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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.
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 1823; 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-
marketing 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 ingrafting, 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.
Mr. Thomas Levering, New York.
Mr. Edward M. Linthicum, Fairfax Court House.
Mr. George Johnson, Leesburg.
Mr. H. C. Scott, Winchester.
Mr. John Bradock, 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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early June</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Large early Juneating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Golden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Rose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Melon, or Early Bough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman Apple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bewies’ early Apple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tayloe’s early Bell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Cleandrinking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks’ Row Apple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Pearmain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Ripe in August.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer Queen</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellar, or Swain Apple</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Burch</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Codling</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large English Codling</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nale Apple</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Pearmain</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White’s early Nonesuch</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiden’s Blush</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coxe’s Haigloe</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table includes specific varieties of apples with their respective numbers.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer Redstreak</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corsican Pippin</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilpin’s Harvest Apple</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acorn Apple</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast Apple</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge Apple</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reticule Apple</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Haze</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon Bill</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Winchester Apple</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Holland Pippin</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Royal Pearmain</strong></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fama Gusta, from Cyprus</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rambo</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monstrous Pippin</strong></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drap D’or</strong></td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bullock Heart</strong></td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renshaw’s Beauty</strong></td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monstrous Bellflower</strong></td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Red Doctor</strong></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English Golden Pippin</strong></td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loller Apple,</strong></td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barnes’ Fancy</strong></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wine, or Winter Haze Apple</strong></td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carrol’s Striped</strong></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carrol’s White</strong></td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White Musk</strong></td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adams’ White Apple</strong></td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Newtown Spitzenburg</strong></td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>House’s French Pippin</strong></td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Lady</strong></td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Winter Pearmain</strong></td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Newark Yellow, or French Pippin</strong></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White Doctor</strong></td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surprise</strong></td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bellflower</strong></td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pennock</strong></td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leather Coat</strong></td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Esopus Spitzenburg</strong></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flushing Spitzenburg</strong></td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Royal Russett</strong></td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mountain Pippin</strong></td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sweet Russet</strong></td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Russet</strong></td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Robertson Apple</strong></td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Cider Apples.**

*T* denotes those that are esteemed also for the Table.

- Smith's Cider Apple, *T*  107
- Winter Wellson  79
- Gray House, *T*  80
- Black, or Virginia Redstreak, *T*  81
- Gray, or Maryland Redstreak  82
- Harrison Apple  83
- English Styre  84
- Campfield  85
- Gloucester White, *T*  86
- Winesap, *T*  87
- Cooper's Russeting, *T*  88
- Wetherell's White Sweeting  89
- Sally Ogden, *T*  93
- 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
Clairet, c. - - - 40
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ripe in July.</th>
<th>Ripe in August.</th>
<th>Ripe in September.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primitve</strong></td>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>June Pear</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early Chaumontelle, or Green Chissel, m.</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early Catherine</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early Bergamot</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>June Muscatel</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early Freck</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lamus Pear</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Windsor Pear, m.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summer Bergamot</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spice Pear</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summer Bon Chretien, m.</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>August Muscat</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jargonelle, m.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Seckle’s Pear, m.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Butter Pear, m.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clifton’s Holland Green, m.</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit Type</td>
<td>Price</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Beurre, m.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean Pear, m.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Beurre, m.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's Ne Plus Ultra, m.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Bergamot, b.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drummond Pear</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgalieu, m.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crasanne</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Bergamot, b.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York Bergamot</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Bon Chretien, b.</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter or Keeping Pears.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscat Allemand, m.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter St. Germaine, m.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambrette or Tilton Pear, m.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pound Pear, b.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Beurre</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Bon Chretien, b.</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Roman</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Yellow Nectarine</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Clingstone</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newington Clingstone</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Yellow</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Clingstone</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aromatic</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APRICOTS, 25 cts. Prunus Armeniaca.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Early</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Brussels</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanch</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold blotched</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algiers</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moorpark</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Persian</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glover’s fine Breda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s large</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bomford’s fine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLUMS. Prunus domestica.**
37 1/2 cts. except those marked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolmer’s Washington, $1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Gage</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Magnum Bonum</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Imperial Violet</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland Plum</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Prune</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Prune</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early White</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*King’s Orleans</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot Plum</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Blue Gage</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Damascene</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mussele Plum</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Gage</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Cooper’s large</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Cluster</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith’s Orleans Plum</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flushing Gage</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd’s Scarlet Egg</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Isabella</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Mechlen’s Washington Seedling, a new variety, very fine, weighing about 3 oz. price $1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bingham’s Plum, $1</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetheral’s Blue Globe</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw Plum</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloe</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue, or common Damascene</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHERRIES, at 37 1/2 cts. Prunus Cerasus.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early May</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May Duke</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Heart</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox Heart</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Flowering</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Heart</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varieties</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Heart</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Duke</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amber</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnation</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd's Apple Cherry</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker's fine</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleeding Heart</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Spanish</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince's Duke</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Morello</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Morello</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumstone Morello</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allsaints</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Morello, Wild or Bird</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAPES. Vitis Vinifera.**

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

- White Sweet-water, t. 25 cts.
- Munier, or Miller's Burgundy, 25 cts.
- *Purple Frontignac, t. 37½ cts.
- *Malmsey, t. 37¼ cts.
- Catawba, n. t. 25 cts.
- Bland Madeira, n. t. 25 cts.
- Isabella, n. t. 25 cts.
- Schuykill Muscadelle, n. 20 cts.
- Clifton's Constantia, do
- Worthington Grape, do
- *Muncey Red, do
- *Elkton Fox Grape do
- *Lufborough do
- *Scuppernong, do
- *Columbia do
- *Orwigsburg, n. t. 50 cts.
- *Elsenburg, do

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, t. 37½ to 50 cts.
- Chasselas Dore, do
- Chasselas Red, do
- Muscat White, do
- Muscat Rose, do
- White Tokay, do
- Raisin Grape, t. 50 cts.

Cuttings, when ready, say 1829, at

- 1 doz. $1 per dozen,
- 100 $5 per 100.
GARDEN FRUIT.

Dwarf Service, bearing large fruit at the height of from six to eighteen inches, 37½ cts.
German Medlar, 37½ cts. Mespilus Germanica.
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 silk worms, 37½ cents.


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.
Champaigne, 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-ursispa.
Price 12½ to 20 cents.

RED.
Allcock’s King,
Rumbullion,
Duke of York.
GREEK.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ornaments</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balm of Gilead, or balsam fir</td>
<td>from 50 cents to 2 dollars, according to the size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, or Weymouth pine</td>
<td>50 to 150 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway Spruce Fir</td>
<td>50 to 150 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Spruce Fir</td>
<td>50 to 150 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, or double Spruce Fir</td>
<td>50 to 150 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock, or drooping Spruce</td>
<td>50 to 150 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch Mountain Fir</td>
<td>50 to 150 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese arbor vitae</td>
<td>25 to 50 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>50 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish Upright Juniper</td>
<td>75 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red American Cedar</td>
<td>25 to 37½ cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Yew Tree</td>
<td>50 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>37½ cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Holly</td>
<td>37½ to 50 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green tree box</td>
<td>20 to 25 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Silver striped do.</td>
<td>25 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold striped, do.</td>
<td>25 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf box, 6½ to 25 cents;</td>
<td>25 cents, to $1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doz. 25 cents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen thorn</td>
<td>20 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Laurel</td>
<td>20 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Purple pontic, Rhododendron</em></td>
<td>1 dollar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

American, do $1. — maximum.
ORNAMENTAL FOREST TREES.

European larch, or deciduous fir, 50 cents.
†American do. 50 cents.
American bald cypress, 50 cents.
Purple beech, with beautiful purple foliage, $1, used for ornamenting grave yards.
Common American beech 25 cts.
European mountain ash, or Scotch Roan, admired for its scarlet fruit in winter, 37½ to 50 cents.
American mountain ash 50 cents.
American ash, 25 to 37½ cents.
Pride of China, 37½ cents.
American tulip poplar, 37½ to 50 cents.
Lombardy poplar, 25 cents.
Athenian do. 25 cents.
Balsam do. or tamarac, 20 cents.
Georgia do. 25 cents.
*European aspen, 25 cents.
*American do. 25 cents.
Madeira nut, or English walnut, 37½ to 50 cents.
Black walnut 25 to 37½ cents.
Butternut, do
Pecan, or Illinois nut, 50 cents.
Shellbark Hickory nut, 37½ cents.
Common locust, 25 cents, seedlings $2 per 100.
Honey locust, or three thorn acacia 37½ cents.
Glutinous acacia, 25 cents.
Sugar maple, 25 to 50 cents.
Scarlet do. 25 cents.
Silver leaf do. 25 cents.
European sycamore, 50 cents.
Persimmon, or American medlar, 25 cents.
English elm 50 cents.
American elm, 37½ cents
Fringe tree 25 cents.
White flowering dogwood, 20 cts.
Sugar nut, 25 cents.
Golden willow, 20 cents.
Green willow, 20 cents.

Pinus larix. — pendula.
Cupressus distichia. Fagus purpurea.
Fagus sylvatica.
Sorbus acuparia.
—— Americana.
Fraxinus ornus.
Melia azedarach.
Liriodendron tulipifera.
Populus dilatata.
—— graca.
Populus balsamifera.
—— angulata.
—— tremula.
—— trepida.
Juglans regia.
—— nigra.
—— cinerea.
—— olivæ forma.
—— carya.
Robinia pseudacacia.
Gleditschia triacanthos.
Acacia glutinosa.
Acer saccharinum.
Rubrum.
—— dasycarpium.
—— pseudoplatanus.
Diospyros virginiana.
Ulmus Campestris.
Americana.
Chionanthus virginica.
Cornus florida.
Salix vitellina.
—— alba.
Weeping willow, 25 cents.

Hooppole willow, cuttings, 20 to 37½ cents per dozen.

English basket willow, 20 cents; cuttings, 25 cents per dozen.

English variegated willow, with leaves beautifully mottled, 25 cents.

American Judas tree, with beautiful early flowers, 25 cents.

European Judas, with white flowers, 75 cents.

European Strawberry tree, or burnish bush, 37½ cents.

White fruited oak, several varieties, 25 to 37½ cents.

Common cherry, 25 cents.

†Spanish Chestnut, 37½ cents.

Chinquapin, 20 cents.

Sweet gum, 25 cents.

Common gum, 25 cents.

Papaw, or custard apple, 25 cts.

Horse chestnut, 37½ to 75 cents.

Catalpa, much admired for its flowers, 25 cents.

Prickly ash, 25 cents.

Angelica, or Hercules’ club, 25 cents.

Boudou, or Kentucky coffee, 57½ cents.

English linden, or lime tree, 50 cents.

†American linden, or bass wood, 50 cents.

Red mulberry, 25 cents.

White Chinese, or Italian, for silk worms, 25 cents.

Chinese paper Mulberry, 25 cts.

Weeping burch, 25 cents.

Sassafras, 20 cents.

Trefoil tree, 37½ cts.

American plane tree sycamore, or button wood, 25 cents.

American bird cherry, 25 cents.

†Laburnum, 25 to 37½ cents.

Umbrella magnolia, 50 cts.

Glaucus magnolia, 25 to 37½ cts.
European hawthorn, 25 cents            Crataegus oxycantha
Chinese ailanthus, or tree of heaven, 50 cents  Ailanthus glendulosa
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  —— arbutifolia
*Black fruited do. 25 cents  —— melanocarpa
Dwarf, with eatable fruit  —— Alnifolia

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FLOWERING SHRUBS.

*Purple flowering calycanthus, or sweet scented shrub, 100 cts.  Calycanthus floridus
Brown flowering do. 37½ to 50 cts.  —— glauces
Double flowering peach, 25 cts.  Amygdalus spectabilis
Double flowering Chinese apple  Pyrus spectabilis
  25 cents
Balsam of Peru, 20 cts.  Populus balsamifera
Common privet, 20 cts.  Ligustrum vulgare,
Green Euonymus, or American Strawberry tree, 20 cts.  Euonymus americanus
Dwarf box, 6½ cents; per dozen, 25 to 100 cts  Buxus pumila
Single white Althœa frutex 25 cts.  Hibiscus syriacus
Single red, 20 cts.  —— v. rubro
Double white, 37½ cts.  —— v. albo pl.
Double purple, 37½ cts.  —— v. purp. pl.
Double pheasant eyed,
Single variegated, 50 cts.  —— v. fol. variegato
*Double variegated, 50 cts.  —— v. fol. varigato pl
White lilac, 20 to 25 cts.  Syringa vulgaris
Purple lilac, 20 to 25 cts.  —— v. purp.
Persian lilac, 20 to 25 cts.  —— persica
Snow ball, 25 to 50 cts.  Viburnum opulus.
Snowberry, 25 cts.  Symphoria racemosa
Indian currant, 20 cts.  —— glomerata
Dwarf oak, or shin timber, 37½ cts  Quercus pumila
Pink mezerion, blooming in March  Daphne mezereum  —— v. album
†White do.
†Rose acacia, with beautiful clusters of flowers, 25 to 37½ cts.  Robinia acacia
Carolina Saryngo, or scentless mock orange, 25 cts.  Philadelphus inodorus
European fragrant, or sweet scented mock orange, 55 cts.
Double flowering Almond, 25 cts.
Christ’s thorn, from the Holy Land, 50 cts.
Honey suckle, 20 cts.
Dogwood, 20 cts.
Indigo shrub, or bastard indigo, with spikes of flowers, 57½ cts.
Yellow flowering bladder senna, blooming in Spring & Autumn, 25 cts.
Shrubby St. John’s wort, 25 cts.
Spice wood, 20 cts.
Winter berry, 25 cts.
Yellow flowering currant, 25 cts.
Variegated willow, with mottled leaves & large flowers, 25 cts.
*Franklinia, 100 cts.
Snow drop, or silver bell, 50 cts.
Witch hazel 50 cts.
New Jersey tea, 20 cts.

**Pyracantha, Or Evergreen Thorn,**

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

---

**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.

---

**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 Tahiti, 50 cents to 1 dollar
5, Landreth’s white middle daily rose, 75 cents
6 Sanguinea, deep crimson, 50 cents to 1 dollar
7. McCartney'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
45. 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
50. Arabian, or bramble rose, in pots for green houses, 50 cents.

**Vines and creepers, for covering walls and arbors.**

- Dutchman’s pipe, 5½ cents
- Scarlet trumpet creeper, 25 cts.
- *Carolina yellow jessamine, 75½ cts.
- to 100 cts.
- Gelseminum nitidum
- White flowering jessamine, 25 cts.
- Jasminum officinale
- Carolina kidney bean, or embowing vine, 37½ to 50 cts.
- Glycine frutescens
Evergreen ivy, 25 to 37½ cts.  
Variegated or striped sweet-scented honey suckle, 25 cts.  
Monthly do. do. 25 to 37½ cts.  
Scarlet monthly, 20 to 25 cts.  
Striped leaf honey suckle, 25 cts.  
Boxthorn, or matrimony, 25 cts.  
Periwinkle, or evergreen myrtle 25 cents  
Virgin’s bower, 25 cts.  
Passion flower, 25 cts.  
Hops, a fine variety  
Multiflora rose, 37½ cts.  
English nightshade, or bittersweet 25 cts.

GREEN-HOUSE TREES AND PLANTS.

Seville orange  
Gold striped do.  
Silver striped do.  
Myrtle leafed do.  
Sweet do.  
China mandarin  
Shaddock large fruit  
Lemons, several varieties  
Madeira citron  
Palermo solid do.  
West India lime

The prices of the above will depend on the size.

American century aloe, 50 cts. to 3 dollars  
Striped leafed do. 50 cts to $5  
Partridge breast do. 50 cts.  
Tongue do. 50 cts.  
Pearl tongue do. 50 cts.  
Sotted leafed do. 50 cts.  
Ginger 50 cts.  
Japan gold dust tree, with beautiful spotted leaves, 1 to 2 dollars  
Chinese two colored begonia, 50 cts. to 1 dollar  
Creeping cereus, 25 to 100 cts.  
Great night blooming do. 3 dols.

Hedera helix  
Caprifoliun lonicera  
do.  do.  
do. sempervirens  
do. do.  
Lycium europæum  
Vincia minor  
Climatis virginica  
Passiflora  
Humulus lupuli  
Rosa multiflora  
Solanum dulcamara  
Citrus aurantium  
Do. auro variegata  
Do. argenteo variegata  
Do. myrtifolia  
do. do.  
Do. nobilis  
Do. ducumana  
Do. lemon  
do. medica  
do. limonella  
Agave americana  
Do. v. folio striato  
Aloe variegata  
Do. lingua  
Do. margaritifera  
Do. maculata  
Amomum zingiber  
Aucuba japonica  
Begonia evansiana  
Cactus flageliformis  
Do. grandiflorus
Great night blooming triangular | Cactus triangularis
---|---
do. 1 to 15 dols.
Prickly pear, or Indian fig, 25 cts. | Do. opuntia
| Do. expansa
| Do. rubropleno
| Do. albopleno
| Do. carnea
| Do. variegato
| Do. atrorubens
| Do. anemoniflora
| Do. mutabilis
| Do. sasanqua
Pompone, | Canna indica
| Do. v. pleno
Scarlet shot plant, 50 cts.
Wall flower, single, in pots, 25 to | Cheiranthus cheiri
50 cts.
Double $7 1/2 to 75 cts.
Stock gilly flower, many varie-
ties, 37 1/2 to 100 cts.
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, 37 1/2 cts.
Plants in bloom, 50 to 100 cts.
Japan globe flower,
Sago palm
Fragrant Indian daphne, 1 dol.
*Great Peruvian datura, 1 dol.
Carnation, 50 cts.
*Double broad leaf cape jasmine, $1Dianthus barbatus
Gardenia floridæ
Stock v. pleno
Do. incanus
Cheiranthus cheiri
China 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, 37 1/2 cts.
Plants in bloom, 50 to 100 cts.
Japan globe flower,
Sago palm
Fragrant Indian daphne, 1 dol.
*Great Peruvian datura, 1 dol.
Carnation, 50 cts.
*Double broad leaf cape jasmine, $1 Gardenia floridæ
Double small leaf do. 1 dollar
Dwarf do.
Carolina yellow do. 1 dollar
Peruvian heliotrope, 1 dollar
Chinese changeable hibiscus, $5
Chinese changeable hydrangia,
37 cts. to 2 dol.
Chinese St. John’s wort, 50 cts.
to 1 dol.
Ixeæ, in pots, 50 to 100 cts.
Catalonian jasmine, 75 to 100 cts.
Yellow do. 75 to 100 cts. | Jasménium 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, 37 1/2 to 75 cts. | Pelargonium
*Dwarf rose 25 to 50 cts.
Crimson horse sloe, 37 1/2 to 75 cts.
Scarlet do. do. do.
Silver edged do. do. do.
Nutmeg scented 37 1/2 to 50 cts.
Apple scented do. do.
Balm scented 37 1/2 to 75 cts.
Great white flowering 1 dollar
Oak leaved, 25 to 75 cts.
Ivy leaved, 37 1/2 to 100 cts.
Velvet leaved, 37 1/2 to 75 cts.
*Prince Regent, 1 dol.
Superb flowered do. 1 dol.
Waterloo, 1 dol.
Rose scented
Plain grape leaf, 37 1/2 to 75 cts.
Velvet do do. do.
Pink cluster 50 to 100 cts.
Strawberry geranium 50 to 75 cts.
Fish, 37 1/2 to 50 cts.
Mammoth fish do. 50 to 100 cts.
Cup geranium, 37 1/2 to 100 cts.
Tuberose, blooming plants, in pots, 50 cts.; roots, 20 cts.; per doz. $1 50
Fruit-bearing pomegranate, 50 to 75 cts.
Double flowering do. 50 to 100 cts. —— v. pleno
Scarlet flowering Japan apple $1
Chinese roses, see page 19,
*Rosemary,
Chinese strawberry saxifrage, 25 to 50 cts.
Treehouse-leek, 25 to 75 cts.
Stapellas, 1 dol.
Sweet scented verbena, 75 to 100

37 1/2 to 75 cts.
Geranium.

37 1/2 to 75 cts.

37 1/2 to 75 cts.

37 1/2 to 75 cts.

37 1/2 to 50 cts.

37 1/2 to 75 cts.

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37 1/2 to 50 cts.
Laurustinus
*Double Japan volkameria
Viburnum tinus
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.

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HERBACEOUS, MEDICINAL, AND CULINARY PLANTS.

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

Scarlet columbine, aquilegia canadensis
European blue, do. vulgais
Chives, 12½ cents per dozen, allium schizanoprasum
to, staitum
Common garlic, 25 per dozen,
Reed, 25 cents per bunch,
Pfenel,
Chamomile,
Burdock,
Wormwood,
Horse radish,
Common hop, very fine,  
Lily of the valley,  
Solomon's seal,  
Elecampane,  
*Lavendar,  
Horehound,  
Common balm,  
Peppermint,  
Spearmint,  
Catmint, or nep,  
Common rue,  
Common sage,  
Clary,  
Puccoon, or bloodroot,  
Common house leek,  
Watercress,  
Comfrey,  
Tansey,  
Thyme,  
Colt's foot,  
Hepatica triloba,  
Prickly pear, 25 to 50 cents,  
Coreopsis,  
Yellow lady's slipper,  
Blue Eupatorium,  
Medicinal do.  
White do.  
White Hibiscus,  
Forget-me-not,  
Ribband grass,  
Everlasting pea,  
May apple,  
Live-flower,  
Blue spiderwort,  
Green American hellebore,  
Blue fragrant violet,  
Other varieties,  
Calamus,  
Spikenard,  
Sarsaparilla,  
humulus lupulus  
convallaria majalis  
----- racemosa  
inula helenium  
lavandula spica  
marrubium vulgare  
melissa officinalis  
mentha piperita  
----- viridis  
nepeta cataria  
ruta graveolens  
salvia officinalis  
----- sclarea  
sanguinaria canadensis  
sempervivum tectorum  
sisymbrium officinalis  
symphytum officinale  
tanacetum vulgare  
taymus vulgaris  
tussilago farfara  
liverwort  
cactus opuntia  
coreopsis tinctora  
cyprispedium pubescens  
eupatorium carulium  
----- perfoliatum  
----- album  
hibiscus palustris  
miosotis arvensis  
phalaris arundinacea  
pisum maritimum  
podophyllum peltatum  
sedum telephium  
tradescantia virginica  
veratrum viride  
viola odorata  
----- acorus calamus  
aralia racemosa  
----- nudicaulis

ASPARAGUS.

Roots, per hundred, 75 cents  
Do. per thousand, 5 dollars

3
BULBOUS ROOTED PLANTS.

HYACINTHS, 35 varieties, *Hyacinthus orientalis.*

Single root of any variety, 20 cents
One root of each variety, $\frac{12}{3}$ 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, 37½ cents

One hundred varieties of single Tulips.

Single root, 12½ to 25 cents
One of each variety, 12½ 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, 12½ cents; per doz. 1 dollar. *Lilium candidum*
Purple blotched, 12½ cents. —— *v. maculato*
Tyger Lily, 25 cents. —— *Tigrum*

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

One of each variety, 6½ cents per root
One dozen of each variety, 50 cents per dozen

IRIS, OR FLOWER DE LUCE.

*Early Persian, 12½ cents; per dozen, 1 dollar*
Dwarf blue, $\frac{12}{3}$ cents
Large white, $\frac{37}{3}$ cents per bunch
Large blue, 25 cents per bunch
Bulbous rooted blue, 12½ 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 Paeony, 25 to 50 cts. Paeonia v. rubra plena
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 sea-
son, 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 proprie-
tor can assure the public that every thing will be done to give
satisfaction in this line, though he must here state, that he is un-
willing to risk his reputation for accuracy on the sale of seeds
raised by others, but will procure his seed from the most re-
spectable establishments, and will cheerfully refund the money
when there is just reason for complaint that seed do not prove
good.

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FLOWER SEEDS

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

Of annual flowers the collection is good, and will be contin-
ually increasing.

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INDIGENOUS SEEDS, of Trees and Plants.

Seeds of indigenous trees, shrubs, and plants, will be collect-
ed 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
cropping, 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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