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A TREATISE AND CATALOGUE
OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, SHRUBS, &c.
CULTIVATED AT THE
Old American Nursery,
FLUSHING-LANDING, NEAR NEW-YORK.
BY LAWRENCE & MILLS,
(LATE BENJAMIN PRINCE & CO.)

Orders for TREES, &c left at the Nursery, or with Messrs. Hull & Bowne, No. 146, Pearl-street, Mr. John Shepherd, 181, Water-street, and Messrs. Freeborn & Lawrence, 183, Front-street, New-York.

November, 1823.

WM. GRATTAN, PRINTER
8, Thames-street.
We feel truly thankful to our friends and customers for the extensive patronage we have received, and continue to receive, from them. To merit a continuance of their favours, no exertions shall be wanting. We have succeeded in obtaining an extensive collection of the most valuable European and American Trees and Shrubs, selected with care from an immense variety, with which we might swell our Catalogue.

It is frequently a subject of inquiry, how we can discriminate among so great a number of Trees, without being liable to errors. We reply, that we have adopted a system which cannot deceive us: our squares are numbered, and each row recorded with its different varieties. We never send a labourer to remove a Tree or Shrub, without we are present, and point out each plant separately. After Trees or Shrubs are taken up, we never allow them to lay and dry in the sun or wind, but have them immediately removed under cover, and the roots kept wet until they are packed. Much depends on attention to them in that particular; and we are always gratified to hear that our Trees live, flourish, and give satisfaction.

We have added to our Catalogue some directions as to planting Trees, &c and the necessary care requisite to be paid to them afterwards. They have heretofore been published separate from the Catalogue, but as they are often inquired for, we have now added them
We have also added some directions as to the management of Peach Trees. We are confident, if proper attention is paid to them, that this valuable fruit will soon be as plenty as it was some years ago. By strict attention, all the Peach Trees in our Nursery remain perfectly healthy and free from any disease.

We are often pleased to hear from our distant customers, that our method of packing the Trees, &c. fully answers the desired effect and that they were received in excellent order, although often they have been packed for three months. We pack the roots of them in moss and soft clay, which retains its moisture a long time; and if the Trees, &c. are to be sent to a distance, after the roots are packed in moss and clay, we put them in close boxes: we pack them in this way, and forward them with safety, to every part of America and Europe.

We cultivate for our European orders, a great variety of the most valuable native American Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs; which are of a proper size to forward to any part of the world.

Our Nursery has been long known as The Old American Nursery, and we shall continue it under that name.

All letters and orders intended for us can be either addressed to this place, or to the care of Messrs. hull & bowne, No. 146, Pearl-street, Mr. John shepherd, 181, Water-street, or Messrs. freeborn & lawrence, 183, Front-street, New-York.

We request that persons at a distance ordering Trees, &c. will direct the payment to be made in New-York, or that some person may be referred to that will become responsible for the same.

We warrant every Tree, &c. from our Nursery to be either grafted or inoculated, and to be the identical kinds we sell them for.
The prices of our Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, are uniform with those of the Nurseries in this neighbourhood; and from which we never deviate.

LAWRENCE & MILLS,
late B. Prince & Co:

Flushing, Long-Island, Nov. 1823.

*1
A SHORT TREATISE
ON THE MANAGEMENT OF
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

THE proprietors, in supplying orders for Trees, and Plants, from the different and most remote parts of the Union and Europe, have frequent applications for directions as to their management; therefore, conclude the following short Treatise will be found acceptable.

When the Trees, &c. are received, if they have been a considerable time out of the earth, let the roots be plentifully watered, or soaked in rain water for several hours; and if not convenient to plant them within a few days, let a trench be dug in soft ground, the bundles unpacked, and after the roots are well wet, let them be covered up with earth made fine, and not with hard lumps, so as to keep the roots partly dry; the Trees, &c. can then be planted as soon as convenient, and without injury. In planting, the Trees ought to be set two or three inches deeper than before; and in filling in the earth around the roots, let some old well rotted stable manure be incorporated with the earth, according to the size of the Tree, from one to three shovels full, leaving a hollow or basin around each Tree or Shrub to catch the rain, and convey it to the roots.

The earth around each Tree, Shrub, and Plant, should, at least twice in the spring and summer, be
carefully dug up and made light; also, once a year, some old rotted stable manure dug in. It is necessary to be careful not to dig so deep as to injure the roots. No grass or weed should by any means be allowed to grow near the body of a Tree, Shrub, or Plant: this injures them very much, stops their growth, and they become stunted, and often covered with moss.

If a Tree appears bark-bound and mossy, let it be scrubbed with a brush dipped in very strong soapsuds, and plenty of it applied to the body and lower branches; this softens the bark and destroys the insects—is very beneficial to the Tree, and ought not to be neglected.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires a strong moist soil, which ought to be kept light and made rich with plenty of old manure; no grass or weeds should be permitted to grow near the body of the bush. As the fruit sets on the young shoots of the previous year's growth, part of the old wood should be trimmed out every autumn, which causes them to grow strong, and produce large fair fruit.

GRAPE VINES.

We cultivate a number of the most valuable kinds, and those that are the most hardy, and bear well.

The usual season for planting the Vines is in the spring, but we think the autumn is preferable.—About the last of October, let some old well rotted manure (stable is the best) be dug in and intermixed with the earth, about a foot in depth, in each spot where the vine is to be planted; let each Vine be watered after they are planted out, leaving a hollow to each one, so as to contain the water.
late in autumn, cover the Vines with earth and coarse litter, or hay; in April uncover them, and train them to a railing made for that purpose.

Cherry Trees do not succeed in a low, heavy soil; they thrive best in a light, rich earth, rather sandy. Peaches will grow well in any soil, provided the earth is kept light around each Tree. — Apples, Pears, and Plums, require a heavier soil; but the earth around them ought to be kept rich and light; it is much the best to keep the ground cultivated.

Directions for cultivating Peach Trees in a healthy state.

Let every Tree which has been known to produce its fruit prematurely, be immediately removed; and, if it is desired to have a Peach Tree planted in the same place where a diseased Tree has been removed from, let a large hole be dug, so as to remove all the roots, that the roots of the new planted Tree may not, in one season, come in contact with them. After all the diseased Trees are removed, let the greatest attention in summer be paid to the ripening of the fruit; and where fruit is found to ripen two, three, or four weeks before the usual time, you may conclude that the Tree is diseased; and, as it gives you notice one whole season previous to its power of spreading the contagion, you can, by removing it, prevent its injuring the other Trees; or if the Tree has taken the infection when in blossom, and has lost its fruit before it ripened, it will show that it has become diseased by pushing out small, slender shoots, and frequently in bunches of a pale yellow colour from the body and branches; and by observing
the same appearance on those Trees that have ripened their fruit prematurely, you will soon be able to distinguish the Trees that are diseased from those which are in a healthy state, and by removing them before they blossom, prevent their spreading the infected farina.

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 some rotten manure dug in around the Trees. Peach Trees remaining more than one year in grass or sod ground become unthrifty and yellow; it is, therefore, easier to distinguish the diseased from healthy Trees in cultivated ground.
CATALOGUE


Cherries.—50 Cents.

EARLY May ripe in May.
Early Richmond do.
May duke May and June.
Black tartarian June.
Black heart do.
White heart do.
White tartarian do.
Ox heart July.
Bleeding heart do.
Lukeward do.
Lundie Gean do.
Transparent Gean do.
Ronald’s large black heart do.
Yellow Spanish do.
Graffion do.
Black caroon do.
Late Spanish do.
China heart do.
Late duke do.
Mazard, or honey cherry do.
Carnation, best for preserving do.
Herefordshire black July and August.
Red begareau do.
White begereau do.
Elk horn do.
Kentish, or common red
Black morello for tarts, ripe in July
Large English morella and Aug.
Plumstone morella
Cornelian, with long scarlet fruit September.
Allsaints do.
American heart do.
Mahaleb, or perfumed
Weeping do.
English double blossom ornamental do.
French do. very large flowers

Plums.—50 Cents.

[This fruit is the most difficult to propagate of any cultivated in the nursery, being subject to many distempers and injuries to which other fruits are not liable; and, in budding and grafting, seldom more than one eighth succeeding, it is with difficulty that a tolerable assortment of them can be kept up by every exertion.]

Jean hative ripe in July.
Chicasaw do.
*Early scarlet, or cherry plum August.
Early damask, or Morocco do.
Precocedetours do.
Azure hative do.
*Early sweet damson do.
Fothertingham September.
Blue perdigron do.
True prune do.
Red imperial do.
†Yellow egg, white magnum bonum do.
Marquis of Burgundy do.
Little queen Claudia do.
*Green gage do.
*Blue gage do.
*Red gage do.
*White gage do.
Holland do.
†Large Orlean, purple egg do.
*†Smith’s Orlean do.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Ripe In</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semiona</td>
<td>September</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French copper plum</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Drap d'or</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheston</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangeron</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Apricot plum</td>
<td>October</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Catherine</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monsieur</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscle</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American pigmy plum</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Imperatric, late red imperial</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>October and November</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White damson</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter damson, frost</td>
<td>December</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolmer's celebrated Washington $1</td>
<td>September</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior green gage, very fine</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden drop</td>
<td>These are native fruits of great beauty and good bearers.</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early coral</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pears.**—31 to 37½.

[The varieties of pears are so extensive that the European and American sorts together would form a list of several hundred. A succession of the best kinds, or what the French term the circle of pears, which will afford some of the best sorts for table and culinary purposes throughout the year, may be selected from the following, which are of the most approved kinds. An additional number has been received from Europe, a list of which will be published in the next catalogue. Those marked M are melting pears—those marked B are best for baking, &c.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Ripe In</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>July</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little musk, or supreme</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early sugar</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green chissel, M</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red muscadelle, or twice bearing, M</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugartop, July, or harvest pear</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jargonelle, M</td>
<td>August</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skinless, early russelet, M</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuisse madame</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avorat, or August muscat, M</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondant d'été, summer melting pear</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Windsor, M _ripe in August._
Summer russelet  
do.
Late green chissel, M  
do.
Gross blanquette, M  
do.
Muscat robin  
do.
Bellpear, *musk flavoured summer bon cretien*, M  
do.
Summer bergamot, M  
do.
Vergalieu, *Doyen* or *St. Michael*, M  
*September.*
Salviati  
do.
Brown beurré, M  
do.
Royal summer  
do.
Perfumed pear  
do.
Mouille bouche, or *mouth water*  
do.
Culotte de Suisse, *striped pear*  
do.
Rousselet de Rheims, M  
do.
Bloody pear  
do.
Golden beurré, M  
do.
Cassolette  
do.
Lowree's bergamot, M  
do.
Autumn bergamot, M  
do.
Brocau's bergamot, M  
do.
Gansel's bergamot, M  
do.
Grey monsieur Jean  
do.
Poir de Prince, or the *prince's pear*  
*October.*
Melting pear of Brest, *fondante de Brest*, M  
do.
Woolly, or sage leaved  
do.
Seckle, M  
do.
Doyenné gris, *late vergalieu*, M  
do.
Autumn bon cretien  
do.
Vine  
do.
Autumn bounty, M  
do.
Crasane, M  
*November and December.*
Pound pear  
do.
Vergoleuse, or *winter vergalieu*, M  
do.
Winter thorne, M.  
*December and January.*
Colmar, M  
do.
Swan's egg, M  
do.
Armadot, M  
do.
St. Austin  *ripe in December and January.*
L’Echassarie, M  do.
Louisbon, M  do.
Chaumontelie, *winter beurrê,* M  do.
St. Germaine. This is a fine melting pear, of ex-
  cellent flavor. It is in eating from Nov. till April.
Brown St. Germaine, M  do.
Winter russelet, M  December and January.
Catillac, B  do.
Easter bergamot, *terling pear,* B  do.
Holland, or winter bergamot, M  do.
Royal winter, M  January to March.
German Muscat,  M  do.
Poir d’Auch, M  do.
St. Martial, M  do.
Winter bon cretien, B  do.
Uvedale’s St. Germaine, B  do.
Double flowering, B  do.
Frankreal, or *golden end of winter*  do.
Spanish bon cretien  January to June.
Treasure pear  do.
Sarasin  November to July.
Orange Red  July.
Alduira } for Perry, said to afford a liquor
Besberry  equal to Champaigne.
Barland }  
A few select kinds are propagated as dwarfs, on
Quince stocks, at 50 cents.

**Apples.—** 31 1/2 to 37 1/2 Cents.

Large early, or *harvest apple,* the earliest of
  all apples, fit for tarts in June, and when
  ripe is an excellent table fruit *ripe in July.*
Junating  do.
Large early bow  August.
English codlin  do.
Large red and green sweeting, weighs a lb.  Sept.
Large white sweeting  do.
Red calville *ripe in September.*
Summer pearmaine do.
Aromatic russet October.
Large fall pippin, or pipplin, weighs a pound, do.
Famagusta, from Cyprus do.
Late bow do.
Autumn pearmaine do.
French red reinette November to March.
Loan’s pearmaine do.
Quince Apple do.
Surprise, yellow without, and red to the core within do.
Siberian crab, with small crimson and yellow fruit do.
English nonpariel do.
Æsopus Spitzenburgh do.
Flushing do. do.
Newtown do. do.
Seeknifarther do.
White calville do.
Royal russet do.
Lady apple, *pomme d’appi* do.
Lady’s finger November to June.
Rose apple January.
Ribstone pippin do.
English golden pippin do.
Pommegree do.
Craam do.
Golden Reinette November to March.
Winter sweet pearmaine do.
Ruckman’s do.
Federal do.
Golden do.
Royal do.
Large Rhode-Island greening do.
Jersey greening do.
Red winter sweeting do.
Priestley  
Double flowering Chinese apple, one of the  
most beautiful of flowering trees, 50 cts.  
Yellow bellflower  
Black apple  
Swaar  
Vandevere  
Monstrous pippin, or New-York gloria mundi.  
This apple has weighed 27 ounces  
Dickskill  
Newark king apple  
Wine apple  
Large green Newtown pippin  
of best flavour  
Marygold  
Camfield, for cider  
Wine sap, fine for table or cider  
Hayloë’s crab, for cider or table  
Burlington greening  
Paradise apple  
Green everlasting  
Red everlasting  
Winter russetting, Boston or Nova-  
Scotia russetting  
Herefordshire red streak  
Hughes’ red Virginia crab  
Red sweeting  
Harrison’s celebrated New-  
ark cider apple

**Peaches.—**$31\frac{1}{2}$ to $37\frac{1}{2}$ Cents.

The varieties of Peaches are so extensive, that the number might easily be increased to two hundred; but as it is generally preferred to have a moderate number of the best sorts to ripen in succession, the following have been selected on account of their size, flavour, or time of ripening, from among the best sorts imported from Europe, as well as those which have originated in America. Those marked * are esteemed for their flavour—those marked † are remarkable for their size—those marked C are clingstones.

*White nutmeg, early avant  
Scarlet nutmeg

ripe in July.  
do.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Ripeness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Yellow nutmeg</td>
<td>ripe in July.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Green nutmeg, *early ann.</td>
<td>August.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earliest red clingstone</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Red rare ripe</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Prince’s fine red rare ripe</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*White rare ripe</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*†Large early, *early York</td>
<td>September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberge, or yellow rare ripe</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Newington, C</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit mignon</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early purple</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal George</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Charlotte</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Royal Kensington</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*†Old mixon</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*†Malta</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Gross mignon</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Sweet water</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellchevreuse</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Old Newington, C</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montanbon</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noblesse</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*†Pine apple, C</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swalsh</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Magdalen</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*†Red cheek malagatune</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White malagatune</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellegarde, or gallande</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*†Kennady’s Carolina, *early lemon, C</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†Orange peach</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White blossom</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Newington, C</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*†Green Catharine</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teton de Venus</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†President</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Orange clingstone</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†Congress clingstone (very fine)</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Late purple, smooth skin, like a nectarine</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* indicates the fruit is rare.
Vanguarde ripe in September.
Large white clingstone October.
†Spanish clingstone do.
†Late admirable, C do.
Late Catharine do.
Blood peach do.
*Double blossom, or rose peach do.
Red magdalen do.
†Lemon clingstone, (the largest of peaches) do.
†Barcelona yellow clingstone do.
*†Heath clingstone, most excellent, but the tree
must be kept in cultivated ground, and the
fruit ripened in the house; they will keep till
November, and are by many thought superior
to all other peaches do.
†Large red October clingstone do.
Mammoth clingstone do.
Nivette, C do.
†Blood clingstone, claret clingstone do.
October white clingstone do.
October yellow clingstone do.
†Pompone, monstrous pavie, a beautiful late red
clingstone October and November.
Gough's late red clingstone do.
White winter, C do.
Green winter, C November and December.
Algiers yellow winter clingstone do.

NECTARINES.—31½ to 37½ Cents.
Early yellow ripe in August.
Fairchild's early, C September.
Elrudge do.
Argyle, C do.
Golden, C do.
Newington, C do.
Aromatic do.
Red Roman, C do.
Vermash, C do.
Peterborough, C  
Green, C  
White, C  

Almonds.—50 Cents.

Hard shell
Thin shell, or ladies’ almond
Soft shell
Jordan almond
Double flowering or dwarf almond

Apricots.—3½ to 3¾ Cents.

Early Masculine  
Large early  
Brussels  
Blanche  
Gold blotched  
Breda  
Algiers  
Orange  
Grover’s Breda  
Peach apricot  
Moor park  
Black

Mulberries.—3½ Cents.

Large bl’k English, 50cts  
White, or Italian  

Quinces.—3½ Cents.

Large orange quinces  
Pear  
Portugal  
Winter  

Grape Vines.—3½ Cents.

French chocolate-coloured oval grape, a great bearer  
Red chasselas, 50 cents
White chasselas, 50 cents  *ripe in September.*
Black sweet water  do.
White  do.
Black Madeira  do.
White Frontinac, $1.  do.
Bland’s Virginia native grape  do.
Early white muscadine, or summer white sweet
water, fine flavoured, and very great bearer do.
Isabella grape, a native, of superior flavour,
and very great bearer  do.
Alexander’s grape, hardy, and great bearer  do.

Figs.—50 Cents.

Brown (the best bearer)
Large White

**GOOSEBERRIES, mixed, 25 Cts. assorted by name, $1 1/4.**

[Near two hundred sorts of this fruit have been received from
England, from which the following have been selected on ac-
count of their large size, time of ripening, or flavour; but it
will be in vain to plant the finest gooseberries, if attention is
not paid to them after they are set out. There is no fruit tree
that requires so rich a soil; they should have rotten manure
dug in around them every autumn, and the ground kept mellow
and cultivated, and the bushes trimmed, and tops thinned out
moderately every year. If planted in low, wet, or shady situa-
tions, or in too confined a garden, the fruit is apt to become
mouldy, which immediately stops the growth.]

Mammoth green gooseberry, producing the largest
fruit of the kind known of in America, 50 cts.

**Red.**

Alcock’s king  |  Shaw’s Billy Dean
Rumbullion  |  Red Bullfinch
Duke of York  |  Large amber
Warrington red  |  Smooth claret
Ironmonger  |  

**Green.**

Early green hairy  |  Green chissel
Green Gascoign,  |  Green oak
Green walnut  |  Duke of Bedford
Satisfaction  |  Ribbed green
Green Dorrington  |  
Yellow.

Golden drop | Royal yellow  
Rocket’s yellow | Rough yellow  
Long yellow | Prince of Orange  
Golden seedling | Hutton’s goldfinch  

White.

White elephant | White heart  
Snowball | Callebank’s white  
Highland white | White crystal  

Currants.—25 Cents.

Large Dutch red | January to March.  
Ditto white | do.  
Large Champaigne, pale red | do.  
American black, | August and September.  
Large black English | do.  
Lewis’s fragrant currant, discovered by Lewis and Clarke, in passing through Louisiana to the Pacific Ocean, 50 cents.

Raspberries.

English red, best for raspberry brandy, 10 cents. ripe in June and July.

English white, 12½ cents | do.  
Brentford red, | July.  
Ditto white 25 cents, | do.  
English cane, or twice bearing, 12½ cents, | July and October.  
Large white Antwerp, 25 cents | July and Aug.  
Large red do. 25 cents | do.  
American black, 10 cents. | July.  
Ditto white, 12½ cents | do.  
Canada, or purple rose flowering, 25 cents, | Aug.  
Barnet, a new English sort, with high flavoured fruit, 25 cents.

Strawberries.

Morrissania, early scarlet, 25 cents per dozen, ripe in May.
Real superior English hautboy, with large fruit, and great bearers, 25 cts. ripe in June.
Ditto white do. 25 cents do.
Large Hudson, 37 cents June and July.
Red Chili, 37 cents do.
White ditto, 37 cents do.
True large Chili, with large carnose hairy leaves, and very large fruit, 25 cts. June & July.
Bourbon, a new strawberry, with very large fruit, 50 cents. do.
Large pine apple, 50 cents do.
Alpine, monthly, or everbearing. It is necessary to make a new bed of this sort every year, as the fruit in autumn is produced from the runners of the same year, 50 cts. September and October.
New French yellow strawberry, fine flavoured, and good bearers, 50 cents per dozen.

Roses.
[In addition to the following sorts of roses, a great variety have been imported from England; but many of them, from the droughts of our summers, are difficult to propagate in America, the earth below the layers being too dry to admit of their striking root; from which circumstance it is almost impossible to keep an assortment of them, unless newly imported, to supply the demand, which cannot be done at a price that would be satisfactory.]
Early flowering cinnamon rose, 25 cents
Early red Scotch, 25 cents
Scotch burnet, white flowering, 25 cents
Copper coloured, 37½ cents
Large flowering white monthly, 75 cents
Red monthly, red cluster, 75 cents
White clustered monthly or musk. This sort is valued for the abundance and fragrance of its flowers, which it produces from June till December; it must be covered and protected from the frost during the winter, 75 cents
Hundred-leaved rose, 37½ cents
Burgundy, with very small double flowers, 37 1-2
Red damask, 37 1-2 cents
White damask, 50 cents
Royal rose, 50 cents
Thornless, 37 1-2 cents
Prim, or marble, 37 1-2 cents
Moss Provence, $1
Double yellow. This requires an airy situation and rich soil to cause the flowers to blow well, 1 dollar.
Single yellow, $1
Large red Provence or cabbage rose, 50 cents
Double velvet, 37 1-2 cents
Rosa mundi, striped, crimson, and white, 50 cts.
Red official rose, for conserves, 25 cents
Autumn flowering double Pennsylvania rose, delicate and fragrant, 50 cents
Sweetbriar, 25 cents
Double sweetbriar, $1
China ever flowering rose, of various kinds, 50 cents. This rose will stand the winter in the open air
Rosa multiflora, a vine flowering in wreaths, 50 cts.
New fragrant China rose, $2
Rose unique, or white Provence, $1.50 cents
Pompone, 1 dollar
Maiden’s blush, 50 cents
York and Lancaster, or union rose, $1
Champney’s, or blush cluster rose, $1
A variety of roses are received from Europe every year, which are not inserted in this Catalogue.

Honeysuckles.—37½ Cents.

Azalea, or standing American honeysuckle, with pink flowers
Ditto late flowering white fragrant
English early flowering
English woodbine honeysuckle
White monthly, very fragrant
Scarlet trumpet monthly
Variegated-leaved honey suckle.

**Dwarfs.**

Dwarf apples and pears, of several varieties, 50 cents each.

**Asparagus.**

The best roots, from two to three years old, 1 dollar per hundred.

**Scions for Ingrafting.**

Scions of the various fruit trees, packed in the most complete manner with earth and moss, 50 cents per dozen.

**Forest Trees of Large Growth, Ornamental for Their Foliage or Flowers.**

European white flowering horse chestnut, 50 to 75 cents.
Spanish chestnut, with very large fine eatable fruit, 50 cents.
American ditto, 25 cents.
Weeping willow, 37 1-2 cents to 50 cents.
Upright green ditto, 37 1-2 cents.
Yellow willow, 37 1-2 cents
Tulip tree, one of the most ornamental trees, 50 cents
Fox's white oak, raised from the seeds of the two trees under which George Fox, the original Quaker, preached, which trees are still growing at this place, 37 1-2 cents.
American oaks, twenty varieties, 25 cents
English royal oak, 50 cents
Liquidambar, or maple-leaved sweet gum, 37½ cts.
Lombardy poplar, 37 1-2 cents.
Athenian do. 37 1-2 cents.
Balsam do. or broad-leaved Tacmahac, 37 1-2 cts.
Carolina ditto, or cotton tree, 37 1-2 cents
Aspen poplar, 37 1-2 cents
Canada ditto, 37 1-2 cents
Honey locust, or three thorned acacia, 37 1-2 cents
Common locust, 25 cents
Western plane, sycamore, or button wood, 25 cents
English linden, or lime tree, a much admired European ornamental tree, very hardy, 50 cents
American ditto, or basswood, 50 cents
American bird cherry, 80 cents
European larch, or deciduous fir, very ornamental, 50 cents
Madeira nut, or English walnut, 50 cents
Round black walnut, 37 1-2 cents
Long ditto 37 1-2 cents
Illinois, or Pecan nut, 50 cents
Hickory nuts, varieties of, 25 cents
Sassafras, 25 cents
Weeping birch, 50 cents
Canada do. 25 cents
Black American ditto, 25 cents
White or paper ditto, 37 1-2 cents
English elm, very ornamental, 50 cents
Scotch elm, do. 50 cents
Pride of India, or bead tree, with purple flowers, and beautiful foliage, 50 cents
Catalpa, much admired for its showy flowers and large foliage, 50 cents
American cypress, a tree of fine appearance, and one of the largest growth, 50 cents
European white ash, a tree of very stately and rapid growth, 50 cents
Sugar maple, 50 cents
Scarlet flowering ditto, with clusters of showy flowers in the month of March, 37 1-2 cents
Norway maple, 50 cents
Kentucky coffee, or bonduc, a tree of singular growth, 50 cents
Forest Trees of middling growth, ornamental for their foliage and flowers.

European mountain ash, or roan tree, one of the most admired ornamental trees, on account of the beauty of its foliage, and its clusters of scarlet fruit, which remain for many months, 50 cts.
American ditto, 50 cents
European autumn flowering alder, 50 cents
Magnolia tripetela, or umbrella tree, with very large white flowers, 50 cents
Magnolia glauca, with very fragrant flowers, 50 cts
Magnolia acuminata, or cucumber tree, of elegant growth, and blue flowers, 50 cents
Magnolia macrophylla, with very large leaves and the most splendid flowers, white, with purple centre, 2 dollars
Magnolia auriculata, or ear-leaved magnolia, 2 dollars
Magnolia cordata, yellow flowering magnolia, 3 dollars
Scarlet flowering horse chestnut, 50 cents
Yellow ditto, 50 cents
Willow-leaved oak, 50 cents
Black Canada willow, of singular appearance, 37 1-2 cents
English basket ditto, 37 1-2 cents
Coccygria, Venetian sumach, or purple fringe tree. This beautiful tree is covered during the summer months with tufts of russet-coloured down, which forms the most singular ornament of the garden, 50 cents
American larch, or deciduous fir, a much admired tree, 50 cents
Purple acacia, with large clusters of beautiful purple flowers, 37 1-2 cents
European tanner's sumach, of quick growth, and very large and handsome foliage, 50 cents
Snowdrop, or white fringe tree, with clusters of flowers resembling cut paper, 50 cents
Papaw, or custard apple, 50 cents
European Judas tree, with clusters of very beautiful purple flowers, which make their appearance in the spring before the leaves, 50 cents
American ditto, with flowers as above, 50 cents
Large white flowering dogwood, 25 cents
Persimmon, American medler, or date plum, 50 cts
English ditto, 50 cents
Double flowering Chinese apple, with clusters of flowers resembling roses, succeeded by numbers of small fruit, 50 cents
Snowy mispilus. This tree is so covered with white flowers early in the spring, that it is called the snowy medlar, 37 cents, very ornamental
Prickly ash, angelica tree, or Hercules' club, 37½ cents
Laburnum, much admired for its clusters of beautiful bright yellow flowers, which are produced in abundance, 50 cents
Double rose flowering peach, 37½ cents
Double flowering cherry, two sorts, with beautiful clusters of flowers resembling small white roses, 50 cents
European beech, 37½ cents
Purple, or copper ditto, $1
Sensitive tree mimosa, with beautiful foliage and singular flowers, 50 cents

**Ornamental Evergreens.—50 Cents, except those noted.**

**Balm of Gilead,** or balsam fir, of elegant growth, and one of the most admired evergreens, very ornamental, 50 to $1.50

**Hemlock spruce fir**
**Norway spruce fir**
Black, or double spruce fir
White spruce fir
European silver fir
Scotch mountain fir
Weymouth, or white pine, a very much admired tree, of stately growth 50 cents to $1 50
Pitch, or resin pine
Yellow American pine
*Cedar of Lebanon, 2 dollars
*Red American cedar, 37½ cents
White do.
English yew, with deep green foliage, and very singular red fruit
American ditto
*True cork tree, or Spanish oak, 1 dollar
*English evergreen oak, 1 dollar
American ditto, or live oak
Chinese arbor vitae, a beautiful evergreen
American ditto
*Broad leaved kalmia, or American laurel, with clusters of very showy flowers, 37½ cents
*Narrow leaved ditto, with very delicate rose-coloured flowers 37½ cents
Swedish upright juniper, very ornamental
European sweet bay
Pyracantha, or evergreen thorn, producing scarlet fruit in clusters, which remain during the autumn and winter, and give it a beautiful appearance, 37½ cents
Common box 12½ cents
Silver striped ditto, 25 cents
Gold striped ditto, 50 cents
Real English box tree, 25 cents
American holly
European ditto
Carolina evergreen plum
Hardy Shrubs, ornamental for their fruit or foliage.

Dwarf flowering horse chestnut, with spikes of white flowers, 50 cents
Clinquepin, or dwarf garden chestnut, with very sweet fruit, which are produced in abundance when only two or three feet high, 50 cents
New large fruited ditto, 50 cents
Broad-leaved sweet willow, 37½ cents
English dwarf willow, with the leaves beautifully variegated white and green, very ornamental, 37½ cents
English filbert, 25 cents
Large Spanish ditto, or Barcelona nut, 37½ cents
American hazelnut, 25 cents
Laurus, or spice wood, or wild alspice, so called from the spicy flavour of its branches and fruit, 25 cents
Calycanthus, or sweet scented shrub of Carolina, with flowers whose fragrance is like the strawberry. It will stand the most severe cold. This shrub is much admired in Europe, 50 cents
Dwarf rose flowering acacia, blooming in clusters when only two feet high, very ornamental, 37½ cts.
Halesia snowdrop, or silver bell tree, 50 cents
Franklinia, with large white fragrant flowers, $1
White flowering hydrangea, 37½ cents
Purple changeable hydrangea, with beautiful flowers, purple and pink, 50 cents
Bladder nut, a shrub producing its seed very singularly in bladders, 37½ cents
French tamarix an ornamental shrub, 37½ cents
Agnus castus, or chaste tree 37½ cents
Guelder rose leaved spiræa, or nine bark tree, with clusters of curious flowers, 37½ cents
Euonymus, or strawberry tree, with scarlet fruit resembling strawberries, very ornamental, 37½ cts.
European fragrant syringa, 25 cents
Carolina large flowering ditto, 37½ cents
Candleberry myrtle. The berries of this shrub are often used in making candles, and impart a very agreeable fragrance, 25 cents
Snowball, or guelder rose, 37½ cents
Double flowering almond, with delicate and beautiful flowers, 50 cents
Purple lilac, 25 cents
White ditto, 37½ cents
Persian ditto, with delicate flowers, 50 cents
Bladder senna, with yellow flowers, 37½ cents
Mountain viburnum, with clusters of beautiful scarlet fruit resembling cranberries in taste and appearance, 37½ cents
Double purple rose flowering althea, 37½ cents
Double white ditto, 37½ cents
Double pink ditto, 37½ cents
Striped leaved ditto, 50 cents
Single red ditto, 25 cents
Single white striped ditto, 25 cents
Sweet mezereon, with pink-coloured flowers, which blossoms with the first warmth of spring in the open air, and possessing a delightful fragrance, 25 cents
Red flowering spiræa, a very ornamental shrub, 25 cents
White ditto, 25 cents
Yellow small leaved jasmine, very hardy, 37½ cents
Italian large-leaved ditto, 37½ cents
Clethra, with white fragrant flowers, 25 cents
Andromeda, with a multitude of flowers during summer, 25 cents
Double flowering pomegranate, with large crimson flowers, one of the greatest ornaments of the garden, 50 cents
Single flowering fruit-bearing ditto, 50 cents
Dwarf ditto, producing a multitude of flowers, 50 cents
Southernwood, 25 cents
Cornus sanguinea, or bloody shrub: the branches in autumn and winter are of a beautiful crimson, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents

White hardy fragrant jasmine, 50 cents

Shrubby indigo, with spikes of purple flowers, 25 cents

Winterberry. This shrub is covered in autumn and winter with scarlet berries, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents

Purple rose flowering raspberry, 25 cents

Lewis's famous fragrant yellow flowering currant, from the western country, whose flowers produce a delightful fragrance, 50 cents

Hamamelis, or witch hazel, with yellow flowers during the autumn, 37 1-2 cents

American dwarf plum, with abundance of flowers and fruit, 50 cents

European common hawthorn, crataegus oxyantha, for ornament or hedges, as a fence, 8 cents a-piece; but, by the quantity, much lower.

**Hardy Vines and Creepers, for Covering Arbours or Walls.**

Matrimony vine, so called on account of its delicate flowers being produced in pairs, 25 cents

White jasmine, 37 1-2 cents

Nightshade, or bitter sweet, with blue flowers and clusters of red berries, 37 1-2 cents

Periploca, or Virginia silk vine, with curious flowers, 37 1-2 cents

Scarlet bignonia, or great trumpet flower. This forms an elegant vine, with very large showy flowers, 50 cents

Rosa multiflora, 50 cents

Evergreen ivy, 50 cents

Periwinkle, or running evergreen myrtle, 25 cents

Gold striped ditto, 25 cents

Sweetbriar, 37 1-2 cents

Honeysuckles. See list of them.
Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

Large red carnation pinks, often measuring ten inches in circumference, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
Large white ditto, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
Pheasant eyed ditto, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
Other varieties, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $1$
Dalmatian Iris, with purple flowers, 25 cents
Yellow Spanish Iris, 25 cents
Double scarlet lychnis, producing elegant scarlet flowers, very hardy, and ornamental, 50 cents
Double primrose, 1 dollar
Single ditto 50 cents
Polyanthus, of sorts, from 50 cents to 1 dollar
Large double crimson paeony, 50 cents
Maiden’s blush ditto, 50 cents
White ditto, 1 dollar
Rose coloured ditto, 50 cents
Single flowering ditto, 50 cents
Dwarf scarlet ditto, 1 dollar
Chinese chrysanthemums, of various colours, 50 cents to 1 dollar
Yellow flowering gerardia, one of the most elegant American flowers, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
Yellow flowering Maryland cassia 25 cents
Veronica Virginica, or white speedwell, an Indian medicine, celebrated for its cure of salt rheum, leprosy, and dropsy, 50 cents; or a quantity of the root, with prescription, 3 dollars
Scarlet Maryland spigelia, or true pink root, 50 cents
Perennial-pea, with purple flowers, 25 cents
Carolina reed, for fishing poles, 50 cents
Dyer’s madder, 25 cents
Tarragon, a spicy herb, used to mix with sallades, and to give flavour to pickles, 25 cents
Hardy geranium, 25 cents
Sweetwilliam, of sorts, 25 cents
Yellow fragrant day lily, very ornamental, 37½ cts.
Lily of the valley, 25 cents
Biennial and Perennial Flowers, of many sorts, 25 cents each
Culinary and Medical Plants, of many sorts, 25 cents each

Bulbous Flower Roots.

Hyacinth, of various sorts, from 25 to 50 cents each
Tulips, of various beautiful sorts, from 12 1-2 to 50 cents each
Lilies, several varieties, from 25 to 50 cents each

Orange Trees, &c.

Orange, Lemon, Citron, Shaddock, and Lime Trees, one year inoculated, $2 50
Two years, $3
Three years, in a bearing state, $3 50
Trees of extra size charged accordingly.
Trees and Shrubs, also Seeds of the American Forest, may be had in assortments from five dollars to one thousand dollars.

Orders for the within-named Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, left at Messrs. Hull & Bowne's, No. 146, Pearl-street, John Shepherd, 181, Water-street, and Freeborn & Lawrence, 183, Front-street, New-York, or at the Nursery, will be immediately attended to; and, if wanted for Europe, or any part of America, they will be packed in the most perfect manner, and delivered in New-York, by water, free of freight.

Catalogues may be had gratis, from either of their agents.