

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
SOUTH SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER

\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1867.

SIXTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 731.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT
Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance.
\$2 for six months.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Ordinary notices are charged advertising rates. Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or longer.

3,000 LBS. WHITE LEAD, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.

300 Gallons Linseed Oil, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.

3 Barrels Spirits Turpentine, at McAden's Drug Store.

NO. 1 Coach and Copal Varnishes, cheap, at McAden's Drug Store.

FINE Lubricating, Lard and Sperm Oil, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.

Bright Illuminating Kerosene Oil, cheap, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.

Tanners' Strain's and Banks' Oil, at the lowest market price, at McAden's Corner Drug Store.

May 20, 1867.

A LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS

Fine white and colored Marcellite Quilts, just received at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

Ladies' French Dress Skirts, India Twilled Long Cloth, Union Dress Goods, Extra Fine Lace Collars and Cuffs, Valenciennes Lace, Cluny Lace, Black Silk Garter Laces. Call and examine our New Goods.

BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

Irish Linen of an extra quality; Bleached Shirts, extra quality. Call soon.

Black Chiffon for Mourning Dresses, English Crapes and English Crème Veils, at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.

April 15, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED AT C. M. QUERY'S NEW STORE.

A large and well selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

DRY GOODS, at extremely low prices.

WHITE GOODS, a full assortment, which will be sold low for cash.

TRIMMINGS—One stock of Trimmings is complete, and was selected with care.

A full assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.

HOOP SKIRTS—Bradley's Paris Train Skirts—the most popular Skirt now worn—all sizes—Ladies, children and Misses.

KID GLOVES—all colors and sizes, of the best article. Ladies and Children's Mitts, all sizes, and of the best quality.

FANS AND PARASOLS—A full assortment of all kinds.

SHOES—Ladies', Children's and Misses' boots, shoes and gaiters, of the best Philadelphia make. Also, Men's and Boy's shoes and hats.

MILLINERY.

MRS. QUERY would inform her friends that she has opened a new place in selecting her stock of Millinery and Trimmings; and having had a long experience in the business feels satisfied that she can please all who will favor her with a call.

Bonnets and Hats made and trimmed to order, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice.

Dresses Cut, Fitted, Trimmed and made, on reasonable terms and at short notice.

Our terms are strictly Cash. Our motto is, small profit, and just dealing to all.

April 1, 1867.

BONES WANTED.

A Chance to Make Money.

The subscriber will purchase Bones at 50 cents per hundred, delivered at Concord Factory, or at any Railroad Depot between Charlotte and Greensboro. Cash paid on delivery.

Those who will accumulate Bones in quantities at any point on the Railroad, and inform the subscriber, arrangements will be made for their purchase.

R. E. McDONALD.

April 1, 1867.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

The undersigned has just returned from the Northern cities with a good Stock of

Groceries.

and various other articles, consisting principally of Java Coffee, Rio Coffee of superior quality—none better; Black, Green and Imperial Teas; New Orleans and other Molasses; Bacon Sides, Sugar Cured Hams, Fresh Mackerel, Pickled Shad, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda, White Wine and Apple Vinegar, Willow Ware, Buckets of all kinds, Tubs, Brooms, Churns, Kegs, Half-Bushels, &c.

Lorillard Snuff—best quality; Soda, Ginger and Egg Crackers; a fine lot of Boston Shoes—extra sizes; Liverpool Salt, and best Carolina Rice.

Leather.

White Oak Tanned—fine article; large lot of good and good damaged Hides; French Calf Skins; Upper and Harness Leather.

White Lead, Powder, Shot and Percussion Caps, all sizes; Whim Rope, Well Rope, Red Cord, Cotton Cards cheap; Seyble Blades, Pad Locks, Blacking, Matches, Cotton Yarn, Stripes Smoking Tobacco, Chewing Tobacco, Crushed, Pulverized, White and Brown Sugars, and a fine assortment of best Nails.

I have selected this Stock with great care, and cannot be undersold. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember my Motto,

Quick Sales, Short Profits.

and fair dealings with all. Wheat, Flour, Corn, Bacon and Lard taken in exchange for Goods.

Friends, recommending Freedom to me, may be assured that they will be dealt with fairly, both as to weight and change—no objection to all goods being weighed that go from this establishment.

Profits are short, and terms necessarily CASH. I also buy and sell on commission all kinds of Produce. Orders and consignments solicited.

W. BOYD.

Charlotte, N. C., June 24, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED AT Wilson Bros.

Embroidered Dresses, Striped Mosambiques, Plain Mosambiques, Lawns, Striped Poplins, and a good assortment of Prints.

May 6, 1867.

STORY WITH A MORAL.—When Gen. Jackson was moving on to strike McClellan's flank on the Chickahominy, he came to a stream which had no bridge, and could not be crossed without one. The general had brought with him from the Valley a rough uneducated man, full of energy, who had served him in emergencies, and in whom he had the utmost confidence. He called this man and told him that stream must be bridged immediately; the regular engineers were also advised of the fact. In a short time the rough carpenter and the polished men of science were at the stream; the former had his plan, the latter their; he wished to go to work at once without drawings, but they objected until they could perfect the plans on paper. The engineers retired to their tent to perfect a paper bridge; the carpenter took his men and went to work at once to make a real one. In a very short time he appeared at the general's tent, and reported, briefly, thus: "General, that bridge is done, but them pictures ain't come yet." This story has a moral that all our readers can discover.

MULE LOST.
Strayed from the Harkness Mine in Union county, on the 5th inst., a light bay Male, medium size, lame in one hind leg, and about 8 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of said Mule, and any information will be thankfully received if communicated to some one at the Mine or to J. W. Wadsworth in Charlotte.
Aug. 12, 1867. 2w-pd

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL, LINCOLNTON, N. C.
MISS M. W. ALEXANDER, PRINCIPAL.
The next Session will commence 1st September, 1867. A Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Music and all the higher branches are taught.
Lincolnton may be reached by Railroad in three hours from Charlotte. It is beautifully situated, with a fine mountain climate, and is perfectly healthy throughout the entire year.
For particulars apply to the Principal or to Rev. Mr. Weimore, Rector of the Parish.
REFERENCES—Judge Shipp, Lincolnton; Col. T. H. Brent, Charlotte; Hon. N. Boyden, Salisbury; Rev. M. A. Curtis, D. D., Hillsboro, N. C.; P. W. Hairston, Baltimore, Md.; Hon. R. DeTreville, Charleston, S. C.
July 29, 1867. 5w

By Express.
A fine lot of Jacquets, Swiss Muslins, Irish Linens, Mosquito Bars, French Corsets and Hoopsticks at July 28, 1867. B. KOOPMANN'S.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE, AT STATESVILLE, N. C.
The next Session will commence on the first Monday of September and will close on the 20th of December.

The entire expense of Board and Tuition, with washing and incidental fee, will be Ninety-Five Dollars. Advance payments will be required. Ninety Dollars paid in advance will settle the account for the Session. Moderate extra charges will be made for Music, Latin, French, Drawing and Ornamental Penmanship. For Circular address, apply to J. M. M. CALDWELL.

July 29, 1867. 1m

FRESH DRUGS.
A general assortment, always on hand, at F. A. B. 1867. SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!
The highest CASH PRICE paid for RAGS at June 4, 1867. B. KOOPMANN'S.

Gold Bullion Wanted.
We want to purchase a large portion of the Gold Bullion that comes into this market, and will pay high prices for it.
RENNER, KELLOGG & PETERS, Bankers at Charlotte.
August 5, 1867.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE For Sale.
I offer for sale my DWELLING HOUSE, in the North-eastern portion of the city, on the corner of B and Gt. streets.

The property consists of TWO FULL LOTS, fine Garden and comfortable House, all in good condition. Terms made known on application to me at the First National Bank.

THOS. W. DEWEY.

August 5, 1867. 2w

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!!
Fresh Seed just received and for sale at SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

July 15, 1867.

LIME, PLASTER, Cement and Hair.
A large supply always on hand, and for sale on most favorable terms, by WORTH & DANIEL.

Monthly receipts of fresh Lime from Maine. July 15, 1867. 6m

DENTISTRY.

DR. WM. E. CARR, late of Wilmington, having located in Charlotte, is prepared to attend promptly to all calls relating to his profession. Having had seventeen years experience in the practice of Dentistry, he is satisfied that he can please all who may give him a call.

All work done with reference to neatness, durability and dispatch. Office over Barringer, Wolfe & Co's, where he can be found at all hours of the day. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth filled and extracted without pain.

June 10, 1867. 6m

Teeth Extracted Without Pain, BY A NEW REMEDY.

DR. JNO. H. WATTS is prepared to administer the "VITRIOUS OIL" in extracting Teeth. This agent has been successfully used in thousands of cases in the principal cities, without the slightest danger.

Freedom from pain or danger guaranteed. Office No. 3, Granite Row. Charlotte, June 17, 1867. 2m

PICTURES AT 50 CENTS

And upwards, at the PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Over Jas. Barry & Co's Store, next to the Court House.

Call and get a superb likeness of yourself and family, at low rates according to style and finish. Copies taken of old Pictures in a superior manner. Satisfaction guaranteed at the Gallery of J. H. BAUGARTEN.

May 6, 1867. Next to Court House.

From the Raleigh Standard.
REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The work of registering the voters in this State began on the 15th instant. It must be finished by the first of October; after which the lists of voters must be returned to the Commanding General at Charleston, to be revised by him. This will require some two weeks, after which we may expect an order for an election of delegates to a constitutional Convention. The number of delegates will be 120. The election will probably be ordered about the first of December, and we may expect the Convention to meet about the first of January. A Constitution can be framed by the first of February, and by the middle of March it can be submitted to the people for approval or rejection. The Convention can provide that the people may vote on the same day for Governor, members of the Legislature, and seven members of Congress. If the Constitution is ratified by the people, it will then be laid before Congress. That body can approve it by the middle of April, and the members of Congress, being in Washington, can be admitted to their seats; and then the new State Government, under an ordinance of the Convention previously passed, can be put at once in operation.

As Congress has made rules, probably with as much clearness as possible, prescribing the qualifications of voters, and as much discretion is given by the law to the Registrars, the Commanding General did not deem it his duty to give any specific instructions on the subject. The oath required would seem to be plain. No person who held any civil office before the rebellion, said office having been "created by law for the administration of justice," and who afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion, or gave aid or comfort to the Confederate cause, can register his name as a voter. It makes no difference whether he took an oath or not, if he held the office. Persons who held military offices before the rebellion are not excluded. Persons who held no civil office before the rebellion, as above described, are entitled to register and vote, though they may have fought the United States throughout the war, and though they may now be as hostile to it in feeling as they were while fighting it.

The civil office referred to must have been "created by law." It must have been exercised "for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice" under that law. The "general law of the State" is the common and statute law, operating alike upon the whole State. Consequently, Judges, Governors, heads of departments, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks of Courts, Constables, and other persons who held similar civil offices before the rebellion, or who held office under the government of the United States, and afterwards engaged in the rebellion, are excluded from registering. What must a person have done to have "engaged in the rebellion?" "Aye, there's the rub." This depends largely on the intent of the person, as well as on the acts performed. As the oath itself is declared by the law not to be conclusive, so no mere act can be conclusive.

It seems to us, therefore, that a man who was forced into the army against his will, or who accepted some office to avoid fighting against the United States—who can prove that, during the rebellion, he assailed and embarrassed the Confederate government, expressed affection for the Union and the flag, and desired the triumph of the national government in the conflict, and is now well affected towards the government, cannot be said to have engaged in the rebellion, and ought not to be excluded. So also of those who ministered in charity to Confederate soldiers or their families. In a word, the question of intent runs more or less through the whole matter.

MEXICAN BARBARY.

A correspondent of the New York Times writes from the City of Mexico, on the 8th ult.:

"To-day occurred a scene on an out-of-the-way plaza or square, which actually chilled the blood in our veins. Gen. Santiago Vidaurri, an old, gray-haired Mexican patriot, who had served for twenty-eight years as Maximilian's Secretary of the Treasury, was discovered by the police at daylight to be in the house of an American. He was rudely dragged through the streets to the city council buildings and condemned to be shot to death in the back at 12 o'clock, or in six hours' time. The old soldier, aged sixty-eight years, never winced. He bowed his stately form in acquiescence to the doom so easily pronounced upon him, and asked only one boon, that he might see his son. 'No, you can see no son, nor can you speak with any one but officers and soldiers.' Gen. Slaughter (ex-Confederate) obtained a respite for him of three hours.

At 3 P. M., to-day, he was partly led and partly pushed through the Plaza de Armas, close by under the shadow of the Grand Cathedral, and kicked while his hands were bound, through the two streets of Santa Domingo to a small public square of that same name, and there, in the corner of a square made by the angles of the ruins of an old convent, they blindfolded him, and placing him in such a position that his corpse would fall in a scavenger's stall, they turned his back to the troops and to the people, and literally tore the chest of the giant soldier of Nueva Leon into a sieve. Not satisfied with his death, the sergeant of the guard loaded a musket, placed it to his forehead, fired his piece, and none among the living could have recognized the brave old Vidaurri, of Nueva Leon, in the horrible mangled body lying there.

There are in prison in the old Convent of Incarnation in Calle Cordobanes, two hundred of the notables of the 250 of those who constituted the Assembly of Notables of 1863. There we go daily to see the wealth, the learning, the wisdom and intelligence of the land, for out of that convent prison there are not in all Mexico the equals in any respect of these 200 notables. They are doomed men, no doubt, unless foreign aid comes to their rescue. Their property is being confiscated as fast as possible.

James Wright, an American, was in prison for having concealed General Vidaurri.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.
Gov. Worth to Maj. Gen. Sickles.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Dep't., Raleigh, Aug. 10, 1867.
Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, Commanding 2d Military District:

The County Courts, whose duty it is to revise and provide juries, both for our County and Superior Courts, in many counties, have not made such revision since your Order No. 32. This omission has not sprung from any disposition to disobey your order. Your order qualifies as jurors those who have been assessed and "who shall have paid taxes for the current year." The words "current year" have been construed as the present fiscal year, ending the 30th day of September next.

Our Revenue Act, section 44, page 12, requires the tax-lists to be placed in the Collectors' hands on or before the 1st day of July. The machinery of our Revenue law makes it impossible that the clerks can have the tax-lists ready for delivery much before the first of July. Sheriffs usually begin to collect about the 20th of July and are allowed until October 1st to complete collection and make return. The County Courts cannot know who has paid tax this year until the Sheriffs shall have made their returns. At the first term of our County Courts, occurring after the first of October, I have no doubt all the County Courts will comply with your order.

The Fall Circuit of our Superior Courts is just commencing. It is believed that in many, and, probably, in all the counties, the jury lists will not have been revised. Two of our Judges, now in my office, on their way to their circuits, report to me that they have just consulted Col. Bonford, and that he construes your order as forbidding them to try any suit before a jury not drawn conformably to your Order (No. 32). If it be true, as I think it is, that the County Courts have construed your order as above set forth, the calamity will result that no Courts will be held on the Fall Circuit in very many of the counties.

If you can suggest any mode of avoiding this calamity, by telegram, I will communicate it by telegram to the Judges.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

Maj. Gen. Sickles to Gov. Worth.

HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, S. C., August 10, 1867.

His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina:

The circumstances set forth in the telegram of your Excellency show that it has been impracticable to revise the jury lists in compliance with General Order number thirty-two (32) in time for the present term of the Courts. Paragraph two (2) of General Order number thirty-two (32) is therefore suspended in its application to the present term of the Superior and County Courts for North Carolina, and the jurors for said term may be empanelled as heretofore provided by law. The publication of your Excellency's telegram and this reply is authorized for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES.
J. W. CLOUS, Capt. & A. G.

AN IRISHMAN'S LETTER

The following characteristic letter written by a Librarian of six years experience of American institutions, was submitted to a reporter of the New York Sun:

NEW YORK, January 14, 1867.

My dear Mary, the darling of my heart and soul, I am well, but had the fever and ager, and I hope you are in the same condition, thanks be to God. I wish you many happy New Years, and the children, and hope you'll have three more and ten of them. We had Christmas here, but the haythens don't keep it like we used to at home. Devil rescue the one I ever said to me, many happy Christmas, or bad luck to me, or any other politeness. I didn't get a Christmas box until I was going home that night, and a night-walking blagard gave me one on the eye, and axed me for me money. I gave him all I could about a score of pounds, which knocked the cents out of him. They tell me that the nagur is going to be the white man in future, and that the white nagurs in Congress (a big public house in Washington) are going to try the President for being a white man. If they find him guilty, and there's no doubt about it, for they are accusers, witnesses, lawyers, judges, all in one, they're going to execute the Executive, make a fellow called Coldfates President, and remove the state of government to a place called Bush-ton, celebrated for its ridiculous fellows they call ridiculers—no radicals—saving your presence. They want to continue their own power—God betune us and all harm. They say the Southerners must go down on their knees to them. They forget that the poor devils are flat on their backs in the dust already, and they're a mane set to kick a man when he's down. Be jabers, it makes me blood bile to think of it, and that's the reason I'm running over on this paper. One war is no sooner over than they commence the beginning of another in Washington, and God only knows where or when it may end. I lost one fine leg in the last, but I have another left for a good cause, and I'll fight for Johnson; for I hear his great grandmother by his forefather's side was an Irishman. * * * * * We have snow and frost here now, and it is likely we will have more weather. The temperance men—God save the mark—in a place called Albany, where the people send Rep-resentative to chate them, have stopped our grog, only by daylight.

Divil a much matter, any ways, for they don't keep a drop of decent drink in the country—no ale old Irish poteen, a tumbler of which would charm the heart of a wheel-barrow, or make a shovel dance—nothing at all but stuff that would kill a pig if he had to live on it, much less a Christian baste. * * * * * Remember me to Jim; tell him he's well, and ask him how I am. I'm sorry to hear of the death of the bull, and hope you're likewise. Her milk

is a loss. Tell Tady McFinn if he comes here he'll see more of America in one day than if he'd staid at home all his life. I'm glad his wife got over the twins, and hope she'll be better—next time. There's room for improvement. I like this country, but there's no place equal to old Ireland, where you'd get just as much whiskey for a shilling as would make lay for six people. If you don't get this, write and let me know. If you don't write soon, I may be dead, for life is uncertain under the Radicals; but dead or alive, I'll answer your letter. Address your dear brother Jimmy, New York, America, and I'll axe for a letter from my darling sister.

EX-GOV. SWAIN'S LETTER.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chapel Hill, July 23, 1867.

SIR—I was appointed President of this Institution on the 5th December, 1855, by the nearly unanimous vote of a very numerous Board of Trustees, and entered upon the discharge of my duties at the beginning of the second session of the collegiate year, 12th January, 1856. The number of students was so small and the prospects so gloomy, that no catalogue was published during that year. The number of students in attendance the second session, however, is shown by the records to have been seventy-nine.

Fifteen months thereafter, (15th April 1857,) the Executive Committee, composed of His Excellency, Governor Dudley, chairman; Thomas D. Bennehan, Duncan Cameron, Charles L. Hinton, Charles Manly, William McPheeters, and Romulus M. Saunders, published a circular which was widely disseminated. The following is a brief extract:

"The Executive Committee have the pleasure to state, that although the patronage extended to the University is in no degree commensurate with the resources and intelligence of the State, there is gratifying evidence, nevertheless, that it is growing in the confidence and affection of the community. The aggregate number of students at present is but eighty-five. Of this number, however, more than forty are members of the Freshman Class. No instance is known since the foundation of the College, of so large a number of admissions into any one of the classes. It will be readily perceived that a number of applicants for admission at the approaching commencement, would make a very favorable change in the condition of our affairs."

In conclusion, the Executive Committee beg leave to remark that, in the respects in which the people of North Carolina can be regarded as least true to themselves, is the almost universal disposition to underrate their own institutions and their own citizens."

The address produced a very decided effect upon the public mind. The anticipated number of admissions at the next Commencement was more than realized, and the Institution continued to grow in the public favor until, at the beginning of our troubles, it had attained a patronage and reputation greatly beyond what the most ardent of its friends ventured to hope for in 1855.

In June, 1860, a well-informed writer, with the records of the Institution before him, speaking of the administration of its affairs during a quarter of a century, remarks in relation to the President, that "when he came to the head of the Institution, the number of students was about eighty. Our last catalogue bears the names of more than four hundred and fifty—more than a five fold increase. Since 1855, the number of College buildings has been doubled, and that of the Faculty more than doubled, so as to give the Institution every assurance of permanence."

The result of the civil war have sadly disappointed this favorable augury. The number of students at the time to which the writer refers was greater, with a single exception, than at any similar institution in the United States. The net earnings, aided by a very meagre endowment, as is shown by an expose of the state of the finances in 1862, made by the Treasurer of the University, during a period of twenty-five years, added quite a hundred thousand dollars to the cash endowment and permanent improvements of the Institution.

The University was a stockholder in the Bank of North Carolina to twice this amount (\$200,000). The Convention of 1865, on the 19th of October, repudiated the war debt, broke the Bank, and, in the language of the Trustees in their memorial to the last General Assembly, "annihilated, and more than annihilated, the entire endowment of the University."

The General Assembly thereupon transferred to the Institution the land scrip donated by the general Government to the State, for the endowment of an Agricultural College, with the reasonable hope that the incidental aid which might be legitimately derived from this source, would enable us to retrieve our losses and regain our former prosperity and reputation. This hope has been disappointed for the present by the subsequent legislation of Congress postponing for a time the enjoyment of the grant.

Of other unfavorable effects upon our prospects, growing out of the war, I do not choose to speak further than to say that during no previous period of my life, were my labors more zealous, faithful and unintermitting in the service of the Institution, and of the people of North Carolina, and that whatever may befall me in the future, I am satisfied with the record of the past.

It only remains to intimate, that seeing little reason to hope, from the present indications of public sentiment, for the early success which crowned former exertions, I am ready to give place to any one who can assume my position under more favorable auspices, at the earliest period at which the Board may be pleased to designate a successor.

I am, with great respect, your obedient serv't,
D. L. SWAIN.

His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, President of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

Imbedded in the heart of an ox, which died at Worcester the other day, was found a piece of the steel spring of a hoopskirt about six inches long.

From the Asheville News.
FRUIT IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

There is not, perhaps, in the world, the same extent of territory over which there is so generally diffused so many, and such excellent varieties of all kinds of fruits, as may be found in North Carolina. From the mountain elevations of the Blue Ridge country to the extreme Eastern part of the State, on Lake Mattamuskeet, an almost endless variety of native apples of the finest size, flavor, and such good keepers as cannot be surpassed anywhere, may be found. The peach is as fine, and almost as commonly found of superior quality, as the apple, and in many localities in Western North Carolina, it is almost exempt from injury by frost. The two most remarkable localities of this kind, are Tryon Mountain, in Polk county, and the South Mountains in Burke, where the crop has not failed for many years past. There are others in Jackson, Macon, and in this county; and, in fact, throughout the country West of the Blue Ridge.

What is therefore a precarious crop elsewhere, North and South, upon judiciously selected situations in Western North Carolina may be regarded as certain. Only Rail Roads are needed to render such localities invaluable for the cultivation of the Peach.

Upon the summit of the loftiest mountains in this region, grows a thornless Blackberry, equal in size to the cultivated sorts, so much esteemed North, and of as good flavor. A raspberry is also found without thorns—with a different flavor, and leaf from the common varieties of raspberry—larger, of as good flavor and resembling in color and general appearance of the fruit, the Antwerp raspberry. Many other indigenous small fruits are found, of superior quality, which might no doubt, be greatly improved by cultivation. The cranberry, which is profusely cultivated North and East, grows in great abundance in Mitchell, Watauga, and other mountain counties, and would, no doubt, pay well, if introduced into general cultivation.

The three best wine grapes in America—the Catawba, the Lincoln, and the Scuppernon—are natives of North Carolina.

The best authenticated account of the place of its nativity, fixes the origin of the Catawba Grape about nine miles from Asheville; and the concurring testimonies of amateur cultivators, as well as professional nursery men in the South, agree that the best known variety of the Catawba, is a seedling propagated by Dr. Hardy, of this place, on the farm where he formerly lived, about two miles South of Asheville. About the commencement of the war, several gentlemen in this part of the State, began to take an interest in the cultivation of the vine. It was also undertaken by Mr. Peak, on the Tryon mountain, in Polk county, and I think, by Dr. Christy of Cherokee county, on a pretty large scale. No other attempts, except in a small way, as experiments, are known to us; but in every instance where the attempt has been made, the growth, fruiting, and exemption from disease of the vines, has been satisfactory. A good many years ago, the grape was cultivated and wine made at probably two points in Rutherford county. What the quality of the wine was, we have never been able to ascertain.

Mr. Silas McDowell of Macon county, has, for many years past devoted much time, and attention to everything connected with fruit culture. He has propagated and made known a number of very fine varieties of native apples, and deserves, perhaps, more credit than any one West of the Blue Ridge, for his disinterested and intelligent zeal in bringing before the public the great fruit resources of this section of the State. Lately, we understand, he has made some valuable discoveries of native grapes of fine quality.