

### ORCHARDING.

A writer in the New-England Farmer observes, within a few years I have devoted some time and attention to the cultivation of an orchard. If I am correct in my view of the subject, a good orchard is the most valuable part of a farm, and the farmer who neglects to cultivate one, may with propriety be said to neglect an important branch of good husbandry.

Five years ago I selected a piece of land to be devoted exclusively to an orchard.—It has naturally a good soil, and decends a little to the east. It was some what rocky; many of the rocks being so large and heavy as to render it necessary to blow them in order to move them. I cleared the rocks all off so that not one was to be seen on the place above the surface of the ground. I enclosed this piece of ground with a substantial stone wall, and then ploughed and planted it with potatoes. After digging the potatoes, I again ploughed and harrowed it, then marked out the rows for the trees, being very careful to have them exactly straight each way. I then dug the holes for the trees, making them four feet in diameter, and twelve or fifteen inches in depth, taking care to lay the top and bottom of what I took out each by itself. About the first of November I set out my trees, being careful in taking them up to injure the roots as little as possible. Into each hole, after placing the roots of the trees, I put three pecks of compost manure, next the earth taken from the top of the holes, leaving that which was taken from the bottom to be placed on the top. On this piece of ground I set 150 trees, having them exactly 25 feet distant from each other. The spring after setting the trees, I planted the ground with corn, and the next spring sowed it with wheat, sowing it down to grass, and graded the trees. The grafts grew rapidly the two first years after they were put in. I then put half a bushel of manure around each tree, and they still continue to flourish, the largest of them being six inches in circumference. I have lately ploughed the ground, and intend next spring to plant it with potatoes in order to hasten their growth.

The probability now is, that in the years more my orchard will be quite productive, should it continue to flourish. The farmer who has not yet a young orchard coming on, would do well immediately to choose a piece of ground, and after thoroughly preparing, set it out with apple trees.

No one ought to be afraid of devoting too much time or attention to an orchard, for if rightly managed, it will, after a few years amply pay all the trouble and expense.—An orchard set in ground that has once been ploughed, will not flourish unless it be ploughed every two or three years. Perhaps it is the better way to keep it in tillage the whole time, as the trees will certainly grow much faster, and produce more and better fruit. Beauty and order are desirable in an orchard, as well as in other things. How much more pleasing it is to see it stand in regular order, the trees being set in rows perfectly straight each way, than to see them stand here and there in a promiscuous manner like the trees of a forest.

Much care should be taken during the first years of an orchard to give the trees a regular and proper shape. This must be done principally by pruning. Branches should not be permitted to come out from the body of the tree at a less distance than five or six feet from the ground. Cattle, sheep or hogs, should never be turned into a young orchard, as they will greatly injure the trees by rubbing against and browsing them.

### ANCIENT LAWS

On Idleness, selected for the Metropolis.

The Indian Gymnosophists, had such an aversion to a sloathful, useless life, that when the cloth was laid at their public dinners, all the young men who were invited went through an examination. What way they took to do any service to mankind? and what wise thing they had said or done that day? And those who could give no good account of themselves, were turned out of doors, and made to fast.

Amongst the Romans, we find the good Emperor Alexander Severus purging the Court with indignation, of a loose and numerous gang, which his predecessor Heliogabalus had kept about him merely for his diversion; dwarfs of both sexes, Jesters, Singers, Farce-players and Mimicks. These he gave away to some or other of the people, for slaves; but such of them as were unfit for labour, he dispersed in the cities, and great towns, (sending one to each, till they were all disposed of), to be maintained at the public expense, that they might not be troublesome by begging.

And the Emperor Probus took a method with his soldiery, which every government would do well to imitate. Though he was much in war, and found them business that way, where there was occasion for them; yet he would not suffer them to be idle in time of peace, or in their quarters; for he em-

ployed them in many public works, which were finished by their hands; indeed this was what most of their wise Emperors were used to do, as well as he; keeping them usually to work at such times in raising Highways, building Castles, Towns, &c.] and his Maxim was, that soldiers ought not to consume the provisions of the country while they did nothing for it.

Amongst the German Emperors, we find Otho III, discharging all idle people, from being suffered to remain in cities and great towns: but there is no penalty expressed, beyond expulsion.

It was a law of Macbeth also about the year 1050 that Strolling Players, Morris dancers, and the whole race of idle rogues that could be taken up, should be compelled to fall to work, in some sort of Mechanical business; and if they would not (unless disabled by sickness, or mutilation) they should be yoked like Oxen, and made to draw ploughs and carts. But this and all other laws of Macbeth, were repealed, (out of hatred to the man,) by his successor Malcolm III.

### VICIOUS DOGS.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.

Messrs. Editors, Under an impression that some of our citizens may not be aware of the pecuniary hazard of keeping a vicious dog, I beg leave to call the attention of those interested, to a case which recently occurred in the District Court of Philadelphia, to wit:

"In an action recently brought in the District Court of Philadelphia, for damages against the owner of a dog, by which the plaintiff was bitten in the right leg, so badly as to be confined to the house for five or six weeks, besides losing his situation as a watchman, the jury, after being charged by the President of the Court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff of two hundred and seventy-five dollars damages. The President said—"The law is clear, that if a man who knows that a dog belonging to him is vicious, and addicted to biting persons, neglects to take proper and effectual precautions for restraining the dog from running at large, the owner is responsible for an injury which may arise to any person from the viciousness and ill-temper of the dog."

It will here be seen that the precaution of intending to secure the dog will not be an available plea, on the part of his owner, to an action brought by a neighbour, for injuries sustained; but the securing must be effectual and infallible.

The same principle, as well as the implication of the general evil intent, of keeping a biting dog, is recognized in Danv. Abr. 19, "For keeping a dog, knowing him to be accustomed to bite sheep (if he afterwards bite a horse; for the owner ought to have destroyed him, on notice of the first mischief: Id. Raym. 69, that he hath done so before,) is sufficient proof of usage, Dy. 236."

Hence it clearly follows that the laws prohibit the keeping of a dog, with known vicious propensities, and that for an injury committed by such a dog, on property or person, the owner is answerable in heavy damages, though it were seriously against his will.

But independent of the legal prohibition, the principles of the moral code, are in open hostility with the practice of keeping a vicious dog, to bite a neighbour, or mangle and maim his children, or bite his sheep; it is a practice of savage origin, and of uncivilized continuance, calculated moreover to banish harmony, and kind offices among neighbours; and will infallibly annihilate that disposition to mutual patronage and support, which ought to be fostered for mutual benefit; and when it is considered that these paramount objects are sacrificed and the laws of man, and the obligations of morality are violated, for the preservation, perchance, of a stick of wood, "the generally alleged object," the arrogance of man should feel humbled; his high pretensions in the scale of nature, founded in his reason, should be abandoned, upon such a proof of the weakness, and infatuation, if not depravity, to which that boasted faculty of pre-eminence is obnoxious.

To this communication, Messrs. Editors, I am induced to affix my name, that you may not be censured for its sentiments, and for the hope too, that my frank appeal to reason may preserve that harmony, by conviction, which from recent cases in point, must otherwise, be inevitably disturbed.

I have the honour to be,  
Yours respectfully,  
JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, April 3.

### TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Richard Hains was lately tried at Raleigh N. C. for the murder of James J. Bylan, and found guilty of manslaughter. On being brought up for sentence, it is said, that the attorney-general prayed sentence of death on the prisoner. From this it would seem that manslaughter is a capital offence by the laws of North-Carolina. The prisoner, it is added, plead the benefit of clergy, which was granted, and he sentenced to be burnt in the hand, and pay the costs of prosecution. In consequence of his poverty, however, he was permitted to take the oath of insolvency, was branded, and then discharged.

### THE PRESIDENCY.

From the Boston Statesman of the 5th. The information which every day now brings to us, serves to confirm us in the opinions we lately advanced, that it was doubtful whether the votes of Massachusetts, would be given to Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford. The project of breaking from the great republican party, and supporting a New England candidate, at the hazard of having our future divisions, sectional and personal, rather than political, begins to be very seriously weighed by the democrats of this state, and produces a growing sentiment in favour of the regularly nominated national candidate.

Notwithstanding the confident assertions of heated partisans, intelligent people consider Mr. Adams' chance almost desperate, and will certainly draw off from him the federal support of this state.—That party most certainly will not throw away their vote. However strong their prejudices have been against Mr. Crawford, they are now obviously yielding to a just conception of his character since the necessity seems to arise of choosing between him and General Jackson. The importance to New-England of uniting in support of the national government is duly estimated by both parties, and gives us strong ground to believe that all parties in this state will finally come in to the support of Mr. Crawford. Our information from our democratic friends is encouraging on this subject, and several high minded federalists have recently given us similar assurances. Among others of a similar character we present to our readers a letter from a very respectable and intelligent gentleman of the federal part in Essex. We have little doubt the sentiments expressed by him are becoming the predominant sentiments of the party. Time will soon determine. Let them who doubt our assertion, remember it and mark the result.

"I enjoy no small pleasure in the present aspect of affairs. Mr. Crawford should have been originally the prominent candidate for the presidency, as on the elevation of Mr. Monroe, he was his only rival in the affections of his party.—Could however the Presidency be filled by a northern statesman, we should submit and rejoice too, provided that statesman could hold his office, as a Virginia administration have done, without provoking the jealousies and resentments of other states. The felicity of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, in this respect is perhaps their greatest merit, as it proves, that they possessed the peculiar talents of amalgamating the discordant interests of remote and restless states and conciliating them to Virginia legislation.—To this day, nativity in Virginia would be no real objection to the pretensions of a candidate.—How is it with New England? No sooner is a candidate from these states brought forward than he personifies N. England and we are doomed to bear the odium of his private character.

Let us wait for the honour of furnishing a chief magistrate, till we can find one who will at the same time gratify us, without exciting the ill humours of our sister states. Adams the father prostrated, I had nearly said, prostrated the influence of his friends and his state. His son is following the same track. Is it possible that J. Q. Adams can unite the Democratic party, as his predecessors have done. No one will pretend it. Why then should we sacrifice our state to a man, who in his youth hated Democracy and now hates federalism, who has tergiversated in such a manner as to cool his old friends without opposing them, as to serve his new ones without laying them under obligations, who is only honoured for talents adapted to a monastery or a college, not for the virtues, moderation and versatility of a politician? Notwithstanding his lack of the art of jostling in the crowd, without fighting, I should still support him, did I not fear, that like his father, his own imperfections would fall upon us, that our President would not be our man, that instead of increasing he would destroy the little weight we already have in the national councils.

From the Boston Courier, April 7.

We know not that the question relating to the candidates for the next presidency could have had any influence on the election on Monday. Certainly no such consideration ought to have entered into the feelings of the people on such an occasion. But if it were possible that a vote could be gained or lost by the knowledge that a candidate for governor was partial to the claims of a particular candidate for the presidency, the Federal ticket have lost at least five hundred votes in the city of Boston, in consequence of the declaration in the Centinel of Saturday, that Lathrop and Sullivan were decidedly in favour of John Quincy Adams.

From a late English paper.

### FOREIGN EGGS.

The number of foreign eggs imported into Great-Britain in the year ending the 5th of January 1825, amounted to 20,644,035; and the duty received on them was £17,587,164. The duty is 10d. on 120.

Of the above number, 49,425,124 were brought from France.

### PERKINS & HAWKINS.

From the United States Gazette. We were under the impression that by this time all the editors in the Union, and particularly those of Philadelphia, knew that Mr. Joseph Hawkins is really the inventor of the new mode of generating steam. It has already been sufficiently affirmed that Mr. H. obtained his patent, the 14th of June, 1816; that in 1817 he formed a company in New York, at the head of which was General Swift, for the purpose of bringing his invention into practical use; that the machinery was constructed, but prevented from being employed in a boat, by the Livingston and Fulton Company. We have positive proof that about this time, Mr. Perkins went from Philadelphia to New York, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of its practicability and usefulness, formed the project of going to England where he has taken out a patent for it; and where he may enjoy the profits of it; but the partiality of a few friends can give him neither the honour of the invention, nor the right of patentee here; and consequently all that has been said relative to purchases of his patent right on this side of the Atlantic is merely a false report. Messrs. Hawkins and Planton are the only persons to whom applications can be made for that purpose. Any one not satisfied with this assertion may call and see for themselves. Mr. Hawkins's patent will be shown to any one who wishes to inspect it.

Editors throughout the Union friendly to the cause of truth, are particularly requested to give these observations an insertion.

### DISEASES OF NEW ENGLAND.

As population and agriculture have increased, there has been a modification of diseases, in all climates of the world. In N. England, within the last 40 years, physicians have remarked a variety of diseases, which have gradually become common, that formerly were only known through the medium of authors.—Some fatal fevers frequently in quantity, and are but ephemeral, compared with those heavy bodies which laid three and four months upon the ground, half a century ago. Sudden changes of temperature, from summer-heat to the severest extremes of cold, are now experienced in those months, which were once nearly stationary at a freezing point. Old people suffer more by these variations of climate, than those who have been born within the last 50 years.

Chronic rheumatic inflammation was scarcely known to the older physicians in New England; now, it is one of the most frequent complaints of the aged, nor are the young exempt from it.—Rheumatic affections have been rapidly increasing for many years. Remedies which were prescribed with happy results in any class of diseases, have been found, at intervals of a few years, inadequate to their removal; to no class has this observation been more commonly and more truly applied than to inflammatory affections.—Blood-letting which has been efficient at one season of the year, has proved most fatal at another; hence, a successful line of practice in the eastern States, consists in constantly varying prescriptions to correspond with the peculiarities of a varying climate. Arbitrary regulations in the practice of medicine, in relation to doses or the precise times of administering them at this time, would only subject the physician to endless disappointments, and defeat the object of his profession. These alterations of climate have evidently induced a much greater mortality by inflammatory diseases of the lungs. Even phthisis undergoes modifications with the gradual revolutions of climate. Hectic commences earlier, and the fatal termination is proportionably rapid. There has been a perceptible augmentation of pulmonary diseases, especially the last 15 years, in cities and in the country. The deaths in females, to those in males, by consumption, is as 3 to 2. The deaths by consumption, between the ages of 27 and 40, are to those between 19 and 27, about 5 to 5.

Typhus is the prevailing type for two hundred miles north and west of Boston, especially in September and October.

Cutaneous eruptions are less frequent and less dangerous than in the more southerly parts of the union. Catarrhal affections hold a conspicuous place in the catalogue of endemic diseases, on the sea-shore and in the interior, in the young and old, in all months of the year. Enteritis has become more common in our autumns; the child and adult are equally its subjects, particularly among the farmers. Bowel affections of infants are more fatal than in the southern states. Boston Med. Intel.

### A FORMIDABLE WEAPON.

Captain Clark arrived lately at New Bedford from the coast of Japan, states, that Capt. Frederick Coffin, (formerly of Nantucket) of the English ship Syren, while off the Pelew Islands, about the last of March, 1823, getting refreshments, suffered about twenty of the natives to be on board his ship just as he had filled away to leave the coast;—the natives rose upon him, killed two men, wounded the Captain, mate, and boat steerer, and several of his people. The crew being so suddenly attacked, flew to the tops; they then rallied

and succeeded in clearing the deck. He finally got off after having had his mizen shrouds cut away, and other damage done to his rigging. The natives seized the whale spades, broke the handles, which gave them a very powerful missile weapon. Capt. Coffin stated that the Cook defended his castle alone, and drove off every attack with boiling water.

### A LAWYER.

Extract from a sketch of the character of the late Archibald Henderson Esquire, an eminent Lawyer of North Carolina, published in the Hillsborough Recorder:

"There was one trait in Mr. Henderson's manner of conducting a cause in court, which I greatly admired; it was his manner of examining witnesses. He was as polite and decorous to them as he was to the court. He asked no unnecessary questions; and every witness that came into court, felt a confidence that from him he should receive no insolent or impertinent treatment. He disliked excessively the never-ending interrogatories that are put to witnesses; and he disliked still more the noisy and boisterous manner in which those interrogatories are sometimes put. He said this manner was not only undignified, and had a tendency to lessen the respect of the people for their courts, but it often prevented the course of justice, by intimidating witnesses, and thereby either suppressing material facts, or giving them an improper colouring.

"As he advanced in life, he seemed more and more anxious that laws should be interpreted and administered by the rules of common sense. He, in a great degree, lost his reverence for artificial rules. He said, the laws were made for the people, and they should be interpreted and administered by rules which they understood, wherever it was practicable; that common sense belonged to the people in a higher degree than to learned men, and that to interpret laws by rules, which were at variance with common sense, necessarily lessened the respect of the people, inducing them to believe that courts and lawyers contrived unintelligible mysteries in the science merely for the purpose of supporting the profession of lawyers. He said the rules of pedantry did not suit this country nor age, that common sense had acquired a dominion in politics and religion, and was fast acquiring an absolute dominion in the law; that judges and lawyers should have the independence and magnanimity to strip off the veil of mystery from every branch of the law, and root out all the remains of a ridiculous pedantry; simplify the science, and make it intelligible, as far as possible, to the understandings of the common people."

### FORTUNE'S HOME,

Baltimore, March 26, 1824.

Still a chance for Wealth

transcendently great!!!

EVERY PRIZE PLACING THE

NEXT DRAWING!!

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

of the drawing of the

Grand State Lottery

No. 13676 a prize of \$100

4685 a prize of 50

And 198 prizes of 12 each

When it is recollected that out of the stupendous amount of \$187,826 contained in this splendid scheme, only \$2526 escaped at this drawing, it may be considered as an insignificant one indeed. The peculiar attractions of this magnificent lottery would seem to increase geometrically as the drawings progress.

Only two more drawings now remain to complete the distribution of the following brilliant prizes, all of which are now waiting and of course liable to be drawn at any time, viz.

1 prize of \$100,000

1 do 20,000

2 do 10,000

1 do 5,000

7 do 1,000

Besides a multitude of 100s, 50s, & 25s.

Amounting in the aggregate to the overwhelming sum of \$185,300! Besides the unparalleled inducements which this magnificent lottery presents to adventurers, the fact that the payment of all its prizes is guaranteed by the state of Maryland, is a circumstance which entitles it to superior consideration.

For tickets and shares, of which a few remain still unsold, warranted undrawn; apply or send forthwith to

### CONINE'S

FORTUNE'S HOME,

32 Market street, near the Market.

Present rate:

Whole tickets \$20 | Quarters \$5

Halves \$10 | Eighths \$2 50

TAKE NOTICE!

That the next drawing takes place on Thursday, the 13th of May; and the remaining one it is expected will be in a few days after.

Orders for tickets or shares from all parts of the United States will receive at Conine's the same prompt and faithful attention as if personal applications were made. Address

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

Information of the sale of tickets furnished at the close of the drawing or whenever requested.

April 1. 1824.

### Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 1.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE HOWARD, of Jno. K. as a candidate to represent the district in the Congress of the United States.

### THE STATE HOUSE.

In our paper of to-day we give a presentation of the state house in city. The engraving was taken drawing executed by an expert artist of Philadelphia. Persons have not seen the building, will to form an idea of its size by the joined table of its dimensions. The first stone of this edifice was laid 28th day of March, 1772.

DIMENSIONS OF THE DOMES  
From the platform to the cornice about  
From the cornice to the top of the arc, or roof  
From the top of the roof to the cornice of the Facade of the dome  
From the cornice to the band above the elliptical windows,

This terminates the view internal  
From the band to the balcony,  
Height of the turret,  
From the cornice of the turret to the floor of the campanelle, or lantern,  
Height of the campanelle or lantern,  
Height of the pedestal & acorn,  
Height of the spire,

Entire height  
Diameter of the dome at its base  
Do. Balcony, 30  
Do. Turret, 17  
Do. Campanelle, or lantern, 10  
Acorn, 3 8  
The length of the front of the ing is 120 feet.  
The depth (exclusive of the o 82 feet.

### MR. CRAWFORD'S PROSPECTS IMPROVING.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the city of Washington to his in this place. "Things look well. Crawford get the vote of New-York; and counts from South Carolina, a sey, are very flattering. Indeed, didly think, his prospects are not than they ever were. His improving daily."

### For the Maryland Gazette NORTH-CAROLINA GOLD MINE COMPANY.

Mr. Green, I have lately observed several publications respecting gold having found in different parts of North Carolina. These publications have induced me to make inquiry, through your office of the President and Directors of the North-Carolina Gold Mine Company whether any thing has ever been discovered with regard to securing the land which the stockholders have purchased? without having received the slightest satisfaction for the purchase, or whether it has been altogether a hoax on the public? If it be a hoax should like to know who holds the land which has been paid by stockholders.

The former President of the company, was Daniel Carroll, of Dunbar, esquire, a gentleman of ability and integrity. If it be in his power give any information concerning transactions of the Directors, or oblige one of the stockholders by giving a brief account of the stock, or know that some of the stockholders have paid the full amount of all their shares, and others as much as they could pay, this is no trifling matter.

Any information on the subject, whether from the above named gentleman, or any other person, gratifying to

A STOCKHOLDER  
Anne-Arundel county  
April 20.

The packet ship Virginia, Capt. Lett, which left New York on the evening of the 8th March, for Norfolk, returned on the 12th inst. that port, having performed the shortest passage in the unprecedented short period of thirty-four days.

Major Daniel Martin, is announced as a candidate for elector of President and Vice-President in the district of Caroline and Talbot counties, and the upper district of Dorchester county. If elected, he will support Mr. Adams for the Presidency.

The Norfolk Herald, like Randolph's mouth to a Hornet, he cannot open it but out paper