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CATALOGUE

OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES AND PLANTS.

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c.

CULTIVATED AT THE LINNEAN HILL, ROCK CREEK,

NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN

Essay on the Planting and Cultivation of Orchards.

JOSHUA PEIRCE, PROPRIETOR.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1827.



CATALOGUE

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REMARKS.

The numbers on the right of each column denote the nursery mark. As trees are taken from the nursery, a label is affixed to each kind, marked with the number attached to its proper name in the catalogue.

Those marked thus * will not be ready until the fall of 1828; and those marked thus † not until the fall of 1829.

The various kinds of fruit are arranged in the order of ripening, according to season.

When trees are to be sent to a distance, they will be carefully packed in mats or boxes, at a small additional expense.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and select for themselves. Orders from a distance, must either enclose cash, or refer to some one near, who will become responsible for the payment.

Orders left with Thomas Levering, near the General Post Office, in Washington, or Edward M. Linthicum, corner of Bridge and High streets, Georgetown, will be immediately and promptly attended to. Trees delivered at either place free of charge.

When trees are received that cannot be immediately planted, a trench should be dug, the roots well wet in water and laid in it, then covered with earth, pulverized, so as to settle well about them, and prevent their drying; in this manner, trees are often kept through the winter with perfect safety.

The selection of Fruit for an Orchard being an object of the greatest importance to every person intending to plant, is attended with such difficulty, that, often, persons do not succeed in procuring it to their satisfaction; sometimes from the want of a knowledge and acquaintance with the quality of the different varieties, or too much confidence in the judgment and recommendation of those from whom they purchase, who, no doubt, sometimes are more interested in making a sale to suit their own convenience, than to give satisfaction to others; besides, it often happens that a Nursery does not present such a collection as suits the views of every purchaser.

The Proprietor being frequently called on to select for others, deems it important here to give a few hints as to the considerations that should direct a choice, and by which he is pretty generally governed.

If the Orchard be near a town, and the fruit be intended for market, the size, appearance, and flavor of the fruit, should be important considerations, always having in view to keep up a constant succession, from the very earliest to the latest. If unar-

keting be not the object, a constant succession of such as are esteemed for kitchen use, as many of superior kinds as will suffice for the table, with some of the latest keeping, then let the bulk of the Orchard be of such as possess the following good qualities: bear full, hang late, keep well, and make a superior cider.

It must be obvious to every person of observation, that there is scarcely any apple that combines all the good qualities; those that are large and showy, often are deficient in flavor or taste, do not bear well, or ripen too soon to be valuable; those that bear best, often want other good qualities. We sometimes meet with those that are desirable, and much sought for, that have but a single advantage to recommend them. It is generally thought that certain soils and situations are more adapted to certain varieties than to others; those that flourish well in some districts, are very inferior in others, and it not unfrequently happens that the greatest difference is found in different parts of the same orchards. I would recommend, that particular attention be paid to the neighboring orchards. Let the soil and aspect be compared with that in which it is intended to plant; and, whilst seeking for new and far-famed varieties, always reserve a space for such as are known to succeed best in like soils and situations in orchards in the same particular neighborhood.

Cuttings of any of the varieties of fruit trees for grafting, packed in a neat and portable manner, will be furnished at 50 cents per dozen: no less than a dozen of any variety can be furnished.

The following persons have been appointed agents for the proprietor, to receive and forward orders, of whom catalogues can be had at any time.

Mr. Abraham Coates,	Philadelphia.
Mr.	Baltimore.
Mr.	Fredericktown.
Mr. John Bradock,	Rockville.
Mr. Thomas Swann,	Annapolis.
Mr. H. C. Scott,	Upper Marlborough.
Mr. Thomas Levering,	Washington.
Mr. Edward M. Linthicum,	Georgetown.
Mr. George Johnson,	Alexandria.
Dr. W. Thompson,	Hagerstown.
	New York.
	Fairfax Court House.
	Leesburg.
	Winchester.
	Norfolk.

CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c.

BY JOSHUA PEIRCE,

At his Nursery, on Rock Creek, near Washington, D.C.

APPLES, at 20 cents. *Pyrus malus.*

Persons taking 100, or more, will be supplied at \$12 50 per hundred; if less than 50, 16 cents per tree; if from 50 to 100, the price proportioned to the quantity. When a few only are wanted, (select fruit and choice trees,) 25 cents will be charged, unless the order be extended to other articles of considerable amount, then 20 cents per tree.

Ripe in June and July.

Early June	-	-	-	-	-	No. 1
Large early Juneating	-	-	-	-	-	2
Early Golden	-	-	-	-	-	3
Summer Rose	-	-	-	-	-	4
Water Melon, or Early Bough	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sherman Apple	-	-	-	-	-	6
Bewies' early Apple	-	-	-	-	-	7
Tayloe's early Bell	-	-	-	-	-	8
Early Cleandrinking	-	-	-	-	-	9
Brooks' Row Apple	-	-	-	-	-	10
Dwarf Pearmain	-	-	-	-	-	99
Lud	-	-	-	-	-	110

Ripe in August.

Summer Queen	-	-	-	-	-	11
Cellar, or Swain Apple	-	-	-	-	-	12
Golden Burch	-	-	-	-	-	13
American Codling	-	-	-	-	-	14
Large English Codling	-	-	-	-	-	15
Nale Apple	-	-	-	-	-	16
Summer Pearmain	-	-	-	-	-	17
White's early Nonestuch	-	-	-	-	-	18
Maiden's Blush	-	-	-	-	-	19
Coxe's Haigloe	-	-	-	-	-	20

Summer Redstreak	-	-	-	-	21
Corsican Pippin	-	-	-	-	22
Gilpin's Harvest Apple	-	-	-	-	23
Acorn Apple	-	-	-	-	24
Breakfast Apple	-	-	-	-	25
Lodge Apple	-	-	-	-	115
Reticule Apple	-	-	-	-	26
Summer Haze	-	-	-	-	27
Pigeon Bill	-	-	-	-	100
*Winchester Apple	-	-	-	-	116

Ripe in September.

Holland Pippin	-	-	-	-	28
Royal Pearmain	-	-	-	-	29
Fama Gusta, from Cyprus	-	-	-	-	30
Rambo	-	-	-	-	31
Monstrous Pippin	-	-	-	-	32
Drap D'or	-	-	-	-	33
Bullock Heart	-	-	-	-	108
Renshaw's Beauty	-	-	-	-	114

Ripe in October and November.

Monstrous Bellflower	-	-	-	-	34
Red Doctor	-	-	-	-	35
English Golden Pippin	-	-	-	-	36
Loller Apple,	-	-	-	-	37
Barnes' Fancy	-	-	-	-	38
Wine, or Winter Haze Apple	-	-	-	-	39
Carrol's Striped	-	-	-	-	40
Carrol's White	-	-	-	-	41
White Musk	-	-	-	-	101
Adams' White Apple	-	-	-	-	109

EARLY WINTER AND KEEPING APPLES,

Ripening in rotation.

Newtown Spitzenburg	-	-	-	-	104
House's French Pippin	-	-	-	-	42
Golden Lady	-	-	-	-	43
Winter Pearmain	-	-	-	-	44
Newark Yellow, or French Pippin	-	-	-	-	45
White Doctor	-	-	-	-	46
Surprise	-	-	-	-	47
Bellflower	-	-	-	-	48
Pennock	-	-	-	-	49
Leather Coat	-	-	-	-	102
Esopus Spitzenburg	-	-	-	-	50
Flushing Spitzenburg	-	-	-	-	103
Royal Russett	-	-	-	-	51
Mountain Pippin	-	-	-	-	97
Sweet Russet	-	-	-	-	52
*Golden Russet	-	-	-	-	53
Robertson Apple	-	-	-	-	54

Rhode Island or Jersey Greening	55
Kentish Pippin	56
Yellow Newtown Pippin	57
Green Newtown Pippin	58
Pomme D'Apis, or Lady Apple	59
Hogsnout	60
Knight Apple	61
Orange Apple	62
Vandervere	63
Hunt's fine Green	64
Green Cheese	65
Winter Catlin	66
Winter Annet	67
Carthouse	68
Newark King	69
Priestly	70
Tewksbury Winter Blush	71
Rollings' Jenneting, or Rock of Remon	72
Collot's Apple	105
Dennison Apple	73
Lady Finger, or Long Pippin	74
*Limber Twig	75
Grindstone	76
Virginia Hard Red	77
Everlasting	78

CIDER APPLES.

T denotes those that are esteemed also for the Table.

Smith's Cider Apple, <i>T</i>	107
Winter Wellsing	79
Gray House, <i>T</i>	80
Black, or Virginia Redstreak, <i>T</i>	81
Gray, or Maryland Redstreak	82
Harrison Apple	83
English Styre	84
Campfield	85
Gloucester White, <i>T</i>	86
Winesap, <i>T</i>	87
Cooper's Russeting, <i>T</i>	88
Wetherell's White Sweeting	89
Sally Ogden, <i>T</i>	98
Royal Wilding	90
Hughes' Virginia Crab	91
Roanes' White Crab	92
Belt's Berton Crab	93
Large Wild Crab, for preserving	94
Small do. do.	95
Siberian do. do.	96
†Cherry Crab, ornamental, price 25 cents	111
Double Flowering apple, do. do.	112
Dwarf, or Paradise apple, do. do.	113

PEACHES, at 20 cts. *Amygdalus Persica.*

Persons taking 100, or more, will be supplied at \$12 50 per hundred ; if less than fifty, 16 cents per tree ; if from 50 to 100, the price will be proportioned to the quantity. When a few only are wanted, select fruit and choice trees, 25 cents will be charged, unless the order be extended to other articles of considerable amount, then 20 cents per tree.

Scarlet Nutmeg, f.	-	-	-	No. 1
White Nutmeg, f.	-	-	-	2
Early Rareripe	-	-	-	3
Yellow Rareripe, freestone	-	-	-	4
Red Rareripe, freestone	-	-	-	5
Red Magdalen, c.	-	-	-	6
Red Magdalen, f.	-	-	-	7
Crumel's Red Magdalen, f. improved	-	-	-	8
Early Newington, clingstone	-	-	-	9
White Cheek Malacoton, f.	-	-	-	10
White Magdalen, f.	-	-	-	11
Pine Apple, c.	-	-	-	12
Morris' White, f.	-	-	-	13
Morris' Red, f.	-	-	-	14
Middleton Peach	-	-	-	15
Prince's Luscious, clingstone	-	-	-	16
Bradie's Large, f.	-	-	-	17
Sweet Water, f.	-	-	-	18
White Blossom, f.	-	-	-	19
Burlington Brag, f.	-	-	-	20
Double Flowering, price 25 cents	-	-	-	21
Admirable, f.	-	-	-	22
Red Cheek Malacoton, for preserving, f.	-	-	-	23
Old Newington, c.	-	-	-	24
Royal Kensington, f.	-	-	-	25
Congress, c.	-	-	-	26
Beldeveter	-	-	-	27
Black George, f.	-	-	-	28
Chancellor, f.	-	-	-	29
Grand Admirable, f.	-	-	-	30
Mercaton, f.	-	-	-	31
Yellow Gate-post, f.	-	-	-	32
*Hill's Madeira	-	-	-	33
Orange, freestone	-	-	-	34
Malta, f.	-	-	-	35
Golden Purple, f.	-	-	-	36
Lemon clingstone	-	-	-	37
Oldmixon, c.	-	-	-	38
Teton de Venus, c.	-	-	-	39
Clairat, c.	-	-	-	40

Grosse Mignonne, f.	-	-	-	41
Nobless	-	-	-	42
Kennedy's Carolina, c.	-	-	-	43
Prince's Heath, c.	-	-	-	44
Lemon, largest of Peaches, c.	-	-	-	45
Orange, f.	-	-	-	46
Monstrous Pavia, c.	-	-	-	47
Lashley's Large White, or Diana, c.	-	-	-	48
Large Orange, clingstone	-	-	-	49
Green Catherine, f.	-	-	-	50
Largest Late Heath, c.	-	-	-	51
Early October, f.	-	-	-	52
Late October, f.	-	-	-	53
Green Winter, c.	-	-	-	54

To have thrifty peach trees, and fine fruit, the ground should every year be kept cultivated, by planting it with corn, potatoes, or other vegetables; and every autumn or spring have well-rotted manure dug in around the trees. Peach trees remaining more than one year in grass or sod ground, become unthrifty and yellow. As it is a tree that soon comes to maturity, it is always thought better to supply the place of those that become diseased, with young trees, than to attempt a cure.

PEARS, at 25 cts. *Pyrus Communis.*

m. Melting. b. Baking.

	<i>Ripe in July.</i>		
Primitive	-	-	No. 5
June Pear	-	-	1
Early Chaumontelle, or Green Chissel, m.	-	-	2
Early Catherine	-	-	19
Early Bergamot	-	-	20
June Muscatel	-	-	38
Early Freck	-	-	40
	<i>Ripe in August.</i>		
Lamus Pear	-	-	3
Windsor Pear, m.	-	-	4
Summer Bergamot	-	-	6
Spice Pear	-	-	7
Summer Bon Chretien, m.	-	-	8
August Muscat	-	-	37
Jargonelle, m.	-	-	24
	<i>Ripe in September.</i>		
Seckle's Pear, m.	-	-	9
Butter Pear, m.	-	-	21
Clifton's Holland Green, m.	-	-	10

Brown Beurre, m.	-	-	-	11
Dean Pear, m.	-	-	-	25
Golden Beurre, m.	-	-	-	26
King's Ne Plus Ultra, m.	-	-	-	28
Orange Bergamot, b.	-	-	-	29
Drummond Pear	-	-	-	30
<i>November and December.</i>				
Virgalieu, m.	-	-	-	12
Crasanne	-	-	-	13
Winter Bergamot, b.	-	-	-	14
York Bergamot	-	-	-	23
Spanish Bon Chretien, b.	-	-	-	33
<i>Winter or Keeping Pears.</i>				
†Muscat Allemand, m.	-	-	-	15
Winter St. Germaine, m.	-	-	-	16
Ambrette or Tilton Pear, m.	-	-	-	17
Pound Pear, b.	-	-	-	18
Winter Beurre	-	-	-	36
Winter Bon Chretien, b.	-	-	-	41

**NECTARINES, 25 cents. *Amygdalus Persica,*
var. *fructo glabro.***

*Red Roman	-	-	-	No. 1
*Early Yellow Nectarine	-	-	-	2
*Green Clingstone	-	-	-	3
Newington Clingstone	-	-	-	4
Large Yellow	-	-	-	5
Golden Clingstone	-	-	-	6
Aromatic	-	-	-	7

APRICOTS, 25 cts. *Prunus Armeniaea.*

Large Early	-	-	-	No. 1
Large Brussels	-	-	-	2
Masculine	-	-	-	6
Blanch	-	-	-	4
Gold blotched	-	-	-	5
Algiers	-	-	-	6
Moorpark	-	-	-	7
Peach	-	-	-	8
Orange	-	-	-	9
Royal Persian	-	-	-	10

Breda	-	-	-	-	11
Glover's fine Breda	-	-	-	-	12
Black	-	-	-	-	13
King's large	-	-	-	-	14
Bomford's fine	-	-	-	-	15

PLUMS. *Prunus domestica.*

37½ cts. except those marked.

Bolmer's Washington, \$1	-	-	-	No. 1
Green Gage	-	-	-	2
White Magnum Bonum	-	-	-	3
*Imperial Violet	-	-	-	4
Holland Plum	-	-	-	5
Blue Prune	-	-	-	6
White Prune	-	-	-	7
Early White	-	-	-	8
*King's Orleans	-	-	-	9
Apricot Plum	-	-	-	10
Late Blue Gage	-	-	-	11
Winter Damascene	-	-	-	12
Mussle Plum	-	-	-	13
Red Gage	-	-	-	14
*Cooper's large	-	-	-	15
Dwarf Cluster	-	-	-	16
Smith's Orleans Plum	-	-	-	17
Flushing Gage	-	-	-	18
Boyd's Scarlet Egg	-	-	-	19
*Isabella	-	-	-	20
*Mechlen's Washington Seedling, a new variety, very fine, weighing about 3 oz., price \$1	-	-	-	21
Bingham's Plum, \$1	-	-	-	22
Wetheral's Blue Globe	-	-	-	23
Chickasaw Plum	-	-	-	24
Sloe	-	-	-	25
Blue, or common Damascene	-	-	-	26

CHERRIES, at 37½ cts. *Prunus Cerasus.*

Early May	-	-	-	-	1
May Duke	-	-	-	-	2
White Heart	-	-	-	-	3
Ox Heart	-	-	-	-	4
Double Flowering	-	-	-	-	5
Black Heart	-	-	-	-	6

Red Heart	-	-	-	7
Black Duke	-	-	-	8
Amber	-	-	-	9
Carnation	-	-	-	23
Boyd's Apple Cherry	-	-	-	24
Parker's fine	-	-	-	15
Bleeding Heart	-	-	-	16
Yellow Spanish	-	-	-	17
Prince's Duke	-	-	-	18
Black Morello	-	-	-	19
English Morello	-	-	-	20
Plumstone Morello	-	-	-	21
Allsaints	-	-	-	22
Common Morello,	} 25 cts.	-	-	10
Kentish common red		-	-	11
Wild or Bird Cherry		-	-	12

GRAPES. *Vitis Vinifera.*

n. denotes those that are native, and *t.* those good for the table.

White Sweet-water, <i>t.</i> 25 cts.	No. 1	} Cuttings, 75 cts. pr doz. \$4 per hund.	
Munier, or Miller's Burgundy, 25 cts.	2		
*Purple Frontignac, <i>t.</i> 37½ cts.	3		
*Malmsey, <i>t.</i> 37½	4		
Catawba, <i>n. t.</i> 25 cts.	5	} Cuttings, 60 cts. pr doz. \$3 per hund.	
Bland Madeira, <i>n. t.</i> 25 cts.	6		
Isabella, <i>n. t.</i> 25 cts.	7		
Schuykill Muscadelle, <i>n.</i> 20 cts.	8	} Cuttings, 50 cts. pr doz. \$2 per hund.	
Clifton's Constantia, do	9		
Worthington Grape, do	10		
*Muncey Red, do	11		
*Elkton Fox Grape do	12		
*Lufborough do do	13		
*Scuppernong, do	14		
*Columbia do	15		
*Orwigsburg, <i>n. t.</i> 50 cts.	16		} Cuttings, \$1 per dozen, \$5 per hund.
*Elsenburg, do	17		

The following varieties are expected from France in February, good plants, 2 years old, and will be sold at three dollars for 10 vines; if less than 10, they will be from 37½ to 50 cents per plant.

Chasselas de Fontainbleau, <i>t.</i> 37½ to 50 cts.	} Cuttings, when ready, say 1829, at \$1 per dozen, and \$5 per 100.
Chasselas Dore, do	
Chasselas Red, do	
Muscat White, do	
Muscat Rose, do	
White Tokay, do	
Raisin Grape, <i>t.</i> 50 cts.	

GARDEN FRUIT.

Dwarf of Paradise Apple, 37½ cts. *Pyrus malus, v. pumila.*
 Dwarf Service, bearing large fruit at the height of from six to
 eighteen inches, 37½ cts.
 German Medlar, 37½ cts. *Mespilus Germanica.*
 Barberry, 25 cts. *Berberis Canadensis.*
 Figs, 37½ cts. *Ficus Carica.*
 Juneberry Service tree. *Aronia Botryapium.*

ALMONDS. *Amygdalus Communis.*

Hard shell, 25 cents.
 Thin shell, 37½ cents.
 Double flowering, 25 cents.
 *Paper shell 37½ cents.

MULBERRIES.

Large Black European, 50 cts. *Morus nigra.*
 Red American, 25 to 37½ cents. — *rubra.*
 White Chinese, or Italian, for } — *alba.*
 silk worms, 37½ cents. }
 Japan Paper, 20 to 25 cents. *Broussonetia papyrifera.*

QUINCE, 25 cts. *Pyrus Cydonia.*

Large orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Winter	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pear Quince	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

CURRANTS. *Ribes.*

Red, 12½ cents; per doz. \$1 00.
 Large white, 20 cts.; per doz. 1 50.
 Champagne, fine, 25 cts.; per doz. 1 75.
 English Black, 20 cts.; per doz. 1 25.
 American Black, 12½; per doz. 75 cts.
 Missouri fragrant yellow flowering, 25 cts. or \$1 50 per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES. *Ribes Uva-crispa.*
 Price 12½ to 20 cents.

RED.

Allcock's King,
 Rumbullion,
 Duke of York.

GREEN.

Early hairy,
Gascoign,
Walnut,
Satisfaction.

YELLOW.

Golden Drop,
Rocket's Yellow,
Long Yellow,
Golden Seedling.

WHITE.

Elephant,
Snowball,
Highland White,
White heart.

The above varieties have been procured from a respectable Nursery at New York; a few of each can be furnished the present year, and afterwards a constant supply will be kept of such as shall, from experience, prove to be worth cultivating. The proprietor has, in addition to the above, several varieties selected from the best gardens in this District, which he presumes he can with propriety recommend.

This fruit requires a strong soil, which ought to be kept light and rich, by digging in a quantity of well rotted stable manure, every Fall and Spring. No grass should be permitted to grow near the body of the bush; and a portion of the old wood should be cut away every Fall, which will add much to the growth both of the bush and the fruit.

RASPBERRIES. *Rubus idæus.*

* English red, 12½ cents; per doz. \$1 00.
Antwerp red, 25 cents.
Antwerp white, 25 cents.
American white, 12½ cents; per doz. 1 00.
American black, 10 cents; per doz. 50 cents.
Purple, monthly flowering, 20 cents.
Large Purple, 25 cents.

STRAWBERRIES. *Fragaria vesca.*

Morrissania, or early scarlet; per doz. 12½ cents.	No. 1
English red Hautboy, 12½ cents per dozen	2
English white do. 12½ cents per dozen	3
Large Hudson, 20 cents per dozen	4
Bourbon, 25 cents per dozen	5
Red Chili, 25 cents per dozen	6
Red Alpine, monthly, or everbearing single plants, in pots, 50 cents	

* One dozen plants, in a pot, \$1 00.

FILBERTS. *Corylus*.

- English Greenhusk, 25 to 37½ cents.
 English Redhusk, 37½ cents.
 † Large Spanish, or Barcelona, 37½ cents.
 American, common, 20 cents.
 American Hazlenut, 12½ cents.

ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Balm of Gilead, or balsam fir,
from 50 cents to 2 dollars, ac-
cording to the size. | } Pinus balsamea. |
| White, or Weymouth pine 50 to
1 50 cents. | } — strobis. |
| Norway Spruce Fir, 50 to 150 cents. | — abies. |
| Red Spruce Fir, 50 to 150 cents. | — rubra. |
| Black, or double Spruce Fir, 50
to 150 cents. | } — nigra. |
| Hemlock, or drooping Spruce
Fir, 50 to 150 cents. | } — canadensis. |
| Scotch Mountain Fir. | — sylvestris. |
| Yellow Pine, 37½ cents. | — variabilis. |
| Chinese arbor vitæ, 25 to 50 cents. | Thuja orientalis. |
| † American do. 50 cents. | — occidentalis. |
| Swedish Upright Juniper, per
pair, male and female, 75 cts.
single tree, 50 cents. | } Juniperus suicia. |
| Red American Cedar, 25 to
37½ cents. | } — virginiana. |
| English Yew Tree, 50 cents | Taxus baccata. |
| American do 37½ cents. | — canadensis. |
| American Holly, 37½ to 50 cents. | Ilex opaca. |
| Green tree box, 20 to 25 cents. | Buxus sempervirens |
| * Silver striped do. 25 cents. | — v. arg. varieg. |
| Gold striped, do. 25 cents. | — v. aur. varieg. |
| Dwarf box, 6½ to 25 cents ; per
doz. 25 cents, to \$1. | } — v. punila. |
| Evergreen thorn, 20 cts. | Mespilus pyracantha. |
| American Laurel, 20 cents. | Kalmia latifolia. |
| * Purple pontic, Rhododendron,
1 dollar. | } Rhododendron ponticum. |
| American, do \$1. | — maximum. |

ORNAMENTAL FOREST TREES.

European larch, or deciduous fir, 50 cents.	}	Pinus larix.
†American do. 50 cents.		— pendula.
American bald cypress, 50 cents.		Cupressus disticha.
Purple beech, with beautiful purple foliage, \$1, used for ornamenting grave yards.	}	Fagus purpurea.
Common American beech 25 cts.		Fagus sylvatica.
European mountain ash, or Scotch Roan, admired for its scarlet fruit in winter, 37½ to 50 cents.	}	Sorbus acuparia.
American mountain ash 50 cents.		— Americana.
American ash, 25 to 37½ cents.		Fraxinus ornus.
Pride of China, 37½ cents.		Melia azedarach.
American tulip poplar, 37½ to 50 cents.	}	Liriodendron tulipifera.
Lombardy poplar, 25 cents.		Populus dilatata.
Athenian do. 25 cents.		— græca.
Balsam do. or tacmahac, 20 cents.	}	Populus balsamifera.
Georgia do. 25 cents.		— angulata.
*European aspen, 25 cents.		— tremula.
*American do. 25 cents.		— trepida.
Madeira nut, or English walnut, 37½ to 50 cents.	}	Juglans regia.
Black walnut 25 to 37½ cents.		— nigra.
Butternut, do		— cinerea.
Pecan, or Illinois nut, 50 cents.		— olivæ forma.
Shellbark Hickorynut, 37½ cents.		— carya.
Common locust, 25 cents, seedlings \$2 per 100.	}	Robinia pseudacacia.
Honey locust, or three thorn acacia 37½ cents.		Gleditschia triacanthos.
Glutinous acacia, 25 cents.		Acacia glutinosa.
Sugar maple, 25 to 50 cents.		Acer saccharinum.
Scarlet do. 25 cents.		Rubrum.
Silver leaf do. 25 cents.		— dasycarpium.
European sycamore, 50 cents.		— pseudoplatanus.
Persimon, or American medlar, 25 cents.	}	Diospyros virginica.
English elm 50 cents.		Ulmus Campestris.
American elm, 37½ cents		Americana
Fringe tree 25 cents.		Chionanthus virginica.
White flowering dogwood, 20 cts.		Cornus florida.
Sugar nut, 25 cents.		
Golden willow, 20 cents.		Salix vitellina.
Green willow, 20 cents.		— alba.

Weeping willow, 25 cents.	<i>Salix babylonica.</i>
Hooppole willow, cuttings, 20 to } 37½ cents per dozen. }	— <i>viminialis</i> :
English basket willow, 20 cents; } cuttings, 25 cents per dozen. }	— <i>fisca.</i>
English variegated willow, with } leaves beautifully mottled, 25 } cents. }	— <i>caprea varieg.</i>
American Judas tree, with beau- } tiful early flowers, 25 cents }	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
European Judas, with white flow- } ers, 75 cents }	— <i>siliquastrum.</i>
European Strawberry tree, or } burnish bush, 37½ cents }	<i>Euonymus europæus</i>
White fruited do.	— <i>v. fructo albo</i>
Green euonymus, or American } Strawberry tree, 20 cents }	— <i>americanus</i>
Oak, several varieties, 25 to 37½ } cents }	<i>Quercus</i>
Common chesnut, 25 cents	<i>Castanea americana</i>
†Spanish Chesnut, 37½ cents	— <i>vesca</i>
Chinquapin, 20 cents	— <i>pumila</i>
Sweet gum, 25 cents	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>
Common gum, 25 cents	<i>Nyssa villosa</i>
Papaw, or custard apple, 25 cts.	<i>Porcelia triloba</i>
Horse chesnut, 37½ to 75 cents	<i>Æsculus hippocastanum,</i>
Catalpa, much admired for its } flowers, 25 cents. }	<i>Catalpa syringæfolia</i>
Prickly ash, 25 cents	<i>Zanthoxylum fraxinum</i>
Angelica, or Hercules' club, } 25 cents }	<i>Clava herculis</i>
Bonduc, or Kentucky coffee, } 37½ cents }	<i>Gymnocladus canadensis</i>
English linden, or lime tree, 50 } cents }	<i>Tilea europæa</i>
†American linden, or bass wood, } 50 cents }	— <i>americana</i>
Red mulberry, 25 cents	<i>Morus rubra</i>
White Chinese, or Italian, for } silk worms, 25 cents }	— <i>alba</i>
Chinese paper Mulberry, 25 cts.	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>
Weeping burch, 25 cents	<i>Betula alba pendula</i>
Sassafras, 20 cents	<i>Laurus sassafras</i>
Trefoil tree, 37½ cts.	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>
American plane tree sycamore, or } button wood, 25 cents }	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
American bird cherry, 25 cents	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
†Laburnum, 25 to 37½ cents	<i>Cytisus laburnum</i>
Umbrella magnolia, 50 cts.	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>
Glaucous magnolia, 25 to 37½ cts.	— <i>glauca,</i>

European hawthorn, 25 cents	Cratægus oxyacantha
Chinese ailanthus, or tree of heaven, 50 cents	} Ailanthus glandulosa
Venetian sumach, or purple fringe tree.	
	} Rhus cotinus
This beautiful tree retains through the whole summer its singular and ornamental tufts of russet-colored down, 50 cents.	
Juneberry service tree, or snowy medlar, 25 cents	} Aronia botryapium
Scarlet fruited do. 25 cents	
*Black fruited do. 25 cents	———— arbutifolia
Dwarf, with eatable fruit	———— melanocarpa
	———— Alnifolia

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

*Purple flowering calycanthus, or sweet scented shrub, 100 cts.	} Calycanthus floridus
Brown flowering do. 37½ to 50 cts.	
Double flowering peach, 25 cts.	———— glaucus
Double flowering Chinese apple 25 cents	} Amygdalus spectabilis
Balsam of Peru, 20 cts.	
Common privet, 20 cts.	} Populus balsamifera
Green Euonymus, or American Strawberry tree, 20 cts.	
Dwarf box, 6¼ cents; per dozen, 25 to 100 cents	} Ligustrum vulgare,
Single white Althæa frutex 25 cts.	
Single red, 20 cts.	} Euonymus americanus
Double white, 37½ cts.	
Double purple, 37½ cts.	} Buxus pumila
Double pheasant eyed,	
Single variegated, 50 cts.	} Hibiscus syriacus
*Double variegated, 50 cts.	
White lilac, 20 to 25 cts.	———— v. rubro
Purple lilac, 20 to 25 cts	———— v. albo pl.
Persian lilac, 20 to 25 cts.	———— v. purp. pl.
Snow ball, 25 to 50 cts.	———— v. bicolor
Snowberry, 25 cts.	———— v. fol. variegato
Indian currant, 20 cts.	———— v. fol. variegato pl.
Dwarf oak, or shin timber, 37½ cts	Syringa vulgaris
Pink mezerion, blooming in March	———— v. purp.
†White do.	———— persica
Rose acacia, with beautiful clusters of flowers, 25 to 37½ cts.	Viburnum opulus.
Carolina Saryngo, or scentless mock orange, 25 cts.	Symphoria racemosa
	———— glomerata
	Quercus pumila
	Daphne mezereum
	———— v. album
	Robinia acacia
	Philadelphus inodorus

European fragrant, or sweet scented mock orange, .5 cts.	}	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>
Double flowering Almond, 25 cts.		<i>Amygdalus pumila, pleno</i>
Christ's thorn, from the Holy Land, 50 cts.	}	<i>Rhamnus paliurus</i>
Honey suckle, 20 cts.		<i>Azalea bicolor</i>
Dogwood, 20 cts.		<i>Cornus Florida</i>
Indigo shrub, or bastard indigo, with spikes of flowers, 37½ cts.	}	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
Yellow flowering bladder senna, bloom in Spring & Autumn, 25		<i>Colutea arborescens</i>
Shrubby St. John's wort, 25 cts.		<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>
Spice wood, 20 cts.		<i>Laurus benzoin</i>
Winter berry, 25 cts.		<i>Prinus verticillatus,</i>
Yellow flowering currant, 25 cts.		<i>Ribes aureum</i>
Variogated willow, with mottled leaves & large flowers, 25 cts.	}	<i>Salix caprea varieg.</i>
*Franklinia, 100 cts.		<i>Gordonia pubescens</i>
Snow drop, or silver bell, 50 cts.		<i>Helesia tetraptera</i>
Witch hazel 50 cts.		<i>Hemamelis virginica</i>
New Jersey tea, 20 cts.		<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>

MAIN'S VIRGINIA, OR HEDGING THORN,

Raised in abundance, from four to five dollars a thousand, with a reasonable deduction to persons taking several thousands. They will be packed in hogsheads, boxes, or mats, so as to be sent with perfect safety to any part of the country, at a small expense. Seed, prepared for sowing, two dollars per quart.

PYRACANTHA. OR EVERGREEN THORN,

At six dollars per thousand. Seed prepared for sowing, at five dollars per quart.

ROSE BUSHES.

CHINESE EVER BLOOMING, OR MONTHLY ROSES.

- No. 1, Tea scented rosa odorata, 2 dollars
- 2, Daily rose, pale red, 50 cents to 1 dollar
- 3, Hamilton, or blush marbled, 50 cents to 1 dollar
- 4, Chinese velvet, or Otahete, 50 cents to 1 dollar
- *5, Landreth's white middle daily rose, 75 cents
- 6 Sanguinea, deep crimson, 50 cents to 1 dollar

- 7, Mecartney's white, 1 dollar
 11, Double blush noizette, 1 dollar
 *12, Lawrencia, *very delicate*, 1 dollar
 13, Princes splendid, or speciosa, 2 dollars

HARDY VARIETIES OF ROSES.

- No. 20, Moss Rose, 1 dollar
 21, Large Provence, or cabbage rose, 1 dollar
 22, Gloria Mundi, 1 dollar
 23, Monthly rose, 50 cents
 *24, Lady's finger, 1 dollar
 *25, Damask rose, 1 dollar
 26, Cherokee, or Georgia nondescript, 50 cents to 1 dollar
 *27, Tennessee rose, 1 dollar
 28, Common multiflora, 37½ cents
 29, Monthly do. 1 dollar
 30, Single white rose, 25 cents
 31, Double do. do.
 32, American Eglantine, 25 to 37½ cents
 33, Scotch do. 25 cents
 34, Double Scotch rose, 50 cents
 35, Single yellow rose, 50 cents
 36, Double do. 1 dollar
 37, Black rose, 25 to 37½ cents
 38, Marble rose, 25 to 37½ cents
 39, York and Lancaster, or striped rose, 25 to 37½ cents
 40, Single red rose, 25 cents
 41, Harvest rose, 20 cents
 42, Double Pennsylvania Monthly cluster, 37½ cents
 43, Musk cluster, monthly, 1 dollar
 44, Maiden's blush, 25 cents
 44, Maiden, or thornless rose, single red, 25 cents
 46, Cinnamon, or May rose, 25 cents
 *47, Hedge hog rose, 50 cents
 48, Hundred leaf rose, 20 cents
 †49, Austrian rose, 1 dollar
 19, Arabian, or bramble rose, in pots for green houses.
 50 cents.

VINES AND CREEPERS,

FOR COVERING WALLS AND ARBORS.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| Dutchman's pipe, 50 cents | Aristolochia siphon |
| Scarlet trumpet creeper, 25 cts. | Bignonia radicans |
| *Carolina yellow jessamine, 75 }
to 100 cts. } | Gelsemium nitidum |
| White flowering jessamine, 25 cts. | Jasminum officinale |
| Carolina kidney bean, or embow- }
ering vine, 37½ to 50 cts. } | Glycine frutescens |

Evergreen ivy, 25 to 37½ cts.	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Variegated or striped sweet scented honey suckle, 25 cts.	} <i>Caprifolium lonicera</i>
Monthly do. do. 25 to 37½ cts.	
Scarlet monthly, 20 to 25 cts.	do. <i>sempervirens</i>
Striped leaf honey suckle, 25 cts.	do. v. <i>fol. varieg.</i>
Boxthorn, or matrimony, 25 cts.	<i>Lycium europæum</i>
Periwinkle, or evergreen myrtle 25 cents	} <i>Vinca minor</i>
Virgin's bower, 25 cts.	
Passion flower, 25 cts.	<i>Passiflora</i>
Hops, a fine variety	<i>Humulus lupuli</i>
Multiflora rose, 37½ cts.	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
English nightshade, or bittersweet 25 cts.	} <i>Solanum dulcamara</i>

GREEN-HOUSE TREES AND PLANTS.

Seville orange	<i>Citrus orantium</i>
Gold striped do.	Do. <i>auro variegata</i>
Silver striped do.	Do. <i>argenteo variegata</i>
Myrtle leaved do.	Do. <i>myrtifolia</i>
Sweet do.	Do. do.
China mandarin	Do. <i>nobilis</i>
Shaddock large fruit	Do. <i>ducumana</i>
Lemons, several varieties	Do. lemon
Madeira citron	Do. <i>medica</i>
Palermo solid do.	Do.
West India lime	Do. <i>limonella</i>

☞ The prices of the above will depend on the size.

American century aloe, 50 cts. to 3 dollars	} <i>Agave americana</i>
Striped leaved do. 50 cts to \$5	
Partridge breast do. 50 cts.	<i>Aloe variegata</i>
Tongue do. 50 cts.	Do. <i>lingua</i>
Pearl tongue do. 50 cts.	Do. <i>margaritifera</i>
Sotted leaved do. 50 cts.	Do. <i>maculata</i>
Ginger 50 cts.	<i>Amomum zingiber</i>
Japan gold dust tree, with beauti- ful spotted leaves, 1 to 2 dolls.	} <i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Chinese two colored begonia, 50 cts. to 1 dollar	
Creeping cereus, 25 to 100 cts.	<i>Cactus flageliformis</i>
Great night blooming do. 3 dols.	Do. <i>grandiflorus</i>

Great night blooming triangular } do. 1 to 15 dols.	Cactus triangularis
Prickly pear, or Indian fig, 25 cts. } to 1 dollar	Do. opintia
Ethiopian fragrant lily	Calla ethiopica
Camellia, or Japan rose	Camellia japonica
Semi-double red 5 to 6 dols.	Do. expansa
Double red 5 to 6 dols.	Do. rubropleno
Double white 5 to 6 dols.	Do. albopleno
Double pink 5 to 6 dols.	Do. carnea
Double striped 5 to 6 dols.	Do. variegato
Double crimson 6 to 7 dols.	Do. atroruben
Purple anemoni, flowered, 6 to \$7	Do. anemoniflora
Pompone, 6 to 7 dols.	Do. mutabilis
Red pæony, flowered 6 to 7 dols.	Do. pæoniæflora
Buff, or maiden's blush, 6 to 7 dols.	Do. flavescens
Fragrant myrtle leaved, 6 to 7 dols.	Do. myrtifolia
Lady Banks's tea leaved, 6 to 7 dols.	Do. sasanqua
Scarlet shot plant, 50 cts.	Canna indica
Wall flower, single, in pots, 25 to } 50 cts.	Cheiranthus cheiri
Double 37½ to 75 cts.	Do. v. pleno
Stock gilly flower, many varie- } ties, 37½ to 100 cts.	Do. incanus
Chinese chrasanthemum	Chrysanthemum indicum
Ten splendid varieties of this beautiful plant are cultivated at this establishment: they bloom from the first of November to the first of January, and are the greatest ornament of the green-house at that season.	
Small plants, without pots, 20 cents	
Do. with pots, 37½ cts.	
Plants in bloom, 50 to 100 cts.	
Japan globe flower,	Corchorus japonicus
Sago palm	Cycas revoluta
Fragrant Indian daphne, 1 dol.	Daphne adora
*Great Peruvian datura, 1 dol.	Datura arborea
Carnation, 50 cts.	Dianthus carryophyllus
*Double broad leaf cape jasmine, \$1	Gardenia florida
Double small leaf do. 1 dollar	Do. do.
Dwarf do.	Do. radicans
Carolina yellow do. 1 dollar	Gelseminum nitidum
Peruvian heliotrope, 1 dollar	Heliotropium peruvianum
Chinese changeable hibiscus, \$5,	Hibiscus mutabilis
Chinese changeable hydrangia, } 37 cts. to 2 dols.	Hydrangea hortensis
Chinese St. John's wort, 50 cts. } to 1 dol.	Hypericum monogynum
Ixa, in pots, 50 to 100 cts.	Ixa
Catalonian jasemine, 75 to 100 cts.	Jasmenium glandiflorum

Yellow do. 75 to 100 cts.	Jasmenium glandiflorum
Malabar justicia 75 cts.	Justicia malabar
*Pink lagerstræmia, 1 dol.	Lagerstræmia indica
European sweet bay, 75 cts,	Laurus nobilis
Broad leaved myrtle, 75 cts.	Myrtus comuris
Narrow leaved do. 75 to 100 cts.	Do. do.
Single red oleander, 50 to 100 cts.	Nerium oleander
Do. white do. 75 cts. to 2 dols.	Do. v. albo
Double variegated do. 1 to 3 dols.	Do. v. variegato
European olive	Olea europea
Oxalis, in pots, 50 to 100 cts.	Oxalis

GERANIUMS. *Pelargonium.*

Pennyroyal, 37½ to 75 cts.	
*Dwarf rose 25 to 50 cts.	
Crimson horse sloe, 37½ to 75 cts.	
Scarlet do. do. do.	
Silver edged do. do. do.	
Nutmeg scented 37½ to 50 cts.	
Apple scented do. do.	
Balm scented 37½ to 75 cts.	
Great white flowering 1 dollar	Grandiflora
Oak leaved, 25 to 75 cts.	
Ivy leaved, 37½ to 100 cts.	
Velvet leaved, 37½ to 75 cts.	
*Prince Regent, 1 dol.	
Superb flowered do. 1 dol.	
Waterloo, 1 dol.	
Rose scented	
Plain grape leaf, 37½ to 75 cts.	
Velvet do do. do.	
Pink cluster 50 to 100 cts.	
Strawberry geranium 50 to 75 cts.	
Fish, 37½ to 50 cts.	
Mammoth fish do. 50 to 100 cts.	
Cup geranium, 37½ to 100 cts.	
Tuberose, blooming plants, in } pots, 50 cts.; roots, 20 cts.; per } doz. \$1 50	Polyanthes tuberosa
Fruit-bearing pomegranate, 50 to } 150 cts.	Punica granatum
Double flowering do. 50 to 100 cts.	— v. pleno
Scarlet flowering Japan apple \$1	Pyrus japonica
Chinese roses, see page 19,	Rosa indica
*Rosemary,	Rosmarinus officinalis
Chinese strawberry saxifrage, 25 } to 50 cts.	Saxifraga sarmentosa
Tree house-leek, 25 to 75 cts.	Sempervivium arboreum
Staplias, 1 dol.	Stapelia
Sweet scented verbena, 75 to 100	Verbena tryphylla

Laurustinus	Viburnum tinus
*Double Japan volkameria	Volkameria japonica
Fulgent eternal flower, 50 to 100	Xeranthemum fulgidum
*Adam's needle, 1 dollar	Yucca gloriosa
Adam's thread, 50 cts.	Do. filamentosa

In addition to the above, are now under cultivation many choice varieties of green-house plants, which will be ready for sale in another year, but which it is not thought necessary to enumerate in the present catalogue.

In some cases small plants will be furnished at less than the above prices, and sometimes extra fine plants will be charged something more. When plants that have two prices fixed to them, are wanted, it will be well that the order specify the priced plants wanted.

The proprietor has just finished an extensive green house, 72 feet long by 21 wide, which is now well stored with plants, and he intends adding to it whatever can be procured that is useful and ornamental, hoping that the public will extend a share of patronage to this branch of his business; he will endeavor to keep constantly a supply of lemons, which will be reserved exclusively for the use of the sick at seasons when imported fruit cannot be procured.

He will also keep plants, of any size, through the Winter, at a reasonable charge.

Hoping to keep a constant succession in bloom of the finest plants through the Winter months, bouquets will be furnished at any time, and visitors admitted gratis for the present season.

Strangers visiting the District are particularly invited to call and see the establishment.

HERBACEOUS, MEDICINAL, AND CULINARY PLANTS.

Biennial and Perennial, from 12 to 25 cents, except those noted.

Scarlet columbine,	aquilegia canadensis
European blue, do.	———— vulgaris
Chives, 12½ cents per dozen,	allium schœnoprassum
Common garlic, 25 per dozen,	———— staviuum
Reed, 25 cents per bunch,	arundo phragmites
Fennel,	anethum fœniculum
Chamomile,	anthemis nobilis
Burdock,	arctium lappa
Wormwood,	artemesia absinthium
Horse radish,	cochlearia armoracia

Common hop, very fine,	<i>humulus lupulus</i>
Lily of the valley,	<i>convallaria majalis</i>
Solomon's seal,	———— <i>racemosa</i>
Elecampane,	<i>inula helenium</i>
*Lavendar,	<i>lavandula spica</i>
Horehound,	<i>marrubium vulgare</i>
Common balm,	<i>melissa officinalis</i>
Peppermint,	<i>mentha piperita</i>
Spearmint,	———— <i>viridis</i>
Catmint, or nep,	<i>nepeta cataria</i>
Common rue,	<i>ruta graveolens</i>
Common sage,	<i>salvia officinalis</i>
Clary,	———— <i>sclarea</i>
Puccoon, or bloodroot,	<i>sanguinaria canadensis</i>
Common house leek,	<i>sempervivum tectorum</i>
Watercress,	<i>sisymbrium officinalis</i>
Comfrey,	<i>symphitum officinale</i>
Tansey,	<i>tanacetum vulgare</i>
Thyme,	<i>thymus vulgaris</i>
Colt's foot,	<i>tussilago farfara</i>
Hepatica triloba,	liverwort
Prickly pear, 25 to 50 cents,	<i>cactus opuntia</i>
Coreopsis,	<i>coreopsis tinctora</i>
Yellow lady' slipper,	<i>cypridium pubescens</i>
Blue Eupatorium,	<i>eupatorium cæruleum</i>
Medicinal do.	———— <i>perfoliatum</i>
White do.	———— <i>album</i>
White Hibiscus,	<i>hibiscus palustris</i>
Forget-me-not,	<i>miosotis arvensis</i>
Riband grass,	<i>phalaris arundinacea</i>
Everlasting pea,	<i>pisum maritimum</i>
May apple,	<i>podophyllum peltatum</i>
Live-flower,	<i>sedum telephium</i>
Blue spiderwort,	<i>tradescantia virginica</i>
Green American hellebore,	<i>veratrum viride</i>
Blue fragrant violet,	<i>viola odorata</i>
Other varieties,	————
Calamus,	<i>acorus calamus</i>
Spikenard,	<i>aralia racemosa</i>
Sarsaparilla,	———— <i>nudicaulis</i>

ASPARAGUS.

Roots, per hundred, 75 cents

Do. per thousand, 5 dollars

BULBOUS ROOTED PLANTS.

HYACINTHS, 35 varieties, *Hyacinthus orientalis*.

Single root of any variety, 20 cents
 One root of each variety, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per root
 One dozen, of any variety, 2 dollars
 Choice, selected while in bloom, 25 cents per root

* TULIPS *Tulipa gesneriana*.

Twenty varieties of Double Tulips.

Single root, of any variety, 25 cents
 One of each variety, 20 cents
 One dozen of any variety 2 dollars
 Choice, selected while in bloom, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents

One hundred varieties of single Tulips.

Single root, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 cents
 One of each variety, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per root
 One dozen, of any variety, 1 dollar
 Choice, selected while in bloom, 25 cents per root

CROWN IMPERIALS. *Fritillaria Imperialis*.

Red, 25 cents per root
 Yellow, 50 cents
 Gold striped, or variegated, 1 dollar

LILIES.

White, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents ; per doz. 1 dollar.	<i>Lilium candidum</i>
Purple blotched, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	——— v. <i>maculato</i>
Tyger Lily, 25 cents.	——— <i>Tigrum</i>

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS. *Narcissus tazetta*.
Several varieties, single and double.

One of each variety, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per. root
 One dozen of each variety, 50 cents per dozen

IRIS, OR FLOWER DE LUCE.

*Early Persian, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents ; per dozen, 1 dollar
 Dwarf blue, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents
 Large white, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bunch
 Large blue, 25 cents per bunch
 Bulbous rooted blue, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents ; per dozen, 1 dollar

Crocus, 6½ cents ; per dozen, 50 cents. Crocus vernus
 Star of Bethlehem, per dozen, 25 cents. Ornithogalum
 Large double red Pæony, 25 to 50 cts. Pæonia v. rubro pleno
 Double Tuberose, 20 cents. Polyanthus tuberosa.

In addition to the above, the proprietor has it in view to keep a constant supply of annual flowers.

GARDEN SEEDS.

It is intended to raise at this establishment, Seeds of such Esculent Vegetables as are most esteemed and in general use. Several varieties of this year's growth are now on hand, and it is intended to procure a general assortment for the coming season, of which a separate catalogue will be prepared as soon as received. An arrangement is made with a respectable house in London for a general supply of Cabbage Seed, which, it is confidently hoped, will prove genuine, and will reach here in time to ascertain whether or not they will grow. The proprietor can assure the public that every thing will be done to give satisfaction in this line, though he must here state, that he is unwilling to risk his reputation for accuracy on the sale of seeds raised by others, but will procure his seed from the most respectable establishments, and will cheerfully refund the money when there is just reason for complaint that seed do not prove good.

FLOWER SEEDS

Put up in papers, at 6½ cents, or 100 papers for \$4 ; 20 papers, \$1.

Of annual flowers the collection is good, and will be continually increasing.

INDIGENOUS SEEDS, of *Trees and Plants.*

Seeds of indigenous trees, shrubs, and plants, will be collected to order, and put up for exportation if required. Also, dried specimens, for botanical purposes.

LOCUST, *Robinia pseudacacia*.

Clean Seed, with directions for sowing, 2 dolls. per quart.

THE proprietor has been induced, for the information of those who patronize his establishment, to publish the following extract from Mr. Coxe's work on Fruit Trees ; and, from the high standing of that gentleman, as a scientific and practical cultivator, presumes he can, with confidence, recommend his work to all who are desirous of embarking in this useful and profitable branch of agriculture.

ON THE

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION

OF ORCHARDS.

The first thing to be determined upon in the planting of an orchard, is the proper distance of the trees: if a mere fruit plantation be the object, the distance may be small—if the cultivation of grain and grass be in view, the space between the trees must be wider. At thirty feet apart, an acre will contain forty-eight trees; at thirty-five feet, thirty-five trees; at forty feet, twenty-seven trees; and at fifty feet, about eighteen to the acre; these are the usual distances. In my own plantations I have adopted the various distances, according to the depth and character of the soil; about two-thirds of the ground, comprising about one hundred acres, are planted at fifty feet; on the remaining fifty acres, I have tried thirty, thirty-five, and forty feet; and, as far as could be conveniently done, I have planted the trees of smallest growth on the lightest soil. Taking every circumstance into consideration, it will probably be found, that forty feet is the most eligible distance for a farm orchard. it will admit sufficient sun and air, in our dry and warm climate; and, until the trees shall be fully grown, will allow of a profitable application of the ground to the cultivation of grain and grass.

Much trouble will be saved, and much accuracy in planting will be ensured, by marking the sites of trees by stakes, previous to digging the holes. In shallow soils, I would recommend making the holes of the depth of two spits of earth, scattering the lower spit at some distance; and supplying its place by an equal quantity of the neighboring surface earth; the depth of the hole must depend on that of the sub-soil.

An eligible mode, which I have practised with success in a large portion of my orchards, on the lighter soils, is to supply the place of the stratum of poor earth, by one or two loads of meadow mud, ditch banks, or good surface soil, laid round each tree after planting; ploughing the ground for a fallow crop the next spring, when the mud has become completely pulverized by the frost: the size of the hole should be sufficiently large to admit a spade handle when laid horizontally in the bottom; affording ample space for the expansion of the roots in loose rich

earth. Well digested compost is useful round newly planted trees, in stiff or cold soils; both lime and fresh stable manure, I have found prejudicial in the dry and hot weather of summer; the latter substance is also frequently a cover for moles and field mice, which are extremely injurious in winter, to trees of even six or eight years old, in light soils. I have found great benefit from the application of every kind of manure on the surface, and mixing it gradually by cultivation with the soil, as the best security against drought in summer and vermin in winter.

The proper season for planting will be found to depend on a variety of circumstances; in light soils the winter settles the earth round the roots, and best secures them against the drought of the following season; it is a time of leisure to the farmer, and affords an early selection of trees from the nursery. In stiff or wet soils, I should give a preference to spring planting, other circumstances being equal. I have planted in both seasons, and have generally found that care and attention ensured a correspondent success in the growth of my trees. In whatever season an orchard may be planted, too much attention cannot be given to extend the roots in every direction; to cut off all wounded parts; and, more especially, not to plant too deep; this, I believe, is the common error of inexperienced planters. As a general rule, I would recommend that the tree be placed in the orchard with about three inches of earth over the upper tier of roots, which will make it about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery; that the tree, after being partially covered, should be well shaken, to admit the finer particles of the earth among the fibrous roots; and that it be well settled, by treading the earth around it; with these precautions, I have never found the necessity of stakes. The tops of young trees should never be shortened, lest it should produce a growth of suckers: I would recommend, in preference, that they be thinned, if found too heavy. If the trees have been long out of the ground, and the roots have become shrivelled at the time of planting, the labor of pouring a pail full of water round each tree, will be amply repaid in the success it will ensure in their growth.

The looser the ground is kept for the first, and, indeed, for several succeeding years, the more certain, and more vigorous will be the growth of the orchard. In the luxuriance and color of the foliage of contiguous plantations, I have found every stage of cultivation strongly marked. Those orchards which have been two years under cultivation, exhibit a striking superiority over those which have been but one year under the plough; while these, in their turn, surpass the fields in clover or in grain, both in the quantity and size of the fruit. When clover is sown in young orchards, I have been in the habit of digging the earth, for about three feet, at the root of each tree. A man will dig round one hundred trees in a day; the trifling loss of grass and labor will be fully remunerated by the improved vigor of the tree. When the ground can be spared from

ropping, four or five furrows on each side of a row, will be found a most eligible mode of promoting the growth of a young orchard.

All fallow crops are most favorable to the growth of orchards at every early stage of their cultivation : Indian corn, potatoes, and vines, are preferable to oats or barley ; and these again are more favorable than winter grain. Buckwheat is one of the most beneficial crops for the promotion of the autumnal growth of trees ; clover is, by many farmers, believed to be injurious to young trees ; its tendency to check the growth of trees will be found, I believe, to be in proportion to the air and moisture which its greater or less vigorous growth may keep from the roots ; light and heat appear as necessary to the roots as to the branches of trees. Clover, while it occupies the ground, must prevent cultivation ; so far, I apprehend, it will be found pernicious, but probably not in a greater degree than any other luxuriant and deeply rooted species of grass, absorbing the moisture, and exhausting the strength of the soil which covers the roots of small trees. In the arrangement of an orchard, both convenience and beauty will result from planting each kind in distinct contiguous rows. Some cultivators pay particular attention to continue in the orchard the aspect the tree maintained in the nursery ; I have sometimes adopted the practice without much confidence in its efficacy ; nor can I think it probable that trees, growing in close rows, not much exposed, in the nursery, can, by any habit, so limited in its duration, be affected by any permanent contraction or rigidity of the bark, or sap vessels, which are the only effects I have ever heard ascribed to the influence of aspect, on the stems of young trees.

The prevalent winds of our climate, are from the northwest ; in light soils, their violence will sometimes give an inclination to newly planted trees to the southeast ; this may easily be remedied by setting up the trees while young ; and when they have attained a large growth, it may be overcome, in a great degree, by cutting off the leaning branches, and by freely pruning the leeward side of the tree.

Moss is a plant produced by poverty and neglect ; it is very prejudicial to trees, and should be carefully removed ; this can be readily done by rubbing the trees in damp weather with a bone, or the back of a knife. Good cultivation will generally prevent the growth of moss ; whitewashing the stem not only cleanses the tree of moss, but destroys many kinds of lice very injurious to fruit trees ; it is followed by a cleanliness in the bark after it has been dissolved by the rain, and promotes the health and vigor of the tree whenever applied.

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