

# The North Carolina Whig.

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

VOLUME 6.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. MARCH 3, 1857.

NUMBER 1.

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 delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (of ten lines, of ten days) for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent higher; and a reduction of 50 per cent will be made from the regular price, for advertisements by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at 1/3 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

Estimates are authorized to act as agents for the following publications:

### Union Line.

CHARLESTON TO CHERAW VIA GEORGETOWN.

STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE well known and popular steamer, on Capt. Jno. Ferguson is now regularly engaged in the Trade between Charleston, Georgetown, and Cheraw and is known as the most prompt and efficient boat in the trade.

The Gov. Graham is a very light draught and well calculated for the River trade, and being now in the hands of an old and experienced captain, C. J. Kaylor can be relied upon, to deliver her freight without detention. The Gov. Graham will only run to Georgetown, but will connect with the Marion in low stages of the River, thereby avoiding any detention from low water, both boats being well provided with suitable lights.

Communications to the Agents in Charleston will be forwarded free of commission.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON,  
Agents at Charleston.

SHACKLEFORD & FRASER,  
Agents at Georgetown.

DAN L. A. HORN,  
Agents at Cheraw.

Dec. 2, 1856.

### Encourage Home Industry!

HAVING PURCHASED THE CONCORD FACTORY, I am prepared to fill all orders for

**YARN.**

Overlugs, Thrashing Ropes, Shearings, Bed Cord, Well Ropes, Iron Bagging, Carpet Chain, Heavy Drilling, Wrapping Twine.

I am making an article of Cloth for the purpose of Shipping Flour, Wheat and Corn. Farmers and Produce Buyers will find it to their advantage to use it. All orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness.

J. McDONALD,  
No. 211.

CHAS. D. DICKSON, Proprietor.

**SASH, DOOR & BLIND FACTORY.**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of carrying on the

**CARPENTER AND JOINER'S BUSINESS**

in all its branches, we take this method of informing the public that we are at all times ready to

Plane Lumber at short notice, in a superior manner, all kinds of Lumber ripped and jointed to order, cut sash and blind mouldings, and in constant operation, with turn of Sash and Blinds in the most approved style. A supply of Sash of ordinary sizes kept constantly on hand at reasonable prices.

Orders from a distance for Sash or Blinds or any work in our line will be promptly attended to.

We have on hand and on order a supply of the best Lumber the country affords.

Our machine shop is on Callego street, East of the Methodist Church, where one of us can be seen at any time.

Home building in the latest style of work, particularly attended to. We would invite the attention of the citizens of Charlotte to the advantages we have of doing work with dispatch our motto is "By industry we thrive."

REDISILL & WHISANT,  
141.

May 27, 1856.

Thinkful for the postage we liberally bestowed upon me by the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, I ask a continuance of the same, being assured that no pains will be spared to please.

JOSIAS REDISILL,

**Notice.**

EDISON'S Drawing accounts at the Charlotte Book Store, for the year 1856, must be paid and settle the first opportunity.

LOWRIE & ENNIS,  
April 8, 1856.

### New Establishment.

THE undersigned having established himself permanently in Charlotte, intends carrying on the following branches of business, viz:

Silver Plating, Gun and Lockmaking, Bell Hanging, Silver, Brass and all kinds of Metal Work repaired; Composition Mill Hooks and Boxes of the most durable kind made, and warranted to be superior to any other kind for Mill and Factory purposes.

All of the above branches I warrant to turn out in a workmanlike style.

Customers at a distance that wish to have their work done I will give particular attention to dispatching as soon as possible.

Persons at a distance wishing to be altered from first to percussion or otherwise, repaired, except shooting, will have their work returned on the shortest time possible.

I can give any number of references as to my capability, but I deem it unnecessary as I will leave the work to speak for itself. No sent on your work as soon as possible.

JOBBING will be cash.

Please give a call at my shop, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN M. MASON,  
Charlotte March 18, 1856.

### Last Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Notes and Accounts of SPRAET & ALLISON, SPRAY, DANIEL & CO., and ALLISON & DANIEL, are transferred to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of said Firms respectively, and that they are in the hands of J. H. DANIEL, for immediate collection.

Longer notice cannot be given, as the white man is paid.

JOHN ALLISON,  
J. R. DANIEL,  
Dec. 13, 1856.

### WANTED,

2,000 BUSHELS OF DRIED PEACHES

—peeled and unpeeled, for which the highest price will be paid, by

T. M. FARROW,  
431.

### MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS Establishment is conveniently situated to the New Court House and Rail Road Depot, and every effort will be made by the proprietor to make all that may call on him comfortable in his stay.

Remember the nearest Hotel to the Depot and Court House.

W. B. GRANT,  
June 2, 1856.

### Notice.

THE CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by Fire on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

Office in Braxley's Building, upstairs.

DIRECTORS:

M. B. TAYLOR, President.

S. P. ALEXANDER, Vice President.

J. A. YOUNG,

J. H. WHITE,

J. H. CARSON, Executive Com.

C. OVERMAN, Secy.

A. C. STEELE, ditto.

J. H. WILSON, Attorney.

E. N. HUTCHISON, Secretary.

Aug. 12, 1856.

### Read This and Take Notice!

AS SURVIVING PARTNER OF SPRINGS & WEDDINGTON, have to close up the business of said firm, I therefore notify persons indebted, either by Note or Book Account, made at Clear Creek or Rocky River Store, that longer indulgence will not be given. As the largest number of said Notes and Accounts have now been paid, and the balance of the said firm's business will be conducted at the Store in Rocky River, where the business will be continued, and settle the same forthwith.

LEROY SPRINGS,  
Charlotte, Aug. 5, 1856.

### Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of having lost by the fire which occurred in this place, in the morning of the 27th of May last, various Notes and claims against numerous persons in this and adjoining counties—some of which were in the hands of A. T. STEWART, A. BELMONT & CO., and others, which were placed in my hands for collection: All persons, therefore, against whom any of such claims are still standing, uncollected, are hereby notified, that unless they appear immediately with the same, they will be considered as having been assigned to me, and will be collected accordingly.

S. W. DAVIS,  
Charlotte, June 17, 1856.

### A. F. BREVARD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

CONCORD, (CARROLL CO.,) N. C.

WILL attend to business committed to his care in Cabarrus and the adjoining counties.

February 5, 1856.

### PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. R. M. COBB

is prepared to receive Professional Call, in the departments of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Unless professionally absent, he may be found at his residence, Fort Mill Depot, York District, S. C.

Feb. 13, 1856.

### Mattresses

READY MADE, of Superior Springs. Persons wishing different sizes and styles, will please call.

ETAU ORDERS promptly filled.

T. M. FARROW,  
April 15, 1856.

### Crossed Bonds for sale at this Office.

A GOOD ONE

County Court was sitting awhile ago in

It was not far from this time of the year—cold weather, say May—and a knot of lawyers had collected around the old Franklin bar-room. The fire-haired, and many of them were passing away without a grain of wheat in their pockets, and looking "habe of the woods," knapsack on shoulder and staff in hand.

He looked cold, and half-paralyzed with the circle that he was in, as he was with a wall of brass, looking for a chance to warm his shins. Nobody moved, however, and unable to sit down, for the lack of a chair, he did the next best thing—leaned against a wall, "with tears in his eyes and his feet doubled up," and listened to the discussion on the proper way of serving a reference on a warrant deed as if he was the judge to decide the matter. Soon he attracted the attention of the company, and a young sprig spoke to him.

"You look like a traveler."

"Wall, I s'pose I am; I come from Wisconsin, as you say."

"From Wisconsin! That's a distance to go on one pair of legs. I say, did you ever pass through here—in your travels?"

"Yes, sir," he answered, a kind of wicked look stealing over his ugly phynomology. "I been through the outskirts."

"I thought likely. Well, what are the manners and customs there? some of us would like to know."

"Oh," says the pilgrim, deliberately half shooting his eyes and drawing round the corner of his mouth till two rows of yellow stamps, with a mass of warty pig tail appured through the slit in his cheek, "you'll find them much the same as in this region—the lawyers sit next the fire!"

Countryman—"I say Mister, do you know where Mr. Smith lives?"

Gentleman—"Which of them? There's a good many of that name."

Countryman—"Yes, I know there be, but this one's name is John."

### Poetry.

Recalled by his chestnut tones of courage,

spurred back to his side, Henry had dismounted, with rifle cocked, and sheltered by a tree, sternly awaiting the onset of the Indians.

His face was pale, his lips firmly compressed, and his eyes shone with a strange light. He waited not long—on, on came the savages, the foremost leaped high and fell dead. Henry's rifle sent a bullet to his heart. Out he sprang from his hiding-place, his long rifle whizzed through the air, he had clubbed it and dealt many blows upon his assailants.

For a moment he held at bay his dusky enemies, the next a dagger flashed upon him; he staggered back, and fell into the arms of the ground; once only he raised his elbow, his white face was seen for a moment above the grass; it disappeared—a score of red forms bent above the spot, hatchets descended, and he who through life had been called a "coward," lay bloodied and still, a dying corpse.

The horses of the old man and heroic son were shot down before they reached the spot where Henry fell, and so they recovered, twenty Indians sprang upon, and conveyed them to the rear, prisoners. One glance they cast across the stream. Could they believe their eyes? Charles, the other coward brother, had fallen twenty men, and covered the retreat of the fugitives in the water.

It was towards morning, and two white men were bound to trees. The fire was burning low, but sufficient light for a lone man to observe the prisoners, and their guard. Morning was rapidly approaching, and if he accomplished anything it must be done at once. He raised a rifle to his shoulder, brought it to bear as well as circumstances would permit, upon the form of an Indian seated on a log before the fire; a moment, and then the hot rang through the woods, the Indian fell forward, striking in his dying struggles.

The white man rushed to the spot as four savages started to their feet, and dived with brandished tomahawks upon their helpless prisoners. The pistols of the assailant flashed in the darkness, bringing them to the earth, the casting them aside, he clubbed his heavy rifle, and sprang upon the survivors. Dismayed by the fall of their comrades, they gloriously fled, and hastening to the prisoners, the gleam of a knife shone in the gathering daylight, as a heavy stroke severed the bonds, and freed the prisoners.

But hark! With an appalling cry, on came the main body of the Indians, who had encamped at a short distance from them, and were now upon them.

Nearer and nearer they came—it was useless to fly, so the white men sheltered themselves behind trees—Charles in advance of his father and brother. In a moment the Indians were upon the spot, and rushed upon them.

But hark! Look yonder! See a sheet of flame mixed with the roar of rifles, crimson the coming of day, and with a deafening yell the spy and his companions rush to the rescue. With a yell of disappointment, the savages who survived the shot fled, and disappeared in the depths of the forest. The spy company had been out in the night; and hearing the sound of arms, they hastened to the spot.

On counting the slain, three Indians were found dead at the fire, and five were scattered through the woods. But the most melancholy sight was that of a white man. He lay upon his back, a scowl upon his face, his right arm outstretched, and the hand grasping a rifle, his forehead discolored with blood, his lower jaw fallen, his glassy eyes open and gazing on high. It was Charles, and he was dead.

A solitary grave is seen by the bank of a little stream. The end-board of a wagon stands at its head. It is the only memorial.

The traveller to Oregon, on reading its brief but touching lines, recording the heroism of two brothers, would scarcely believe that through life they were despised as cowards, and only vindicated their character, at a moment that "tried men's souls," closing their career of earth's pilgrimage in a heroic endeavor, to save the lives of others. It is the grave of the "Coward Brothers."

### FANNY FERN ON HUSBANDS.

A lady having remarked that "we is the most delicate feeling a wife can have towards a husband," Fanny Fern thus comments:

"Awe of a man—some whiskers you have trimmed, whose hair you have cut, whose cravat you have tied, whose shirts you have 'put into the wash,' whose boots and shoes you have kicked into the corner, whose dressing-gown you have worn while coming into bed, who has been down to the kitchen with you, at eleven o'clock at noon, to hunt for a thick sole, who has looked your dress, unlaced your boots, fastened your bracelets, and tied on your bonnet; who has stood before your looking-glass with thumb and finger on his forehead, scratching his chin; whom you have buttered, and sugared, and teased; whom you have seen asleep with his mouth wide open—ridiculous!"

When Earl Grey was Prime Minister of England, Talleyrand was the representative of France at that Court, where he took occasion to predict that the "Ministry of England would not live long." When the reason for this prophetic prediction was demanded of the witty courier, he replied, because it is already Grey."

### THE LARGEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

Madame Oceana, the largest-limbed woman in the world, is in the museum at New Orleans. She weighs 515 pounds, is nine feet two inches in circumference, measures 29 inches around her arm and 38 around the fall of her leg, and wears No. 13 shoes. She hails from Kentucky.

### President Mahan on Modern Mysteries.

The Rev. Asa Mahan, President of Cleveland University, Ohio, recently published an octavo volume of four hundred and sixty-six pages on Modern Mysteries. This book is the result of long and arduous labors, extending through a number of years, in collecting, sifting and classifying facts, to see what was true and what was false on the subject of modern mysteries. It is an attempt to investigate the facts connected with Spiritualism and kindred subjects, in a reliable manner. The work was printed at Cambridge, Mass., and published in this country and in England in 1855. We have collected and condensed some of the most important statements in this book, for the consideration, and, perhaps, the amusement of those readers who have not seen it. It is one of our reliable facts connected with Spiritualism, Mesmerism and kindred subjects, it is not only proper but important for the sober minded public to know what they are, in what light they are to be viewed, and what degree of importance should be attached to them.

President Mahan takes the two following positions as starting points: First, that many of the reported facts of spiritualism, mesmerism, &c., are true; but that they are intermingled with a great number of statements, suppositions and inferences, which are not true. Secondly, that there is no evidence whatever of the existence or agency of any spirits, good or bad, in the phenomena. These positions being argued at length, and the agency of spirits being denied, a main point comes up under the following question:

How then are the admitted facts to be accounted for? Here the author affirms, "that there is a power in nature, pervading all bodies, previously known to philosophers, and called the *Odylic force*; that like electricity and magnetism it has polarity, and the consequent properties of attracting and repelling other bodies; that it is freely transmissible through electric conductors; and that the physical organism of some persons in certain localities, is permanently and very strongly charged with this Odylic force." A long array of well authenticated facts, collected from France, England and this country, are given, to the existence, in certain cases, of a strong attracting and repelling power, between the human system and other bodies. I think this fact is proved, beyond the doubt of any reasonable candid man. The case of Apollonie Cotton of France, and others, are so well attested by scientific men that they cannot be denied.

To the power thus existing between the human system and other bodies, whatever it is, President Mahan gives the name of Odylic force.

The following phenomena are maintained by the writer to be facts:

1. That the Odylic force developed in the human system upon other objects, and is acted upon by them as a very strong attracting and repelling power, so that objects without any physical touch, such as chairs, tables, and various articles of furniture, are drawn towards or driven from such persons, just as the polarities may happen to be.

2. That rapping and jarring sounds are heard on the wall, floor, and ceiling of houses occupied by persons thus affected.

3. That the physical system of such persons are powerfully affected, often so as to derange their mental powers.

4. That this Odylic force, when developed in the human system, is seated in some of the nerve centres. When this centre is the brain, it is merely an attracting and repelling power, without any marks of intelligence. But when that centre is the brain, the action of the force is guided by mental states, and has the marks of intelligence.

5. That in the mental developments induced by this Odylic force, seated in the brain, we have, without a single exception, all the phenomena of spiritualism, mesmerism, clairvoyance and witchcraft, which are veritable facts.

Now since nearly all the operations of nature are carried on by the two powers of attraction and repulsion, it certainly is not very strange that there should be occasionally discovered an uncommon and some what old development of the action of these powers. When it occurs, it is obviously a disorderly, spasmodic, disordered action. The whole seems to be this: The physical system of certain persons may take on a diseased state, from unknown causes, which develops itself in the old way of strongly attracting and repelling certain other bodies. Like all other nervous diseases, including and elucidating it adds strength and permanency to the system.

From all the reliable facts considered, President Mahan regards the following conclusions as proved:

1. That there is in nature a communication between mind and mind, other than through the ordinary channel of the senses.

2. That by the existence and actions of the Odylic force, when persons are put into magnetic communication, one mind may control the mental powers of another mind.

3. That this control on the mind of a medium, or a mesmerized person, is as the feelings, thoughts, and will of the questioner and magnetizer. Here he affirms is the whole source of spiritism and mesmerism. He shows by a great variety of well authenticated facts, that the mind of an honest medium is, for the time being, entirely under the control of the thoughts, mental purposes and will of the questioner, and can in no case whatever give an answer which is not, at the time, in the mind of the questioner, and cannot withhold one that, however false or ridiculous it may be. This he affirms to be the whole secret of the answers of mediums and mesmerized persons, and will account for every answer ever given by them, true or false. No small part of the book is devoted to the proof of this position, and this proof seems quite irresistible. We give one or two examples added as proof: A select circle was formed at the house of Rev. T. Starr King, of Boston, a celebrated medium of this city being present. The questioner, unknown to the medium, had proposed four questions respecting a friend of his who had recently died, giving in his own mind true answers to the

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