



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 as easy 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 to 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 droughts, 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 only serves to prove, that, even in the most intelligent minds, a diversity of opinions 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 it 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 thriftness 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 being planted; 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 hole or basin around the tree, to catch the rain

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 thriftness 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 a neglect of proper attention in this respect many 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 amendments. 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 paried with, and the inscription then stood, "John Thompson sells hats!" "Seils 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:—
1. 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 an 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 the age of 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 \$80 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 \$80, 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 liquor 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.

A BLACKSMITH WANTED.

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

JESSE THURSTON.

MONEY !!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle up 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 24th 1832

ROBERT McKAY'S ESTATE.

HE undersigned, having since the death of Robert McKay, deceased, been appointed administrator of the estate of the said Robert McKay, deceased,

requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against said estate, to present them, according to law, for examination and settlement.

DAVID GAIN,

ISAAC McKAY,

Craig township, March 24th

Valuable Farm, FOR SALE.

HE undersigned, wishes to dispose of immediately a VALUABLE FARM, in the township of Craig, containing 160 acres of land.

The farm is well improved, and contains a large quantity of timber, and is well situated for a farm. It is well watered, and the soil is fertile. The farm is well improved, and contains a large quantity of timber, and is well situated for a farm. It is well watered, and the soil is fertile. The farm is well improved, and contains a large quantity of timber, and is well situated for a farm. It is well watered, and the soil is fertile.

A LOAN WANTED.

THE undersigned, if he does not pay, would like to borrow \$50, for which he will pay 12 1/2 per cent. interest, and secure the payment thereof, with a mortgage on the above farm. He invites capitalists to give him a call.

THOMAS RAMSEY.

March 12

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the house lately occupied by William Campbell, deceased, in the town of NEW YORK.

On Wednesday, April 4, 1832.

(and containing a quantity of dry goods, and all other articles of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c. &c.

Also, one horse, some cattle, and a stock of work, and household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Terms of sale made known at the sale.

POLLY CAMPBELL, adm'x.

New York, March 8

Potomac.

The undersigned, wishes to dispose of his stud horse

POTOMAC.

POTOMAC, is a beautiful bay horse, sixteen hands high, eight years old. His sire, was the old Potomac, was got by old Diomed—his dam, by Pegasus. Pegasus' dam by old Traveller. Potomac's grand dam, by Mark Anthony—his great grand dam by the imported, stallion of the Bonny Lass, who was got by the imported July Roger.

Potomac is now in tolerable good plight—the ad designed will enter SE 1/4 of FARM him out. Application to be made immediately.

WILLIAM HARPER,

Living in the Lawrenceville state road, about one mile north of Mount Sterling.

Jefferson township, March 12.

THE AMERICAN FARMER

Edited by Cideon B. Smith, is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by L. DAVIS HATFIELD, &c. Successors of J. S. Skinner, in weekly numbers of eight pages, at Five Dollars per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to practical Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy. The American Farmer contains also, a great number of useful recipes; readings adapted to the stations of mothers and mistresses of families; so much of the news as relates to the foreign and domestic markets for Agricultural products, and a correct statement of their prices, current at the time of publication; but nothing connected with party politics is at any time permitted to appear in its columns.

The American Farmer is neatly printed on fine paper, and many of the subjects of which it treats are illustrated by expensive wood engraving. The subscribers for a year make a volume of a convenient form and size, and the last one is accompanied by a title page and minute index, completing the volume for binding.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable at the middle of each year of subscription.
2. Subscriptions are in all cases charged by the year, and never for a shorter term.
For further particulars, call at this office.

BLANK DEEDS, FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.

TO PRINTERS.

THE NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, &c. has the honor to inform the subscribers, that they have completed and edited their book of specimens, with which his customers and other Printers disposed to buy of him, may be supplied on application, at his Foundry, Nos 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 because a different practice has been extensively introduced, that his Book contains nothing but the actual productions of his own Foundry, and presents a true picture 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 tastes and to the various departments of printing, Newspaper, Book and Job, highly 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 ROMAN and ITALIC, 27 sizes, from twelve line Pica to Pica.

TWO LINE and FIVE 13 sizes, two line Columbian to A, size, SHADDED, 13 sizes, from two-line Pica to Long Primer, ANTIQUE, 17 sizes, ten-line Pica to Nonpareil, BLANK, 1 size, four-line Pica to Minion, OPEN BLACK, 5 sizes, four-line Pica to Great Primer.

SCRIPT, 2 sizes, double small pica and great primer. Besides Music, Book, and Ornamental Letters and Lottery Figures, Price Fixations, Superiors, Astronomical and other signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamented Lines, Long Measures, more than 200 kinds of F. W. S., a 1000 cuts and ornaments for School Books, Newspapers and Scientific works.

On order 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 BRUCE.

New York, January 25

Cour. & Eng.

Dr. And. C. Forbes,

PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

He returns his grateful thanks to his friends for the patronage and attention he has received. He has the honor to inform the subscribers, that they have completed and edited their book of specimens, with which his customers and other Printers disposed to buy of him, may be supplied on application, at his Foundry, Nos 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 because a different practice has been extensively introduced, that his Book contains nothing but the actual productions of his own Foundry, and presents a true picture 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 tastes and to the various departments of printing, Newspaper, Book and Job, highly 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 ROMAN and ITALIC, 27 sizes, from twelve line Pica to Pica.

TO PRINTERS!

PELL & BROTHER, (Hager & Co.) have removed their TYPE STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY to No 26, Canal street, New York, and having great stocks of their premises, are prepared to execute orders with great dispatch. All articles, required by printers, furnished on order, at the manufacturers prices—Chases, Composing sticks, Cases, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand.

They have complete series of Fonts, from 12 to 24 lines, 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 first class: at 6 cents the em, 7 1/2 per cent. discount for Cash:—

5x lines Pica and all larger,	per 100
Canon, to six line Pica,	30
Double English to double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to double Pica,	34
English and Pica,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Bourgeois,	42
Brevier,	44
Minion,	46
Nonpareil,	48
Agate,	116
Pica,	140
Diapend,	200

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

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

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

The following are the prices, at 6 months credit: Medium Royal, \$230 Imperial, \$300 Super Royal, \$400 No 2, \$240 No 3, \$275

New York, January 20

Cour. & Eng.

VEVAY HAT FACTORY,

FERRY STREET

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his customers for the very liberal and encouragement, heretofore 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.

IRA MENDENHALL.

IRA MENDENHALL.

AN APPRENTICE.

ONE man, about 18 years of age, APPRENTICE to the HATTING BUSINESS. A list of, from 15 to 27 years of age, from the country, would be preferred.

IRA MENDENHALL.

Vevay, November 22

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, some late-ly occupied by James Madison, 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 northern made known at sale; they will be liberal.

JOHN MENDENHALL, ad'm.