



AND

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PEACH TREES.

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

The Peach may be ranked with the most delicious fruit that can be produced in any country. It is generally raised from the stone, but the best kinds are those propagated by inoculation or grafting.

The peach tree is subject to many calamities, and is in general short-lived; its preservation, to any considerable age, is only to be ensured by skill and attention—its precious fruit is, therefore, forbidden to the slothful, the negligent and the ignorant.

The peach tree is liable to three misfortunes or calamities—first, the fly—second, the breaking of limbs, which brings on a decay—third, to wounds received on the body by bursting of the bark by severe frosts in winter, and the injuries done to it by birds, insects, &c.

But the most general decay of peach trees, is owing to a worm which originates from a large fly, that resembles a common wasp. This fly perforates the bark, and deposits an egg in the moist or sappy part of it. The most common place of perforation is at the surface of the earth where the rougher & harder bark which is exposed to atmospheric influence, begins to change to the softer character of that which covers the roots. In this particular part the fly is able to puncture the surface and there introduce its eggs. This they perform in our climate from the middle of July through August & September. In August, for the most part, the worms assume the chrysalis state, and in eight or ten days are transformed into flies. Then they immediately begin to deposit their eggs, which are soon hatched into worms, and thus the round of transformation common to the insect tribe is completed. The eggs deposited by the fly at the times and manner just stated, are changed into worms; & it is in the worm state they do the mischief, by prying upon the soft inner bark of the tree which is the medium of circulation for the sap, thus interrupting the flow of the sap—the immediate consequence of which is, the destruction of the fruit and finally the destruction of the tree. Gum issuing out of a peach tree at or near the surface of the ground is a sure sign that there are worms under the bark.

Various means have been resorted to and with various success, for the purpose of destroying these worms or of preventing them from doing injury to the trees. These various methods shall now be given as practised by some of the most respectable and distinguished farmers of our country.

Dr. Tilton, of the State of Delaware.

I shall say but little on the cultivation of this useful tree; but will barely remark, that it should always be planted shallow, with the soil raised about it in the form of a hill; that Forsyth's method of heading down the trees a year or two after planting, insures the most vigorous growth; and that tilling the ground, for some years, after setting them out in orchards, is essential to the rapid and successful growth of the trees. The diseases and early death of our peach trees, is a fertile source of observation, far from being exhausted. Among the insects which are great enemies to these trees is a little beetle, called *curculio*, about the size of a pea bug, which punctures the fruit and occasions it to fall off and rot before it comes to maturity. These insects may be exterminated by means of hogs. This voracious animal, if suffered to go at large in orchards, and among fruit trees, devours all the fruit that falls, and among others the *curculions*, in the maggot state, which may be contained in them. Being thus generally destroyed in the embryo state there will be few or no bugs to ascend from the earth in the spring, to injure the fruit. Many experienced farmers have noted the advantage of hogs running in their orchards. The best method of destroying the wasp-like insect (which bores the bark of the tree, and delights in that region just below the surface of the earth) that I have ever employed, is to draw the dirt from the root of the tree, in the

fall, & pour boiling water on the roots. In the spring, my practice is, to return the soil to the tree, in the form of a hill. By means of this sort, a tree may be preserved many years.

Richard Peters, Pennsylvania.

The worm or grub, produced by the wasp, depositing its progeny in the soft bark near the surface of the ground, is the most common destroyer of the peach tree. I remove the earth a few inches round the tree in August or September. After July the wasp ceases to pierce the bark and to make its deposits. I pour round the butt of the tree, beginning about one foot above the ground, a quart or more (not being nice about the quantity) of boiling hot soap suds or water. This kills the egg or worm lodged in the tender bark; and, of course, prevents its ravages the next season. I also have the trees bared at the roots and exposed to the winter. I have lost some in this way; but I still continue the practice. I have been in the habit of doing this for ten or twelve years, and prefer it to any other treatment. To supply deficiencies, I plant young trees every year. When trees become sickly, I grub them up; I find that sickly trees often infect those in vigor near them, by some morbid effluvia. The young trees supply their loss, and I have no trouble in nursing those in a state of decay; which is commonly a hopeless task.

William Cox, Burlington, New-Jersey.

I always search the roots of my trees twice in the season, last of July and September. On the first of October, I open the ground around the roots so as to leave a basin of the size of a common wash basin—in this state they are left until the next spring—the ice and snow which fill the hole during the winter, effectually kills the worm should it have eluded my search. I also endeavor to prevent the limbs from breaking and from excessive bearing, by close pruning, which I have long found more efficacious in peach, than in any other fruit trees.

John H. Cooke, Virginia.

I think I have discovered a remedy for the worm which preys upon peach trees at or near their roots, and which is so destructive to their existence.—This remedy consists in Tobacco.—As much cured tobacco as is tied up in a bundle, viz: from four to six leaves, is sufficient for a tree. The tobacco in a moist state, so as to render it flexible, is bound around the body of the tree just at the surface of the earth, encircling the part where the fly deposits its eggs. This precaution is to be taken before the hatching of the flies—the first of July is early enough, but to make the experiment successful it should not be put off longer than this period. The tobacco, so generally deleterious to the insect tribe, is so also to this destructive fly, and thereby prevents its approach.

My first experiments with tobacco were confined to ten or twelve peach trees; the next spring I found that the trees still threw out gum near the surface, and I feared my experiment had failed; upon a close examination however, I perceived that the gum had issued out from the old wounds of the former year, which were not yet entirely healed. The last summer I again applied the tobacco, & this spring have assiduously examined the trees—Upon the whole, I find that those trees which have enjoyed the benefits of the tobacco application for two years, have all their wounds entirely healed and thrown out no gum; and in no instance have I found the worm to have existed, when the tobacco was applied. From these facts, it is evident that tobacco stalks, when stripped of their leaves, would be excellent to throw around the roots of fruit trees.

AGRICOLA.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act supplementary to the several acts relative to direct taxes and internal duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause any omissions or defects in the assessment of the direct tax, laid in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, in the fifth collection district of Virginia, to be supplied or corrected by the principal assessor of the said district, in such manner

as the said Secretary shall see fit: *Provided*, That the said corrections be made, as nearly as may be, under existing circumstances, in conformity with the principles applicable to other collection districts, and that the same, so far as they regard the tax laid in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall have reference to the day prescribed by the act of January ninth, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and so far as they regard the tax laid in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall have reference to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen: *And provided*, That previous to making such corrections, the said principal assessor shall attend at the court house of each county within his district, for at least three days, for the purpose of hearing appeals, of which attendance he shall give thirty days notice, either by handbills posted up, or in a newspaper printed in each county. The time at which the taxes, for the said years, shall become due, shall be that on which the tax lists shall be delivered to and receipted for by the collector. And to defray the expenses of making said corrections, there is hereby appropriated a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized, in case, in his opinion, the public interest require it, to pay for the publications of the collectors of the direct tax, prescribed by the twenty-eighth & twenty-ninth sections of the act of January ninth, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, a price that shall not exceed that usually paid by individuals for publications made by their order.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in cases of the sale of property for direct taxes, laid in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, belonging to infants, persons of insane mind, married women, or persons beyond sea, its redemption shall be effected at any time within two years after the removal of such disability, or the return to the U. States, on paying to the collector of the district, or other officer of the United States on whom his duties may be devolved, as the case may be, the amount paid by the purchaser, together with ten per centum per annum thereon, and on paying to the purchaser of the land a compensation for all improvements he may have made on the premises subsequent to his purchase, the value of which improvements to be ascertained by three or more neighboring freeholders, to be appointed by the clerk of the district court, who, on actual view of the premises, shall assess the value of such improvements on their oath, and make a return of such valuation to the clerk aforesaid immediately. And the clerk of the court shall receive such compensation for his services herein, to be paid by, and received from, the parties, like costs of suits, as the judge of the district court shall, in that respect, tax and allow.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the time allowed for the redemption of lands which have been or may be sold for the payment of taxes, under the act passed the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," and purchased on behalf of the United States, be extended three years beyond the time heretofore allowed: *Provided*, That such extension of time shall not be beyond the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and that on such redemption interest be paid, at the rate of twenty per centum on the tax, and additions of twenty per centum chargeable thereon; and the right to redeem shall enure as well to persons holding an equitable or reversionary interest in lands so purchased on behalf of the United States, as to the original owners thereof.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be authorized, whenever he shall consider it expedient, to abolish all the existing offices of collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, in any state or territory, whereupon the duties remaining to be performed, shall be devolved upon such officer of the United States, within such state or territory, as the President may designate. And whenever, in virtue of this authority, or of that conferred by the act of December twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to abolish the internal duties," the office of any collector shall be abolished, or its duties transferred to any collector, or officer of the United States, it shall be the duty of such collector or officer, to make deeds for land sold for direct taxes, in the same manner and for the same fees as are provided by law in cases where no such transfer of duties has taken place. And such collector or officer shall give bond for the performance of his duties, in such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and shall receive like compensation with that allowed to the present collectors of direct tax and internal duties. In all cases previous to the making a deed, there shall be delivered to, and filed by, the collector, or other officer authorized to make the same, the receipt for the

purchase money paid for the real property sold for any tax. At the expiration of three months after the time allowed for the redemption of property sold for taxes, the collectors or other officers aforesaid, in each state, except the designated collectors, shall make out and lodge with the clerk of the district court distinct statements of the property then unredeemed, sold to individuals, and of the like property purchased in behalf of the United States; which statements shall designate the names of the persons taxed, where resident, the amount of the tax and additions, the description, situation, and quantity of the property sold for taxes, the name of the owner or presumed owner, when sold, the name of the purchaser, & the amount paid by the purchaser; and the said collectors or other officers, shall likewise pay over the said clerk, the moneys received for the purchasers and in their hands, for which statements & moneys the clerk shall give them a receipt. The said clerk shall thenceforth have exclusive authority to grant deeds, and to perform all the other duties previously performed by the collector, or other officer aforesaid, in regard to the direct tax: *Provided*, That one half of the compensation made therefor be for the use of the clerk, and the other half for that of the collector, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. And the same course shall be pursued, in regard to the respective designated collectors, whenever their offices shall be abolished by the President of the United States, in which case the right of redemption that may still remain shall be effected through the said clerks. The clerks of the district courts shall on the first of January, in each year, render to the Secretary of the Treasury distinct statements of their proceedings, in such form as shall be prescribed by him, and shall pay over the moneys received by them for the use of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That an abatement from the amounts of the bonds given for internal duties, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, shall be made on the payment thereof, previous to their becoming due.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which deeds for property sold for the direct tax imposed in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, shall not have been made, or in which defective deeds have been made, deeds may and shall be granted therefor by the marshals of the respective districts in which the property is situate, within two years from the passage of this act, where the right of redemption has expired, and in other cases within two years after the said right may expire, on the terms and subject to the conditions fixed by law: *Provided*, That where new deeds may be made, the same shall only be granted on the delivery of the defective deed to the marshal, who shall cancel the same as soon as the new deed is made, which shall, after reciting at length the defective deed, declare the property to be conveyed to the original grantee, his heirs or representatives, subject to any right or claim thereto that may have accrued subsequent to the date of the defective deed; and said marshal shall receive two dollars for preparing and executing each deed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in any suit or action which shall be hereafter instituted by the United States, against any corporate body, for the recovery of money upon any bill, note, or other security it shall be lawful to summon, as garnishees, the debtors of such corporation; and it shall be the duty of any person, so summoned, to appear in open court, and deposit in writing, to the amount which he or she was indebted to the corporation, at the time of the service of the summons, and the time of making such disposition; and it shall be lawful to enter up judgment in favor of the United States, for the sum admitted by such garnishee to be due to the said corporation, in the same manner as if it had been due and owing to the United States: *Provided*, That no judgment shall have been rendered against any garnishee, until after judgment shall have been rendered against the corporation defendant to the said action, nor until the sum in which the said garnishee may stand indebted be actually due.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That where any person summoned as garnishee, shall deposit in open court that he or she is not indebted to such corporation, nor was not, at the time of the service of the summons, it shall be lawful for the United States to tender an issue upon such demand, and if, upon the trial of such issue, a verdict shall be rendered against such garnishee, judgment shall be entered in favor of the United States, pursuant to such verdict, with costs of suit.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, summoned as garnishee, under the provisions of this act, shall fail to appear at the term of the court to which he has been summoned, he shall be subject to attachment for contempt of the court.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of an act passed the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled "an act to allow drawback of duties on spirits distilled and sugar refined within the United States, and

for other purposes," as allowed a drawback of four cents upon every gallon of spirits distilled from molasses, and a drawback of four cents per pound upon refined sugar exported from the United States, together with all the regulations and provisions of the said act upon the subject of the said drawbacks, shall be deemed, construed, and taken to be a law remain in full force and virtue, any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

A GOOD CABINET MAKER,

WHO understands working Mahogany and Walnut into Household Furniture, would do well to establish himself in Stan-tonsbrough, Edgecombe County, where he will meet with encouragement.

April 17, 1818.

J. BASCOM,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he will remain a few days at the Eagle Hotel, in Raleigh, where he will perform all operations in the line of his Profession, to the satisfaction of those who honor him with their notice. He will attend those who prefer it, at their respective places of residence.

N. B. Satisfactory recommendation can be produced, if required.

April 17, 1818.

STAGE AND WAGGON MAKING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have commenced the above Business in their new Shop on Colonel Wyatt's Lot, where they are ready to execute any Work in that line which the public may please to favor them with. As they intend to keep a supply of the best Timber, & have employed good Workmen, they hope to meet with liberal encouragement.

HAUTE C. WIATT & Co.

J. T. C. WIATT,

HAS just received from the North an elegant supply of the most fashionable materials for COACH-MAKING, &c. and will be pleased to receive orders at his old Stand.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the subscriber who has resided several years in this city, and been employed constantly in the line of his profession, has at length established himself on Fayetteville Street, next door to the Bank of N. C., where he offers for sale an elegant assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Patent Lever Watches, also Silver Patent Lever and plain Watches and Clocks, together with a variety of JEWELRY and Silver Ware. As these articles have been carefully selected by the subscriber and from the latest importations to the Northward, he deems it unnecessary to say they will be sold on the most accommodating terms. He likewise repairs Watches and Clocks, and will warrant the faithfulness of his Work in every instance, and will be thankful for a portion of the public favor.

JNO. Y. SAVAGE.

Raleigh, April 13

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 10, 1818. NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Old Six per Cent. Stock, that the last payment on account of the Principal and Interest of the said Stock, will be come due on the first of October next, ensuing the date hereof and that the same will be paid on that day, at the Treasury and at the Loan Offices, having such Stock Standing on their Books, to the Stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of the said Stock.

It is further made known, for the information of the Proprietors of said old six per cent. Stock residing in foreign parts that in order to obviate as far as practicable any inconvenience which might result by reason of loss at sea or otherwise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public duly appointed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE undersigned are fully authorized to 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. Mechanics of skill in the business are particularly invited to come well recommended—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 for ward their accounts to the Register office for payment.