cherishing the ill-favored bastling which is now before the Senate.

BURNING OF FREIGHT CARS ON THE MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—We learn that the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company met with a serious loss by fire on yesterday. It seems that a freight engine was bringing a load of Turpentine, Rosin, &c., down to Wilmington, and when within a mile of Brinkley's depot, and about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, it was discovered that some Spirits of Turpentine in one of the open cars was on fire and so rapidly did the flames spread, that, before anything could be done to prevent it, four open cars, one box car, the tender and a part of the engine was destroyed. The engineer tried to uncouple the engine from the burning mass, but the heat was so intense that it was impossible for him to succeed. A part of the track was destroyed, which was the cause, no doubt, of the detention to the 3 o'clock train yesterday afternoon.

We do not know the exact amount of loss to the Company, but learn that about 70 barrels Spirits and 180 barrels Rosin were consumed, besides the damage the cars, engine, &c. The loss would have been less, but as the fire was discovered just before passing Livingston Bridge, it was necessary to first pass the Bridge and save that from destruction, before any attention could be given to the burning train.

It appears that the fire originated from a spark from the chimney of the engine, which, falling upon an open car in which was a lot of Spirits of Turpentine in a leaky condition, it took fire immediately, and, of course, from the inflammable nature of the article, the whole concern was soon a mass of flame.

IMPROVED ARMS.—The Washington *Globe* says:

Gen. Gaitmen, who has seen all manner of war, and has made a study of the necessary requirements of an army, in which the greatest availability is to be obtained from arms and numbers, is in favor of Secretary Cobb's plan for a thorough trial of breech loaders of the latest invention. All the men in our service, who have distinguished themselves in close battle, are of Gen. Quitman's union, with the one important exception of Senator Davis. We do not believe invention had exhausted itself beyond a possibility of improvement in Maynard's primer; and we think with the military committee of the House, that the country is entitled to the very best arms in every branch of the service."

Communication.

Correspondence of the North Carolina Whig.

THINGS IN TENNESSEE.

MR. EDITOR:—As you are aware, there are two Ex Presidents sleeping in the soil of Tennessee. James K. Polk was buried in front of his late residence, which is still occupied by Mrs. Polk. The monument erected to his memory is plain, but neat, and stands within a few feet of the street. It will be remembered that Mr. Polk made a profession of conversion, and died in communion with the M. E. Church, South.

In these gleanings, I must not forget to mention my visit to the Park of Col. Harding, six miles south of Nashville. Seven or eight of us, members of the South Carolina Conference, with a few others, chartered three carriages on a pleasant afternoon. We enjoyed the ride hugely, and when we reached the Park, we felt that there was at least one green spot in this world's waste.

The Park consists of several hundred acres of good land, enclosed by a high fence, shaded by the native forest trees, and covered with grass and clover of spontaneous growth. Leaving the heat and dust of the city, and reaching this sylvan retreat, one feels like reclining upon the green expanse, and tarrying longer for a while at least.

The first animals that attracted our attention were two Elk. In form they are very much like the deer; they are taller than the cow, and are covered with short hair of a grayish hue. We saw also about twenty Buffaloes, and about two hundred deer, together with some fine horses.

Returning from the Park, we stopped awhile at the Penitentiary in the suburbs of the city. How great the contrast! In the Park, even the beasts roam abroad as free as the atmosphere they breathe, while the birds carol sweetly among the branches. But within these gloomy walls there are about three hundred men, and five or six women, who are held in close confinement, and are compelled to perform their daily tasks. The establishment consists of a principle house of ordinary dimensions, and of several other long narrow structures, all united, and the whole enclosing a small area with high walls.

The first *operatives* we saw were bottoming chairs; some were making shoes, some carriages, some were coopers, and some stone-cutters. The articles made are kept here on sale at low prices. These unfortunate men all seemed to have a down cast look, and no one was permitted to utter a word. O, solitude amid society, where are thy charms!

This visit only seemed to confirm me in the belief that there should be a Penitentiary in every State in the Union. This one pays its way, and so the system will be found to work generally if properly managed.—The three hundred convicts just spoken of, if lodged in the various jails of the State, would entail an expense upon the people of $30,000 annually. With the present arrangement the cost of the punishment of crime is saved.

Again, there is nothing so good for a lazy scoundrel as the Gospel and hard work. Many worthless vagabonds are made to learn a trade in this *Industrial* concern, and when they leave, are vastly more likely to make a living than if they had been kept bleaching in idleness.

A little whole-some starvation is the remedy when one of these gentry refuses to work. Thus the scriptures are obeyed.—At night, each one is locked up in his cell, and on Sabbath, they occupy their dungeons, only when they are released an hour to hear preaching. In this establishment, the notorious John A. Murrell found employment for ten years. May old Rip soon get done rubbing his eyes, and build a Penitentiary. It is said that the reason the people declined to have one, when the proposition was submitted to them a few years ago, was that there was a majority of the voters who were afraid of getting in there themselves! Well done for "the good old North State."

During my stay, I also visited the City Cemetery. It covers, perhaps ten acres, but it furnishes no great display of tin-ta.—The enclosure is a wooden fence, and the grounds have received but little attention by way of adornment. There are, however, many beautiful stones, and some magnificent monuments. One device struck me as very beautiful. The marble which marks the resting place of two little children is chiseled into a representation of two lovely cherubs, sweetly reposing in each others embrace.

In the grave, "the rich and the poor meet together," but the distinction is no less marked here than in the great world during life. But here ends the glory of wealth, and here terminates the gripings of poverty. In the life to come there shall be no fine clothing but the robes washed in the blood of the Lamb; no treasure but that which is incorruptible; no mansion but that which was built without hands. And this durable riches, the finally faithful, whether it be the Lazaruses of Jerusalem or the Josephs of Arimathea, shall inherit forever.

Of course the Book establishment in Nashville of the Southern Methodist Church interested me much. The concern is worth about $350,000, apart from all liabilities.—It has passed the first four years of its existence triumphantly, and is a magnificent illustration of the fact that the South can do something if she will. It is gratifying to see the efforts made by all denominations for the diffusion of religious knowledge.—The M. E. Church, South, is determined not to be behind. The value of the books now on the shelves of the concern in Nashville is said to be 370,000, the distribution of which to purchasers is constantly going on. The establishment has passed through its infancy, struggled with the difficulties incident upon the late panic; it has supported the bishops, and aided some of the Church papers, and has made a few thousand dollars over and above. The design is not to increase the capital, but to furnish books to purchasers at the cheapest rate possible.

A few remarks about the General Conference will conclude the reader to the conclusion of these miscellaneous observations. The ministers composing this body are of course all representative men. The preachers of the Annual Conferences have selected one delegate for every 14 of their number. (The ratio has now been changed to one for every 17.) And these picked men to the number of 150 with the bishops in addition, constitute the General Conference.

I should consider this a safe legislature. It is not likely that 75 or 80 of these men will unite to pass any measure which is injurious to the church; and if they should, the college of Bishops can veto it, and then it can only be carried into effect by the concurrence of two thirds of the body.

This is also a talking Sanhedrim. These men have been extemporizing, some of them at least, for the last 40 or 50 years. The most of the active business men have been regular talkers to the masses for the last 20 or 30 years. Of course each one has his own opinion on all the subjects considered. And, Mr. Editor, you would be surprised to hear with what ease, gracefulness, and force, each one of this large assembly is capable of expressing his views. In the nature of the case there can be no body of men, either ecclesiastical or political, which can surpass this for fine off-hand speakers. Many of the delegates are from colleges and academys, and hence there is learning as well as eloquence in the members.

But I must not get to sea on this subject. The time for leave-taking has come. And now I make my best bow, Mr. Editor, to you and your readers, wishing all hands a speedy recovery from the fatigue occasioned by the perusal of these random sketches.

A. O. S.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, June 29, 1858.

Messrs. Ellis and McRae.

As these gentlemen are now coming West we give the following list of there appointments:

Yadkinville, Yadkin, Wednesday, June 30.
Dobson, Surry, Thursday, July 1.
Wilkesboro', Wilkes, Saturday, July 3.
Boon, Watauga, Monday, July 5.
Lenoir, Caldwell, Wednesday, July 7.
Morganton, Burke, Thursday, July 8.

☞ Rev. R. S. MORAU, of Salisbury, N. C., is expected to preach in the M. E. Church, in this place, next Saturday night and the following Sabbath.

Failed Court.

The called term of the Superior Court for this county, commenced its session in this place, on yesterday, His Honor Judge Saunders presiding.

Rail Road Accident.

We learn that on Friday night last, Wm. E. White, Esq., of York District, S. C., had a negro man seriously injured by the night train near Fort Mills. The negro was lying near the tract with his head on the rail, when the cow-catcher struck him on the shoulder, breaking his collar bone, and otherwise injuring him.

Mr. Buchanan's Speech in favor of Distribution.

We call attention to the speech of Hon. James Buchanan, delivered in the Senate of the United States on February 28, 1837, on the Distribution Question. The especial attention of the people is called to this speech. The subject is one that is attracting much of the attention of the people of this State, and its importance certainly demands it. Read what Mr. Buchanan says of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. According to Mr. Buchanan's own showing, if Mr. Clay's land bill had been adopted, our legislative enactments would have been stable, there would have been no extravagance and no interest would have been left in doubt and uncertainty, but all would have been fostered; and he says further that none of the *great interests of the country can ever flourish*, unless they can calculate, with some degree of confidence upon *some steady and certain course of legislation in relation to themselves*. "*Now, sir, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States would remedy all these evils, and correct all these anomalies of our system.*" What say the Democrats to this opinion of their President. Will they go for distribution now, or will they charge this speech as another Whig lie.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden for the Presidency.

We see it stated that circulars have been issued from Washington and distributed over the Union, recommending the gentleman, whose name heads this article, as a candidate for the next Presidency, irrespective of party. Mr. Crittenden has been in the Senate nearly forty years, and in that long time the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says he has been one of the most conspicuous, consistent and able of American Statesmen, and in his long public career, we scarcely recognize a single mistake. We know of no man we would more cheerfully vote for, for we feel assured that he would endeavor to carry out the great principles of Henry Clay. And although we are neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, yet we predict that until the country adopt the whole Whig policy there will be no permanent stability in the country.

Danville Connection.

We are glad that this connection is attracting the attention of the people of this section again, and we hope the next Legislature will grant a charter. We learn that some other sections have found out the good policy of having this connection, and a meeting has been held in a county east of us, on the N. C. Railroad, in which a connection with Danville is advocated. We hope the Legislature will grant charters to any section of the State for building Railroads or any other improvement where State aid is not asked. "X" in another part of to-day's paper, is making a comparison between the three lines going North and South, and the reader will find that the middle route has the decided advantage. Read it.

The Democratic Party.

Some of the Democratic Press imagine that opposition to the Democratic Party alone governs many of those who are endeavoring to displace it from power. It is not so with us. Our opposition was formed in its palmiest day. When Gen. Jackson was at its head we opposed the party, and if their is any change in *our* feelings *now*, it is a more determined opposition than ever, for every thing goes to confirm in us the truthful remark of Mr. Calhoun, that the party is only held together "*by the cohesive power of public plunder.*" When this is the governing principle, is it any wonder, then, that so many defections have taken place from the Whig American party? None in the least. There are so many men of seven principles, (five loaves and two fishes) and the Democratic party have so often played into the hands of such men, as to reward them even whilst true men of their own party have been overlooked, that defections may be expected as long as the Democratic party continues in tact. But we hope the time is coming and not far distant, when the syren song of Democracy will be dispelled and the people be no longer tied to a mere chemira of the brain.—Economy in the administration of the General Government was made the test in 1828, $54,000,000 for four years being considered by Mr. Adams' opponents as too lavish an expenditure of the public money. Well Gen. Jackson was elected, and he so *economized* in his first four years as to spend $100,000,000. Well, this kind of Democratic economy has been going on up to the present time, and from $14,000,000, which was considered too extravagant under Mr. Adams, the expenditures will under Mr. Buchanan's Administration reach $100,000,000.—We give an extract from Mr. Crittenden's speech in Kentucky, to give our readers his opinion on this subject:

"He thought that could not be much of a contest which is preparing for the future when the people shall again choose a President. "An administration that begins by spending $17,000,000 of surplus, spends $20,000,000 more of treasury notes in addition at the start, borrows $20,000,000 more during its first year, and foots up at the expiration of a year an expenditure of $80,000,000 with estimates of $100,000,000 for the next year, can't stand long in the favor of the people."

"The country had suffered great financial distress; commerce was depressed, and it was somewhat owing to these calamities that the deficiency in the national exchequer exists. But still the Administration is chargeable with extravagance, and the inevitable consequence is a great national debt. When it is remembered that the Administration of the younger Adams was denounced as extravagant, when the entire expenditure for *four* years was only $54,000,000, and that of Jackson, whose bill of costs for a similar period was $100,000,000, what will be the conclusion of the American people when they consider $100,000,000 expended by the Buchanan Administration in a single year? It is enough to make people study seriously."

Will this not open the eyes of the people? We know that the friends of the party will argue that the business of the country has increased, but is any one so green as to believe that it has increased seven fold. We hope not.

The French at Nicaragua.

It has been reported in English papers that the French, under the management of Mons. Belly, had obtained a foothold in Nicaragua, and our government is much surprised at this, inasmuch as we have diplomatic agents in that country, and he had to hold negotiations with two separate States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It was suspected that Louis Napoleon was acting behind the screen, but the French Minister at Washington has informed our Government that Mons. Belly & Co., had acted without any authority from the French Government.

Our Government will take all necessary steps to counteract this movement. Some pretext will be found for contesting it on the basis of the Vriseari treaty.

Another Resignation.

We learn that Judge Person, of Wilmington, has resigned his seat as one of the Judges of this State. His object in resigning is to devote his attention to the practise of his profession. This makes two vacancies on the Superior Court Bench. Gov. Bragg has summoned the Council of State to meet on the 28th July next, for the purpose of filling these and other vacancies that may occur.

St. John's Day.

This day, the 24th June, was celebrated in Statesville by Mt. Moriah Lodge with considerable pomp and magnificence. The *Express* gives a most glowing account of the celebration, and if the reality came up to his description, it must have been a most grandiloquent affair. A new room erected for the Craft was dedicated on the occasion.

"I wish that I had lungs of iron, and a throat of steel that I might proclaim to the people the *evils of Internal Improvement.*"

The above is a prayer that was uttered by Judge Ellis when he was a candidate for the Legislature in 1846, in a section of Rowan County where the Dutch are numerous, and who were bitterly opposed to internal improvement.

ANOTHER WAR ON HAND.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, (Administration) says that the Extra Session of the Senate was called on account of Indian Treaties which had been submitted and not acted upon. The Senate, for want of a quorum, adjourned finally without disposing of them. The consequence is that as the Government cannot pay for feeding the Indians, they must fight them, and the next Congress must pay a big war debt on account of the culpable neglect of Senators to do their duty.—*Pay. Ob.*

From our Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, June 23, 1858.

Summer is upon us in all its glory and the dull season is setting in, yet we have life and activity enough to keep up our claims to the show and dash and bustle of seaboard city life. The summer absentees are not so numerous as they once were, for it has been stated by actual experiment that fashionable persons, both male and female, can remain in Charleston through the hot season without losing caste, or being cut by the *exclusives* of the St. Cecelia Society. Sullivan's Island, Mt. Pleasant, Summerville and Aiken, are now becoming to be considered fashionable summer resorts, and are being visited by hundreds who used to spend their time and money at the North.

An attempt was made yesterday to sell the Standard office and all that pertains to it, but it was an utter failure, not a single bid being made. Its antecedents were bad and speculators were afraid to invest in a concern that had died "for want of vitality," as the Doctors say when they do not know the name of the disease of which their patients die. It has been a hard time on newspapers as well as mercantile pursuits, and others may have to follow suit, or go by the board. It requires an immense sum of money to keep up a daily paper, and those that have paid expenses during the past year have done well, and may reasonably hope to declare a dividend in the course of time. As times become more favorable and money somewhat easier, I may be tempted to start a weekly myself, having had some experience in the business, I myself hope to succeed; with prudent management. I shall, however, apprise you of the distinguished event by sending you my prospectus which I shall request you to publish *conspicuously* and *gratis*.

About one fourth of our population may be found on King street or the battery after six o'clock in the afternoon, whither they congregate for the purpose of getting a glimpse of the fashions, and inhaling some fresh air that sets in about that hour from the deep blue sea. While the sides and walks on the outside are filled with dense crowds of pedestrians, horsemen and carriages, the interior of White Point Garden usually contains about five acres of children with their nurses, tumbling and jumping and shouting in their innocent and childish glee. It is a beautiful sight to look upon, enough to make the selfish, cold hearted bachelor forswear single blessedness forever.

Great preparations are being made for the celebration of the 28th of June, a day made doubly illustrious in the annals of our State history by the ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of the Calhoun Monument. The whole city will turn out *en masse*, and a large attendance will be here from the country. I see that the South Carolina and Northeastern Railroads, with their accustomed liberality and public spirit, have agreed to bring all persons coming to the city to attend the celebration of the 28th of June and the 4th of July, for one fare, if they return in a reasonable length of time.

The weather is warm and dry, but the city is perfectly healthy, and the quarantine laws are rigidly inforced. Quite a number of vessels are now anchored at a safe distance because they hail from infected ports, which the owners and consignees are very anxious shall come up to the city and discharge their cargoes. The Mayor and city Council determined that if we have fever this year it shall be of domestic manufacture, and not imported to order."

The big bell has arrived but is not yet hung, and may not be for some time to come. One man was instantly killed in the first attempt to place it in the cupola of the Orphan House, since which time all parties seem to stand aloof, and the work has been brought to a stand still. It is destined to take a high stand if it should succeed in reaching the position designed for it, and it will also, more than likely, make some noise in the world.

There is some gossip afloat, but as some of it is of a private nature, and the balance wants confirmation. I shall defer the details for another time. Some of the developments are rather startling.

ASHLEY.

ANNIVERSARY OF MECKLENBURG BIBLE SOCIETY.

Steel Creek A. R. Presbyterian Church,
MAY 26, 1858.

The 19th Psalm was read by the Pres. Rev. J. B. Watt, and prayer was offered by the Rev. H. B. Cunningham, D. D. The Recording Sec'y, E. Nye Hutchison, M. D., read the minutes of the last meeting. He also read the following report of the Board of Managers for the last year:

To the President and members of the Mecklenburg County Bible Society:

In accordance with Art. 13 in the Constitution, requiring the Board of Managers to lay before you an annual report of the proceedings, state and condition of the Society, we beg leave to make the following report—

And first we thank God, for the many blessings which He has so kindly bestowed upon us during the past year—of health and happiness—of peace and plenty, as individuals as well as a State and Nation, and for the great religious awakening throughout the world which promises to characterize the present age, as the age of gospel light, but more especially do we thank Him for the gift of His Holy Word to the children of men. The spreading of which is the sole object of this Society—that the needy and the destitute may have in their hearts and in their homes the word which maketh wise unto salvation, for "no man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself."

The Board regret to say that there has not been so much accomplished the present year, as was the year preceding—not so much money collected for the future operations of the Society, nor as many books sold or distributed, owing principally to the fact that those appointed to visit the congregations, have in many cases failed to do so, and consequently the public mind has not been sufficiently apprised of our undertaking, as to take an abiding interest in it.

The number of Bibles distributed during the past year was 204 and 18 Testaments, amounting in money to $51 02. The amount of money from the sale of books was $101 28. The amount of money subscribed and paid in $352 20, all of which will more fully appear from the Treasurer's report.—Some of the Churches have taken subscriptions which have not as yet been collected or handed in.

As we have not accomplished as much this year as we did last, we feel in justice to say that it was not because our field of labor was becoming too small, but a want of energy, which is the life blood of every laudable enterprise.

At the Depository in Charlotte, there has been kept constantly on hands a supply of Bibles and Testaments, although we have not been so successful in their distribution the present year as the last, still we feel encouraged to say that with a more vigorous effort for the incoming year, we may reasonably hope to accomplish more than has been done in several years previous. In order to make the Society more efficient, several life members have been appointed, and we would recommend to the Society the propriety of appointing one or two more life Directors, of those who have been most efficient in the work.

All of which we most respectfully submit.

SAMUEL P. SMITH.

The Treasurer, P. J. Lowrie, presented his report, which having been referred to a committee, Messrs S. W. Reid and J. B. Price, was approved and adopted. It appeared that the Society had distributed during the past year 204 Bibles and 18 Testaments for which $54 42 were received.—The money received from the sale of books was $101 28. The amount of money contributed for Bible distribution since the last annual meeting, and paid to the Treasurer, was $252 20.

The officers regret that not so much has been done, either in the distribution of books or the raising of funds for the parent Society, during the year as was during the previous year.

On motion of Dr. Cunningham, it was resolved that the Managers in each congregation be requested to send the Executive Committee a written report, one month previous to our anniversary. The Society then elected the following persons, as officers for the ensuing year, viz: Rev. R. H Lafferty, President; Dr. J. M. Strong, 1st Vice President; Rev. J. B. Griffith, 2nd Vice President; P. J. Lowrie, Treasurer; E. Nye Hutchison, Recording Secretary, and M. D. Johnston, Corresponding Secretary. D. M. Lee, J. P. Irwin and J. B. Griffith, Executive Committee for Back Creek Church; Hugh M. Hunter in lieu of Samuel Wilson, Prosperity and Gilead; Rev. Mr. Ransom, in lieu of Rev. Mr. Taylor, Sardis; Associate Reform Church, Samuel Bryce, in lieu of John Walker; Bethel Presbyterian Church, Joseph Gillespie, in lieu of Andrew Springs; Paw Creek, E. J. McCord, in lieu of John Alexander.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to have published in the Charlotte newspapers, a notice to the congregations, to have the collections taken up, beginning the notice with the first issue in June 1859, and continuing it two months.

P. J. Lowrie was constituted a Life Director of the American Bible Society and Rev. Wm. S. Moore a Life Member.

Resolved; That all ministers in the county be supplied with a copy of the Annual Report of the American Bible Society.

Resolved, That the Managers in each congregation be enjoined to examine and supply any destitution in their respective fields, and report the same to the Executive Committee previous to our next anniversary.

Resolved, That our next anniversary be held in the Presbyterian Church of Sugar Creek, on the 2nd Wednesday of March next, at 11 o'clock, p. m.

The meeting was adjourned with prayer by M. D. Johnston.

E. NYE HUTCHISON, Rec. Sec'y.

FOR THE WHIG.
SHORTEST ROUTES.

MR. EDITOR: I desire to draw your attention, and through you the attention of the public, to the various newspaper articles that are obtaining more or less notoriety through the efforts of interested persons, on the various established or proposed Rail road Routes between the two principal commercial cities in the United States—New York and New Orleans. In the Washington *Union* of the 28th May, under the head of "new postal arrangements," may be found a flattering, and, to the traveling public, an exceedingly interesting article setting forth the (heretofore unusual) dispatch which certain Railroad Companies had effected for the transportation of the U. S. Mail and passengers between New Orleans, in the extraordinary short time of 4 days and 17 hours, and hereafter to be reduced to 3 days and 12 hours. Likewise that arrangements had been perfected with the Department in connection with the above, for a semi monthly mail via Tehuantepec to San Francisco, which is to shorten the present time 10 days between New York and California. This article is followed up by a systematic and detailed statement in the various newspapers along said routes urging upon the Government at Washington the recognition of this route as the shortest and most practicable one between the north and south.

Now, sir, I am astonished that a lethargy, almost amounting to imbecility, has taken possession of the public prints of our State. I have as yet heard of only one newspaper in the State (Wilmington *Journal*) which has given utterance to one single expression of opposition to the assumptions made in the comparisons of distances, advantages, &c., of other routes. I do not now propose to go into detail as to the merits or demerits of the various proposed routes, which have or should attract public attention; but merely intend, if I possibly can do so, to draw out public opinion as to what is *really* and truly the *nearest and most direct* of all the routes which have or can be procured between the North and South. And that this article may not be prolonged, I shall proceed to the comparison of relative distances on the routes most prominent in this connection, taken as it is believed from reliable data, with the hope that the public journals which have noticed the articles alluded to will see the propriety of giving this a notice:

Distances from New York to New Orleans via East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad:

From N. York to miles.		miles.	
Washington,	240	Chattanooga,	30
Richmond,	130	Grand Junction,	257
Burkeville,	53	Water Valley,	23
Lynchburg,	71	Goodman's Station,	95
Bristol,	204	South Division of Mississippi Con. R. R.,	21
Knoxville,	150	New Orleans,	206
Dalton,	101		
Total,			1,632

Distances from New York to New Orleans via Wilmington and Manchester Railroad:

From N. York to miles.		miles.	
Washington,	240	Atlanta,	171
Richmond,	130	West Point,	88
Weldon,	86	Montgomery,	87
Wilmington,	162	Mobile,	200
Kingsville,	171	New Orleans,	160
Augusta,	117		
Total,			1,612

Distances from New York to New Orleans via Danville and Atlanta Air Line Railroad:

From N. York to miles.		miles.	
Washington,	240	Chester,	40
Richmond,	130	Atlanta air line R. R.,	240
Burkeville,	53	West Point,	88
Danville,	94	Montgomery,	87
Greensborough,	50	Mobile,	200
Charlotte,	94	New Orleans,	160
Total,			1,436

"This showing from actual official distances will no doubt surprise a great many people who have swallowed, without examination, the report of the great saving of distance by the new route."

Comment is unnecessary. X.

NEW-YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Murder Trials—New Orleans Committee—Foreign Relations—Ocean Telegraph—Ex President Monroe—Health of the City—California—Business—Country—Churches—Peace Ahead.

Cancemi, for the murder of Anderson, the Policeman; Lally for the murder of Simonson, in Brooklyn, and Dowd for the murder of Dooly, are all on trial this week; Cancemi the third time. The corruption in lawyers, witnesses and jurymen, in Cancemi's different trials, are unprecedented, or he had been hung the first trial. The gravlers and shriekers here are very much chagrined that blood was not shed in New Orleans as they predicted, and would exultingly pointed at it and said, "see you great queen City deluged in blood, and talk no more about Northern Butcheries in our Cities." The news from England is entirely conciliatory, and promises a speedy settlement of the Gulf aggressions. The people on the other side were as much astonished as we at the news! The experiments with the Ocean Telegraph had proved entirely satisfactory in every particular, and the most sanguine hopes are now entertained of a success this summer, in connecting the two countries by telegraph; this wonderful wire which is to extend across the ocean, was shown me by one of the directors, and is only about three fourths of an inch, or one inch in *diameter*. The vessels are all now on their voyage to this great national enterprise. In passing down Second Street a few Sundays since, I saw the resting place of *James Monroe*, and was ashamed of my countrymen; to see him thus left in obscurity. Since that time, measures have been taken in Virginia and here, to remove him to his native land, and on the 3d of July he is to be disinterred, and escorted by a large military and civic company by steamer, to Virginia; a steamer is already chartered, and $30,000 collected to defray expenses; so at last our people may know when passing the spot without being told, that there rests a *President of the United States*. The City thus far, has been extremely healthy; the deaths only amounting to four hundred per week, and with three days excepted, we have had no warm weather yet. California still empties her treasures into our lap; the last steamer brought a million and a half, and the same may be said of nearly every one that arrives. What would have been our condition without her? Jinseng is now worth 55c; Snake Root, 49c; in January, they were 40 and 25. The great tide of prosperity and permanent business interest is setting in upon us again, and though not active, the signs are, that with health in our borders, and good crops, the present year will give our laboring men employment and our merchants prosperity. Many are now leaving, to rusticate in the country for a few months. The churches too, are closing up until September. I mean the fashionable ones—those that save souls and visit the sick *nine months in the year*, and the other three give themselves and their flocks time to prepare themselves necessarily for a fresh supply of grace. Now that Congress has adjourned, we may expect a little quiet in the national family; but as soon as the candidates begin to administer their medicine, we may expect another "fuss *generally*." M

June 19th, 1858.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Having just encountered unusual delays, fatigue, and many excessive annoyances over the new ticket route, advertised by the Orange and Alexandria Company, and finding ourselves compelled, on reaching Richmond from Memphis, to submit to the circuitous line, (the way of Gordonsville,) and consequently detained twelve hours at that place—not having connected at Lynchburg—we preferred an abandonment of our Purpose thereon and purchased tickets over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac route for the distance between Richmond and Washington; and hereby caution the public against the route advertised at Memphis and Washington, as not reliable—the undersigned having been nearly double the time reaching Washington, as stated in their advertisement. Most of the delays were occasioned by inefficiency of the employees of the several roads over which we passed. We also caution travellers not to purchase tickets at Lynchburg for Washington via Alexandria, as the statements made at the office are not to be depended upon; also, there is no saving to the travellers in purchasing a ticket, and when at Richmond a choice of routes can be given.

A. L. COCHRAN, of Boston, Mass.,
JAS. T. MIX, of New Haven, Conn.,
P. MILLARD, of New Orleans,
A. VOISIN, " " "
L. B. CANFIELD, of New York,
THOS. P. ABEL, " " "

Richmond, June 14th, 1858.

THE REMAINS OF PRESIDENT MONROE, as we learn from the Whig, will arrive in Richmond on the morning of the 5th July, (the 4th being Sunday,) aboard the steamer Jamestown, and be conveyed to the Capitol, where they will remain in state, with a military guard of honor, until the after noon.—They will then be removed to Hollywood Cemetery for final interment, under the escort of the entire military force of Richmond, and, perhaps, a detachment from one of the volunteer regiments of New York city.

P. S. Since writing the above we observe that the services of the 7th regiment of New York have been offered and accepted as an escort to convey the remains of President Monroe to Virginia, the regiment agreeing to bear all the expenses, for the privilege. They will bring at least 600 men, and have chartered the steam boat Alabama for the purpose. It will cost the regiment from $10,000 to $15,000.—*Nat. Register.*

COTTON BLOOMS.—Isham A. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond County, has sent us several cotton blooms, gathered on his plantation on the 15th inst.—the first we have seen or heard of in this State.

Mr. Dumas writes us that the crops in that section are looking quite well, though Corn is somewhat small. Cotton, he says is at least ten days ahead of last years crop.—*Fay. Ob.*

STATE BONDS.—We note sales of North Carolina Bonds in New York on the 21st at 98; Virginia at 96; Georgia 96; Tennessee 93½; Missouri 83.