The North Carolina Whig.

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

VOLUME 8. CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1859. NUMBER 35.

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 (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

Persons when sending in their advertisements must mark the number of insertions desired or they will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

T. H. BREM & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
IN
BRITISH FRENCH & AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS, HATS, SHOES,
AND
HARDWARE.
T. H. BREM, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
J. A. SADLER, Jr.,
T. LAFAYETTE ALEXANDER.

Cure for Tetter & Scald Head.

THE subscriber is manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand, Soap for Tetter, Scald Head or Ringworm, and good to wash with for any other skin disease. It will also take stains out of any kind of Clothing. If any person desires to have it to sell again, it can be had at a reduced price. The Soap has been tried by responsible persons and proved to be a certain cure. The Soap can be had at Dr. E. N. Hutchison & Co.'s Drug Store and from the subscriber.

CHAS. T. EBERHARD.
May 31, 1859. 12tf

PICKLE DEPOT.

HOUSTON & HUNTER

HAVE on hand and for sale, Pickles, Preserves, Jams, Jellies, Syrups, &c., low for CASH. 1 Door East of the Court House.

HOUSTON & HUNTER.
Charlotte, Oct. 26, 1859. 33tf

BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!!
From the Boston Belt Company.
At Manufacturers' Prices!
CASH PRICES!

2	cash	12½	cts. per foot.
2½	"	15	" "
3	"	17	" "
4	"	20	" "
5	"	27	" "
6	"	32	" "
8	"	38	" "
10	"	60	" "
12	"	72	" "
12	" 4 ply	92	" "

☞ SEAMLESS BELTS manufactured to order at short notice.

CONNECTING HOSE of all sizes, for water or steam pressure, ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

—ALSO—

PACKING of all descriptions at 55 cents per pound.

J. B. F. BOONE.
May 31, 1858. 12tf

☞ Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop to the old stand of Moore & Byerly, under L. S. Williams' Store, on Trade street, where he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line. He has still a few articles on hand such as

Golden Cook, Golden Star, Planter's and Premium
COOK STOVES,
and a variety of
PARLOR STOVES.
Also, a good assortment of
Tin and Hollow-ware, &c.
All of which I will sell cheap for CASH or Country Produce.

D. H. BYERLY.
Jan. 11, 1858. 45tf

☞ Notice.

THOSE of my friends who are indebted to me by Note or Account, will please observe that I have retired from the Drug Business, at the place, and immediate settlements is absolutely required.

My Books are in the hands of Mr. J. P. Smith, to whom persons can call, during my absence, and settle.

H. M. PRITCHARD.
Charlotte, Oct. 26. 33tf

☞ NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
Confectionary, Bakery, Fruit,
AND
Retail Grocery Business,
Beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country to their New Stand on Trade Street, between Brem's and Frank-ville's, at Spratt & Daniel's old Stand, where they would be pleased to see all their friends and acquaintance.

MOODY & NISBET.
February 2, 1858. 40:4f

HAWKS'S
History of North-Carolina.

THE 2nd volume is now published. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1729.

It forms a handsome 8vo. volume of 591 pages. The subscription price was half a cent a page; but the price of this volume is less, say $2 75 in cloth binding, $3 in Library sheep, and $3 25 in half calf. IT WILL BE SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

Owing to the difficulty of securing Agents in many parts of the State, we will forward it by mail or otherwise free of postage, on receipt of the price; or both volumes for $4 cloth, $4 50 sheep, or $5 half calf.

A liberal discount made to Agents, or others, who buy to sell again.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1858. 25tf-p

EXECUTIONS for the S. Court for sale.

Piano and Music Store.

THE Subscriber keeps continually, on hand Pianos made by Steinway & Co., Nunn's & Clark and other makers, of New York. Which he will sell at the lowest rates for CASH, or good paper. Also, the latest Music on hand, at No. 160 Main street between the Exchange Bank and the American Hotel, Columbia, S. C.

SAMUEL GARDINER.
May 10th 1858. tf

E. L. KERRISON, HERMAN L. LEIDING.
KERRISON & LEIDING,
IMPORTERS
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
HASEL STREET, ONE DOOR FROM KING,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
April 26, 859. 7-1y

Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THIS COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

☞ Office at the Drug Store of E. Nye Hutchison & Co.

OFFICERS.
A. C. STEELE, President.
C. OVERMAN, Vice President.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.
DIRECTORS.
A. C. STEELE, J. L. BROWN,
M. B. TAYLOR, S. T. WRISTON,
C. OVERMAN, F. SCARR,
WM. JOHNSTON.
JOHN L. BROWN, F. SCARR and S. T. WRISTON, Executive Committee.
April 26, 1859. 7tf

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

WESTBROOKS & MENDENHALL,
Proprietors of the West Green Nurseries and Gardens, near Greensboro, N. C.,

WOULD very respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the Southern States to their very large stock of native and acclimated Fruit Trees, for the Fall and Winter Trade.

This large and handsome assortment has been propagated from thrifty bearing trees, and worked upon the best seedling stocks, which is a sure guarantee of fruitfulness and longevity. 2 prominent characteristics in orcharding which should not be overlooked by persons wishing to plant orchards either for marketing or family use. The stock consists of the following trees:

150,000 Apple trees; 100,000 Peach trees; 10,000 Pear trees; 12,000 Apricots; 10,000 Cherry; 12,000 Plum; 5000 Nectarine; 1000 Almond; 1000 Quince; 4000 Grape Vines.

Besides a very fine assortment of Currants Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, etc., all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash or approved paper.

All packages put up in superior style, and a complete invoice sent to each patron, and we arrange that the invoice will be the register of the orchard after the trees are transplanted, if they are transplanted as each one appears on the list.

Mr. T. J. Holton will act as agent for the furnishing of the people of Mecklenburg and neighboring counties with the above Fruit Trees and will take pleasure in forwarding orders for the same.

Oct. 26 1858. 33tf

Dr. H. M. Pritchard

YIELDING to the solicitations of many friends, respectfully announces his determination to resume the
Practice of Medicine.
He may be consulted at his office.
☞ The poor prescribed for without charge.
August 31, 1858. 23tf

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. HAYDEN,
Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public. It acts as a cathartic, mild, safe, and more efficient than any other medicine known. It is not to be compared with the pills and nostrums that are so universally used for the purpose, for it does not contain a particle of mercury, calomel, or any other injurious drug, but is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and is perfectly safe in all cases, when used according to the directions. It acts upon the stomach and bowels, and purges the system of all impurities, without any of the painful pains experienced in the operation of most other cathartics. It strengthens the system in the same time it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses, with invigoration and health is up with astonishing rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal organs of the human body, and when healthy, fulfils the purpose of the system, and is in good order. Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Fever and Chills, and all other diseases of the Liver, are the result of its derangement. The Liver Compound is a powerful remedy for all these diseases of the Liver, and the world of sick rejoice in the discovery of a remedy so efficacious and so safe. The Liver Compound is a vegetable preparation, and may be taken by the most delicate female, or the youngest child, with perfect safety.

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Fever and Chills, Liver Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Nausea, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Headache, Nightmare, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Coated Tongue, Piles, Worms, Colic, Chills and Fever, Ague, Chill Fever, Intermittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Croup, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tetter, Scald Head, Ringworm, Itch, Scurvy, Eruptions of the Skin, Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Diseased Liver.

PREPARED BY DR. HAYDEN, NEW YORK.
HARTFORD & CO., Proprietors, New York.
Wholesale Agents:
Sherman & Hall, New York. F. W. Brewster & Co., New York. Sherman & Co., Philadelphia. Sherman & Co., Baltimore. Sherman & Co., Washington, D. C. Sherman & Co., Richmond, Va. Sherman & Co., Norfolk, Va. Sherman & Co., Petersburg, Va. Sherman & Co., Wilmington, N. C. Sherman & Co., Charleston, S. C. Sherman & Co., Savannah, Ga. Sherman & Co., Augusta, Ga. Sherman & Co., Mobile, Ala. Sherman & Co., New Orleans, La. Sherman & Co., Galveston, Tex. Sherman & Co., Nashville, Tenn. Sherman & Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sherman & Co., Louisville, Ky. Sherman & Co., Cincinnati, O. Sherman & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Sherman & Co., Wheeling, Va. Sherman & Co., Boston, Mass. Sherman & Co., Portland, Me. Sherman & Co., Montreal, C. E. Sherman & Co., Toronto, C. W. Sherman & Co., Quebec, C. E. Sherman & Co., Halifax, N. S. Sherman & Co., St. John, N. B. Sherman & Co., Havana, Cuba.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony to its favor.

☞ Mr. Walker in the month with the Invigorator and Wanderer both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A POWERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is fully warranted to cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Fever and Ague, Fever and Chills, Jaundice, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver.

F. SCARR & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Constable Warrants
JUST PRINTED.

FISHER & BURROUGHS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

and to meet the large increase of their trade have laid in a much

LARGER STOCK

than usual.

It will be completed in all articles of

DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
CARPETS,
RUGS AND OIL CLOTHS,
NEGRO CLOTHS,
HATS,
BLANKETS,
BROGANS.
SHELF HARDWARE,
ANVILS, BELLOWS,
VICES,
IRON AND STEEL,
STRAW CUTTERS,
CORN SHELLERS,
PAINTS AND OIL.

An examination of the above Stock is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, September 27, 1859. 13tf

IMMENSE SACRIFICES!!!
NEW GOODS!
WILMINGTON BRANCH.
Second Store below Mess. T. H. Brem & Co.

KAHNWEILER & BRO'S.

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous customers of CHARLOTTE and the surrounding country, that they are selling off the balance of their stock of

SUMMER GOODS,
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
SUPERIOR
Ready Made CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,
CAPS,
For Gents', Youth and Boy's wear.
Trunks and a full supply of
MILLINERY GOODS,
Bonnets, Flats & Hats, Bonnet Ribbons & French Flowers, all of which will be sold at reduced prices, together with a large and beautiful assortment of Lace Points, Berege and Linen Dusters, all of the latest style.

The above named Goods must be closed out by the first of October, to make room for our

FALL STOCK.

The best and largest assortment of Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Satchels, and Bonnet Boxes.

Attention is called to the large stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

it being made up in the most substantial manner, and is equal to that sold by any other house in the Union, and is a choice and fashionable stock.

Gents' Furnishing Goods
of every style and variety.

This is positively a closing sale, as every article must be sold by the first of October. Merchants and others are requested to call and examine before making purchases, as they will find it to their interest to do so. They can buy from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than at any other House.

We always keep on hand the best and cheapest assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Cedar Ware, &c.

In addition to the above we expect to open a very large assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS.
DAVID KAHNWEILER.
DANIEL KAHNWEILER.
JACOB KAHNWEILER.
August 30, 1859. 25tf

Magic Oil, Magic Oil.

FRESH SUPPLY, just received and for sale, by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.
June 28, 1859.

Poetry.

Woodman, Spare that Tree!

BY G. P. MORRIS.

Woodman! spare that tree;
Touch not a single bough;
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.
'Twas my forefather's hand
That placed it near his cot;
There, woodman, let it stand;
Thy axe shall harm it not.

That old familiar tree,
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea—
And would thou hack it down?
Woodman! forbear thy stroke!
Cut not the earth-bound ties;
Oh! spare that aged oak,
Now towering to the skies.

When but a little boy,
I sought its grateful shade;
In all their gaining joy,
Here, too, my sisters play'd.
My mother kiss'd me here;
My father pressed my hand;
Forgive this foolish tear,
But let that old oak stand.

My heart strings round thee cling
Close as thy bark old friend;
Here shall the wild bird sing,
And still thy branches bend.
Old tree! the storms still brave,
And, woodman, leave the spot;
While I've a hand to save,
Thy axe shall harm it not.

Miscellaneous.

LOVE AND HOUSEKEEPING.

"Charlie, I never can get brave enough to let you go to your Uncle Enos with this matter. You know I have only been here three months, and I don't feel at all acquainted with him. He never says much to me at the table, and all the rest of the day he is buried up in his old ledgers and day-books. I cannot imagine what he would say, if you should ask him. Still I know you ought to, and it only grows worse by waiting."

"I know that, Fanny, dear, and only wait your permission to go to him. I do not think I am acting quite honorably now, and I am afraid he will tell me so when I come to speak with him. At all events, you are mine, precious Birdie, in spite of all the uncles in Christendom."

"Yes, Charlie; but then it would be dreadful to have my uncle oppose our love. He was my mother's only brother, and is all the parent I have now," she said sadly. "Besides, he has been so good to me all these years I have been an orphan, sending me to the best schools and getting me everything I wanted. But, Charlie, I do believe he thinks I am a little girl yet. He always calls me child or pussy, and brings me home a paper of candy most every day. It does mortify me so;" and the little rose lips pouted. "I should think he ought to know I was seventeen years old last November."

Charlie smiled at the little lady's half indignant expression, and told her not to mind it, "it was very natural in the kind-hearted old gentleman," and then the two set vigorously to work planning a campaign, by which they should secure a sanction to their engagement, which had been already of five months standing. Charles was a young man with good business prospects, quite able to support a wife in very comfortable style, and with his industrious, steady habits, bade fair to become an honored and prosperous citizen. Indeed, he seemed in every respect the man that careful, prudent "Uncle Enos" would be pleased with; as he was already well-known to him in business matters.

So it was all decided that next day after dinner, a time when the most of men are usually in a good humor with themselves and the world at large, Charles should bodily call on the dreaded uncle in his own den of a library, and honestly open up the weighty matter; make full confession of his love for his lovely niece, and wind up with asking the trifling favor of her hand in marriage. The mode of operating was pondered on very seriously by the young man, for the next twenty-four hours, and an abundance of schemes contrived then abandoned, until at last, perplexed and half vexed with his own stupidity, when such a treasure was at stake, he resolved to throw overboard all his fine rhetoric and tell the plain unvarnished tale in the simplest and most straight forward manner. Perhaps we may learn the success of his application by attending a little family meeting between the uncle and niece on the evening of the next day.

"So, Miss Fanny, you have been encouraging this young coxcomb to come and ask me to give you away in marriage! A precious couple of chickens, pon my word!"

Poor Fanny could hardly see that an answer was expected to this flattering remark, so that she only looked down and folded away very diligently at her crumpled cambric handkerchief.

"So the young man thinks it would be a fine plan to take possession of some of Uncle Enos' loose change, and maybe anticipates doing him the honor of going into partnership with him; eh, Fanny?"

"Not any such thing, sir," said the little beauty, reddening indignantly; "Charlie does not expect or wish a dowry with me.—All we ask is your approval; and the bright eyes looked down again on the tiny plaits laid in the handkerchief.

"My approval of your jumping off the dock into the East river! that would be just about as sensible. Rather more so, I should say, than for that precious young gentleman to ruin his prospects for life by setting up housekeeping with a little school miss, who cannot even make a biscuit.—What earthly thing do you know, pussy, about keeping house? You would ruin Master Charles in one year."

"If I am so very extravagant, uncle, I should think you would be glad to have me off your hands."

"There, now, you know I did not mean any such thing. You do not ask me for half the things I wish you would; Uncle Enos isn't stingy to you, that you know.—But you don't have to take care of my house, and I am afraid it would be a funny nest if you did. Now, my child, I am going to prepare a test of this mighty strong affection you are supposed to have. If you will go to work and learn how to cook a good dinner for me and six of my friends, everything put on the table to be of your own manufacture, then I will give my consent, but not before. You may take a month or a year to do it in, just as you like."

"Why, Uncle Enos, it is the most unreasonable thing in the world! Charles can afford to keep a cook always, and I need not plague myself about such things. He would never wish me to cook a dinner."

"Yes, Fanny, but, you may have it to do more than once in our your life, for all that. You have to change cooks sometimes, and a week may pass before you can find a new one. What will you do in the meantime? not fast, I hope. Besides, if you knew nothing about cooking, your Bridget may feed half her relations from your store room, and nobody the wiser."

"My hands will get as brown as the table," said Fanny, glancing down at her lilly fingers.

"Charles will love them just as well, if he loves them at all, and better too, because you make the sacrifice on his account."

"Well, uncle, it is no use to talk; I cannot make the dinner, I know. The bread, said desert, everything. Now if it was just for you, alone, I would try."

"You want me to mitigate the sentence, but I can't a jot. I won't see a fine young fellow, like Charles, have his prospects for life ruined by a foolish marriage. If I give my little adopted daughter away to anybody, she shall be a gift worth having. Now, think about it over night, and say all the hard things you please about your cruel uncle, and then we will have the decision."

Little Fanny sought her room with a perplexed face and half-vexed temper; but, though she thought it a very silly whim of a sentimental old uncle, still her brave, loving heart at last conquered, and next morning, she appeared in a simple calico morning-dress and long apron, with a shy, smiling face, ready to take her first lesson of the old housekeeper. She had an easy lesson at first; but at evening she had beautiful tea biscuits on the table, all her own manufacture; and so elated was she with her success, that she forgot the two ugly burns she got from the wicked old range, which should have more regard for such dainty little fingers.

"Good enough for a king," said Uncle Enos, as he helped himself to the sixth biscuit. "You will make the finest housekeeper in the Union. I guess, after all, that I shall keep you for my own little cook. I will give you seven dollars per month, and put a new carpet on the kitchen into the bargain," said he, looking up mischievously.

"No, thank you, Mr. Uncle; I am working for better wages than that. I will, perhaps, invite you to dine with me once a year or so, in my splendid mansion."

"You are very condescending, pussy; I expect to come and take up my quarters with you altogether; so lay in a good stock of muffin rings, and easy arm chairs."

"No, sir, you are a great deal too hard-hearted. Now I just remember my burnt fingers. Look at that, Uncle Enos, and see if you will not relent. If not, I expect I shall pack up and elope by to-morrow, taking the eastern train and going to Boston before you get a chance to look around."

"Poor little niece," said Enos, looking at the fingers. "I am really sorry, but you will learn to take care in time. Come to the study and I will put something on that will make them well in a day."

Fanny persevered day after day, working systematically; she found the mountain gradually diminishing to the mole-hill, and, with such a strong incentive to labor, she succeeded far beyond her expectations, or those of her uncle. In a marvelously short time she was pronounced, by the experienced housekeeper to be mistress of the art, and only required practice to perfect her accomplishments. She had enjoyed the work for its novelty, and, as she could leave it or take it up when she chose she took good care not to exert herself.

Charles listened with much amusement to her accounts of her daily progress, and said he "would like to make out a bill of fare for Uncle Enos' dinner party; they should have only boiled potatoes and turnips, and salt on them." But he loved the dear girl, who was willing to do so much for him, all the better for her brown hands; and the rosy cheeks grew brighter every day. The exercise was a vast benefit to Fanny, and so she ever regarded it in after years.

At length the important dinner came off, and the success was complete. The roast ducks were "done to a turn," scalloped oysters and vegetables most delicately prepared. The jellies and pickles were properly placed in the opposite corners; the boiled turkey was accompanied by boiled tongue, and everything in an perfect order. The dessert was delicious, and the whole was as complete as the most famous French cook could have served up. Uncle Enos was much gratified to give his pretty niece a diploma, which he did that very evening, with a handsome marriage settlement of a thousand a year in the bargain.

The wedding was a brilliant one, and it somehow became whispered around among a select few that the exquisite cake which every one was praising was made by the fair fingers of the beautiful bride herself.—The grateful mistress of a lovely, tasteful home, just without the noise and dust of the great city, never regrets that her "uncle's whim" made her an experienced housekeeper and placed her beyond dependence on changing and worthless servants. If her cook takes on airs, it is no inconvenience to her household to have her at once discharged, and she can afford to wait until she finds another to suit her. An independence which would relieve hundreds of fashionable women from constant worry and anxiety. It would be a blessing to society if there were more Uncle Enoses in the world, who would insist on nieces, wards and daughters learning how to work before they set up a household of their own.

REPORT

Of S. W. Westbrooks to the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina at its annual Meeting, in October, 1859.

To the President and gentlemen composing the membership of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society:

Twice have I had the honor of an appointment from your body, as delegate, to represent the Fruit interest of the Old North State in the American Pomological Society—two years ago at the city of Rochester, in Western New York, and this fall at New York City; and as I was not called upon for a report on my return from Rochester, I had come to the conclusion that I should not be called on at this time, but I have found, since I arrived here, that a report was expected, and in the midst of excitement and the pressure of business, I submit the following, rather as a double report, and the reasons why I make reference to both sessions of the Pomological Society, are as follows: At the first session that I had the honor to attend as your delegate, I was very soon convinced that the proceedings of the Society were not calculated to benefit Southern Fruit culture, so far as varieties of the various kinds of fruit are concerned; from the simple fact, that nine-tenths of the fruits adopted by the Society are entirely unfit for Southern culture; and as I was the only Southern delegate that did attend that session of the Society, it was impossible for me to introduce any Southern fruit, and obtain a place for it in the catalogues of the National Society, because the principal portion of the members present, Northern and Northwestern, were extensive nurserymen, and they were determined that no new fruit from the South and Southwest, should be put upon the list that even promised well; for the simple reason, that if a list of Southern fruits were introduced into the catalogues of the Society, that the Southern people would see the propriety of planting those only that were indigenous to the South, or those that have been fully acclimated. Under those circumstances, I was convinced, that there was no reasonable hope of success to establish a catalogue of fruits, suited to Southern culture, unless the Southern States would send a large delegation to each session of the Society, which there is no probability that they ever will do, from the fact, (as we are all aware) that the Northern fanatics have exhibited so much bitterness against our Southern institutions and citizens. After my return from Rochester, I opened up a correspondence with a number of the leading Pomologists of the South on the propriety of forming a Southern Pomological Society, and in every instance, I am happy to say, that all my correspondents acquiesced in the importance and necessity of the formation of such an institution, and some have even suggested a time and place to convene; But I am sorry to say, (and we all know the fact,) that our Southern people are too tardy in matters that they even know will militate in their favor During the last spring and summer, I saw several communications in the Agricultural and other papers, published in the Southern States, recommending the formation of such an institution; and but a few weeks ago, I saw that an appointment had been made to hold a Pomological Convention in the town of Charlotte, on the 4th of November next, it being time of their County Fair; and I hope this session of the State Agricultural Society will not adjourn without appointing a suitable delegation to attend that Convention. At the meeting of the American Pomological Society, that held its session in the city of New York, on the 14th of September, I still perceived the same difficulties existing in reference to the introduction of Southern fruits into the catalogues of the Society that I found during the session at Rochester. However, I thought at one time during the last session, that there was some prospect in favor of a reform, and that a catalogue of fruits would be adopted to suit each location in the United States. My hope of reform grew out of a resolution offered by Mr Sam Walker, of Roxbury, Mass., (a gentleman of liberal notions, wealth and influence,) which was about to this effect: That the American Pomological Society publish a catalogue of all the fruits that have been cultivated in this country. Then he proposed that they should have a local catalogue for each State of good fruits, both for family use and for the market; he would have the catalogue give the descriptions and outlines of these fruits, and would have them completed January 1st, 1861. Such catalogues could be sold for fifty cents; he would guarantee a sale of 20,000 a year.—The resolution was discussed to some extent and laid upon the table, and there it remained. Now, to the people of the South, nothing appears more reasonable than to expect, that the National Society would enter into an arrangement, such a one as that proposed by Mr Walker. But as I have before remarked, that the major portion of the delegates were extensive nurserymen from the North and Northwestern States, and they knew that a passage of a resolution like the one offered by Mr. Walker, was fraught with mischief to Northern nurserymen and their Southern patronage, for two prominent reasons: the first was, that their extensive nurseries embraced only Northern varieties, (or nearly so) and by the adoption of a catalogue of fruits to suit each State in the Union, the result would be that they could not sell their immense stock through the Southern and Southwestern States; and the second reason was, that they were fearful to encounter the subject of acclimation—a subject that they knew would have to be meeted if a catalogue of fruits was published by the Society to suit each location. After I saw that there was no chance to do any thing to advance Southern fruit culture, I informed the Society of the evil effects of their proceedings upon the fruit interests of the Southern States, and that the present catalogues were calculated to mislead the Southern people, from the fact, that the proceedings of the National Society, with the catalogues of fruit adopted by the Society, were published in our Southern papers, and our citizens come to the conclusion that the fruits adopted by the American Pomological Society, are well adapted to Southern culture, because they see the names of Southern Pomologists in the minutes of the Society, while at the same time they have no voice, or scarcely any, in forming the catalogues of fruits for national consumption. I also informed them that prominent Southern Pomologists to correct these errors through the Southern press, (which I am happy to say is ever ready to do service for Southern interests) or to form a Southern Pomological Society. I am of the opinion that the American Pomological Society is not calculated to benefit Southern fruit culture, only in two ways: the first is the establishing of a general nomenclature in fruits—a thing that has been much neglected in every portion of the country; the second advantage is, that of bringing the Southern fruits in contrast with those cultivated at the North. The flavor, the size, the countenance, of our Southern fruits are so superior to Northern fruits that the Northern press and Northern people are *constrained to acknowledge it*; and I predict, that if our people will give their influence to the efforts now making in behalf of fruit culture in the South, that before five years Northern orchardists will purchase large tracts of orcharding land in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, for the purpose of raising Apples and Pears for the European markets; and my opinions are based upon the following facts: In the first place, we are much better prepared with facilities for transportation than we have been, and they are improving every day. The Western Extension of the N. C. R. R. is opening up a line of transportation, in the west, that is unparalleled in the Union for Apple and Pear culture; and if Newtown Pippins grow in the Northern States without countenance, and that peculiar rich Southern flavor that our fruits are so noted for, sell readily for $22 in the city of Liverpool, is it not reasonable to expect that our fine Brushy Mountain Apples will sell for $30, when they once become acquainted with their high scale of excellence; and the time is coming when Southern fruits will crowd the Northern fruits out of their own markets; in fact, it has been the case this past summer.—I was informed by citizens in the city of New York, that Southern Peaches sold for much better prices during the last half of August and the first half of September, than the finest Northern varieties, and they say that Southern Peaches keep two or three days longer than theirs, even after they have spent so much time in their transportation; and may we not come to the conclusion, that the above assertion will be fully sustained by the results of the fruit trade from the South for the last three years? It is no uncommon occurrence now for one individual to realize several thousand dollars from very small orchards of Peach trees; and I was informed by a prominent gentleman from New York city, that he knew the parties South that had sold in that city $87,000 worth of green Peaches. Seckel Pears have been sold for $24 per bushel, and Apricots will always command $15 per bushel, because they ripen during the month of June, just at the time that Northern people cannot obtain any other good ripe fruit, and they may be raised by giving them the same care that is necessary to bestow on the Peach.

But before I close this report, I think that I owe the South one duty, which I intend to perform on this occasion, and that is to caution our people against the introduction of a disease called the Yellows in the Peach and Nectarine. This disease has assumed an epidemic form in large tracts of country—in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Northern States, and the Peach growers say that the prospect of raising a peach crop is becoming more precarious every year, and that they fear that the epidemic will become general. I learned, recently, that this disease has broke out in one location in this State, and I know personally, that it has been introduced at one location in South Carolina, in the neighborhood of Cheraw. Now, should the disease assume an epidemic character in the South, our prospect of making the Peach crop a staple will be at an end.

Respectfully submitted,
S. W. WESTBROOKS.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States adjourned *sine die* on Saturday night. The proceedings throughout were of a deeply interesting and harmonious character, and the discussions entirely free from sectional or party spirit. No previous Convention, it is said, has proved so productive of good to the future prospects of the Episcopal Church, especially in regard to the progress of the missionary work. Five Bishops have been consecrated, 3 of whom are to enter upon Dioceses never before under Episcopal supervision. Two great Dioceses have been admitted into union with the General Convention, and two Missionary Bishops elected. While it was thought inexpedient to elect, at present, a Missionary Bishop for the Empire of Japan, the interests of the Church in that country have been placed under the supervision of the Bishop of China. In addition to these important results, a vast amount of business was transacted, pertaining to the affairs of the Episcopal Church.

Rev. Henry C. Lay, D. D., of Alabama, recently elected Missionary Bishop of the Southwest, was consecrated yesterday, in St. Paul's Church. Bishop Meade officiated, assisted by several Bishops and ministers.

The next general convention will be held in the city of New York, three years hence.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

'Jimmy, do you go to school?' 'Yes, sir; to the school kept by Miss Post.' 'Miss Post!—not a whipping Post, I hope.' 'O no, sir—she is a guide Post.'