Vet. XIX.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1818.

No. 969.

FOR THE REGISTER

No. XXXI ORCHARDS. CONTINUED.

" Let us cultivate the ground, that the poor as well as the rich, may be filled; and happy ness and peace be established throughout our orders."

With respect to situation, very thriving orchards are frequently found in high and low grounds, on declivities and plains, in various aspects and exposures; but this is in consequence of the natural soil being good : you should however, avoid very damp situations, particularly such as lodge water, for in very wet soils, no fruit trees will prosper, nor will the fruit produced in such places be good : but a moderately low situation, free from wet, may be more eligible than an elevated ground, as being less exposed to tempestuous winds; but, if having a gentle declivity, the more desirable. A proper soil being the grand and essential requisite, should be carefully selected, for on this depends much of your success; a good deep sandy loam, neither too dry, nor wet, is the most suitable for all kinds of fruit trees, and whether this be on high or low situations, it should be preferred to every other. Generally speaking. ground that will produce good crops of natural grass, or kitchen garden vegetables, is suitable for an orchard : il of a loamy nature, it will be a particular advantage, any soil, however, of a good quality, not too light and dry nor too heavy, stubbern, or wet, and not less than one spade deep of good staple, will be proper for this purpose.

You should have great regard to the distance of planting the trees, which is what few people have rightly considered; for if you plant them too close, they will be liable to blights; the air being thereby pent in amongst them, will also cause the fruit to be ill tasted; for a great quantity of damp vapors from the perspiration of the trees, and the exhalation from the earth mixed with it, will be imbibed by the fruit. and render their juices crude and unwholesome; besides, it is the opinion of some well informed naturalists and orchardists, that these vapors and perspiration of the trees, collect the heat of the sun, and reflect it in streams. 5.4 93 to cause what is called a fire blast: which, is extremely hurtful to fruit. & most frequent, where orchards are

An experienced orchardist observes. that " his apple trees are planted SS feet apart in squares, which he considers the nearest distance, they should be planted " Another distinguished e chardist of Pennsylvania, " thinks riat schares of forty feet is the proper Connec."

open to the south sun.

Jadey, sandy ground, plant trees in autumn, and in soils inclined to be rapid or watery, in spring, otherwise the winter is apt to chill and kill them. In such soils it is good to open the holes in the fall, and let them remain open all winter; this enviches and mellows the land thrown out, and fits it better for planting. Where a soil is light and sandy and not subject to inundation, plant the trees in the fall, and they will gain fibres enough to support them before winter, and will shoot well the next spring, and better than those planted in the spring. The time of planting young apple trees will be regulated by the season. In the fall they may be planted as soon as vided there is no frost in the ground. and in the spring before the buds begin to burst.

be rather shallow, so that you cannot cover the roots a sufficient depth with good soil, you must have some hauled, for that purpose, to where each tree is to be planted, or collected to such places, from the general surface, and bank the roots around therewith; for there is no alternative, between planting them in the good soil, where their roots can take a wide extended horizontal direction, and lie within the reach of the genial influence of heat, rain, dew and air, and that of an untimely end, if planted too deep.

Tillage is favorable to the growth of young trees, whereas in grass ground their progress is comparatively slow, for want of the earth being stirred about their roots and kept loose and open.

has paid more attention to the raising of orchards, than perhaps any other person in our country, (he having above \$000 apple trees in cultivation) thus remarks " young orchards thrive in proportion to the goodness of the soil and the degree of cultivation bestowed on them. Shallow planting more completely insures the success of their living: which preserves the roots so near the surface of the earth, that by keeping the soil around them in a loose and mellow state, free from weeds, grain or grass, they may feel the salutary influence of the sun, air, and rain, the last of which in our dry climate is particularly essential to their success, for several years after planting, for this reason all kinds of fallow crops, such as potatoes, vines, & Indian corn, particularly the last. are peculiarly adapted to the first and second years cultivation of orchards .---It is an excellent practice, if orchards are sowed in any kind of small grain or grass, to dig up the earth twice in the year around the root of the trees for several feet so as to make a circle of at least six feet diameter. All grain crops are injurious in proportion to their proximity to the tree, their power of shausting the moisture from their colour or surface producing a great degree of intense reflected heat. To avoid these injurious effects, dig worth it." Herein they are mistaas mentioned above three feet around, which will keep the soil loose around them and enable the trees to resits or live in a long drought. Althrough this operation were extended to several thousand trees, which at present compose my orchards, necessarily is productive of much expense and trouble. I am repaid fourfold in the increased vigor of my trees, and still more in their preservation from our summer drought."

There is no doubt that continually enriching and cultivating old apple orchards is injurious to the treesbut for young trees it is attended with the greatest advantages. By mannring and cultivating old orchards too often, it causes them to overbear, and by forwarding the fruit too soon, to drop before the time for gathering to keep, or for cider. Mellow mud or rich mould, is the best manure which can be applied to young apple trees. If the ground is poor, stable manure is the least proper kind to be used, being from its nature least able to resist the destructive effects of our summer droughts, and affording a shelter to vermin equally pernicious in the winter, particularly in tight soils : rich earth or river and meadow mud ameliorated by frost or putrefaction, either in its simple state, or mixed with ashes, lime or perfectly rotten dung, is of all others, after the first year, the best dressing, to be spread on the surface and ploughed in. It is | fo Representatives of the United States an excellent practice to keep hogs in an orchard to eat all the fruit which falls while small & unripe, thereby to destroy a worm called curculio contained in the fruit, which are extreme. ly injurious to fruit and fruit trees.

When hogs are kept in an orchard. they should be fed in mornings around the roots of each tree, until you get through the whole orchard, by which means they will root about the trees, so as to keep the ground clean, loose and open and likewise give them a considerable manuring. It is constantly observed, that when the stem of the tree grows too fast for the bark, they have shed their leaves, pro- it causes blotches and lacerations: which evil is properly avoided by scoring the bark with a sharp knife: but care should be taken not to go to the In planting trees, should the earth | wood by cutting through the whitish rind or inner bark. A great enemy to apple trees in many parts of the country is the catterpillar. The method of destroying them is to go early in the morning and twist their nests out of the trees with a forked stick or long pole. It is said by a respectable farmer, that by placing a large clod of dirt in the fork of an apple tree, or by tying dirt or salt around the body of the tree, that all the caterpillars will immediately desert, and will not crawl over the dirt again to get into the tree.

But they are so easily destroyed by the former method, that it should be considered nothing but laziness in a farmer who permits his orchards to be injured by these insects. Apple trees are very often almost entirely ruined

William Coxe, of New-Jersey, who | by moss, which kills many, and in-11 the road between Fort Hawkins, in the 11 jures others so much, the they are only an incumbrance to the ground, and a disgrace to the country. This evil may easily be checked, by scraping & rubbing off the moss in the spring of the year, with a rounded won scraper, draining the land, if too wet, or retentive of moisture, will sometimes prevent or cure moss; or digging round the trees on the approach of winter, or in spring, and bringing besh mould, or the scouring of ponds, or the earth ploughed up on the site of long standing fences and laid round them .-Whatever contributes to the health of the tree, will cure, or in some degree mitigate this and other diseases.

> In gathering apples, we must consider the climate in which we live, and direct our practice according to the degree of heat or cold. In hot countries, the fruit must be gathered sooner than in colder ones, because the sap has performed its work sooner. Fruit will keep longer, the longer it is suffered to remain on the tree. We should gather fruit after a frost, for we are then sure the sap will no longer aid it. This consideration merits more attention, perhaps, than has hi-

therto been paid it.

After all, many excuse themselves from paying much attention to their orchards, by saying " they are not ken. Were orchards properly cultivated, and the cider produced from them properly made, every farmer would find that no pains or attention which he could bestow upon his orchards would be too great. In the northern states, the farmers discover that they cannot pay too much attention to their orchards. There they have almost completely substituted cider for ardent spirits; and this wholesome beverage is to be found on their tables little inferior to the best wine, throughout the year. I have before observed, that good cider would be a national saving of wealth, by expelling foreign liquors, and of life, by expelling the use of ardent spirits. And I consider apples, under all their varieties, the length of time they may be preserved, and the many uses made of them, not only the most valuable of all our kinds of fruits; but perhaps of more real value to the people in general than all the other fruits. Besides these considerations, the pleasure and delight which a farmer must experience in the cultivation of an orchard. exceeds perhaps any other belonging to his pleasing and happy pursuit. AGRICOLA.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act extending the time for obtain ny military land warrants in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of America in Congress assembled, That the provision of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for designating, surveying, and granting, the military bounty lands, passed on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, which limits the time within which persons entitled to military bounty lands shall make their application for a land warrant, to five years, from and after such person shall become entitled therete, shall not be construed to apply to affect or bar any application for a military land warrant, which may be made by the heirs and representatives of a deceased person who was entitled thereto, by services performed in the late war, on application by the heirs and representatives of any non-commissioned officer or actual service of the United States, and entitled by existing laws to a bounty in lands; but the heirs and representatives of such person shall be allowed to make their applications therefor at any time before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 27, 1818.—Approved. JAMES MONROE.

An act, in addition to " An act making appropriation for repairing certain roads therein

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated and payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing, and keeping in repair

state of Georgia and Fort Stoddart, in

the Alabama territory.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated and payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of repairing, and keeping in repair, that part of the road leading from Columbia, in the state of Tennessee, by the Choctaw agency, to Madisonville, in the state of Louisiana, which lies between the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee and the Indian boundary line, near Zadock Brasheirs, in the state of Mississippi, which sums shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of War. March 27, 1818.

Approved. JAMES MONROE.

Resolution directing the publication and distribut on of the Journal and proceedings of the convention, which formed the present constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the journal of the convention which formed the present constitution of the United States, now remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, and all acts and proceedings of that convention, which are in the possession of the government of the United States, be published under the direction of the President of the United States, together with the secret journals of the acts and proceedings, and the foreign correspondence, of the Congress of the United States, from the first meeting thereof down to the date of ratification of the dennitive treaty of peace, before Great seventeen hundred and eighty three, except such parts of the said foreign correspondence as the President of the United States may deem it improper at this time to publish. And that one thousand copies thereof be printed, of which one copy shall be furnished to each member of the present Congress, and the residue shall remain subject to the future disposition of Congress.

March 27, 1818 .- Approved, JAMES MONROE,

WAR DEPARTMENT, Pension Office, March 25, 1818. Rules & Requiations for substantiating claims

to pensions, to be observed under the law of Congress of the 18th of March, 1818, viz :-The commissions of officers, and the discharges of the regular soldiers of the army of the Revolution, (if in existence) applying for pensions under the above act, will, in every instance, be furnished to the War Department; and the signatures of the respective Judges, certifying in these cases, must be atested by the seal of the Courts where such Judges preside. The person applying for pension to declare, under oath, before the Judge, that, from his reduced circumstances, he needs the assistance of his country for

Approved,

J. C. CALHOUN. ". The publishers of the Laws will give

the above insertion in their their respective papers for two months. FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD,

NOR apprehending and securing in any Jail so that I get him, my negro man GESAR -who broke away from me in Petersburg, Georgia, and it is likely will endeavor to return to the neighborhood of Hillsboro' in Orange County. Casar is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 45 years old, quite black, with a scar in his forehead nearly in the shape of the letter V, with a lump on the back of his neck somewhat like a wen, is notined to be knockneed, of rather a sulky countenance, and is a Blacksmith by trade. Had on when he ran off a longtailed blue coat, with a drab colored great coat and a large black fur hat about half worn. At the same time & place, Ran away two other Negro Fellows, the property of John Martin of Rockingham County, in this State. Said fellows were taken, the one from Guilford County, and the other from

Salisbury. JOHN HAMILTON. Mason Hall, Grange, March 1',

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS. soldier, killed in action, or who died in the THE undersigned are fully authorised to I receive proposals and contract for the erection of a Bridge across Dan River, opposite the Town of Milton. Those wishing to undertake would do well to view the place as early as possible, as the proprietors are desirous of commencing the work as soon as convenient. The Commissioners are sensible of the importance of the Job as relates to themselves, the public, and the undertaker, and feel a willingness to give sufficient time for Foreigners to lay in their proposals. Me. clanics of skill in the businessare particular. ly invited to come well recommendal-to

> such, a generous price will be given. The plan upon which it will be built is not yet agreed upon, as consultation with the undertaker is thought advisable. Its length will be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred yards.

WILLIAM ERWIN. JOSEPH M'GEHEE, THOMAS M'GEHEE, and A. GRAVES.

Commissioners. The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer, Philadelphia Aurora and Raleigh Star, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their valuable papers for two months, and forward their accounts to the Register office for payment,

FOR SALE.

THE BUILDINGS & LOTS in Warrenton belonging to Thomas Bragg. They are well situated for persons wishing for a situation to School their Children, and are very convenient. Apply o

THOMAS BRAGG. Warrenton, March 4 63 71 LEAKSVILLE, N. CAROLINA. NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednes day the 22d of April next, will be offered for sale 30 LOTS, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, payable by equal instalments.

This Town lies in the midule of a fertile country, on the north side of Dan River, which glides smoothly along its front, being 9 & 10 feet deep in dry seasons. A waggon can be driven to the wharf within 12 feet of the boats, at ebb tide; close to which a gut is open where boats can safely retreat in a fresh, to avoid the logs floating down the river. J. LENOX.

13th March. The Editors of the Norfolk papers are requested to insert this 2 weeks each, and send their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE.

IN virtue of a Deed of Trust made and exel L cuted to the subscriber by the late Will." am Jackson of Franklin county, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein expressed to the late Benjamin Brickell, also of the said county, which Deed was in the lifetime of the said Brickell. for a valuable consideration assigned & transferred to Josiah Jackson-I shall proceed to sell on the premises on the 28th day of April next, the following property mentioned there. in, viz : One half of the MILL across the Cypress which the said William Jackson owned in conjunction with John Jackson, and all the LAND adjoining thereto, including the land the said William bought of James Baker, together with the LAND on which Alsey Jackson now lives, and all and singular the Lands Britain, and the United States, in the year | which the said William owned, with their improvements and appendages, estimated at one hundred and seventy-five acres, be the same more or less. The sale will be for cash. The subscriber will make no further title to the aforesaid Land than that which is vested in him by the Deed of Trust.

GEORGE TUNSTALL, Trustee. March 23.

NOTICE

THE LAND I advertised to sell the 15th of January last, will be sold on the 8th of next May, in Oxford, at 9 olclock. It will be set up at ten thousand doilars -as a description has already been given in detail. another is deemed unnecessary; yet as some persons perhaps, may not remember, I would observe, it is a large valuable plantation, a bandsome seat, and a large dwelling house, &c. If any person should purchase who may wish it; they may have posses. sion of the House &c. immediately. As I intend turning most of my property into notes, the payments will be made easy, furth terms will be made known. Security will be required.

ELISHA BATTLE. Oxford, March 26, 1818.

STATE OF NORTHCAROLINA. Bertie County Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses.

sions-February Term, 1818. William Britton, Original attachment ser

ved on the following William Cureton, Negroes, to wit, Phillag. Mary, Lettice, Edv. Virgil, Harriss & Rinny.

Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him : therefore, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that the Defendant appear at May Term of our said Court to be held at the Courthouse in Windsor, on the second Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

SOL CHERRY, C C

The high-blooded imported Horse BLUSTER,

Will Stand this Sesson at the subscribe a Stable. in Warren County N. C. half way between Warrenton and Louisburg and within three miles of the Stage Road ; and will be let to Mares at \$25 the Season, which may be discharged by the payment of \$21 within the season; \$15 the leap, and \$30 to insure a mare to be in foal. Pasturage and Servants board gratis : but mares may be fed at a reasonable price if required .-Great attention will be paid, but no liability for accidents of any kind. The season to end the 1st of August.

Bluster was imported in 1816-is a beautiful bay, and is fully 15 hands 3 inches his h. He ran with success and was considered at Newmarket to be one of the speediest horses in England. He combines the most celebrated and favorite blood, as will appear from the

PEDIGREE.

Foaled in 1803, gut by Orlando (a son of Whiskey out of a Highflyer mare, sister to Escape) by Pegasus; her dam Squirrel.-Pegasus was got by Echase, out of a Bosphoras mare, sister to Grecian Princess ... Griando out of Amelia, by Highflyer; he dam Miss Timmis (sister to Maiden) by Ma chem Saltrata (a son of Eclipse) out of Calash. by Herod : her dam Theresa, by Machem, Regulus, Godolphin Arabian.

For his performances on the Turf, see Raeing Calendars.

1812-Page 51. 1813-7, 145, 157, 158. 1814-53, 64, 89, 95, 162, 162, 157

77, 29, 32.

P. HAWKINS. Warrenton, March 10. 56 5;