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To

Sir—

I take the liberty to present you with a Catalogue of the Agricultural Warehouse and Cincinnati Seed Establishment, with a confidence that a regard to public benefit will direct patronage to an Establishment, which so evidently and essentially contributes to the improvement of the art of Culture, the foundation of our national and individual prosperity.

Respectfully,

S. C. PARKHURST.
CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE, HERB, TREE, FLOWER AND GRASS

SEEDS,

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

FOR SALE AT

THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,

NO. 23, LOWER MARKET STREET,

CINCINNATI,

By S. C. PARKHURST.

WITH

CONCISE DIRECTIONS

FOR CULTIVATING MOST OF THE Sorts DESCRIBED.

CINCINNATI:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

1835.
ADVERTISEMENT.

S. C. PARKHURST respectfully gives notice to the Farmers and Planters of the West and South, that he has now brought his Agricultural Establishment to such a footing, that he can execute orders to any extent for Agricultural Implements, Grass, Garden, and Flower Seeds, of every valuable variety, as will be seen by this catalogue. With regard to the freshness and purity of his Seeds, the public may have the fullest confidence, as he has taken unwearied pains to have them raised by experienced persons, expressly for his establishment.

The Implements are all faithfully manufactured after the most approved patterns, in a neat and substantial manner, so as to meet the wants of the farmer and planter.

Persons who wish for seeds to sell again, can be supplied at a very liberal discount, with boxes of various sizes, containing a complete assortment of the Seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, neatly put up on a new plan, in small papers, labelled and sealed, ready for retail, with printed directions on each package, for its management; and every sort warranted to be of the very first quality.

Grass Seeds at wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices.

With the full confidence that the Agricultural interest will appreciate his exertions to furnish them with every implement and seed wanted, at fair prices, he submits this catalogue to the farmers and planters of the South and West.
When the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store was commenced at Cincinnati, four years since, it was somewhat problematical whether those engaged in the different branches of rural economy would give support to such an Establishment; the proprietor incurred large expenses and bestowed much time and exertion to render it what the Farmers and Planters of the West and South very much needed, viz. a repository from which could be obtained Seeds, Roots and Trees, which might be relied upon as true to their kind, and of the best quality; and also every kind of Agricultural Implement that would facilitate the labors of their hands. The experience and experiments of a series of years, enable us now to give assurance of satisfaction to those who may commence or will continue their patronage. We have completed our anticipated arrangements in the seed department in such a manner that we are well assured of a full supply of seeds, raised in the most careful manner. We are thus placed in a condition to supply seeds, of warranted good quality; and arrangements have been made to import from Europe those kinds which bid fairest to be most useful, best adapted to our soil and climate, and on which reliance can be placed that with proper treatment they will not fail to germinate.

In a business of this description, it cannot be expected but that complaints will sometimes be made of seeds’ not vegetating; but candid men will allow that the fault is not always in the seed. The best seed may fail of coming up, on several accounts; some kinds may be sown too early, and be chilled in the ground before vegetating—they may be scorched in the ground in dry seasons, by the burning rays of the sun, and by the baking of the earth—they are often eaten by worms and insects, and are frequently covered too deep in the earth, particularly delicate flower seeds. The best method of proving the quality of the seed is to sow a few in a box of loose earth, placed in a warm room, keeping the earth moist. If the seed is good, it will vegetate in a reasonable time. A quicker method is to roll up a few seeds in a quantity of wet moss, which will soon determine their character.

A few remarks have been added on the requisite soil and proper cultivation of vegetable and flower seeds. These directions, however, are generally to be understood as applying to the Middle and the northerly part of the Western States. With regard to the time of planting, considerable allowance must be made, of course, for the Southern and South Western States, where the seasons are several weeks earlier.

We have annexed the scientific and the French term, to the leading name of each species, for the accommodation of all who desire to become acquainted with them.

Connected with the Seed Trade, we have a large assortment of the most approved books on Agriculture, Horticulture, Gardening, and Botany; and can supply Agricultural Libraries and others with books—not usually found elsewhere—on reasonable terms.

It was long before the business would warrant the expenses now incurring; and it is for the public to decide to what extent they will give their patronage to an establishment conducted on the principles, enjoying the advantages, and favored with the prospects above mentioned.

Cincinnati, January, 1835.

S. C. PARKHURST.
HOT BEDS.

HOT BEDS are things not merely of luxury, as has been asserted, but of real utility, especially to farmers and gardeners who send their productions to market. Plants which are brought to maturity in the open air may often be rendered fit for the table a month earlier in consequence of being sown and forwarded during the earlier stages of their existence in hot beds. The following is given in the New England Farmer, as a good method of preparing hot beds.

In the month of February mark out your bed to the size of the frame you design to cover it, which is generally six feet in length and three in breadth, covered with glass, set in sashes of twelve panes each, say of 7 by 9 glass. The sashes should be hung with hinges upon the back side, to admit their being raised up or let down in in front, at pleasure. The front side of the sashes to incline downwards from the back side, about six inches. The frame, or box, is tight upon all four of its sides, and generally about twelve inches high in front, and eighteen inches on the back side.

Dig your bed thus marked off, and cover it with litter from the horse stable — stamp down your several layers, until your bed is raised to the height you wish — then cover the bed with a layer of rich earth from 6 to 12 inches thick, and set on your frame; in 8 or 10 days it will generally be ready for planting, if the weather is mild. If the fermentation is too powerful, and the heat too active, give it air by raising the lights in your frame, until you have obtained a right temperature — (which you may observe by placing your hand upon the bed, or thrusting it into it). You may then plant your early cucumbers, radishes, salads, &c. — those plants will soon come forward, and may be transplanted into other hot beds, not so powerful, or promiscuously into the garden, and covered with other small frames, of 1, 2, and 4 panes of glass, according to circumstances, and the remainder may stand for use. These plants may be generally brought to perfection about one month earlier than in open ground.

Asparagus may be forced in hot beds to advantage in the following manner: Draw or dig from your asparagus bed as many roots as will fill your hot beds, and set them in rows that will admit the hoe between, and from one to three inches apart in the rows; roots of four year old, and that have never been cut, answer best — cover with your frame, and when you pick for use, cut within the ground.

In the cultivation of Carolina potatoes, it is best to start them in a hot bed, and afterwards transplant them, by which a good crop is obtained. For further directions on the culture of Carolina potatoes, see N. E. Farmer, vol. v. p. 298; and on hot beds, Fessenden’s New American Gardener.

ROLLING OF SEEDS.

It is very important that many kinds of seeds should be rolled in by a heavy roller, or by pressing the earth down hard upon them by placing a board on the bed, and walking across it several times. Celery, spinach, onions, and many other kinds of garden seeds, will not vegetate unless the earth is pressed on them hard, or rolled, after being sown.
VEGETABLE SEEDS.

ARTICHoke.  (Cynara scolymus.)  Artichaut.

ASPARAGUS.  (Asparagus officinalis.)  Asperge.
   Large Early Dutch,
   Large White Reading,
   Gravesend,
   Battersea.

BEANS.  (Phaseolus.)  Harricot.

ENGLISH DWARFS.

Broad Windsor,
Early Mazagan,
Green Nonpareil,
Heligoland,
Horse,
Sword Long pod.

KIDNEY DWARF, OR STRING BEANS.

Early China Dwarf,
Early Quaker,
Early Mohawk,
Early Yellow Cranberry,
Early Yellow Six Weeks,
Large White Kidney Dwarf,
Red Cranberry Dwarf,
Marrow, or Thousand to One,
White Cranberry Dwarf.

POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS.

Large White Lima,
Small White Lima, or Saba,
Large Scarlet Runners,
Large White Dutch Runners,
White Dutch Case Knife,
Red Cranberry,
White Cranberry,
Yellow Cranberry,
London Horticultural (very fine.)
BEET. (Beta.) Betterave.
- Early Blood Turnip Rooted,
- Early White Scarcity,
- Long Blood Red,
- Yellow Turnip Rooted,
- Mangel Wurtzel,
- Sir John Sinclair's,
- Green, (for stews or soups.)
- French Sugar, or Amber Beet.

BORECOLE. (Brassica oleracea selenisia.) Chou frisé vert.

BROCCOLI. (Brassica b. asparagoides.) Chou Broccoli.
- Early Purple,
- Early White,
- Large Purple Cape,
- White Cape, or Cauliflower,
- Brimstone, or Portsmouth.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. (Brassica oleracea gemmifera.) Chou de Bruxelles à jets.

CABBAGE. (Brassica.) Chou.
- Early York,
- Early Low Dutch,
- Early London Battersea,
- Early Sugar Loaf,
- Large York,
- Yellow Savoy,
- Large Cape Savoy,
- Green Globe Savoy,
- Large Late Drumhead,
- Large Bergen, or Great American,
- Large Scotch,
- Large Green Glazed,
- Red Dutch (for pickling),
- Turnip rooted, (below ground),
- Turnip rooted, or Arabian, (above ground).

CARAWAY. (Carum carvi.)

CARROT. (Daucus carota.) Carotte.
- Early Horn,
- Altringham,
- Purple,
- Long Orange,
- Lemon,

CAULIFLOWER. (Brassica oleracea botrytes.) Choufleur.
- Early Dutch,
- Large Late.
CELERY.  
(Apium graveolens dulce.)  
Large White Solid,  
Large White Hollow,  
Rose colored Solid,  
New Silver Giant,  
Celeriac, or Turnip rooted.

CHERVIL.  
(Ciosma cerfeolium.)  
Cerfeuil.

CHIVES, or CIVES.  
(Allium schoenoprasum.)  
Civette.

CITRON.

CORN SALAD, or VETTIKOST.  
(Valeriana locusta olitoria.)  
Fetticus.  Mâche ou Doucette.

CRESS.  
(Lepidium sativum.)  
Cresson Alenois.  
Curled, or Peppergrass,  
Broad-leaved Garden,  
Water.

CUCUMBER.  
(Cucumis sativa.)  
Concombre.  
Early Frame,  
Early Short Prickly,  
Early Green Cluster,  
Long White Spined,  
Long Southgate,  
Long Green Turkey,  
Long White Turkey,  
Long Green Prickly,  
Girkin, or West India, (for pickling.)

EGG PLANT.  
(Solanum melongena.)  Melongéne ou Aubergine.  
Purple, (best for culinary purposes,)  
White, (ornamental.)

ENDIVE, or SUCCORY.  
(Cichorium endivia crispa.)  Chicorée.  
Green Curled,  
White Curled,  
Broad-leaved Batavian.

GARDEN BURNET.  
(Poterium sanguisorba.)  Pimprinelle.

GARLICK SETTS.  
(Allium.)  
Ail.

INDIAN CORN.  
(Zea mays.)  
Mais.  
Early Canadian,  
Early Jefferson,  
Tuscarora,  
Golden Sioux,  
Large Flint White,
Sweet, or Sugar, or Rareripe, (best for boiling,)
Nonpareil, or Pearl, (curious and beautiful,)
Mottled (curious,)
Large Southern Horse-tooth.

KALE.  (Brassica oleracea sabellica.)  Chou d’Ecosse.
  Green Curled Scotch,
  Caesarean, or Cow Cabbage,
  Sea.

LEEK.  (Allium porrum.)  Poireau ou Porreau.
  Large Scotch,
  London.

LETTUCE.  (Lactuca sativa.)  Laitue pommé.
  Early Curled Silesia (early,)
  Royal Cape (very finest, large tender heads,)
  Tennisball, or Rose (early, small heads,)
  Large Drumhead,
  Magnum Bonum Cos,
  Green Head, or Saxony Cabbage,
  Large Imperial,
  Brown Dutch,
  Ice Cos,
  White Cos, or Loaf,
  Green Cos,
  Hammersmith.

MARTYNIA.  (Martynia proboscidia.)

MELON.  (Cucumis melo.)  Melon.

MUSK MELONS.
  Persian,
  Nutmeg,
  Green Citron,
  Pine Apple,
  Pomegranate, or Musk, (small,)
  Minorca,
  Large Cantalupe.

WATER MELONS.
  Long Carolina,
  Large Round,
  Apple-seeded, (early.)

MUSTARD.  (Sinapis.)  Moutarde.
  White or English,
  Brown.

NASTURTIUM.  (Tropaeolum majus.)  Capucine.
OKRA.  
(Hibiscus esculentus.)  
Gombo.

ONION.  
(Allium cepa.)  
Oignon.
  White Portugal,
  Large Red,
  Yellow,
  Silver Skinned.

PARSLEY.  
(Apium petroselinum crispum.)  
Persil frisé.
  Curled, or double,
  Dwarf Curled (very much curled,)
  Hamburgh, or Large rooted.

PARSNIP.  
(Pastinaca sativa.)  
Panais.
  Large Dutch Swelling,
  Guernsey.

PEAS.  
(Pisum sativum.)  
Pois.
  Earliest Dwarf Peas, (finest early.)
  Early Washington, or True May, 2 feet,
  Early Double-blossomed Frame, 3 feet high,
  Early Frame, 2½ feet,
  Early Golden Hotspur, 3 feet,
  Early Carlton, 3 feet,
  Dwarf Blue Imperial, 1½ feet,
  Dwarf Seymour, (new variety,)
  Knight's Dwarf Marrow, 2½ feet,
  Bishop's Early Dwarf, 1 foot,
  Dwarf Spanish, or Fan, 1 foot,
  Dwarf Blue Prussian, 2½ feet,
  Dwarf Sugar, (eatable pods) 3 feet,
  Tall Crooked-pod Sugar, (eatable pods) 4 feet,
  Matchless, or True Tall Marrowfat, 6 feet,
  Marrowfat, 3½ feet,
  Knight's Tall Marrow, 6 feet,
  Woodford's New Tall Prolific, 5 feet.

PEPPER.  
(Capsicum annum.)  
Piment.
  Long, or Cayenne,
  Squash, (thick skin.)
  Cherry, or West India.

PUMPKINS.  
(Cucurbita pepo.)  
Citrouille ou Potiron.
  Large Cheese,
  Connecticut Field,
  Finest Family,
  Mammoth.

RADISH.  
(Raphanus sativus.)  
Rave.
  Early Frame,
Early Short-top Scarlet, (finest,)
Early Long Salmon,
Purple Short-top,
Cherry, or Scarlet Turnip-rooted,
Violet-colored Turnip-rooted,
White Turnip rooted,
Long White Summer, or Naples,
Black Fall, or Spanish, (for winter use.)

RHUBARB. (Rheum undulatum.)

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER. (Tragopogon porrifolium.) Salsifis ou Cercifis.

SKIRRET. (Sium sisarum.) Chervis.

SCORZONERA. (Scorzonera hispanica.) Scorsonere.

SORREL, (Garden.) (Rumex acetosa.) Oscille des Jardins.

SPINACH, or SPINAGE. Epinard.
Round-leaved, or Summer,
Prickly-leaved, or Fall,
New-Zealand.

SQUASH. Giraumon.
Early Orange,
Early Scollop Bush,
Early Long Warted,
Canada Crook-neck,
Commodore Porter’s Valparaiso,
Long Yellow Crook-neck,
Acorn,
Early Lemon.

TOMATO. (Solanum lycopersicum.) Tomate.

TURNIP. (Brassica rapa.) Navet.
Those distinguished with a star * are best for family use.
Early White Dutch*
Early Garden Stone,*
White Flat, or Globe,
Green Round, or Green Top,
Red Round,* or Red Top,
Swan’s Egg,*
Large English Norfolk,
Long Tankard, or Hanover,*
Long Yellow French,*
Yellow Maltese,* concave at bottom,
Yellow Aberdeen,
Yellow Stone,* or Orange,
Yellow Swedish, Russia, or Ruta Baga,
Dale’s New Hybrid.
POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'herbes à l'usage de la cuisine ou odoriférantes.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.


ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Plantes et racines potagères.

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS.

Graines des plantes céréales et fourragères à l'usage des Agriculteurs.

**ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.**

Graines des Fleurs Annuelles.

"The earth, all light and loveliness, in summer’s golden hours,
Smiles, in her bridal vesture clad, and crowned with festal flowers.
So radiantly beautiful, so like to heaven above,
We scarce can deem more fair that world of perfect bliss and love."

The Flower Seeds offered in this catalogue are mostly cultivated by Mr Joseph Breck, a scientific and practical Florist, expressly for the Proprietor of the Agricultural Warehouse, and many years' experience and successful experiments enables him to supply us with an unrivalled collection.

Those marked (§) are delicate annuals, and should be sown in pots or very light rich earth, about a quarter of an inch under the surface, the middle of April, and transplanted into the open ground the end of May or beginning of June.

Those marked thus (*) are climbing plants.

_Six cents per paper; 20 varieties of fine sorts in packages for 51; 100 varieties for 54._

---

### Mexican Ageratum
Ageratum mexicanum
13 Mexico

### Sweet Alyssum
Alyssum maritimum
1 England

### Tri-Colored Amaranthus
Amaranthus tricolor
2 E. Indies

### Prince’s Feather
 hypocondriaeus
5 Virginia

### Love Lies Bleeding
caudatus
4 E. Indies

### Winged Ammobium
Ammobium alatum
2 N. Holland

### Grand flowering Argemone
Argemone grandiflora
2 Mexico

### Aster Early Dwarf
Aster alnicus
3 Siberia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Native Country</th>
<th>Color</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>White</em></td>
<td></td>
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<td>B.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Purple</em></td>
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<td>R.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Red</em></td>
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<td><em>Blush</em></td>
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<td>P.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lilac</em></td>
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<td>W.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Red striped</em></td>
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<td>R.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Purple striped</em></td>
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<td>F.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Quilled red</em></td>
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<td>F.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>do. purple</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>do. white</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E. Indies</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>do. blush</em></td>
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<td>H.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>do. lilac</em></td>
<td></td>
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<td>B.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>do. variegated</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Animated Oats
Avena sensitiva
2 Barbary

### Strawberry Blite
Blitum capitatum
2 Austria

### Blue Amethyst
Browallia elata
1/2 Peru

### White do.

### Quaking Grass
Briza maxima
1/2 S. Europe

### Scarlet Cacalia, or Tassel flower
Cacalia coccinea
1/2 E. Indies

### Starry Marigold
Calendula stellata
2 Barbary

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2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venus' Looking Glass</td>
<td>Campanula speculum</td>
<td>S. Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Balloon Vine, or Love in a Puff</em></td>
<td>Cardiospermum halicabrum</td>
<td>E. Indies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safflower, or Saffron</td>
<td>Carthamus tinctorius</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great American Centaurea</td>
<td>Centaurea americana</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Blue Bottle</td>
<td>cyanus</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Sweet Sultan</td>
<td>moschata</td>
<td>Persia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White do.</td>
<td>var. alba</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow do.</td>
<td>suaveolens</td>
<td>Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blessed Thistle</td>
<td>Benedicta</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson Velvet Cockscorn</td>
<td>Celosia cristata</td>
<td>E. Indies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum fl. lutea</td>
<td>Sicily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White do.</td>
<td>coronaria</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tri-colored do.</td>
<td>tricolor</td>
<td>Barby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful Clarkea</td>
<td>Clarkea pulchella</td>
<td>N. America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branched Cladanthus</td>
<td>Cladanthus arabicus</td>
<td>Barby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job's Tears</td>
<td>Coix lachryma</td>
<td>E. Indies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Convolvulus</td>
<td>Convolvulus minor</td>
<td>S. Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Great Purple Morn. Glory</td>
<td>purpurea</td>
<td>N. America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Red do.</td>
<td>inarnata</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Superb Striped do.</td>
<td>variara</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Arizona do.</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Cememlina</td>
<td>Commecina coelestis</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple eyed Crepis</td>
<td>Crepis barbata</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Two color'd Orange Gourd</td>
<td>Cucurbita bicolor</td>
<td>E. Indies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Orange Gourd</td>
<td>aurantina</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Large Bottle Gourd</td>
<td>lagenaria</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Pomegranate, or sweet scented Melon</td>
<td>Cucumis odoratissimus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elegant Coreopsis</td>
<td>Coreopsis tinctoria</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elegant Escholtzia</td>
<td>Escholtzia californica</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variegated Euphorbia</td>
<td>Euphorbia variegata</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branching Larkspur</td>
<td>Delphinium consolida</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double do.</td>
<td>var. pleno</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose do.</td>
<td>var. rosea</td>
<td>Ro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf rocket do.</td>
<td>ajacis</td>
<td>Switz'land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Hyacinth Bean</td>
<td>Dolicos lablab</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White do.</td>
<td>var. alba</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Purple Globe Aamaranthus</td>
<td>Gomphrena globosa</td>
<td>E. Indies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*White do.</td>
<td>fil. alba</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Cotton Plant</td>
<td>Gossypium herbacecum</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tall double Sun Flower</td>
<td>Helianthus annuus ple.</td>
<td>S. America</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dwarf do.</td>
<td>indicus</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
<td>Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>African Hibiscus</td>
<td>vesicarius</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Candytuft</td>
<td>umbellata</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple do.</td>
<td>Iberis amara</td>
<td>S. Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azure Blue Gilia</td>
<td>Gilia capitata</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Balsams, mixed</td>
<td>Impatiens balsamina</td>
<td>E. Indies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose colored</td>
<td>fl. rosea</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variegated</td>
<td>variegata</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire colored</td>
<td>coecinea</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>purpurea</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure white</td>
<td>alba</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson</td>
<td>rubro</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*Scarlet Morning Glory  Ipomea coccinea  10 W. Indies S.
*Yellow  do.  luteola  10 Carolina Y.
*Red  do.  quamoclit  6 E. Indies D. r.
*White  do.  albo  6 " W.
*Starry Ipomea  lacunosa  10 N. America B.
*Sweet Peas, Painted Lady  Lathyrus odoratus flora
  Topknot  carnea  4 Sicily Fl.
*Yellow Sweet Peas  aphaea  2 England Y.
*White  do.  alba  2 Europe W.
*Black  do.  obsceuro  2 " D.
*Purple do.  purpurea  2 " Pu.
*Scarlet do.  rosea  2 " S.
*Lord Anson's do.  magellanicus  2 Cape Horn B.
*Striped do.  striata  2 Europe St.
*Tangier crimson do.  tingitanus  4 Barbary D. r.
Winged Peas  Lotus tetragonobulus  1 Sicily D. r.
Red Lavatera  Lavatera trimensis  2 S. Europe R.
White do.  alba  2 " W.
White Lupins  Lupinus albus  3 Levant W.
Yellow do.  luteus  2 Sicily Y.
Large blue do.  hirsutus  2 S. Europe B.
Small blue do.  varius  2  B.
Rose do.  pilosus  2  Ro.
Ten Weeks' Stock Gilly-  Mathiola annua  2  R.
flower  fl. purpurea  2  P.
Purple Ten Weeks' Stock  fl. alba  2  " W.
White do.  fl. alba  2  " W.
Curlcd standing Mallows  Malva crispa  4 Syria R.
Scarlet Malope  Malope trifida  1  2 Barbary Sc.
Cuckold's Horn  Martynia diandra  1  S. America Br.
Proboscis capsuled Martynia  proboscidea  1  Y.
Caterpillar  Medicago uncinnata  1  Y.
Hedge Hog  intertexta  1  " Y.
Snails  scutellata  1  " Y.
Ice Plant  Mesembryanthemum
  crystallinum  1 Greece W.
Sensitive Plant  Mimosa pudica  1 Brazil Pk.
Marvel of Peru  Mirabalis jalapa  2 W. Indies R.
White Marvel of Peru  fl. albo  2 " W.
Yellow do.  flav a  2  Y.
Red and yellow striped do.  fl. rubro flav a  2  " St.
Red and white striped do.  fl. rubro alba  2  " St.
Long flowered do.  longiflora  2 Mexico W.
*Balsam Apple  Momordica balsamina  4 E. Indies Y.
*Balsam Pear  lageneria  4  " Y.
Forget-me-not  Myosotis arvensis  1 England B.
Yellow Virginia Tobacco  Nicotiana rustica  3 America Y.g.
Red flowering do.  glutinosa  4 Peru R.
Love in a Mist  Nigella damascena  2 S. Europe B.
Trailing Nolana  Nolana prostrata  1  2 Peru B.
Grand flowering Evening Primrose  Oenothera grandiflora  3 N. America Y.
Long flowering evening do.  longiflora  3 B. Ayres Y.
Night smelling do.  nocturna  3 C. G. Hope Y.
Red and white evening do.  rosea-alba  1 Nepal R.w.
Hybrid evening do.  hybrida  1  Pk.
S. C. Parkhurst’s Catalogue of

White evening Primrose
Lindley’s evening do.
Twiggy evening do.
Purple evening do.
White Officinal Poppy
Red do.
Double white fringed do.
—— carnation do.
Russell’s new dwarf do.
§Scarlet Pentapetes
*Scarlet flowering Bean
Red Persicaria
Marvel of Peru flowered
Petunia. Beautiful new flower
Sweet scented Mignonette
Starry Scabious
Mourning Bride
Wing leaved Schizanthus
Double purple Jacobea
Double white do.
English Catchfly
Daisy leaved do.
Compact do.
§White Egg Plant
Vanilla scented Stevia
Feather Grass
African Marigold
Orange African do.
Italian do.
Orange quilled do.
French do.
Ranunculus do.
New early Dwarf do.
§Winged Thunbergia
Crimson Trefoil
Sweet scented do.
*Great Nasturtium
Dwarf do.
Heart’s Ease, or Ladies’ Delight
Golden Eternal Flower
Purple do.
White do.
Mexican Ximenisia
Red Zinnia
Yellow do.
Violet do.
Elegant red do.

Oenothera tetramera 1
lindleyii 1
viminea 1
purpurea 1
Papaver somniferum 4
var. rubra 4
fimbriatum ple. 3
nigrum pleno 3
rhoeas pleno 2
var. russellina 2
Petunia. nigata
Pygmaea 3
Sc. S. America
W. Mexico

Reseda odorata 1
Scabiosa stellata 1
atropurpurea 2
Schizanthus pinnatus 2
Senecio elegans 2
fl. albo 2
Silene armeria 1
belladifolia 1
compacta 1
Solanum melongena 2
Steppia serrata 2
Stipa pinnata 2
Tagetes erecta 3
var. 3
patula 2
fl. teretibus 2
novar. 2
Trifolium incarnatum 1
odorata 2
Tropaeolum majus 4
v. nana 1
viol a tricolor 1

Mexico W.
N. America P.
California P.
N. America P.
England W.
Britain W.
var.
England var.
var.
South Indies Sc.
S. America Sc.
E. Indies R.

Egypt C.
Spain Br.
Egypt D.
Chili var.
C. G. Hope P.
W.
England Pk.
Iberia R.
Greece Pk.
Africa
S. America
Mexico
“ O.
S. America var.
Mexico B.
B.
S. America O.
E. Indies Y.
Italy F.
S. Europe W.
Preu O.
O.

V. Y.
S. Europe L.
W.
Mexico Y.
N. America R.
Peru Y.
Mexico V.
R.
BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Graines des fleurs Bisannuelles et Vivaces.

Six cents per paper; 20 papers for $1; $4 for 100 varieties.

Those marked thus ($) are delicate, and require to be housed in the winter. Those marked thus (*) are creepers.

Rose Campion
Db. blk. Antwerp Holly-

Double yellow do.
—— white do.
—— red do.
—— purple do.
—— striped

Red Swallow Wort
Yellow do.
Scarlet Snapdragon
Yellow do.
White do.
Double lt. blue Columbine
—— dark blue do.
—— dark purple do.
—— white do.
Scarlet do.
*Scarlet Trumpet Flower
Blue Canterbury Bells
White do.
Double do.
§ Indian Shot Plant
§ Yellow do.
Large silver leaved Thistle
Maryland Cassia
§ Bloody Wall Flower
Laburnum
§ Sweet scented Virgin’s Bower
*Virginian Virgin’s Bower
*Traveller’s Joy
§* Mexican climbing Cobea
Mixed Dahlias, or Georginas
Bee Larkspur
Grandflowering do.
White do.
Purple do.
§ Carnation Pink

Agrostemma coronaria 2 Italy R.
Althea rosa-sinensis fl. nigra 6 China Bl.
—— rosa sinensis fl. rosina 6 " Y.
—— rosa sinensis fl. albo plenus 6 " W.
—— rosa sinensis fl. rubro plenus 6 " R.
—— purpurea pleno 6 " P.
—— rosa sinensis fl. variegatus pl. 6 " Str.

Asclepias incarnata 4 N. America R.
Antirrhinum majus 3 England R.
—— fl. flavo 3 " Y.
—— fl. albo 3 " W.
Aquilegia vulgaris 2 " L. b.
—— fl. azurea 2 " D. b.
—— fl. purpurea 2 " D. p.
—— fl. albo 2 " W.
Cana indica 4 E. Indies S. 4 " Y.

Carduus eriophorus 3 N. America Y.
Cassia marylandica 5 S. Europe Y.
Cheiranthus cheiri 2 S. England R.
Cytissus laburnum 15 Switz’l and Y.
Clematis flamula 20 England W.

Delphinium elatum 6 Siberia B.

Dahlia superflua 6 " var.

Delphinium elatum 6 Siberia B.

Dianthus caryophyllus 2 England S.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>-Origin-1</th>
<th>Origin-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad leaved Pink</td>
<td>Dianthus latifolius</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Pk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringed or superb do.</td>
<td>Dianthus superbus</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese imperial do.</td>
<td>Dianthus chinensis</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clove do.</td>
<td>Dianthus hortensis</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Fl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiden do. or London Pride</td>
<td>Dianthus deltoides</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Fox Glove</td>
<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White do.</td>
<td>Dianthus alba</td>
<td>Switz'rlnd</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Flowering do.</td>
<td>Dianthus grandiflora</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow do.</td>
<td>Dianthus lutea</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron colored do.</td>
<td>Dianthus ferrugineae</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Dragon's Head</td>
<td>Dracocephalum virginiicum</td>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>Pk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§Coral Tree</td>
<td>Erythrina herbacea</td>
<td>Carolina</td>
<td>S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe Thistle</td>
<td>Echinops spheerocephalus</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>L.b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§Caper Tree</td>
<td>Euphorbia laevis</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Wood Fringe</td>
<td>Fumaria fungosa</td>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>Pk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcelain Flowered Gentian</td>
<td>Gentiana adscendentis</td>
<td>Siberia</td>
<td>B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple do.</td>
<td>Gentiana saponaria</td>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Purple Glycine</td>
<td>Glycine apios</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Honeysuckle</td>
<td>Hedysarum coronarium</td>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Hedysarum</td>
<td>Hedysarum coronarium canadensis</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>P.w.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Rocket, purple &amp; w.</td>
<td>Hesperis matronalis</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>W.p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halbert leaved Hibiscus</td>
<td>Hibiscus militaris</td>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>Pk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Flowering do.</td>
<td>Hibiscus palustris</td>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>Pk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Althea Frutex</td>
<td>Hibiscus syriacus</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Everlasting Peas</td>
<td>Lathyrus latifolius</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Blazing Star</td>
<td>Lathyrus lathyrus</td>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Perennial Flax</td>
<td>Lathyrus syriacus</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivy leaved Toad do.</td>
<td>Linaria eymbalaria</td>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scarlet Cardinal Flower</td>
<td>Lobelia cardinalis</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perennial Lupin</td>
<td>Lupinus perennis</td>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Flowering do.</td>
<td>Lupinus polyphyllus</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honesty, or Satin Flower</td>
<td>Lunaria biennis</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Mountain Lychness</td>
<td>Lychness chaledonica</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willow leaved Lythrum</td>
<td>Lythrum salicaria</td>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>Y.g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue flowered Magnolia</td>
<td>Magnolia acuminata</td>
<td>W.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Glaucous do.</td>
<td>Magnolia glauca</td>
<td>Carolina</td>
<td>W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Flowering do.</td>
<td>Magnolia grandiflora</td>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long leaved do.</td>
<td>Magnolia macrophylla</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>R.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umbrella do.</td>
<td>Magnolia tripetala</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>R.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rose Mallow</td>
<td>Malva alcea</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>White do.</td>
<td>Malva alcea fl. alba</td>
<td>Persia</td>
<td>L.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§Persian Stock Gillyflower</td>
<td>Mathiola odoratissima</td>
<td>Tartary</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§Russian do.</td>
<td>Mathiola var.</td>
<td>S. Europe</td>
<td>W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§White wall leaved do.</td>
<td>Mathiola glabratia alba</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Pu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§Purple Russian Gillyflower'</td>
<td>Mathiola glabratia purp.</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Pu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>—— Twickenham do.</td>
<td>Mathiola incana purp.</td>
<td>S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>§Scarlet Stock Gillyflower</td>
<td>Mathiola var. coccinea</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>§Queen's do.</td>
<td>Mathiola var. alba</td>
<td>Y.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crimson Bergamot</td>
<td>Monarda didyma</td>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>R.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tree Primrose</td>
<td>Oenothera biennis</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>O.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blackberry Lily</td>
<td>Pardanthus chinensis</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*§Flesh'col'd Passion Flower</td>
<td>Passiflora incarnata</td>
<td>N.America</td>
<td>Pk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jerusalem Sage</td>
<td>Phlomis fruticosa</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Y.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phlox, of sorts
Jacob's Ladder
Bloody Potentilla
Beautiful do.
Auricula
Polyanthus
Cowslip
Double Feverfew
Upright Mignonette
Yellow Rudbeckia
Fulgent do.
Purple do.
Topped Clary
Golden Senecio
Jerusalem Cherry
Blue Sophora
Spanish Broom
Drop Wort
Lobed Spirea
Snowberry
Sweet scented Chilian Marigold
Red Madagascar Periwinkle
White do.
Long Flowered Verbascum
English do.
Showy do.

The following list of Annual Flower Seeds is recommended as containing a choice collection of more than 100 varieties, all of the easiest culture; and will not fail to please all who make trial of them. Twenty papers, $1.

Golden Eternal Flower.
Purple and white Amaranthus, (mixed).
Fine double Balsams, (mixed).
Fine Asters, (mixed) 12 varieties.
Red and white Lavatera, (mixed).
African Hibiscus.
Purple eyed Crepis.
Purple and white Candytuft, (mixed).
Elegant Coreopsis.
Evening Primrose, (mixed).
Morning Glory, (mixed).
Poppy, every variety.
Purple Immortal Flower.
Mixed Centaureas.
Dwarf Convolvulus.
Mixed Larkspurs.
Mignonette.
Azure blue Gilia.
Scorzonera.
Crimson Cockcomb.

N. B. Any 20 papers of kinds contained in the catalogue of Flower Seeds, will be sold at $1.
General Directions for the Management of Annual, Herbageous and Climbing Plants.

Annual Flower Seeds should be sown during the month of May, on borders of light, rich earth, very finely pulverized: the borders having been previously well dug, arrange with a trowel small patches therein, about six inches in width, at moderate distances, breaking the earth well, and making the surface even; draw a little earth off the top to one side, then sow the seed therein, each sort in separate patches, and cover it with the earth that was drawn off, observing to cover the small seeds less than a quarter of an inch deep, the largest in proportion to their size; but the sweet pea and bean kinds, must be covered one inch deep. When the plants have been up some time, the larger growing kinds should, where they stand too thick, be regularly thinned, observing to allow every kind, according to its growth, proper room to grow. When Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, White and Blue Amethyst, Cypress Vine, and other delicate annuals, are sown in pots, care should be taken to water them, (soft water is preferable.) Use a small watering pot with a finely pierced nose, or what is much better, and invaluable in a garden, or green-house, Willis's Patent Syringe; for if watered heavily, it hardens the ground so that small delicate seeds cannot raise the surface, of course must perish; to prevent this, perforate a newspaper with a common darning needle, and lay in strips over the rows, fastened at the corners by stones being laid upon them. Another way to ensure delicate seed vegetating is to sow in drills and cover the seed with sand, this will bear watering and not bake down hard. Seed also require to be kept tolerably moist, and placed in a situation where they have only the morning sun till 11 or 12 o'clock. If the pots are the whole day exposed, the seed is often burned before it has time to vegetate. It is recommended to sift the mould intended for pots, through a coarse wire sieve; it not only clears the earth of rubbish, but has a cleaner appearance.

As a general principle, almost everything that grows, thrives best in a rich soil; there are a few exceptions, but they are so trifling, that this rule may be laid down for all practical purposes; therefore make your ground rich; decayed vegetable matter from the woods is best for a flower garden; dig and turn it well over, and make it level; then rake it smooth; if it is well dug it will be perfectly level, therefore the raking is necessary only to make it smooth and fine. In small gardens, where there is not space for picturesque delineations, neatness must be the prevailing characteristic. A variety of forms may be indulged in, provided the figures are graceful and neat, and not in any one place too complicated. An oval is a figure that generally pleases, on account of the continuity of its outlines; next, if extensive, a circle. But hearts, diamonds, or triangles, seldom please. A simple parallelogram, divided into beds running lengthwise, or the larger segment of an oval, with beds running parallel to its outer margin, will always please.
The Cultivation of the Flower Garden is simple compared with that of the kitchen garden, both from its limited extent and the general sameness of its products; but to manage it to perfection requires a degree of nicety and constant attention beyond any other open-air department of gardening. As the stalks of flowering plants shoot up, they generally require thinning, and props for support; and the blossom, both of plants and shrubs, no sooner expands than it begins to wither, and must be cut off; unless, as in some of the ornamental shrubs, they are left for the sake of the beauty of their fruit. Weeding, watering, stirring the soil, cutting off stems which have done flowering, attending to grass and gravel, must go hand and hand in these operations.

Many annuals, such as Blue Amethyst, Scarlet Tassel Flower, Double Balsams, Asters, Globe Amaranthus, Ice Plant, Marigold, Chrysanthemum, Eternal Flower, Cockcomb, Ten Weeks' Stock, &c. may be transplanted into flower pots, or elsewhere, during the month of June, and early in July.

PRUNING AND TRAINING.

Herbaceous Plants require a little pruning, but nevertheless something in this way may be occasionally required on the same general principles applied to trees. Where very large flowers are wanted, it is obviously advantageous to prevent the plant from expending its vigor in too great a number of them, or in mere shoots and leaves. Top-heavy plants, as some thistles, solidagos, &c. may require to be lightened, and almost all are benefited by thinning out a part of their shoots. In some annuals, thinning is effected both by eradication and pruning, and in the more delicate sorts by pinching off the young shoot, when an inch or two high.

Creepers, climbers, and shrubs, planted against walls or trellises, either on account of their rarity, delicacy, or to conceal the object against which they are placed, require different degrees of training; those which attach themselves naturally, as the ivy, merely require to be occasionally guided so as to induce a regular distribution of their shoots; the others must be treated like fruit-trees, training thinly, if blossoms are the object; and rather thicker, if a mass of foliage be what is chiefly wanting.

"Edgings of all sorts," Marshall observes, "should be kept in good order, as having a singularly neat effect in the appearance of a garden. The dead edgings will sometimes, and the live edgings often, want putting to rights; either cutting, clipping, or making up complete. Where there are no edgings, or but weak ones, let the earth bordering on the walks be kept firm, and now and then worked up by line in moist weather, beating it smooth with the spade."

Climbing Plants require to be supported by poles or rods, as some sorts of honeysuckle, bignonia, &c.; by props, as pyramidal bell-flower, dahlia, euphorbia, &c. or by branches or spray, as the nasturtium and pea tribe. Much of the beauty of the flower garden depends on the manner in which these operations are per-
The prevalent error consists in overdoing the thing, in employing too stout and too long rods or props, and too many thick tufty branches, instead of such as are free-grown and open. Watering must be liberally applied to almost every part of the flower garden, during summer, and in the evening; it increases the progress, and enlarges the parts of all vegetables; gives a fresh appearance to the soil as well as the plants, disperses their odors in the surrounding atmosphere, and tends to subdue various kinds of insects.

Always water in the evening, as it has time to sink into the earth, and be imbibed by the flowers during the night. If it is done in the morning, the sun comes and drinks up the moisture before the plants derive any benefit, and the labor and water are thrown away.

Neatness is the dress and visage of gardening, and if necessary anywhere, is more especially so in the flower garden. A person who pretends to manage a flower garden, without the most vigilant attention to this point, at all times, is unworthy the charge. The first thing is to have a quick intelligent eye, so as instantly to perceive what is wanting, and the second, is to be possessed of that principle of activity which immediately sets about supplying the want. Many persons have certain times for clearing up, &c. and will go fifty times past a weed, stone, dead leaf, or some such article, which disfigures or injures a scene, without removing it, merely because the time for cleaning, &c. has not come. This is most abominably formal conduct, deserving the severest reprobation. A gardener ought to have his eye, his head, his heart, his hand, his knife, and apron, ready for action at all times, places, and seasons, when within the precincts of his charge.

**DOUBLE DAHLIAS, OR GEORGINAS.**

- Colvell's Perfecta, shaded purple (fine) 50
- Magnet, beautiful ruby purple, 50
- Theodore, beautiful lilac, 50
- Mountain of Snow, pure white, 1 00
- Foster's Incomparable, superb crimson, 75
- Lord Lyndhurst, fine purple, 1 00
- Barrett's Susannah, exquisite purple, 75
- Queen of the Yellows, chrome yellow, 75
- Romulus, superb scarlet, 75
- Wells's Royal Lilac, fine lilac, 50
- Woods' Dwarf Red, fine red, 50
- Fringed crimson Margareta, crimson, 75
- Le Brilliant, bright yellow, 75
- Sandifort, plum color, 50
- Isabella, light scarlet, 50
- Semidouble White, crimson, 50
- Elizabeth, buff, 50
- General Washington,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purple of Tyre</td>
<td>fine purple</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuttall’s Favorite</td>
<td>carmine</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dombeen</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilac and White</td>
<td>shaded</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dwarf pencilled</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willet’s Dwarf</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen of Naples</td>
<td>rose</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilacia</td>
<td>fine lilac</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francinia</td>
<td>fine maroon purple</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count Bulow</td>
<td>brown red</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meliceneth</td>
<td>bronze</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenuifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aurantia speciosa</td>
<td>showy orange</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sol</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Penn</td>
<td>red and drab color shaded</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barrett’s Favorite</td>
<td>dark scarlet, with singular foliage</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dwarf Variegated</td>
<td>orange and yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>King of the Whites</td>
<td>best white</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coccinea</td>
<td>scarlet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dennisi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Countess of Liverpool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Star of Brunswick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coccinea speciocissima</td>
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<td>Othello</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helianthus flora</td>
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<td>Narcissus carmine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Turban</td>
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<td>Gloria florum suprema</td>
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<td>Rubens</td>
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<tr>
<td>President Adams</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Turban</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impenosa</td>
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<td>Cambridge Surprise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Farnborough</td>
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<tr>
<td>Squibbs’ fine Yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wells’s Triumph Royal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Man of Kent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiery Scarlet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanguinea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tridenta purpurea</td>
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<tr>
<td>British Hero</td>
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<tr>
<td>Achilles</td>
<td>bright scarlet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Augustus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Globe anemone flore</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hall’s Mogul (new)</td>
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<td>Qn. of Wirtemburg (new)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Globe Crimson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beauty of Hereford</td>
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<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>George IV</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Lilac</td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Trigenda purpurea, 1 00
Duchess of Kent, 50
Herschell, 50
Queen of Whites, 1 25
Morning Star, 50
Primrose, 50
Romulus, 1 00
Flora perfecta, 1 00
Pratt's elegant, 50
Vulcan, 75
Henrietta, 50
Buff, 50
Dwarf Elegant, 75
Red Cockade, 1 25
Imperial Plum, 50
Belleforme, 1 25
Buff Straw, 50
Rainbow, 50

**Dutch Bulbous Flower Roots.**

Consisting of the very finest descriptions of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crown Imperials, Iris, Amaryllis, &c. &c.

Which are imported annually from Holland, direct.

Our collection of Bulbous Roots is imported annually from the finest collections in Holland; the roots are selected with great care, and are remarkable for their size, beauty, and delicacy of tint; many of our Hyacinths have displayed single bells that have covered a dollar. Our customers are desired to notice that the Bulbous Roots sold at this place are much superior to those sold at auction in this country, good roots being worth at home ten times the amount those sent, generally sell for; as will be seen by reference to the priced Catalogues of any respectable house in Holland.

Persons ordering roots are requested to mention, in their orders, whether they are wanted to flower in the parlor or in the garden.

**Fine Double Hyacinths.**

**Dark Blue.**

- Epaminondas, 37½ | L'Amité, (very dark) | 25
- Lord Wellington, 50 | Martinet, | 50
- Indian Crown, 50 | Prince Henry of Prussia, | 25
- Atalanta, 25 | Keizen Titus, | 25
- Admiral Ruyter, 25 | La Bien Aimé, | 25

**Pale Blue.**

- Comte d'St Priest, 1 00 | Activité, | 25
- A la mode, 37¼ | Buccentauris, 37¼ | 25
- Admiral Ruyter, 25 | Attrantent, | 25
- Belle Agathe, 37¼ | Nouvelle Mode, | 25