



and convey it to the roots, or to receive the watering which it will be necessary to give it, should the season prove dry.

To cause the trees to thrive.—The ground where they are planted must be kept cultivated; young trees will not thrive if the grass is permitted to form a sod around them, and if it should be necessary to plant them in grass ground, care must be taken to keep the earth mellow and free from grass for three or four feet distant around them, and, every autumn, some well rotted manure should be dug in and around each tree; and every spring the bodies of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees, and others that is particularly desirable to promote the growth of, should be brushed over with common soft soap, undiluted with water; this treatment will give a thriftiness to the trees, surpassing the expectation of any one who has not witnessed its effect. Should the first season after transplanting prove dry, regular watering will be necessary, as, from neglect of proper attention in this respect may lose a large portion of their trees during a drought.

A journeyman hatter, a companion of Dr. Franklin, on commencing business, for himself, was anxious to get a handsome sign board, with proper inscription. This he composed himself, as follows: "John Thompson, Hatter makes and sells hats for ready money" with the figure of a hat subjoined. But he thought he would submit it to his friends for amendment. The first he showed it to, thought the word *hatter* tautologous, because followed by the words "makes hats," which showed he was a hatter—it was struck out. The next observed, that the word "makes" might as well be omitted, because his customers would not care who made the hats, if good, and to their mind they would buy, by whomsoever made. He struck that out also. And third said, he thought that the words "for ready money" were useless, as it was not the custom of the place to sell on credit—every one who purchased expected to pay. These two were pained with, and the inscription then stood, "John Thompson sells hats!"—Sells hats!" says his next friend: "why, who expects you to give them away? what, then, is the use of the word?" It was struck out, and *hats* was all that remained attached to the name John Thompson; even this inscription, brief as it was, was reduced ultimately to "John Thompson," with the figure of the hat subjoined.

The following is the substance of the chief provisions of a bill respecting slaves and free blacks, recently reported in the Maryland house of delegates:—

In the first place, it enacts that no free negro or mulatto, shall emigrate to, or settle in the state of Maryland, under heavy penalties, and ultimate liability to be sold as a slave. 2. That after the first of June next, no slave shall be brought into the state, either for sale, or to reside, under penalty of forfeiture. 3. It appropriates \$100,000 for the removal of free blacks now in the state, to be borrowed by the State Treasurer at 5 per cent. redeemable in 15 years; and directs a tax of \$10,000 per annum to be levied upon the different counties, for the payment of the principal and interest. Said \$100,000 to be apportioned among the several counties according to the ratio of free black population in each, agreeably to the census of 1830. If any county refuses to be taxed, and it has the liberty of so doing, it shall receive no portion of the money raised, and the amount to be raised shall be proportionably diminished. Said \$100,000 to be applied to the removal of free blacks in the following order:

Healthy free coloured persons, of both sexes, over the age of 18, consenting to remove to Liberia, and never return to this state.

Free coloured persons, under 18, consenting to remove, or not consenting, whose parent or parents, if any living, consent to their removal.

Free coloured persons, under 18, neither of whose parents are living, and who are bound out, with or without their consent, and if bound out, with the consent of the master or mistress, to whom they are bound.

Free coloured persons of the description mentioned in the seven first sections of this act.

That is, persons hereafter manumitted by deed or by will.

4. Slaves hereafter emancipated by deed, manumission, or will, to become the property of the state, unless \$50 each be paid by the owners or other persons for their removal to Liberia. In case of neglect by the person contracting to pay the \$50, the slave, by becoming indentured till his wages shall net \$55 may redeem himself.

5. It is however provided that emancipated slaves do not become the property of the state, if the owners agree with the state Colonization Society, or American Colonization Society to remove them to Liberia. But their emancipation will not be acknowledged by the state, until they have actually departed from its limits, and will become void in case of their return within three years, except for a sojourn not exceeding ten days.

6. All free persons of color are required to be registered, and to pay a capitation tax of \$1.50 per annum.

7. It is declared unlawful to sell spirituous liquors to a slave, without a written authority from his overseer; or to a free person of color, without a permit from a justice of the Peace in the county where he resides. The licence of retailers to be forfeited by a breach of this enactment, at the discretion of the Judges.

## ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTIVATING GOOD FRUIT.

Farmers in general are apt to consider fruit as a mere luxury, and therefore pay but little attention to its cultivation. But, though fruit is not absolutely indispensable to the support of human existence, it is a very useful article, and may be ranked among the best gifts of Providence. Mr. Knight, in one of his publications, has observed that the palate that relishes fruit, is seldom pleased with strong fermented liquors, and as feeble causes, continually acting ultimately produce extensive effects, the supplying the public with fruit, at a cheap rate, would have a tendency to operate favorably, both on the physical and moral health of the people. This view of the subject gives an importance to the pursuits of the orchardist, and elevates him to the rank of a public benefactor.

It is necessary to cultivate the best kinds of fruits as those which are of an inferior quality, and the former are no doubt more wholesome, as well as more palatable than the latter. Besides, by introducing fruits of different kinds into our markets, and furnishing them in plenty for the domestic boards, we render their consumption more common, and cause the most pleasant and most wholesome articles of aliment to be those of most general use. This philanthropist, therefore, can in no way better make known his good will to the human species, than by using his best efforts to cause the fruit to be cheap, plentiful, and of an excellent quality.

The following in relation to the time and mode of planting fruit trees, is extracted from Mr. Prince's "Treatise on the management of fruit and ornamental trees."

Spring is the season when we find the most pleasure in making our rural improvements, and from this circumstance probably it has become the general season for planting trees, but experience has proved the fall planting to be the most successful, especially in those parts of the United States which are subject to drought, as the trees planted in autumn, suffer little or none from drought, when those set out in spring, often perish in consequence of it.

Notwithstanding, with regard to those fruits that have been originally brought from warmer climates—such as the peach, apricot, nectarine and almond, which are natives of Persia, Armenia, &c. it is necessary for us to consult the operations of climate also, and, from a consideration of these attendant circumstances, I have come to the following conclusion. In localities south of New York, the fall season is preferable for transplanting all trees—north of New York, the fall is preferable only for the apple, pear, plum, cherry, quince, and all other trees of northern latitude; whereas the spring is to be preferred for the peach, apricot, nectarine and almond, which for the reasons before stated, might during severe winters, suffer from the intensity of the frosts. Still I do not mean to assert that trees of these kinds are certain to be injured by the winter, as in very many seasons they are not in the least affected; still they are exposed to vicissitudes which may or may not occur. Many gentlemen, however, of excellent judgment, make their plantations in the fall, which will serve to prove, that even in the most intelligent minds, a diversity of opinion exists.

*Trees &c. on their arrival at the place of destination.*—As soon as the trees arrive at the place where they are to be planted, let a trench be dug in cultivated ground, the bundles unpacked, and the roots well wet, and immediately covered with dirt in the trench, observing to make the dirt fine, that is spread over them, so as not to leave vacancies for the admission of air to dry the roots; if having been found by experience that the thriftiness of trees, the first year after transplantation, depends much on the fine fibres of the roots being kept moist, and not suffered to dry from the time they are taken up until they are replanted; their increase, therefore, must depend principally on the subsequent management on their arrival at the place of destination; for if, when the bulbs are unpacked, the trees are carelessly exposed to drying winds, the young fibres of the roots most perish and the trees, if they live at all, cannot thrive the first season, as they can receive little or no nourishment until those fibres are replaced.

*Manner of planting.*—Let the holes be dug somewhat larger than is sufficient to admit the roots in their natural position, and of sufficient depth to allow the tree to be placed two or three inches deeper than it was before transplanting; take care to cut off any wounded parts of the root, and to reduce the top full one third, by shortening the branches or thinning them out. Let from two to four shovels full of well rotted stable manure, in proportion to the size of the tree, be incorporated with the earth, and the whole made fine previous to filling it in; and during the operation of filling in the dirt, let the tree be several times shaken, in order that the soil may be admitted among the finer roots; and when completely filled in, let the ground be well trodden down, and finish by making a hollow or basin around the tree, to catch the rain

## A BLACKSMITH WANTED.

A BLACKSMITH who is capable of fitting wagons, complete making pows, and doing county work generally, will find constant employ in Patriot, Switzerland county, Indiana.

JESSE THRUSTON.

Mount Sterling, March 24, 1832.

## MONEY!!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the 1st of May next. They are in want of CASH, and hope their friends will contribute as much as in their power to relieve them.

CARLOW & WEBB.

Mount Sterling, March 24, 1832.

## ROBERT MCKAY'S ESTATE.

A HUNDRED acres, having since the birth term of the Swiss land Purchase court been appointed administrators of the same.

Robert McKay, deceased, requested all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against said estate will present them, according to law, for examination and settlement.

The estate is solvent.

DAVID CAIN.

ISAAC MCKAY.

Craig township, March 24.

## Valuable Farm, FOR SALE.

BRUNSWICK, wishes to dispose of immediately a VALUABLE FARM.

It is in J. Brown's ownership, two and a half miles from the south corner of section 36, 1/2 R 2, west of the first meridian, containing

## TO PRINTERS.

DRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, established in 1813, the subscriber having imported a new edition of his book of specimens with which his customers and other printers disposed to buy of him, may be supplied on application, at his Foundry, N. 18 and 20 Augustus street, behind the City Hall. He would remark, for the information of those who have not been in the habit of dealing with him, and hence a different practice has been extensively introduced, that his Book contains nothing but the actual productions of his own Foundry, and presents a true specimen of what will be furnished to orders. The assortment is very complete, has been deliberately and carefully, in twenty years, brought to its present high state of perfection, and embraces a variety of styles adapted to different uses and to the various departments of printing, Newspaper, Book and Job, magnificently finished, and cast of the most serviceable metal. Not to notice the varieties, which are distinguished by their numbers in the Book, it consists of

BOLD & ITALIC, 27 sizes, from twelve lines down to Picay.

TWO LINE and THREE LINE sizes, two and a half lines down to Aste.

SHADED, 13 sizes, from two-lines Picay to Long Primer.

ANTIQUE, 17 sizes, ten-lines Picay to Nonpareil.

BLACK, 1 size, four-lines Picay to Minion.

OPEN BLACK, 5 sizes, four-lines Picay to Great Primer.

SCOTT, 2 sizes, double small Picay and great Primer. Besides Music, Back-Slope, Ornamental Letters and Lottery Figures, Price Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamented Boxes, &c., long Braces, more than 200 kinds of F. w. s., a 1000 cuts and ornaments for School Books, Newspapers and Scientific works.

Or for any of these and all the Presses, Chases, Composing sticks, Cases, Furniture, Printing Ink, or any thing required in the Printing business, will be executed on the most favorable terms and with the utmost promptitude, a very large stock of the Foundry articles being always on hand.

GEORGE DRUCE.

New York, January 24. C. & E.

## Dr. And. C. Forbes,

DRUGS in the dispensary of V. V. V. and the public are ready that are to contain a complete

## PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

in his room. V. V. V. is a young man. He returns his grateful thanks to his friends for the passage he has been extended to him. He pays by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, having resided here about seven years, and is in trust that the public are sufficiently acquainted with him to reward their patronage. He may be found at a time and season on professional or official business at his office, three doors east of the owner of Mann and Forbes' Dry Goods, on Main street.

V. V. V., January 7.

## TO PRINTERS!

PELL & BROTHER, in New York, Hager, & Co. have removed their TYPE & STEREO TYPE FOUNDRY to No. 26, Grand street, between John and Washington street, and having given up their premises, are prepared to execute orders with great despatch. All articles, required by printers, furnished to order, at the manufacturers' prices—Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases &c. &c. constantly on hand.

They have complete series of Fonts, from size to size of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence, as being very superior articles. The following are their prices, uniform with those of other fonts derived at 6 per cent. discount for Cash:—

8 lines Picay and all larger, .8 cents.

Quarto, to six lines Picay, 30.

Double English, to double Picay, 32.

Great Primer to double Picay, 34.

English and Picay, 36.

Small Picay, 38.

Long Primer, 40.

Bourgeois, 42.

Brevier, 44.

Minion, 76.

Nonpareil, 98.

Agate, 116.

Pearl, 140.

Diamond, 200.

And all other articles of the Type Foundry, in preparation.

A. PELL & BROTHER cast their book and newspaper fonts of a metal much lighter than common in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

A. P. & B. are agents for the sale of the "TYPE PRESS," manufactured by R. Hoe & Co. and for the "WASHING ON FIRE," invented by R. Hoe.

The following are the prices, at 6 months credit.

Medium & Royal, \$230 Imperial, \$350

Super Royal, 240 No. 2, 240

No. 3, 276

New York, January 20. C. & E.

## VEVAY HAT FACTORY,

VEVAY, SWITZERLAND.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgement to his customers for the very liberal and courageous entertainment extended to him, and begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he has recently removed his establishment, to the NEW BRICK HOUSE, on Ferry street, nearly opposite his old establishment. He will be ready, at all times, to supply them with

HATS, OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND NEWEST FASHIONS.

For which he will take CASH or approved country produce.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment as he is much in want of the same.

IR. MENDENHALL.

## AN APPRENTICE.

THE subscriber wants an APPRENTICE to the HATTER BUSINESS, 4 or 5 years of age, from the country, would be preferred.

IR. MENDENHALL.

Very, November 22.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on the 1st instant, by James Marder, deceased, in Pleasant township, on

Saturday, April 7, 1832,

the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting, in part, as follows:

Two Broad Mares, three head of Cattle, two

calves, seven sheep, eight hogs, gears for

two horses, farming utensils, &c. &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.—terms made known at sale; they will be liberal.

JOHN MARDER, & Co.

## BLANK DEEDS, FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.