THE GRAPE VINE. My friend, Dr. Francis J. Kron, of Stanly county, coming to attend the annual commencement at the University in June last, brought with him a bottle of worms and bugs, which he supposed to furnish the means of determining the cause of the ill success of such attempts as have hitherto been made to cultivate the the root and leaves, so that the tree dies. The insect into which the worm is finally transformed has been named Ægeria Exitiosa, the latter or specific part of the name, of course, having reference to the mischief he produces.

Dr. Kron supposed himself to have ascertained that a similar pest, another species of the asserted that the vines on this side of the ocean genus Ægeria, attacks the root of the European grape when planted in America, causing the vine to become feeble, sickly, and unproductive in the first instance, and finally to perish: also, (which is even more important,) that he had a remedy. We had some years since, as seemed to be the true plan for us. But, alas! a member of the Faculty at the University, a disaster came as before, and the last method gentleman, to whom all such questions might proved no better than the first. The pursuit be referred. There is no Entomologist amongst was about to be given up, when accident shed us now, and the bottle having been left with on the previous failure a light, which has made me, by Dr. Kron, to be disposed of as I might stronger than ever the writer's confidence that judge best, I could think of nothing better to the grape in all its varieties may be produced e done with it, than to send it to the gentleman at Cambridge by whom the report on the insects injurious to vegetation in Massachusetts was drawn up, Dr. Thaddeus W. Harris, formerly Lecturer on Natural History, and, at pre- were found as if gnawed off. On further search sent, Librarian at Harvard.

Along with the new Ægeria, as Dr. Kron judged it, and as it proves in fact to be; in its gnawings of an insect. The latter was now or perfect insect-there had been put into the | whitish grub were soon found from the extrembottle for comparison, some specimens of the ities to the very origin of the roots at the trunk kind that infests the peach: also, a Saperds. of the vine. The grub though much larger his, pronounced too hastily upon the whole connew; but his attention having been called to it

ness. Both of the following papers appear to chief. To solve the question whether this was me to be excellent in this kind. Dr. Harris a mere modified larva of the peach insect or of with which he was furnished, and the investigations of Dr. Kron are a model of that cauion, keen and accurate observation, and intelligent inference from the facts observed, which such inquiries demand. Certain statements corroborative of his views will be found subjoined to the paper of Dr. Harris. The paper of Dr. Kron having been drawn up in December last, one or two expressions in it are out of date, but it has been thought best to let them stand.

STANLY COUNTY, N. C. To all cultivators of the Grape Vine in the South : Search the roots of your grape vines (between now and spring is the best time in the South to do it;) for should you find the roots of your vines infested with a grub-like insect, resort, in the spring, to grafting on the wild muscadine,

success in the cultivation of the grape among us.

There is an insect, which, in the larva state,
very much like a grub, feeds on the roots of all the varieties of grape see far cultivated in this country, those of native origin as well as those introduced from foreign countries; none being spared except the scuppernong, or muscadine, white or black. That the insect has been seen by others heretofore, there can be no doubt, though nothing satisfactory has, as yet, been published in relation to the same.

The grub in question, of a dusky white, often over an inch in length, and of the thickness of a goose-quill, may be found, at any time of the year, along the whole course of a root however long; and the wasp-like butterfly of which the grub constitutes the larva, or one stage of its existence, multiplies so fast that where once our muscadine, the immunity of which from the attack of the insect is well ascertained. To be vent or diminish the laying of the eggs, much ous where it can be pursued, as in isolated year. suing the insect in its grub state, that is out of

The earnest attention of all lovers of the grape, whether for wine or for the table, is lime and the potash when the grub escaped breaks a hole through one end of its cocoon, therefore demanded to point out this their com- unhurt by either. mon and truly chief enemy. From results ob-tained there can be no doubt that the vine grub variety of grape cultivated—and the writer cul-way through the opening of the cocoon. Imis the main cause of the failure of all attempts tivates many sorts, though but few plants of heretofore made to produce the grape among any-was found infested with the grub. At first skin of the fore-part of its body splits open. us on any extended scale. For many years the insect could not be detected in the vines in and from the fissure there issues a six legged trials have been made, from Virginia to Ala- the woods, but since it has been found even in wasp like creature, provided with four narrow bama, to introduce that species of culture as vines, such as the winter grape, which on ac and flabby wings, which soon dry and become much for its own peculiar inducements as in count of their compact wood, close thin bark, order to free us from dependence on foreign and harsh juices, would have seemed most likely supply. Everything indeed seemed to invite to be spared. The thrift of the Scuppernong in the midst of such universal decay was so they seek and couple with their mates. The of native vines in places about, the partial success in isolated spots, or with single vines; all, in a word, did urge us on to make a beginning in starved to death. On taking up the Scupper-laying their eggs. The foregoing short and discovery said to have been made, by which laying their eggs. The foregoing short and discovery said to have been made, by which trials were commenced, not a spotin the Southern States can be pointed out where disappointment has not checked the further prosecution of grape planting. We hear of failures in the mis-carriage; the soil has been charged be discovered along with the evil, and we might mate with being too inconstant, the mode of culture as being erroneous: one was said to those splendid clusters of grapes, the very sight prune too much, another not to prune enough; of which, in Europe, commands admiration. no body looked at the roots where the destroy- The trial made on a wild muscadine resulted in that of late the importation of plants of foreign at Thomery, were gathered from a vine the root

Will the writer be pardoned for introducing his experience which led to the facts now published? The same ardent wish now prompting him to this communication, namely to replenish among us the choice varieties of the grape, which in their perfection are among the finest gifts of Providence, had induced him many years ago to attempt, with his own hands, the

where the orange matures in open fields, on the diffusion of this plague in the Southern soils to which ours are at least equal and in climates of which we in the South possess the parallel, with rather a higher temperature on our side to mature the choicest sorts, unsided did not dissuade him from making the attempt. He flattered himself that by practising upon what he had seen done abroad he might succeed where others had failed. And truly, at first, the success was so complete, the wood and the fruit of many foreign sorts ripened so satisfactorily under his management, that, in the joy of the result, he was inclined to think he had found the way to manage the thing, and that of the root, or just below the surface of the drooping, the foliage seemed sickly, the wood soil, and preying upon the soft inner bark, at did not ripen sufficiently for another crop, the length breaks up the communication between fruit, though setting well, would rot or blight on the canes, and the vines themselves successively die. Still, as the vines had done so wellat first, neithersoil nor climate could be charged with the disaster. Charging therefore the mode of culture, short pruning, with the agency of the mischief, the recommendations of those who required free scope in their growth was now acted on; all new younger growths were allowed to extend almost at pleasure. The first years they did nearly as well as those which had been vigorously pruned, and the free scope plan

On pulling up, in the spring of 1850, a vine, the foliage of which was withering, the roots or received." they were seen to be hollowed out and reduced to a mere shell of bark filled with the fresh different conditions of larva, pupa, and imago, sought for and specimens enough of an ugly Dr. Harris, finding these old acquaintances of and whiter than the lazva of the insect which annoys the peach tree, yet resembles it so tents of the bottle-that it contained nothing much, that at first it was thought to be the same, somewhat modified by the plant it fed on. On a second time, he found, on a re examination, a extending the search, other vines were found infested, and the moreasthey were more droop-These details will shew that Dr. Kron has ing and perishing. The conclusion was now not offered his views for publication, without unavoidable, that this same grubhad been killhaving first availed himself of every means at | ing the vines and that neither soil, climate, nor his command to assure himself of their correct | mode of training had any agency in the mismade the best possible use of the materials an insect altogether different, numbers of apparently full grown larva were put in a glass jar along with cocoons that were found ready formed in the roots; and behold, the naked larva formed gluey cases for themselves in the jar, and after a while, in July, out of the cocoons taken from the roots, and out of the cases formed in the jar, there issued alike, not the peach insect, but a yellowish brown butterfly, so much like a wasp, that, seen under other cir-

the vines sufficed to identify numbers of specimens on the wing and at rest, but mostly dis- now in the possession of the writer of this note. porting among the leaves or as if in quest of white or black, as the only means of ensuring led to nearly a full knowledge of the history complete discovery of the history and transforof the insect. From 8 A. M., to 4 P. M., is the special rendezvous to which the males always herewith furnished: resort first, and wherever the males resort a female may be expected; they seem almost to know beforehand where a female is to appear above ground; indeed merely touching a female is enough to cause the males to settle on one's hand. The insect is readily caught, partheir pod; they are then too heavy for flight; found, the utter extermination of all cultivated of them. The eggs are laid anywhere, on any- like state, that the insect does all its mischief. grape vines, in spite of every effort to preserve thing on the surface of the ground, and at any Being at this time very voracious, it increases rapthem, will sooner or later be their fate, unless distance from the trunk of the vine, though ofaverted by grafting on the only variety of grape, tener near to the trunk. Later in the season than a year, and many species in the course of sure, if an unrelenting war be waged against towards the trunk, which, by evolving time, is pod or cocoon, formed of fragments of bark or the insect, when it has assumed the shape of a pretty well shorn of all its roots, large and of wood, or particles of earth, cemented by a

neighborhood where the chase was not univer- to be destroyed by anything you apply merely and blunt at one end, and abruptly tapering sally carried on. And moreover, in almost all to the trunk of the vine; it would indeed reat the other; its limbs are immovably soldered situations, there is a chance for a plentiful supthe question, for nothing less than filling up all lime or potash even in their caustic state, for a few larger teeth or short spines. When the the vines with all their roots and throwing the bark, under which the grubs advance pro-

of being the cause of its neighbours' languor; some Chasselas and Miller's Burgundy seemed was found injured,-its legion of all invading roots, interwoven with the roots of other vines, stand the more particular description that fol-

448, they will there find W. L. Morton, Esq., from Cumberland county, Virginia, stating that "vines should be transplanted the 2d year, as large ones become wormey and die," and morecultivation of those sorts which he had seen so I830 the same insect here introduced to notice

However, the writer solicits inquiry : let the evil be ascertained, and if present, the remedies common cleft grafting, a few inches above the ground with cuttings saved in a cold, shaded place till that time. Care must be taken not to let the cutting above the point of union stalls.

The body of the female varies from six to nine tenths of an inch or more in length, and her wings expand from one inch and a half.

Considerable discussions and the continuous stalls are the cutting above the point of union stalls. by wallsor artificial heat. The failure of others they lay their eggs; but 2d and best, graft on By waging a war of extermination against the well known that the peach tree is greatly injured, and frequently destroyed, by a small
worm that establishes himself about the crown flourishing vines one after another became

The count in the males and remaies as rong and the chrysalids from three quarters of a
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stablishes and remaies as rong and three chrysalids from three quarters of a
stablishes and remaies and remaies and remaies a wood for ensuing crops, and the regular growth and maturation of the fruit. Such result has been obtained even after one season of persevering chase. Fruit has again been obtained which had failed to come to perfection during an interval of many years. White Muscat and Black Hamburgh have shown again what they can be among us when the grub is not at work.
and have fully vindicated North Carolina soil and climate and mode of cultivation from all manner of reproach. But such perseverance must not be omitted for one season, as such omission would be certain to renew the evil .-Hence grafting on the muscadine is the better plan, by it the insect is baffled, the vine saved and a world of trouble avoided.

It seems that the vine grub is a plague of our own. Careful enquiry has failed to discover part of the world might naturally have led to among us as perfect as in the most favorable

> CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Nov. 21, 1858. Note upon the insects injurious to the roots of the

cultivated grape vine in North Carolina: by THADDEUS W. HARRIS. "It is well known that the peach tree suffers rows under the bark of the roots and bark of the trunk. Another insect allied to this is very destructive to the best kinds of pumpkin and squash vines, by boring through their roots. In like manner, the roots of cultivated grape vines in some of the Southern States are found to be much injured by similar insects, which prevent the ripening of the fruit, and finally cause the decay and death of the vines. The nsects above referred to, though not absolutely identical, have many points of resemblance in all their stages, and in their habits and transand the same genus, called Eyeria by naturalists of England and America, and Sesia by those of France and Germany. The peach tree insect has been described and figured in the second volume of Mr. Lay's American Entomology, under the name of Eueria Exitiosa. The species that infests the roots of the pumpkin and squash, is called Ageria Cucurbitae, and was first described in the New England Farmer, for August 22, 1828. This Everia of cumstances, one would have been afraid to the grape vine does not appear to have been described; but there is a rude figure of it in its where emigrants from the Pays de Vaud, in Having thus come in possession of the final adult or winged form, in an unpublished colshape of the insect, a few minutes' ramble among | lection of drawings made by the late venerable

To Dr. F. J. Kron, of Albemarle, North Casomething, none of them feeding on anything rolina, who has paid much attention to the culwhatever. Thenceforward daily observation tivation of the grape vine, we are indebted for a mations of the destructive insect that infests only time they can be seen on the wing. The the roots of the most valuable varieties of this greatest number appear at about 1 P. M. Their vine, and for the means of arresting its depreseason is from the middle of June to the mid- dations. He has favored the writer with samdle of September. Their whole object in the ples of the injured roots, and with numerous butterfly state is the perpetuation of the species. specimens of the insects in all their forms, ac-The males are smaller than the females and companied by a request for a scientific name, greatly more numerous. They seem to have and a description of the species, -which are

The Ægerians appear under three different forms. The first is that of the larva, which is the form and condition of the insect when it is hatched from the egg, and during the whole of its growing state. The Ægerian larva, sometimes improperly called a worm, is a whitish, ticularly the females when just evolved from plump and grub like creature, provided with horny jaws, and with sixteen extremely short as many as 400 eggs have been taken from one feet. It is while it remains in its larva or grub the young grubs can be detected along the a few months. At the end of its growing state, small roots, gnawing their way under the bark the larva encloses its body in an oblong oval small, and if new roots have not pushed out small quantity of viscid matter. In the course greatly the hickory; whose small limbs he cuts ought to be at school. This leaves fifteen thousabove the infested ones to keep the vines alive of a few days, while still lodged within its comay be done towards saving the vines and the for another season, the plant must die the same coon, it casts off its larva skin, and appears in Design of the year. An insect so disseminated over the whole much shorter than the larva; it is of a shining rea in which the vine grows is of course not because of the second or chrysalis is or to wander in any way from the spot where will yet go to some institution of learning. If situations, would be ineffectual in a town or a area in which the vine grows is of course not brown or mahogany color, and spindle shaped, ground. But what can that be which so ap- surrounded with transverse rows of minute plied would prove fatal to the insect? Not teeth, and the tail is also generally beset with tected, shields them from the action of the caus- the insect, which commonly occurs in the spring tic, and, in fact, vines have been killed with the or in the early part of summer, the chrysalis Egerians, will prepare the reader to under-

of grape planting. We hear of failures in every direction, and almost every imaginable serve as a stalk to graft the other sorts upon, for the brown wasp of the South, called Vespa De Gur being some.

The hint was plain; if the Scuppernong could adult form, might, at first sight, be mistaken fore a large assemblage of physicians, by Dr. him to the generous hearted citizens of North Delabarre, whose applications and studies of Carolina, who have only to see and know him, ablorations are well known. The experiment to admire and respect him. Go on, Messrs. of what like the common insect in form, size and spirally rolled tongue instead of jaws, mealy ors were at work underground whilst experimenters were speculating on causes, all the surface. The failure, particularly with the surface. The failure, particularly with the surface, the graft was inserted, ripe Chasselas of Fontainbleau grape, the berries of which, though the surface as the base has been so general. all that could be desired; fifteen months after a sting. Its resemblance to this wasp suggests isfaction at the result. This is truly an importhe graft was inserted, ripe Chasselas of Fon- for this species the name of Egeria Polistæ- tant fact in the annals of science.—Phil. News. finer sorts of foreign grapes, has been so general not the clusters, would not have been disowned is sometimes a striking disparity in the size, that of late the importation of plants of foreign grapes has been a dead loss to adventurers; no body being found willing to purchase. An idea has even gained ground that we must resort to our woods and be resigned to cultivate sort to our woods and be resigned to cultivate native varieties be they as they may. Hence native varieties be they as they may. Hence same have confined themselves to the Catawba Grape, certainly a native; others to the Isabella, supposed, by some, to have originated in North supposed. Bible, he handed itoverto her—having first turn—each other as to have been mistaken for differ-supposed, by some, to have originated in North supposed, by some, to have originated in North supposed, by some, to have originated in North supposed. Bible, he handed itoverto her—having first turn—ed down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed, by some, to have originated in North supposed. Bible, he handed itoverto her—having first turn—ed down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed, by some, to have originated in North supposed. Bible, he handed itoverto her—having first turn—ed down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he saw do seein' ob de sawin, is received by the down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he seed at the supposed it afore he saw do seein' ob de sawin, is received by the down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he saw down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he saw down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he saw down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he saw down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he saw down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he saw down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he saw down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he saw down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he saw down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he saw down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he saw down a leaf, on which he had marked with supposed it afore he saw down a leaf, on which he Carolina; but neither sort, any more than the writer has been grafted successfully on our and some variation in their color. The speci- beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a foreign grapes, is secure from the depredator wild Scuppernong; the Herbemont and wine mens sent by Dr. Kron have been somewhat commandment unto thee, but that which we

covers of the male are tawny orange or saffron | more also, if aught but death part me and thee." colored, as are also the fulus or palpi, the tip, base, and lower side of the antennæ, and the over that all his foreign vines died in a few years in spite of all care. It will be seen also by the subjoined note of Dr. Harris, that in

sides which the mule has two intermediate, longer, yellowish tufts, or pencils of hair, The body of the male is from five to six-tenths of an inch long, and his wings expand from one

the root, or the muscadine send forth canes, forms. The large or grubs submitted to my which would defeat the object of the grafting. examination were from one inch and one quarter to one inch and three quarters in length; insect, killing both males and females as long and the chrysalids from three quarters of an

The late Dr. Caldwell after traversing that

part of France where the finest vines are pro duced, and passing down the Rhine, was desirous of seeing the cultivation of the grape introduced into North Carolina, and undertook to make himself the necessary experimental trials. He procured from M. Parmentier, of Brooklyn, Long Island, rooted vines of choice varieties, that had been imported from France. to the amount of between one and two handred dollars, and had them planted according to directions with which he was furnished. His hundred per cent gain in nine years! vineyard received the most careful attention. and the results of the first year were of the fairest promise. The vines took on a rapid growth - some attained a height of ten, twelve, fully twenty five hundred in all; being an inand fifteen feet, were of corresponding size or crease in thirteen years of four hundred per diameter, and full of health and vigor. At the cent. The increase in colleges has been about close of the first summer, Dr. Caldwell had the two hundred and fifty per cent, and in Acadeany mention of anything like it in Europe, as the highest anticipations of complete success. A mere fact of the flourishing vineyards in that paper of his, giving an account of what he had done, and what the prospect was, at the time, expect. It is a plague which can be easily may be found in the Register of that day. The and the number in the counties not heard from, and which ought therefore to be carefully pond to that of the first. Some grapes of rather avoided; nothing but cuttings ought to be sent indifferent quality were obtained, but the vines or received."

F. J. KRON. did not flourish as in the preceding summer.—

and the number not reported, may be safely estimated at twelve thousand more—making at least 95,000 in 1853, against 14,937, in 1840. The whole proved in the end a total failure, The Common Schools have not injured the probably by this time died out altogether, or schools, for colleges and academies have made the discrepancy between the results of the first ough and practical. much from the attacks of an insect that bur- and the succeeding years. During the first summer, there was every indication that the sciences, at the schools now in the State, is soil was of the right kind, and the climate genial to the varieties of grape that were under the number of Grammars and Geographies sold, culture. Why then did they sicken and fail so fully five times as great, and the number of soon afterwards? The suggestions of Dr. Kron | good scholars at least three times increased. seem at least to furnish a solution to the enig- Mr. Wiley is convinced that for every two ma. If a new species of Egeria, new to good subscription schools broken down by the naturalists, a native insect, attaches itself of Common Schools, we have at least three equally upon it, it is easy to see how Dr. (aldwell's where else, or two good schools for one, besides vines may have had a vigorous growth during three or four other schools not so good, for every the first summer, and have failed altogether at one thus interfered with. formations. They are different species of one a later period. It was not till near the close of wherean attempt, that was wholly unsuccessful, was made under the patronage of the General

> Switzerland, did accomplish something. If any one shall judge it improbable, that we after having propagated itself and lived upon | States was about 117 dollars to the school-the | resented-without which none is genuine. A supsome native grape for innumerable generations, average amount in North Carolina about 70 ply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD. at length, as soon as a foreign grape is intro-duced, abandons its old victims and lays hold dollars for every District in the State, or every of the new comer in such numbers and with such an appetite as utterly to estroy it, it may be said in reply, that it is but another instance of what is witnessed in the Ageria of school purposes, while our general taxes are the peach, the Curculio of the plum, the bug lighter, our resources less developed, and the also of the cornfield pea, (though this last pea | manufactures bound to increase more and more may have been borrowed from the Indians.) - all | rapidly, from their present rates, than any other of which are natives, were unknown to Europe- State in the Union. ans on their arrival on the western shore of the | The average time during which all the schools Atlantic, and now seem to confine themselves, are taught in the year, for the whole State, is very much, if not exclusively, to trees, fruits, about four months; and the whole number of and seeds that were introduced from Europe. white children between the ages of 5 and 21

Kron's paper, that the new Ægeria, though it | we may consider that at least 55,000 are beseeks eagerly when in the larva, or grub state, tween the ages of 5 and 8, and 18 and 21; and the roots of the European vine, will avoid we may calculate that of those at this age, the received at PESCUD'S. those of the muscadine, it is to be recol- number who have not yet commenced going to lected that whilst some insects are nearly school, and who have finished their education, omniverous, so far as green vegetables are is at least 30,000--which, taken from 195,000, concerned, others confine themselves, if not to leaves 165,000. single plant, at least to plants'amongst which wood from other grapes, that there is no ante- be able to read and write. cedent improbability in the idea, that a worm which eats their roots with avidity, may turn away, and refuse to touch those of the other.

Dr. Kron, it will have been seen, does not desire that his views shall be received and his plans adopted without due examination. But interest in such things, will assist him in these of as familiarly as those of France are now.

E. MITCHELL. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- We find the followremarkable, that at one time it was suspected males delight to bask and spread their tufted ing article extracted from a Paris paper, in the or fan like tails in the warm sunshine, during Courier des Etats Unis. "Some days since, which also the females may be discovered public attention was excited by the report of a general account of the transformations of the any part of the human body, subjected to a jet of the vapor of chloroform, was reduced to such a state of insensibility, as to endure surgical

sensations whatever, others that they had felt | So mote it be .- Gr. Pat. scales upon its body, instead of a naked horny the tooth escape, as it were, from a benumbed

How to Make Love.-A bashful gentleman, Carolina; but neither sort, any more than the foreign grapes, is secure from the depredator. The Isabella seems particularly a dainty bit for the grub. The only exception is the Scuppernong; all other grapes, sweet or sour, of spongy or compact wood, of woody or soft inner bark, are certainly destroyed, though those of bark, are certainly destroyed, though those of the fined to this locality, on the Yadkin near the bark, are certainly destroyed, though those of the fined to this locality, on the Yadkin near the bark, are certainly destroyed, though those of the female. The thore the following description in jured specimens:

The body of this Ægeria is of a brownish color, more or less tinged with tawny orange on the female. The thore the following description in jured specimens:

The body of this Ægeria is of a brownish color, more or less tinged with tawny orange on the female. The thore the following description in jured, and hence the following description may not correspond exactly to fresh and uninjured specimens:

The body of this Ægeria is of a brownish color, more or less tinged with tawny orange on the beginning, that we love one another injured specimens:

The body of this Ægeria is of a brownish color, more or less tinged with tawny orange on the beginning that we love one another injured specimens:

The body of this Ægeria is of a brownish color, more or less tinged with tawny orange on the beginning that we love one another injured and uninjured specimens:

The body of this Ægeria is of a brownish color, more or less tinged with tawny orange on the beginning that we love one another injured. The body is the beginning that we love one another injured and uninjured and hence the following description injured. The body is the beginning that we love one another injured and uninjured and hence the following description injured and Montgomery. But on referring them to the Pa- the back and sides of the female. The thorax thy people shall be my people; thy God my tent Office Rep., Agriculture, for 1850-'51, page and two of the wings of the hind body are God. Where thou diest I will die, and there edged with yellow. The neck and shoulder will be buried also. The Lord do so to me, and

> That great advocate and dramatist, Sergeant Talfourd, died suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 13th inst., while charging the Grand Jury at the Assizes of Stafford, England.

abundant and so fine from the banks of the Rhine to the shores of the Mediterranean, from the region where the peach will not ripen to the region where the peach will not ripen to the region where the peach will not ripen to the region where the peach will not ripen to the region where the peach will not ripen to the same insect here introduced to notice wings are transparent, with black veins, marking and opaque, the hind was seen in Georgia and figured by Mr. Abbot. So there can, unfortunately, be no doubt as to short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, which short tawny tuft on each side of the tail; bestore at La Point, Lake Superior, wh

COMMON SCHOOLS IN N. CAROLINA. From the first Annual Report of C. H. WILEY, Esq. Superintendent of Common Schools, we glean some interesting information.

In. 1840, there were in North Carolina 2 Colleges, 141 Academies and Grammar Schools, and 632 Primary and Common Schools—whole number of Schools, Academies and Colleges 775. Total of children at School 19,483.

We now have in the State, 5 Male Colleges, 8 Female, perhaps 300 Academies.

The number of Students at Male Colleges at Female Colleges, (including Salem School and St. Mary's. | not less than 1,000.

The number of Students at Academies, Select

and Private Classical Schools, cannot be less than 7.000. By the census of 1850 the whole number of white children at School in North Carolina during that year, was 100,591, (one hundred thousand, five handred and ninety-one.)

In 1840, after the Common Schools had been

in operation about nine years, there were 19,483 children at school; in 1850, 100,591, or fice The whole number of Common Schools that time was 632; in 1853, there were 2131 schools taught in seventy counties, and perhaps

mies, at least one hundred per cent. The number of children now attending Common Schools, in seventy counties, is 83,873

and the stock of vines procured by him has quality of education by breaking down better if not, they have at least been abandoned as an unexampled increase, and the course of worthless. Now, the difficulty is to account for studies, has, every year, been made more thor-

The value of apparatus for illustrating the

preference to the European vine, and feeds good Common Schools and one Academy some-

The whole income of the public School Fund the first summer, or in the course of the next of the United States, in 1850, aside from that following, that the effects of their depredations raised by taxation, donations, &c., &c., was would be seen. The insect supposed to be the only two millions, five hundred and old thouscause of the mischief may be more abundant and dollars; and the income of the public fund in some parts of the country than in others, - of North Carolina, (aside from swamp lands about Demopolis, in Alabama, for example, and county taxes,) equal to more than one twentieth of the whole. The whole amount expended in the United

thousand dollars.

The whole number of public schools was pronounces perfection. about 81,000, (eighty-one thousand,) and there-

With regard to the remaining point in Dr. | years, cannot be short of 195,000-and of these,

It is entirely safe to estimate that not more there is a very intimate resemblance. The lo- than two-thirds of those who go to school atcust of the East sweeps everything before it; tend in any one year; and by this calculation. no green leaf of whatever kind escapes. The | we have one hundred and fifty thousand child-Saperda which was along with the other in- ren attending school at some time in the State, sects in the bottle sent to Dr. Harris, prefers and one hundred and sixty five thousand who off in great numbers, so as to strew the ground and as the estimated number of those who are hickories are to be found, he will make use of they do, it will leave us ten thousand illiterate the persimmon, the honey locust, and, as Gov. people in a generation of one hundred and Owen told me he had observed in his own gar- ninety-five thousand, or 1 in every 191-or at den, on the quince. The Muscadine departs so the worst, fifteen thousand in one hundred and widely in all the characters of its growth and ninety-five thousand, or 1 in 13, who will not

> The N. Y. Mirror, in speaking of Mr. Cutting, 'He is the best shot we have in our pistol gal leries, has carte and tierce at his finger ends,

believing that he has fallen upon some facts understands the "manly art" quite as well as that are both new and likely to prove valuable any private gentleman that we know of, and to his fellow-citizens, he offers them for publi- has withal the courage to stand square up to cation, hoping that some persons, who take an the rack, whether in the right or in the wrong. To the proof: Dr. Hosack, the celebrated sur vestigations -so that the truth will at length | geon, challenged Mr. Cutting, who faced the be ascertained. The time may come, when the music so readily, offering to meet him at any vine clad hills of North Carolina will be spoken | time or place, and with any weapon, that the Doctor thought better of it, and let him pass. Com. McDonough, when a client of his, once sent him an invitation to meet him with whatever weapons he might select. Mr. C. chose nature's own, and, in his office, after directing the clerks to keep the room clear, gave the Commodore a pummeling that he long remembered."

The Democratic papers of the State generally have assailed General Dockery in true loadult form, might, at first sight, be mistaken fore a large assemblage of physicians, by Dr. him to the generous hearted citizens of North in a manner which must eventually commend consisted in extracting some teeth, and some the locofoco press, wield your favorite weapon, color. Upon examination, however, it will be very solid roots. Of nine persons operated dirt, with copious hands, and we will have a found to belong to a different order, having a upon, some declared they had experienced no Whig Governor in spite of Whig divisions,—

> A SEE Saw .- "Brudder Pete, did you see him see de log afore you saw him saw it?"-De uninterlectual stupendity of some niggurs

Mrs. Patience was lucidating to her neighbors the wonderful things that she saw down in Bosting." "But did I tell you what a time I had with my little Joe?"

" No ; what was it?" "Why I was showing him the picture of the martyrs thrown to the lions, and was talking very solemnly to him, trying to make him feel what a terrible thing it was, when all at once

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS .- Kossuth has written a letter to the Germans in the United States, in which he censures the Senate for rejecting the nomination of George Sanders as consul to London.

New Advertisements.

Kinne's Law Compendium, UESTIONS on law, alphabetically arranged arrangement and execution of this work has re- ation, and all lingering diseases. ceived the highest commendations from many of

Extract of a Letter from James T. Austin, Esq., now is perhaps between 500 and 600-number late Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts. I have examined this work to some extent and have been greatly satisfied with its plan and exe-There are also several Male Colleges on the cution The manner of presenting the subject to way, and two or three—at least three—Female the mind by a direct question is exceedingly well calculated in my judgment to produce a clear and exact impression, especially in a science like the law, in which precision and accuracy are indispen-

The answers given are full and explicit, and fortified by an exhibition of authority which demonstrates the industry and learning with which the work has been prepared. I cannot doubt that it will be well received by the profession, and be found useful to the public JAMES, T. AUSTIN.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE. The most important parts of Blackstone's Commentaries reduced to questions and answers-by Asa Kinne. One volume, second edition improved and enterged, with Index and Glossary. Chief Justice Cranch of Washington City, Chief only one box will prove this important truth. Justice Williams of Vermont, Chief Justice Tucker of Virginia, Mr. Justice Story of Cambridge Uof Staunton Va., Peter S. Duponceau, Wm. L. Hurst, David Paul Brown, and Joseph Ingersol, System.

Esq., of Philadelphia. KINNE'S KENT. The most important parts of Kent's Commentaries on American Law, reduced to questions and answers-By Asa Kinne. 2nd edition, with an

Index and Glossary. The bench and bar in the United States have given the most flattering testimonials in favor of this publication. Extrast of a letter from the tate Chancellor Kent to the Author. "I am much pleased with the ability, fidelity, and accuracy, with which you have stated the an-

swers as drawn from the text. I approve of the work and wish it success, for I think it is well calculate to facilitate and promote the study and diffusion of the elementary principles of constitutional and municipal law embodied in the commentaries. JAMES KENT. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore, April, 1854. YO! YE, FISHERMEN .- Run to Pescud's, and see his splendid assortment of Limerick Hooks, Silk and Grass Lines, Sinkers and Snell s, which he has just received and will sell very cheap. P. F. PESCUD. FENURPENTINE SOAP .-- A large supply just

Government, to introduce the culture of the grape, by the agency of the French colonists five hundred thousand dollars; and in North some years since, then at Vevay, in Indiana, Carolina about one hundred and seventy-five of the weed, in this brand, Nature and Art combined, which my tooth after 30 years experience

The boxes contain 4 pounds—and on the label fore the average amount expended in the United the signature and likeness of Mr. Thomas is rep-Union and Baltimore brands—of following

sizes, viz: 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 18, 12 by 20, 13 by 16, 13 by 18, 13 by 22, 16 by 20, 18 by 24, 24 by 80. Orders received for any size Coach and Picture Glass. Glass for Green Houses, and Glass Tiles (Bruchus) of the common garden pea, perhaps | value of our real estate, mines, commerce and for Floors-filled promptly by P. F. PESCUD.

EXCELSIOR SOAP .- This is the best soap in use, for the Bath or for domestic purposes. t is put up in boxes of 60 pounds, and readily extracts grease, tar and paint. It is nearly as cheap as Turpentine Soap and is an hundred fold more valuable. A large supply is received and for sale

SPONGES FOR THE BATH.—A large supply —very beautiful and of desirable sizes—just

I AIR BRUSHES -The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. PESCUD'S TOOTH BRUSHES .- I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes-for sale very

CEIDLITZ POWDERS. A supply of very superior Seildlitz Powders just received and for

■ USTARD .- A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just re-

DREAST PUMPS .- A supply of very superior Quality for sale very low by CYRINGES .- A large stock of Syringes -of all kinds, just received and for sale by

AMPS .- I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to

ntroduce a new style. NRESH CONGRESS WATER .- A fresh supply just received, and for sale by

LUE, GLUE .- A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OCK CANDY .- This brand so well and favorably known, and which took the prize at the last State Fair, has a great run, and I have just received a fresh supply, which is thought even superior to my last lot. Call soon and get a biscuit of Premium Tobacco. P. F. PESCUD.

ORONOCO HONEY DEW -I have 40 or 50 cases of splendid Chewing Tobacco, for Retail and Wholesale Trade, of superior quality, from the following celebrated manufacturers, viz: Y. & E. P. Jenes, R. N. Jenkins, and Simsford & Sat-P. F. PESCUD.

CUPERIOR SMOKING TOBACCO .- In rolls: papers and pound boxes-well flavored, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. P. F. PESCUD.

MENUINE IMPORTED CIGARS .- A large I supply of magnificent Cigars-well flavored and which smoke free: to which the attention of smokers is invited. Also a full supply of domestic and low priced Cigars-very cheap. P. F. PESCUD.

TATENT ZING PAINT .-- A good supply is to hand and instruction how to use it. Many prefer it to White Lend-it has a fine body, very white and glassy. Call at Pescud's.

TATENT DRYER .- A substitute for Litharge and Sugar-Lead—very cheap and very good, is received by P. F. PESCUD.

to Red Lion Hotel, Philadelphia. Feb. 28th, 1854 TO CAPITALISTS-GUARANTEED BONDS. \$300,000.

THREE Hundred Thousand Dellars of Coupon Bonds of the Southside Railroad Company, guaranteed by the city of Petersburg, and secured by a Mortage on the Road and all of its property, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, he said, "Oh! ma, just look at that poor little and July of each year—the principal payable in payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January 1870 and 1875, in sums of \$500 and \$1,000 -for

> Apply at the office of the company in Petersburg, WAL PANNILL, Pres't. March 28, 1854. 4w 26

RICE.—A tierce of Fresh rice, very nice in J. M. TOWLES. store.

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS. THESE PILLS ARE entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilions Complaints, Chills and Fever. Dyspepsia, with reference to the most approved author- Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headities, by Asa Kinne, Esq., 2 volumes: 1st volume ache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds,

containing 600 pages; 2d volume, 760. The plan | Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstru-As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and the most distinguished jurists in the United States. when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the very worst cases of PILES, after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action : and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS. A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption. Nervous Diseases. Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dys peptic habits. WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE

THESE Pills got as an Expectorant. Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dol-This compilation has received the approbation lar bottle of any of the Syrups. Balsams or Sarsaof Chancellors Walworth and Kent of New York, parillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm and elear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of miversity. Ovid F. Johnson. Attorney General of all mortid matter, and there is not another remedy Pennsylvania, R. S. Field. Attorney General of in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting New Jersey, Hon. Judges Peters, Jones. Bouvier such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Orand Conrad of Philadelphia, Hon. Lucas Thompson gans as these Pills. They cure Costiveness, preduce a good regular appetite, and strengthen the

> Price 25 ets. per box, containing 25 doses of Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures. Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale

> in Raleigh, by Williams & Haywood, who also keep a supply of Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, and Dr. Hull's Celebrated Pills, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. August 12, 1858.

HARDWARE IMPORTATION, 1854

MUIR & BRYAN.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., SYCAMORE SREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

K are now receiving of our own direct importation from England and from the nufactories in the United States, our Spring Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns, embraeing every description and variety of goods generally found in our line of business. Our goods have been purchased on the best possible terms, and selected with particul or attention to the trade ments, as any other Jobbing House in the country. We respectfully solicit from merchants and dealers generally au examination of our stock.

Sign of the Pad lock, Petersburg, Va.

North Devon Stock for Sale. NE Bull, 16 months old; 1 Bull, 13 months old; and as I do not wish to breed in and in, offer my stock bull, BARNUM, 84 years old, also, for sale. The sire and dames of these young bulls were from different herds, the former from New York and the latter from Maryland. Price of the two yearlings, \$40 each; Barnum, \$75.

D. H. HATTON. Nansemond Co., Va., March 21. 23-9tp

Law Notice. THE Subscriber, having removed to Raleigh, offers his services to persons having business n the Supreme Court and in the Superior and county Courts of Wake and the adjoining counties, as an Attorney and Co-aseller.

EDWARD CANTWELL Raleigh, Jan. 20, 1854.

HOPKINS, HIJLL & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS. NO. 258 BALTIMORE STREET.

(Opposite Hanover Street,) Basil B. Hopkins, Robert Hull, Wm. H. Ryan, Late of Ryan & Wilson,) Thomas W. Atkinson. Referring to the above t'ard, we would say to the Merchants of North Carolina, that we shall be able, at all times, to offer an extensive assortment,

embracing the newest and most desirable styles of Many articles of Domestic Fabric received on ommission direct from the manufacturers. From the long experience we have had, and with an earnest endeavor on our part to secure the best trade that comes to the market, we feel assured that our friends, and merchants generally,

will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing. BASIL B. HOPKINS. ROBERT HULL, WM. H. RYAN. THOS. W. ATKINSON,

Baltimore, Feb. 1st, 1854, Raleigh Livery Stables.

THE Subscriber has taken charge of, and fully refitted, the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Jere. Nixon, on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of the travellling Public He has on hand a number of fine Horses, and Carriages, genteel, elegant, substantial, comfortable, - and will be prepared, at the shortest notice, to furnish Travellers with conveyances to any part of the State, Also, Carriages furnished with careful drivers, to convey individuals or families to evening parties, or for visiting calls. Horses will be kept by the day, week, or year, at

prices to suit the times. Horse Drovers will find, at all times, good ac commodations. EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr. Raleigh, May 31, 1853.

Owing to the present high prices of grain and provisions, I shall be compelled hereafter to charge 371 cents for a single feed, instead of 25

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SMITHFIELD, NORTH CAROLINA, WILL attend the Courts of Johnston; Wayne and Nash.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE TRADE. Spring, 1854. Dunn & Spencer.

IMPORTERS AND BEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS. Also Agents for the best French, Burr and Esopas Mill Stones.

E are now receiving, of our own importa-tion, direct from Birmingham and Sheffield, and from the manufacturers in this country. the fectionary, Fruit and Groceries, No. 204 largest and most commanding stock of Hardware, Murket Street, above sixth, south side, next door Cutlery, Guns and Edge Tools, we have ever had the pteasure of offering to the public. Having increased facilities, both at home and abroad, we are now enabled to offer inducements to purchasers which cannot be surpassed by any house of

the kind. Always on hand best Cast Steel Circular Saws, from 8 to 52 inches, and best Cast Steel Gin Saws, Gum and Hemp Packing, Banca Tin, Spelter, Antimony and Crucibles; and agents for the best French Burr and Esopas Mill Stones and Mill frons, Bolting Cloths, India Rubber and Patent Leather Belting, and Brown's Patent Platform Scales, from 300 to 2000 lbs. DUNN & SPENCER

Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va, March 14, 1854. FIELD SEEDS.—Just received and in store, Grass Seed. JAS. M. TOWLES.