



"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers."

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FOR THE REGISTER.

Having lately procured a copy of M'Mahon's American Gardeners' Calendar, I was much pleased, on perusing it, and would recommend it to every horticulturalist. The great advantage it has over every work on this subject, that I have read, is, that it not only tells *when* but *how* to perform the different operations in gardening. Should you think proper to publish the following extracts, I may probably furnish you with others from this valuable work.

A lover of good fruit.

Speaking of the neglect of Orchardists in his directions for January, he says,

"The trees are very often almost entirely smothered by moss, which kills many, and injures others so much, that they are only an incumbrance to the ground, and a disgrace to the country. This evil may easily be checked, by scraping and rubbing the moss off this season of the year with a rounded iron scraper, &c. when men have little else to employ them—and only seek work, in idle, expensive, and unprofitable amusements. Draining the land if too retentive of moisture, will sometimes prevent or cure moss; or digging round the trees on the approach of winter, or in spring, and bringing fresh mould, or the scum of ponds & roads, or the rubbish of old walls, well prepared and pulverized, and laid round them.—Whatever contributes to the health of the tree, will cure, or in some degree mitigate, this and other diseases.

"The above considerations ought to induce to an examination of your standard apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees, &c. and where found necessary, to thin their branches, scrape and rub off moss, cut off all dead, or irregularly placed limbs and branches; and also any luxuriant unfruitful shoots, and such branches as appear to be in a decaying or cankered state; all of which, must be cut off close to where they were produced, or to some healthy leading branch, or shoot; for the bark cannot grow over a stump, because there is no power to draw the sap that way; for which reason, always cut rather a little within the wood.

"Smooth the cut parts, and if the amputations are large, apply thereto a light covering of the medicated tar, below mentioned; which is to be laid on with a painting brush; if under an inch in diameter, it is scarcely worth while to go to that trouble, for such when well pruned, will heal and cover freely.

"Be particular to use a saw in taking off all the limbs and branches that are too large for the knife, and smooth the cut parts with either the pruning knife, or a neat draw knife, which answers better, for large amputations.

"The medicated tar, is composed of half an ounce of corrosive sublimate, reduced to a fine powder, and then put into a three pint earthen pikin, with about half a gill of gin, or other spirit, stirred well together, and the sublimate thus dissolved. The pikin must then be filled by degrees with common tar, and constantly stirred till the mixture is intimately blended. This quantity will be sufficient for two hundred trees. Being of a very poisonous nature, it should not be suffered to lie carelessly about the house. The sublimate dissolves better, when united with the same quantity of the spirit of hartshorn, or of sal ammoniac. This mixture being apt to run, consistency may be given it, by mixing it with either pounded chalk, or whiting.

"The above composition will be found eminently useful, as no worm of any kind can live near its influence, and no evil whatever will arise to the tree from its poisonous quality; it yields to the growth of the bark, and affords a complete protection to the parts against the influence of the weather."

In February, he adds:

"Where trees are much overrun with moss, it may be removed as directed in page 59; or a strong man, with a good broad broom in a wet day, would do great execution. The best method of destroying moss on young trees, is to rub all the branches affected, in spring or autumn, or in both if necessary, with a hard scrubbing brush and soap-suds. This will not only remove the moss, but tend considerably to prevent its sudden return.

"Canker, in a great measure, arises from animalcules, or small or very minute insects or worms, &c. of various kinds; where this is the case, cut out the whole of the cankered part clean to the sound wood, wash the part well with the following solution, and also all other parts that seem to be in the least affected; then give it a light coat of the medicated tar, prescribed in page 59.

"Dissolve a drachm of corrosive sublimate in a gill of gin or other spirit, and when thus dissolved, incorporate it with four quarts of soft water. This solution will be found to be the most effectual remedy ever applied to trees, both for the destruction of worms of every species, and the eggs of insects deposited in the bark. No danger to the trees, is to be

apprehended from its poisonous quality, which, in respect to them, is perfectly innocent."

In December, he closes his remarks: "Take off all moss from your fruit-trees, and when it is gathered, carry it quite out of your garden, to prevent its multiplying by seed, which it is very apt to do."

"Rub and scrape off moss wherever it appears on your fruit-trees, it robs them of their nourishment, prevents their free perspiration, and is an enemy to them in every way."

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The Governor of S. Carolina, in his message to the Legislature at the opening of its session, thus expresses himself in relation to the imprisonment of debtors:

"In a commercial country, the utmost vigilance and wisest counsels should be exerted to enforce the obligation of contracts. No expedient more efficient to prevent a fraudulent departure from them has yet been discovered, than to visit with infamous punishment, those who are guilty. Yet I would respectfully suggest that real misfortune should not be blended with crime, nor the victims of it reduced to the level of *culprits* and *felons*. Imprisonment for debt has been exploded from the Statute Book of some of the most enlightened governments on earth, as impolitic and unjust; and an appalling view of the miseries it engenders can be seen in the pictures exhibited by the statistical writers not only of Great-Britain, but I regret to add, of our own country. Humanity weeps over the melancholy scene, and I indulge a hope that the complaints of the oppressed will reach your ear and find from you, not an unavailing sympathy, but an *amplified redress*."

Speaking of internal improvements, the Governor says,

"That benefits commensurate with the amount expended will eventually be derived to the State from the completion of the projected improvements, will scarcely be deemed problematical, and that their completion will be attended with less cost than is generally anticipated is deducible from a comparative knowledge of the value of the work and an actual knowledge of what remains to be done.—A few prominent facts will place this great interest in a proper light. There are 870 miles of rivers in the state suited to steam boat navigation, 450 of which have been improved; 849 capable of being navigated by boats of from 10 to 20 tons, 398 of which have been improved; 15 miles and 47 chains of canal navigation have been opened; 57 chains are to be completed; 26 locks have been constructed, materials collected for 7 and 2 required, for which no provision is made. On the Catawba, a section of the work from Fishing creek to the United States Establishment has been contracted for, and will cost \$37,000. When the whole is completed, the Pee Dee and Catawba will be navigable from the North-Carolina boundary line, and the Saluda to Colonel Ware's, ten miles below the Greenville and Pendleton lines. The amount requisite to effect these great objects cannot be ascertained with precision, but as it will be devoted particularly to the removal of obstructions within those rivers, it will not exceed annually, what may be conveniently detached from the revenue of the State."

PIRACIES NEAR CUBA.

The following article appears in the New York papers:

"Important.—Negotiations respecting the Piracies near Cuba, have been carried on between the British and Spanish Governments, and it is said they have been so far successful, that the latter have given the former permission to make use of any part of their territory in any expedition to suppress or punish the Buccaneers. It is supposed to be in consequence of this arrangement that the *Medway*, 74, and *Seringapatam* frigate, have lately sailed from England on secret service—and we may soon expect to hear of their taking possession of certain places on the coast of Cuba. A great sensation had been produced in England by the frequent arrival of accounts of the plunder of British vessels, and outrages on their officers and seamen."

It is certainly "important" to merchants and navigators that piracy should meet its just fate, and that he who follows it should be driven to honest occupation, or disabled forever from pursuing that. But is not this arrangement, between the two governments of Great Britain and Spain, pregnant with consequences still more important? How long are these "certain places in the Island of Cuba" to be held by the British forces? Is the occupation to be temporary merely, or is it to be of longer continuance? Heaven knows, we covet not the Island of Cuba, nor any other colonial pos-

session. We should consider the possession of it an evil. But there are degrees of evil, one worse than another: and we should suppose it a worse evil to the United States that any foreign maritime power, but particularly the greatest maritime nation, should acquire the possession of that Island, and the consequent command of the Gulf of Mexico, the absolute freedom of which is indispensable to the safety even of the intercourse among the several states of this Union. We do not mean to suggest that the British Government has any views of this sort; but the occupation of stations on the island might insensibly produce the disposition to possess the whole of it. The first footing obtained by the British in the East Indies, was not connected with views of conquest, but the temptations to it were too strong, and excuses were not wanting.

All that we mean to say at present is, that the future destination of Cuba cannot be uninteresting to the People of the United States: and that there is a greater evil than its being politically and territorially connected with the United States—though we hope the necessity for such a connection, should it ever occur, is far distant.

Nat. Int.

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, Trustees under several deeds, duly recorded in the County Clerk's office of Mecklenburg, executed by Col. William Birchett, to secure the payment of different sums of money, to Lady Jane Skipwith, Birchetts and Puryear, and Robert Birchett, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 21st day of January next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, that highly improved and valuable FARM, on which Col. Birchett at present resides, on the north side of Roanoke, and FIFTY or SIXTY SLAVES.—The Farm lies 8 or 10 miles south-west of the Courthouse, in the county of Mecklenburg, near the town of Clarksville; contains 12 or 15,000 acres, two or three hundred of which are low grounds. The high land is well timbered, and fertile, the low grounds as good as any on the river. The improvements are unexceptionable, even in the estimation of the most fastidious. The residence of Col. B. is fitted up with taste and convenience, and few families with or without taste, would wish any thing added. The plantation, is well enclosed, under a system of improved and profitable husbandry, and furnished with every house and fixture necessary for a crop, or stock; the accommodation of an overseer, or negroes. Its situation is healthy and agreeable—suffice it to say that, to persons wishing to vest funds in such property, it offers more inducements than any in that section of country; and it is very rare that such an estate is bro't into the market. The subscribers, however, hope that purchasers will not rely on their account of the property, but judge for themselves.

The subscribers also feel it their duty to state that, the Negroes are in every respect worthy of the notice of purchasers; particularly of such as want them for their own service. They are in families and raised by Col. B. on the estate; consisting of four well instructed, honest Blacksmiths, and a number of well disciplined, trusty house servants, male and female, besides field hands, women and children. As the sum of money to be raised will be upwards of \$40,000, and as the injunction which prevented a sale last winter has been accommodated, and the sale is with the consent of all concerned, it is believed by the subscribers, that no fears or apprehensions need be entertained about its certainty. If their veracity has any credit with the public, the sale may be certainly expected, tho' they cannot undertake to satisfy or stop every idle surmise or rumor, which credulity may believe or suspicion may circulate.

We are requested, also to state, that the Crop, Stock, and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate, will be offered for sale at the same time and place.

Terms.—The Land, 1, 2, 3 & 4 years; bonds with approved security, and a deed in trust on the property. The Negroes, 12 months credit; bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date, but to be remitted, if punctually paid, and interest deducted for cash payments. The other property, the terms will be made known on the day of sale. The subscribers will give such title as is conveyed to them by the said several deeds, only, which they invite purchasers to peruse; though the titles are believed, confidently to be unexceptionable. The sale will continue from day to day, until the whole is disposed of, the land being offered first. No property will be delivered until the terms of sale are complied with.

ALEX. S. FEILD,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
EDWARD B. LICKS.

December 18.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, DEC. 9.

The Senate proceeded to the appointment (by ballot, agreeably to the practice of the Senate,) of the Standing Committees; and they were successively appointed, as follows:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, of Lou. Macon, King, of N. Y. Elliott.

On Finance.—Messrs. Lowrie, Holmes, of Maine, Van Buren, Eaton, Macon.

On Commerce and Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Findlay, Lanman, D'Wolf.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Williams of Ten. Chandler, Tay or, Johnson, of Ky. Elliott.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Noble, Stokes, Seymour, Lanman, Chandler.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Pleasants, Williams of Miss. Parrott, Ware, Lloyd of Mass.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Van Dyke, Thomas, Lowrie, Eaton, Benton.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson, of Lou. Johnson, of Ky. Holmes, of Miss. King, of Alab. Benton.

On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Barton, Van Dyke, Boardman, Morrill.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Smith, Van Buren, Southard, Holmes of Maine, Brown of Ohio.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Stokes, Palmer, Barton, Chandler, King, of Alab.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Noble, Eaton, Seymour, Ware, Elliott.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Barbour, Lloyd of Md. D'Wolf, Lanman, Southard.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Macon, Lowrie, Lanman.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Johnson of Ky. having obtained leave, introduced a bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, by the Courts of the United States; and the bill was twice read by general consent, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. In introducing this bill, Mr. J. made a few general remarks, explanatory of the justice and expediency of such an act—intimating that he should go more fully into the merits of the measure, when the bill should come up for consideration.

The following Message, from the President of the United States, received yesterday, was read:

To the Senate of the United States: Recent information of the multiplied outrages and depredations, which have been committed on our seamen and commerce, by the Pirates in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, exemplified by the death of a very meritorious officer seems to call for some prompt and decisive measures on the part of the government. All the public vessels adapted to that service, which can be spared from other indispensable duties, are already employed in it; but, from the knowledge which has been acquired of the places from whence these outlaws issue, and to which they escape from danger, it appears that it will require a particular kind of force, capable of pursuing them into the shallow waters to which they retire, effectually to suppress them. I submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of or authorizing such a force for that important object.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 6th Dec. 1822.

The message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to consider and report.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.

Mr. Talbot submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the repairs, preservation, and superintendance of the National Road from Cumberland to Wheeling, be referred to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That that part of the President's message which recommends the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall vest in the Congress thereof power adequate to the adoption and carrying into effect a system of Internal Improvements throughout the whole Union, be referred to a select committee, to consider and report thereon.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12.

Mr. Pleasants, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill, which was twice read by general consent:

Be it enacted, &c. That, for the purpose of enabling the President of the United States to afford efficient protection to the commerce of the United States, from the depredations of Pirates, in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indian Seas, the sum of — dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; which sum shall be used by the President in providing such an additional force as in his judgment shall be best calculated to answer the end aforesaid.

Accompanying this bill Mr. Pleasants laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy to the Chairman of the Naval Committee, furnishing estimates of the additional force deemed necessary for the sup-

pression of piracy, and the expense thereof. The Secretary, having the concurring opinion of the Navy Board in its favor, recommends an additional force, of

First 1 Steam Boat of 90 to 120 tons, to carry two 18 pounders, and two 12 pounders upon travelling carriages, so as to fire from any part of the vessel.

Second, 10 fast sailing schooners, of 45 to 60 tons burthen, to draw not more than 5 to 7 feet water; each to be armed with one long 12 or 18 pounder, mounted on a circle, with two 12 pound carronades; with the necessary number of small arms, to row from 20 to 24 sweeps; and

Third, 5 light double bank Cutters, each to row 20 oars, and adapted to carry 40 men, well armed with muskets, pistols, boarding pikes, cutlasses, &c.

The whole cost of procuring these additional vessels and of equipping and fitting them for service, is estimated at 44,000 dollars.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the Judiciary system of the United States so as to make it uniform throughout the Union, by establishing Circuit Courts in the new states.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 9.

After the presentation and reference of petitions, twenty-three in number—

On motion of Mr. Mallory, of Va. it was Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be directed to enquire into the expediency of allowing such persons who may have been stricken from the Pension Roll, to make new application, and be placed thereon, on complying with the requisitions of the pension laws of 1818 and 1820.

On motion of Mr. McSherry, of Pa. Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands, passed on the 2d March, 1821, so as to permit all such persons to avail themselves of its provisions, as have not heretofore done so.

On motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any what, alterations or amendments of the act entitled "An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the Land Offices," are necessary to be made, so as to afford relief in all cases where such relief may be just and proper.

On motion of Mr. Basett, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill reported at the last Session, "concerning the discharge of public moneys."

After some remarks from the mover as to the object of the bill, Mr. Smith, of Md. suggested that few of the Members had preserved the printed copies of the bill from the last session; and, as the subject was of some magnitude, he thought the Members ought to have an opportunity to examine it. He therefore, with this view, moved that the Committee should rise.

The Committee rose accordingly, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

The next business on the list for Orders of the Day was two bills, the one for disciplining the Militia of the United States, and the other for clothing them at the public expense when called into actual service.

After going into a committee of the whole, the bill for disciplining the Militia was re-committed to the Militia Committee for amendment, and the other bill was ordered to be printed.

The next bill in order was the bill reported at the last session, supplementary to the act for the relief of American Captives, during the late war. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject.

Mr. Sibley briefly stated the object of the bill. After the surrender of Detroit, during the late war, and subsequent to the defeat afterwards sustained, in 1813, many persons taken under our standard, were brought captive by the Indians to and through Detroit. The citizens of Detroit, moved at the spectacle, tho' themselves at the time in a state of vassalage, exerted themselves to relieve the sufferers, and employed in that manner all the money they could raise. These facts were made known to Congress, and an act was passed to reimburse the money thus advanced. But the act was of that narrow construction, that it was not at all calculated to give the relief contemplated by it. It required, in the first place, that the persons relieve from captivity should be American citizens; which, in the first place, was hardly susceptible of proof, and, if it were not material, where the individuals were taken under the American flag. Another requisition of that law was, the written evidence of the amount paid, or a receipt for the ransom money, should be produced, to enable relief. Now, Mr. S. said, the money was paid to Indians; and every one must know that they give no receipts for ransoms, and that such a receipt, if given, would be good for nothing, inasmuch as an Indian would as readily give a receipt for ten thousand dollars as for ten. In the agitation, alarm, and hurry of the