

The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

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THOMAS J. HOLTON,
Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance (TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be deferred to the end of the year). Non-payers will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Dissolution.

THE firm of BECKWITH & BRITAIN was dissolved by mutual consent. All debts of the said firm are to be paid to the business of the firm as above.

Notice.
HAYING bought the entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c., of Beckwith & Britain. I shall continue the business of the firm as above.

J. A. ESTES & CO.,
FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FOR THE sale of Coffee, Grain, Flour, and all other articles of Produce, Charleston, S. C. Accessible to the terms of the Corporation, we will sell and purchase, directly or indirectly, in any Produce shipped to our house.

\$300,000 No. 1 Fruit Trees FOR SALE.

WESTBROCK & BENDISHELL, Proprietors of the West Green Nurseries and Gardens, near Greensboro, N. C.

NEW GOODS.
KAHNWEILER & BROTHERS, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.
BONNETS, MANTILLAS, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WHOLESALE ROOM.
DAVID KAHNWEILER, Proprietor.

GROCERIES.
K. ADINWEILER & BROTHERS.

Notice.
W. R. MYERS, Treasurer of Liberty Springs.

HAWK'S History of North Carolina.

Witness Tickets, for the County and Superior Court, for sale here.

Poetry.



The Old Brown Cot.
By EDWARD A. DARE.

Among the scenes to memory dear
To which my fancy oft returns,
And for whose long I tell the tale,
My spirit in its wanderings
There's none which seems so dear to me
As that where passed the early morn;
There's none for which I so
As for the cot where I was born.

Miscellaneous.

THE WIFE'S STRAIGHTEN.

"I would not willingly pain you, my child,
Lest I comprehend the anguish you feel;
I would not allude to your husband's faults,
If I did not think reformation possible."

"My poor child, what has happened?"
Annie motioned the nurse to withdraw,
And silently led him to the couch.

"What is the matter?"
"I am resolved there."
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"Well," was the exclamation after various fruitless efforts to direct her thoughts in a different channel, "I suppose I might as well give it up, for I can think of nothing but Edward. I wonder if I shall not have an opportunity of carrying my plan into execution before long. It would be amusing if he were not my husband. There it is though! He is my husband; and that makes it a rather sorry joke, one which I could willingly forego if I were not restrained of my efficiency as a wife."

Wearily the hours passed away. Twelve and one o'clock. He had not yet come. Three o'clock, and Annie had nearly closed her eyes in slumber. There was a violent ringing of the door-bell, accompanied by the sound of several voices.

Scarcely knowing what to fear, Annie hastened to open the door, and started in a fright as she beheld Edward Brown inensible into the hall by four gentlemen, who were strangers to her.

"Do not be frightened. We had a supper to-night in honor of the return of an old member, and I am sorry to say that Mr. Allen, in common with several other gentlemen, indulged too freely in wine," said one of the gentlemen, who were strangers to her.

"Where shall we carry him?"
"Overcome by mingled shame and anguish, Annie could only point to the sofa, and by a silent motion of the head, refused all offers of assistance. When they were gone she soon regained her self-possession. Hastily crossing the domestic, she bade the coachman bring Doctor Brandon with all speed, as Mr. Allen had received a severe internal injury. The doctor came in all haste with an anxious countenance to inquire what had befallen the husband of his patient, as he always termed Annie, whom he had known since her earliest childhood.

"Mrs. Allen was kneeling beside the bed to which she had Edward removed. Servants were stealing furtively about, and everything was a subdued aspect."
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her until she leaned over and kissed his brow. He then drew her to his bosom and said, "I shall never taste intoxicating liquors again Annie."
"Then you forgive me?"
"I do, and bless you for it."
The cure was effectual. And many a hearty laugh they have since had over The Wife's Stratagem!

COUNTING IN CHURCH.—An eccentric rector remarked a gentleman at church who was not a parishioner, but who, Sunday after Sunday, placed himself in a pew adjoining that of a young widow. On the first occasion, he deserted him, drawing the lady's gloves from off the back of the pew where she was accustomed to place it (her hand and arm were delicately fair). By-and-by, the lady's prayer book fell—of course accidentally—from the edge of her pew into the gentleman's. He picked it up—found a leaf unturned—and scanned a passage which evidently caused a smile of complacency—(Our minister saw all their movements, and continued to watch them with a scrutinizing eye, for two successive Sundays. On the third as soon as the collects were read, and while the people yet obsequiously waited to attend him to the chancel, our eccentric parson in a strong and distinct voice, said:

"I publish the bans of marriage between M— and H—, (deliberately pronouncing the names of the party.) If any of you know any just cause, &c."

"The eyes of the whole congregation were turned on the widow and gay belle; the lady sufficed with anger; she fanning herself with vehemence, and he opening and shutting the pew-door with rage and violence. The minister, meanwhile, proceeded through his accustomed duties, with the same decorum and ease as if perfectly ignorant of the agitation he had excited. The sermon preached and the services ended, away rushed the parties at the heels of the pastor.

"Who authorized you, sir, to make such a publication of laws?" demanded the lady in a breath.
"Authorized me?" said he with a stare that heightened her confusion.
"Oh, sir, who authorized you?"
"Oh," said the minister, with a slight glance alternately at each; "if you don't approve of it, I'll forbid the bans next Sunday."

"Why, my pretty dear," said he, patting her on the cheek, "what I have done is all in the way of business; and if you do not like to see these publications, I'll advise you to return to the gentleman to procure the license, the ring, and the fee, and the whole may be settled as soon as to-morrow."

"Well," replied the gentleman, addressing the lady, "with your permission, I will get them, and we may be married in a day or two."
"Oh! you may both do as you please," replied the widow, who, after that, she was a day or two after that the license was procured. The parson received his fee, the bridegroom his bride, and the widow for the first time threw her gloves over the pew, and it was afterwards said all parties were satisfied.

THOMPSON'S NEW SLEEPING CAR.—We give below a notice of the improvement from the Scientific American:
A few weeks ago a patent was found to Nathan Thompson, Jr., of this city, for a railroad car entirely different in its nature and construction from any that has heretofore been brought before the public. A full-sized model has been publicly exhibited by him for the past three weeks, and we have taken some pains to give it a careful examination. It is designed for both a night and day car, sitting, leaning, and sleeping. Viewed for use during the day, each seat appears like that of a comfortable sofa for four persons. In two minutes it can be transformed to allow one person to sleep in an upper berth, like that of a steamboat, while the other three have the same freedom as before, either to sit or recline. In about some space of time as it took to make the first change, all the passengers can arrange the appliances and occupy as many several berths, and this can be done with perfect liberty to each, so as to permit every passenger to sit, or to rest when he chooses. Each sofa seat may be considered a separate apartment, as it is arranged with sliding partitions, to screen the occupants from public gaze.

From the National Intelligencer.
MOUNTAIN CLIMATES AND PRODUCTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.
Mountains Rained in the mountains of North Carolina, I hope you will allow me to furnish you a brief sketch of some of the advantages and peculiarities of that region, with some facts possessing more or less interest to those who wish to make further investigations.

Mount Tryon, in Rutherford county, has long been celebrated for its exemption from killing frosts, and believed (very erroneously, however) to be an anomaly in this respect. More recently other points of the mountain ranges have been quite as erroneously represented as exempt from dew and frost, even by men of some professions to science. A very pleasant and intelligent writer in the August and November numbers of the North Carolina Planter, has furnished some interesting particulars in regard to the mountains of that section, in connection with the subject of fruit culture, and "the great influence of the thermal stratum" in the preservation of the most tender plants. Still he does not correct the general error, by stating simply that "the level of the well defined outline of this stratum on the mountain sides falls abruptly, even in places the frost line at an elevation of three hundred feet, he is too indefinite, as that height or gauge will not apply to rocky valleys of rolling and uneven surface; while the surface of the heavy dew and frost stratum represents a heavy level or nearly so, in each valley or basin, though differing greatly in comparative elevation in different valleys. These valleys are often separated by the same streams by abrupt descents, and divided by narrow ranges or spurs from the higher ranges of mountains. These higher ranges are usually and in some instances entirely above the plane of killing frosts, and in some highly favored localities include some of the adjacent flat lands also; while the deeper and more central portions of the valleys may be more than three hundred feet below this plane. Within the limits of Watauga county, North Carolina, are embraced some of the extreme headwaters of the Ohio, Tennessee, Susquehanna, and Potomac rivers, watering beautiful and fertile valleys, enclosed more or less by surrounding high mountains. The dew here is very heavy, and the outline of killing frosts is well defined as in valleys on the same stratum below, though differing in elevation from 200 to 2,000 feet. The level of killing frosts in each situation is very nearly the same in all instances and in different years.

About the 20th of August, 1857, I witnessed well defined outlines of killing frost in the east and west of the mountain ranges, at different points along the Alleghany and Cumberland ranges in Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Virginia, but more accurately on the 16th of April, 1858; about the 20th of May, 1858; on the 25th of April, and in the fall of 1859, and spring of 1858.

The same effects of frosts are said to influence the growth and maturity of grapes in some of the European mountains, and it is supposed is common to most of the high mountains. This warm stratum covers, I suppose, the greater part of the earth at a small elevation above its surface. The area of lands, however, that lie within this genial climate, and fit for cultivation, is very limited, and is situated between the broad and extended belt of country between the Atlantic Coast and the Blue Ridge, the South and North Carolina mountains, (and some other isolated points) are two destined to become places of interest and value. In the hands of intelligent fruit growers it would be charming indeed. So well defined was the outline of killing frost along the base of these mountains after the first of the 16th of April, 1840, that all above their summits, except the tops of the highest peaks, were clothed in the brightest and greenest robe that the last green leaves and tendrils could give, and presented a strange contrast to the broad and blackened plains below, extended north and west to the Blue Ridge, and eastward to the pine lands in the middle portions of the State. In the autumn of 1857, when the corn and other vegetation was killed in Lincoln, Kendall, and other counties below, there were corn fields on these mountains, and even above the high valleys situated in Watauga county, left perfectly green and unharmed by the frost. Later, however, frost was seen as usual on the higher lands, even to the summits of high mountains. (Highest, however, on the highest points.) Long after, killing frost below I have seen corn, cotton, field peas, pepper, tomato, and most of them blooming and green, and some of them growing luxuriantly. This warm climate is sought, especially at the green season, by birds and animals, and the sensitive deer is then sought for, in hunter's phrase, on the high ridges. Some tender persons residing here complain of chill going below. Here, too, apples, peaches, and the most delicate fruits grow in greatest perfection, and are rarely known to be injured by frosts. I have seen in the northern and low country (both in the Northern and Southern markets, and feel assured, by comparison, that the fruits of the Brasley and South Mountains will ripen in greater perfection than in the more northern latitudes, the low country, or the higher Alleghany Mountains. Next in quality I suppose will be the southwestern portions of the Alleghany and Cumberland Mountains.

On the 6th of January, two years ago, and now (as I witnessed a few days ago) in some orchards on the Brasley Mountains, the ground was covered with the apples as I ever saw, and many trees almost broken with the weight of the fruit; and these orchards had not been trimmed or cultivated for ten or fifteen years. This fruit was not only injured by frost, and I was told that a harder frost would only make it better for present use. The same varieties below, with less acres and better culture, have borne long since. Other facts, too, have shown the marked superiority of these fruits. Upon the marks the effect of this warm, dry atmosphere is not to be marked and significant, and may be further investigated.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT BETHLEHEM.
—A letter from Bethlehem, in the Gazette of May, says:
"A very important discovery has been made in the neighborhood of Bethlehem, near the spot which is generally admitted to be where the angels appeared to the shepherds. To the eastward of Bethlehem, and midway between the town and the spot above mentioned, some workmen, while employed in making an excavation, found the ruins of an immense edifice of the period of St. Jerome and St. Paul, with evident marks of its having been afterwards repaired by St. Helen and the Crusaders. The edifice is very large, regular, and in a state of perfect preservation. The mosaic pavement of several of the rooms have already been laid bare, and the workmen are on the traces of the marble pavement of the church. The excavation occasioned by this discovery is so great that the inhabitants of the village of Bethlehem (village of shepherds) have to the spot, and order their services on the workmen accordingly. The site of the ruins is known to the Arabs by the name of St. Helen's (resort of the sheep). It is surrounded by a considerable number of deep grottoes, where the shepherds have been in the habit of taking shelter with their flocks."

Methodists Expelled from Texas.
—The Texas papers give particulars of the proceedings of several meetings recently held in Fannin county for the purpose of taking measures to expel the members of the Methodist Church North, who are accused of being abolitionists. At one meeting a committee of fifty was appointed to wait on Bishop Jones with a warning. They performed their duty on a Sunday, while the Bishop was engaged in the morning service in the church. It was also resolved that the Methodist Church North could not be tolerated in Texas, that it must be put down if necessary. A committee was appointed to draft other resolutions to be acted upon at an adjourned meeting.

Who Struck Billy Patterson?
—The question asked in last week's paper is answered from the last Harper's Ferry Free Press.
Married near Martinsburg, on Tuesday the 22d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Driscol, Mr. Wm. Patterson, to Miss Mary Gifford, all of Berkeley.
(It will be seen that the query frequently asked, who struck Billy Patterson? is answered.)

be productive of some practical results.—Frost here is scarcely if ever seen, and notwithstanding its general prevalence and destructive effects throughout the Atlantic and Western States upon the harvests of last year, the wheat and oats on the Brasley Mountains, and also upon the high mountains of Watauga, were of superior quality, and the straw remarkably bright and clean, as may now be seen.

Whether science has or has not fully developed and explained all that is useful and curious in these phenomena, it is desirable at least that the subject be made more familiar to readers generally.

In this place of the heavy dew and frosts, (as definitely marked) and also those marked above—by fog that fill our valleys in damp weather, and, on other, sometimes veil our mountain heights—or the cause of their different strata understood? Do their different temperatures sometimes effect barometrical measurements of heights? Can they be satisfactorily accounted for by the principle of gravitation? Are there not some actions or motions of animals and plants, and which, with the dew, seeks the lowest level? May not the sickness of popular and unhealthy cities, at such exposure, extract from the higher and drier air enough at least to expel the unwholesome atmosphere from their dwellings? Is not the small area of land above the cold and humid atmosphere of intrinsic value to humanity, especially in pulmonary and rheumatic diseases? Would not those who are depressed and enervated by unhealthy districts, and who wish to be recuperated, find there to be clearing places of resort?—where the dry, stimulating air, pure water, and some of the most lovely landscape and mountain scenery combine to minister to the mental and physical enjoyment? Around him, standing in bold and careful array, along an extent of hundreds of miles, and nearly in the following order: The Peaks of Otter, White, Phoenix, Negro, Three top, Elk, Rich, Hanging-rock, a large granite, Yellow, Boone, Hawk-hill, Tanglehorn, Red, Black, (with its several hills), Linear, Bald, Mt. Pisgah, Shining rock, Balsam, and further on, the towering heights of the Great Smoky Mountain, and many other points of interest noted here; while the Point, King's Mountain, and Indian Head like sentinels in the east and west rise like sentinels in the distance in the light of the sun. It is here in these highlands that the mountain boys have as their fathers did, to love the "Old North State," and to generate and defend "The American Union!"

I will close here, as my sketch has grown longer than I intended.

Fort Wayne, N. C., M. A. BRISOR.

Notice.
A bill has been introduced by Mr. Patterson into the New York Senate providing that no person dying and leaving a wife or parent, shall by a will devise or bequeath to any hereditary, aristocratic, scientific, religious, or benevolent society, association, or corporation, in trust or otherwise, more than one-third part of his or her estate, after the payment of his or her debts.

This is one of those legislative interferences in testamentary devices in the right direction. The policy is more than questionable of accumulating in the hands of any association whatever the earnings, not only of the testator, but what he may have inherited, to the prejudice of kindred, who may be left in consequence necessitous.—*Christianity Today, N. C.*

No CHANGE FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.
—The counsel of Mrs. Hartung, under sentence of death for poisoning her husband, were on Thursday notified by Gov. Morgan that no commutation of her sentence would be granted. He expressed the belief that she was guilty of the deliberate murder of her husband, and characterized the crime of poisoning as the very worst that can be committed. He refers to the general acquiescence in the hanging of a woman, but believes that public justice requires full punishment in this instance.