

FRUIT TREES

The Rev. Mr. Hempel, Secretary to the Pomological Society of Altenburg, in Saxony, has recently published a small work entitled "An easy, simple and infallible method to force every Fruit Tree to blossom, and to bear fruit."

In my early years I saw my father who was fond of pomology and skilled in that science, cutting a ring on several branches of trees, which already were in blossom, for the purpose of producing by that means larger fruit than usual.

The application of this experiment, where by upon every bough or branch, fruit may artificially be produced, is very simple and easy, and the mode of proceeding as follows.

With a sharp knife make a cut in the bark of the branch, which you mean to force to bear, and not far from the place where it is connected with the stem; or, if it be a small branch, or shoot, near to where it is joined to the larger bough; the cut is to go round the branch, or to encircle it, and to penetrate to the wood.

You may compel every young tree, of which you do not know the sort, to show its fruit, and decide sooner, whether, being of a good quality, it may remain in its first state, or require to be grafted.

To give minute rules for the propagation and cultivation of this plant, in a country like this, would be a waste of time. However, if you wish to have them a month earlier than the natural ground will bring them to do this.

ESSAY ON LAUGHING.

To form a true judgment of a person's temper, begin with an observation upon his laugh; whether he is easily moved, and what are the passages which throw him into that agreeable kind of convulsion.

Smiles from reason flow, to brutes denied, And are of love the food. It may be remarked in general under this head, that the laugh of men of wit is for the most part, but a faint constrained kind of half laugh; as such persons are never without some diffidence about them; but that of fools is the most honest, natural, open laugh in the world.

The Dimplers. The Smilers. The Laughers. The Grinners. The Horse-Laughers. The Dimple is practised to give a grace to the features, and is frequently made a bait to entangle a gazing lover; this was called by the ancients the chain laugh.

The Grin by writers of antiquity is called the cynicism; and was then, as it is at this time, made use of to display a beautiful set of teeth.

The young widow's is only a Chain for a time; her smiles are confined by decorum, and she is obliged to make her faces sympathize with her habit; she looks demure by art, and by the strictest rules of decency is never allowed the Smile till the first offer or advance towards her is over.

The effeminate lop, who by the long exercise of his countenance at the glass hath reduced it to an exact discipline, may claim a place in this class. You see him upon any occasion, to give spirit to his discourse admire his own eloquence by a dimple.

The Ionic laugh is of universal use to men of power at their levees, and is esteemed by judicious place hunters a more particular mark of distinction than the whisper.

There is another kind of grinners which the ancients call megaric, and some moderns have, not injudiciously, given them the name of the sneerers. These always induce the mirth at the expense of their friends, and all their ridicule consists in unseasonable ill nature.

Punsters, I find, very much contribute towards the Sardoniac, and the extremes of either wit or folly seldom fall of raising this noisy kind of applause. As the ancient physicians held the Sardoniac laugh very beneficial to the lungs, and prescribed it for the cure of imposthumes, and as a present means to renew and restore them when properly taken with asses milk; I should, methinks, advise all my countrymen of con-

sumptive and hectical constitutions to associate with the most facetious posturers of the age. Ferris gives us an elegant description of the Sardoniac laugh in these words: In gemmat tremulos naso crispante cachinnos. Laughter is a vent of any sudden joy that strikes upon the mind; which being too volatile and strong, breaks out in this tremour of the voice.

SCOTLAND. THE CALEDONIAN CANAL. This canal was commenced in D. 1802, and has lately been completed, at the expense of \$4,000,000. It runs quite across Scotland, from Murray Firth to Mull Sound, passing through the much celebrated valley in the Highlands, known by the name of the Great Glen of Scotland, and thus connects the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.

MARRIAGE LAWS OF SCOTLAND. From a London paper of March 11. A very curious case was brought before the Lords of Session in Edinburgh, the week before last. It was a case of appeal from the judgment of the Consistorial Court, before whom it had originally been tried, and the details and evidence now adduced were only those which had previously been under consideration before the former tribunal.

Mr. Green. The advantages which the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal promise to Maryland, have been only noticed so far as they relate to her agriculturists. About the probable advantage which it will be to Baltimore, in whose prosperity every citizen of the state has an immediate or remote interest, nothing has, as yet, been said.

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A COSTLY FISH. The first Salmon brought into Boston market from the Kennebec river, the present season, weighing 21 pounds, was bought on Saturday the 26th ult. by Messrs. Boullard for his restaurateur, at the enormous price of \$10 dollars, or about \$2 per pound.

Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 8, 1823.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The unusual number of candidates already nominated for the presidency, and the great number of supporters with which each candidate is backed, have awakened in this republic a livelier feeling than has been discovered on a similar occasion, for many years.

Such are the opinions of some of the most intelligent and experienced men of every state whose names are named by the Atlantic. Yet in these states, as well as in the others, there are some who, indifferent about internal improvements, are for electing the man whose policy will be to retrench the expenses of the government, and husband the wealth of the nation.

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ROBERT WRIGHT, Esq.

Was on Monday last, appointed by the Governor and Council, Associate Judge of the Judicial District comprising Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil counties, vice Mr. Worrell, resigned.

THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society held in Baltimore on the 28th ult. resolutions were adopted dividing the same into two Independent Societies—one for the Eastern and the other for the Western Shore.

AN ODD NOTION.

The Nantucket Inquirer states, that a few days after the earthquake at Valparaiso, the priests drew up a petition for the expulsion of all the English and Americans, (or Heretics, as they style them) that resided there, as being the cause of the earthquake, and its calamities by their wickedness.

FRIGATE HUSSAR.

It appears by advertisements in the papers, that an attempt is about to be made to raise the British Frigate Hussar, which was sunk at Hell Gate during the Revolutionary War. A similar attempt was contemplated a few years since, on a plan suggested by Capt. Coffin, which was thought to be feasible.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, dated at Raley Castle, Durham, January 1st, 1819, to Capt. Alexander Coffin, of this city. "The moment your letter reached me, I wrote to the officer who commanded the Hussar when she was lost in America, and yesterday received his answer—viz: 'I think it was in November 1780 that the Hussar was run on the Pot Rock. The question you put to me hath been asked from more than one quarter, and I am not aware that there was any treasure on board her whatever.'"

AT A CONVENTION.

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the state of North Carolina, lately held at Salisbury, the Rev. Dr. Ravenscroft of Virginia, was unanimously elected Bishop of the diocese of N. Carolina.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.

To the Editor of the Washington Republican. Sir—As some notice has occasionally been taken of the manuscript volume found at Detroit, and much curiosity expressed on the subject, the following circumstances may not be unacceptable to those who feel an interest in it.

Not long since, a leaf, containing four pages of this book, was enclosed by Major Gen. Macomb, chief engineer, by Col. Edwards, of Detroit, with a letter, that it might be sent, with the letter that accompanied it, to Samuel L. Mitchell, at New-York. Previously to doing so, it was submitted to the examination of the professors of the college in Georgetown; as these gentlemen are versed in ecclesiastical, as well as in most other branches of literary science, little difficulty was had in determining both the character of the book and the language in which it is written.

From the limited specimen furnished, a just opinion of the contents of the whole volume cannot be formed. It may, however, be inferred, that it is chiefly, if not altogether, ecclesiastical subjects, and is probably the production of a Jesuit Missionary, concerned in the exploring of that section of the country, and, therefore, other matters connected with its history, may be contained in it. To ascertain this, Colonel Edwards has been requested to forward the book through him, that a translation may be made of so much, at least, as will discover any importance that may attach to it.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Public sentiments in the State, as to the manner in which the Presidential election should be conducted, are decidedly in favour of Mr. Adams' pretensions to the next Presidency. The Western editor of the National Intelligencer (of the Trenton True American, as well as several other gentlemen of respectability, have avowed their predilection for that gentleman; and, so far as our means of information extend, this appears to be in accordance with the views and feelings of the people, generally.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The contest for this high prize is now generally supposed to be confined to Messrs. Clay, Crawford and Adams, and there can be but little doubt that during the present year, public opinion will settle down on some two of them.

SPANISH DECREE.

The editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette has an official copy of a decree of the Spanish government, dated Madrid, 5th March, which forbids the admission into the Island of Cuba of French, Austrian, Russian and Prussian vessels and merchandise.

PERKINS'S STEAM ENGINE.

The New York Advertiser has the following extract from a letter, dated London, March 10. Mr. Perkins has made further experiments with his steam engine; and its operations thus far, are perfectly satisfactory and conformable to the principles he first laid down. The only remaining point to be established is the absolute quantity of power gained by his method, to the quantity of fuel expended, which will be decided this week.

When Louis 16th was arraigned at the Bar of the National Convention, M. Dezeze, one of his advocates, made a long and able speech in his defence, in which we extract the following. "Nations are sovereign; they are at liberty to assume any species of government that appear most agreeable to themselves; after having recognised and discovered the badness of their ancient form, they may erect for themselves a new one; this is a position which one of the counsellors of Louis procured the insertion of in the constitutional code. But the whole nation cannot exercise the sovereignty; it is necessary that it should delegate the exercise of it."

ERIE HARBOUR.

The legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$10,000 for improving the harbour of Erie, upon the lake of the same name. Congress has authorised a survey of this harbour, by a topographical engineer of the United States.

MR. GALLATIN.

The Democratic press informs us, that Mr. Gallatin and family were to sail from France on the 10th of May for the United States. He contemplates remaining six months in France, and returning as minister to France. He comes on a furlough from his government.

GLUE.

An ingenious cabinet maker has, from long experience, proved, that glue made from India rubber, when used as a cement for furniture, never gives way or loosens in the joints. The Philadelphia Democratic press says: "The whole sum necessary to complete the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal has been made up. Thirty thousand dollars were subscribed by the citizens of Wilmington, Delaware."