

The Geneva Gazette,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

No. 14.—Vol. XVIII.]

Wednesday, August 30, 1826.

[Whole No. 898.

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS, BY
JAMES BOGERT,
AT HIS PRINTING OFFICE, BOOKSTORE & BINDERY,
GENEVA, Ontario Co. (N. Y.)

TERMS.—To village subscribers, \$2
50 cents a year.
To those living out of the village who
call at the Bookstore, and to those who re-
ceive the paper by mail, \$2.
To Companies of not less than ten, \$1
50 cents, payable when the papers are taken.
No papers discontinued without payment
of arrearages.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at the usual rates. A liberal
decision to those who advertise by the year.
Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and all
kinds of **PRINTING**, executed at the
shortest notice and lowest prices.

New Winter Goods.
JOHN RICE & CO.

AT their store in Tillman's
Buildings, Seneca-st. are now
receiving their supply of Fall
and Winter GOODS, which
they pledge themselves to sell as cheap as
can be obtained west of Albany.
They have a very extensive assortment of

**Dry Goods,
Crockery,
Hard
Glass & Wares.
Hollow
Cutlery, &c.**

Together with a choice and extensive se-
lection of
LIQUORS, TEAS and SUGARS.
All of which will be sold for Cash or most
kinds of Produce. Cash paid for
Wheat, Pot and Pearl Ashes.
Geneva, December 6, 1825. 60

Looking Glasses.

THE subscriber keeps for Sale
a very elegant and extensive as-
sortment of Gilt and Malaga-
ny framed, Pier, Toilette and
Science Looking Glasses, of the
latest patterns, which he will
dispose of at the Albany prices,
without transportation.
JAMES MCCLURE.
Geneva, August 4, 1826. 95

CHEAP GOODS

H. P. BENJAMIN,
HAS just arrived from New-York
with an extensive stock of GOODS,
which is now opening in the brick Store,
corner of Seneca and Water streets; con-
sisting of a complete assortment of

**STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS.**

Among which are many New and Fashion-
able Articles. Also,
An extensive assortment of

CRACKERY & GROCERIES,
Comprising a variety of choice
WINES & LIQUORS,
Fresh Teas, Sugars,
Molasses, Rice, Tobacco,
Almonds, &c. &c.

The inhabitants of Geneva and its
vicinity are respectfully invited to call and
examine his Goods. They were all pur-
chased at the present reduced prices in New-
York, and will be offered for CASH OR
PRODUCE at least as cheap, if not cheap-
er, than was ever sold in this place.
Geneva, May 27, 1826. 86

**Dye Woods &
Dye Stuffs.**

THE Subscriber has received a fresh and
very large assortment of
DYE WOODS & DYE STUFFS,
among which are the following articles, viz.

Logwood	Madder
Fustic	Indigo
High Nicaragua Alum	
Young Hach do.	Copperas
Coro do.	Blue Vitriol
Bonair do.	Oil Vitriol
Encrema do.	Aqua-forts
Not Gall do.	Grain Tin
Cream Tartar	Wood
Vardigris	Tender Hooks
Jacks	Press Papers
Wool Cards	Brushes.

**Camwood, Nicaragua,
LOGWOOD & FUSTIC,**

warranted pure and of the first quality.
All which is determined to sell as low
as articles of the same quality can be pur-
chased in the state, for Cash or approved
Notes. PRODUCE will be received in pay-
ment, for which the highest market price
will be allowed.
JAMES MCCLURE.
Geneva, 9th August, 1826. 95

**Carding and
CLOTH DRESSING.**

THE subscriber will Card Wool and
Dress Cloth for customers, the pres-
ent season, and engages that the work shall
be done promptly and faithfully done. He will
purchase wool, and pay cloth for it.
CHESTER FRANCIS.
White Springs, May 15, 1826. 6m:83

CHEAPER THAN EVER!
AT THE

Geneva Cash Store.

(NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK.)
DE ZENG & HALL,
HAVE just received and are now open-
ing an extensive and very complete
Assortment of NEW, SEASONABLE
and FASHIONABLE

GOODS,
Which having been purchased in N. York
within a few days at the present very re-
duced prices, enables them to offer to the pub-
lic Cheap Goods and greater Bargains
than have before been had in this place, or
in this part of the country.

Their Stock consists of
**Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery,
Glass & Wares,
Hard
Iron and Steel,
Nails, Shovels, &c.**

They particularly invite the attention of
the public to their assortment of
SILKS & FANCY GOODS,
which consists of the greatest variety of the
newest and most fashionable kinds.

Also, to their stock of
**Teas, Liquors,
Sugars, &c.**

Which have been selected with great care,
and particular attention to the quality,
and are well calculated for family use.—
Tavern Keepers are particularly invited to
call, where they can be furnished, not only
with the best, but with the cheapest.

They have on hand a quantity of Harris's,
Gates's, and Church's, (warranted),
Grass and Cradle SCYTHES.

From the extensive sales made since the
dissolution of the Firms of Ayrault & Co.
and D. S. Hall & Co. with their old Stock
of Goods, which have been acknowledged
cheap, they feel confident that with New
and much Cheaper Goods they will be en-
abled to convince the public that their Store
is the place to obtain Great Bargains!

Cash and the highest price paid for
WHEAT, and POT & PEARL ASHES.
Liberal advances at all times made
on Produce and other property consigned
to them.
Geneva, June 12, 1826. 88

**CHEAP AND
FINE SHOES.**

THE subscriber has just received, at his
Shoe and Leather Store, opposite S.
Hemenway's Hotel, the following articles,
which he offers for cash unusually low:

Sole & Upper Leather;
Horse Leather; Calf Skins;
A superior quality of black Morocco Skins;
White, pink and blue Lining Skins;
Seal Skins; black Buck Skins;
Deer-skin Bindings. Also,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS:
White and brown Stitching Thread;
Boot Webbing; boot Cord; Awls; Knives;
Sparables; Tacks; Rasps;
Heel Ball; and Bristles.

Ladies' Prunella Boots & Shoes,
of the Newest Fashions, brown, white,
blue, black—white silk, and velveteen.

Children's Morocco Boutees, of
various colors.
Shoes and Boots

MANUFACTURED at the above place,
and warranted as good as can be made in
the state. All orders thankfully received
and promptly attended to.
D. L. LUM.
Geneva, May 22, 1826. 81

FLOUR.
SUPERFINE AND FINE
FLOUR, choice for family
use, for Sale by
P. HASTINGS & Co.
Geneva, April 17, 1826. 79

D. A. BARCOM,
Surgeon Dentist,

HAS removed to Geneva, and resides
in the house formerly occupied by
Mr. Clark, in Pulteny street, nearly op-
posite the Rev. Dr. Axtell's. He will per-
form all the operations necessary to re-
store the TEETH, such as removing Tar-
tar, Filing, Filling, &c. and when neces-
sary, extract Teeth. He will insert Teeth
both natural and artificial. For the bene-
fit of the unfortunate, he will also supply
artificial LEGS and ARMS made after a
plan of his own and very superior to those in
common use. Likewise, artificial EYES.
At home at 9 o'clock A. M.
Geneva, Nov. 23, 1825. 59

Land near Geneva.

FOR Sale, 75 acres of LAND, lying
one mile and an half from this village,
18 acres of which is cleared, and the resi-
due in wood. For particulars inquire at
this Office.
1st June, 1826. 80

Ayrault's Cash Store.

(PUBLIC SQUARE—GENEVA.)

THE Subscriber is now re-
ceiving a large and complete
assortment of NEW AND
FASHIONABLE

GOODS,
Which he has recently purchased in New-
York at the present reduced prices. He
has also made arrangements in that City
for New and Fresh Supplies, as often as
they may be wanted during the season. This
will enable him at all times to offer to his
friends and the Public, at Wholesale or Re-
tail, CHEAPER GOODS, and a more
General Assortment, than can be had at
any other Establishment in this part of the
country. His present Stock consists of

**Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery,
Hardware, Iron,
Steel, Nails, &c. &c.**

His supply of **GROCERIES** is very
complete, and has been selected with great
care, among which are many rare and choice
articles. Tavern Keepers and others who
wish to purchase Cheap and first rate Goods,
are particularly invited to call, and they will
find this Store the place to obtain Great
Bargains.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
RIEL & Co's Superior SNUFF and
TOBACCO, which will be sold at whole-
sale, at the present reduced New-York
prices, free of transportation. Wanted,
5,000 lbs. Wool.

Also—POT and PEARL ASHES, and
a few thousand bushels of WHEAT, for
which Cash will be paid.
N. AYRAULT.
Geneva, June, 1826. 88

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber has
removed his
BOOK-STORE
one door north, into
the room formerly
occupied by him. He feels grateful for past
patronage, and will continue his exertions to
accommodate his friends and the public in
the various branches of

**Bookselling, Bookbinding, and
Printing.**
On the most favorable terms. A contin-
uance of patronage is respectfully solicited.
JAMES BOGERT.
Geneva, 29th May, 1826.

Cash paid for Wheat.
THE subscriber will pay cash for Wheat,
Dried Peaches, and Flax Seed; if
delivered soon, at his store in Geneva.
H. HASTINGS.
Geneva, March 22, 1826. 75

Printing Ink.
JUST received and for Sale, by the sub-
scriber, for Cash, a fresh supply of
News and Book Printing Ink.
JAMES BOGERT.
May 23, 1826.

Paper Hangings.
A HANDSOME assortment of PAPER
HANGINGS and BORDERING,
(new patterns)—Also, DEY'S improved
Map of the State of New-York,
with a profile view of the Grand Canal—
For Sale low at
G. B. MORGAN'S Bookstore.
Geneva, June 21, 1826. 88

**NEW GOODS,
CALICOES &c.**

1 CASE elegant CALICOES, together
with a variety of other Articles; just
received and for Sale, Cheaper than ever,
at
AYRAULT'S Cash Store.
Geneva, 10th July, 1826. 92

NEW BOOKS.
11th July, 1826.

Moore's Memoirs of Sheridan;
Northern Traveller, new edition, a valua-
ble book for Travellers—maps & plates;
Paris' Pharmacologia;
Magendie's Physiology;
Hutton's Mathematics;
Flint's Surveying;
Anthony's Latin Prosody;
Neilson's Greek Exercises, new edit.
French Testaments;
Methodist Hymns;
Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas;
Morse's do. do.
Murray's 12mo Grammar;
Family Bibles;
School Testaments;
Parnelle's Questions on the New Testa-
ment;
Sunday School Hymn Books, &c. &c.

Stationary.
Drawing and other large PAPERS;
Fine Letter Paper;
Heavy Wrapping do.
Match Lights and Matches; Quills;
Floating Tapers; Cork Inkstands;
Rodgers' fine Knives;
Mathematical Instruments;
Extra Leads for ever pointed Pensils;
Fine Lead Pencils for drawing. Crayons.
Counting House Tape;
Calf and Morocco Wallets, with clasps;
VIOLIN STRINGS; Bass Viol do.
VIOLIN and Bass Viol Bridges;
Clarinet Reeds; Flutes, Pipes, &c.
Just received and for Sale at the Book-
store of
J. BOGERT,
on the Public Square, Geneva.

**VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE,
FOR SALE.**

THE Subscribers, as Trustees of the es-
tate of Gen. SAMUEL COLT, do
offer for sale the Property hereinafter de-
scribed, chiefly situated in and near Gene-
va. So much of it as may not be sold at
private sale before Monday the 2d day of
October next, will, on that day, at ten o'-
clock in the forenoon, be exposed to sale at
Public Auction, at the Hotel in Geneva.

About Sixty-eight Acres of LAND, lying
north of the village of Geneva, of which a
north Twenty Acres is in Wood. Of this
Tract, that part called the Meadow, has
been allotted into convenient BUILDING
LOTS, and Streets of ample width laid
through it, furnishing some of the most de-
sirable Building ground in the village. A
Map of the Lots has been left at the Hotel,
for the inspection of those who may be de-
sires of purchasing. The residue of the
Tract has been divided into LOTS of con-
venient size, and a reference is made to
a Map of the same to be seen at the Hotel.
Also, two BUILDING LOTS below the
hill, being subdivisions No. 1 and 2, of
Lot No. 19, on each of which is a Dwelling
House. Also, subdivision No. 3, of
same Lot, corner of Washington and Wa-
ter-streets, on which is a Store and Dwel-
ling. Also, Water Lot No. 1, on which is
a Ware House. Also, three Water Lots
near the ware house, each thirty feet in
width. Also, a vacant Lot on the South
side of Washington Street.

On the East side of the public Square—
a part of village Lot No. 18, on which are
the STORE and DWELLING formerly oc-
cupied by Gen. Colt; two new STORES
and DWELLINGS, and the three story
BRICK HOUSE.

Lots No. 25 and 26, on the West side of
Main-street, south of the turnpike, being
198 feet front on Main-street. Also, Lots
No. 25 and 26 on the East side of Main-
street, being of same front. These Lots
have also been subdivided, and a Map of
them is referred to at the same place with
the others.

Also, 29 Acres of Land, lying near the
Glass Factory,
Also, a FARM in Gorham, Ontario Co.
containing about one hundred and twenty
Acres of Land; being a part of Lot No.
62, in said town, and formerly owned by
Philander Woodworth. Also, the well
known and convenient TAVERN STAND
and STORE, with one and a half Acres
of Land, formerly occupied by said Wood-
worth, in the village of Rushville.

Also the following LANDS, in Wayne
Co. to wit:
South Half of Section 48, Township No.
14, 2d Range, containing 324 Acres—
(Town of Williamson.)

Also, part of Lot No. 36, in same town-
ship, containing 97 Acres.
And the following LOTS in the town of
Ontario, being Township No. 14, 3d
Range, to wit:

Lot No. 31, containing 98 1/2 Acres
" 32, do 58 1/2
" 33, do 41 1/2
" 34, do 68 1/2

Ten per cent of the purchase money will
be required to be paid in four months, se-
cured by an endorsed note, and the residue
in four annual payments, with interest year-
ly from the day of sale.

A considerable portion of the Purchase
Money for some of the preceding property
may remain unpaid at the option of the
buyer, on paying interest semi-annually.

Persons desirous of purchasing any por-
tion of this Property, can, on reference to
B. WHITING, one of the Trustees, learn the
price asked, with other particulars.—
The Terms of payment will be the same at
private as at public sale.

**JAMES REES,
JOSEPH FELLOWS,
B. WHITING.**
Geneva, August 3, 1826. 95

**To Rent, a House
IN DETROIT,
WELL CALCULATED FOR A LARGE
Tavern Establishment**

THE House is of Brick, fifty-two feet in
front by the same depth, with a Stable,
Carriage-house and Ice-house attach-
ed, and a large Yard and Garden. The
House and the situation are considered par-
ticularly well calculated for a Hotel. It
is believed that few places offer at present
stronger encouragement for the establish-
ment of a good public-house on a large
scale than Detroit. The House is situated
within a few rods of the Steam Boat wharves.
To those acquainted with Detroit, the House
may be known as the former residence of
Gov. Hull and Gen. Macomb. It was thor-
oughly repaired during the last summer.
The rent will be low, and ample security
required for the payment. Possession may
be had on the 1st day of May next. Any
communication addressed (post paid) to the
subscriber, at Detroit, will be attended to.
JOHN BIDDLE.
Detroit, Feb. 22, 1826. 74f

Port Wine.
ON hand, at the GENEVA CASH
STORE, FINE PORT WINE of su-
perior quality.
AUGUST 5, 1826. 95

HAT Store.
THE Subscribers have opened a new
HAT STORE, opposite Prouty's
Hardware Store, where they intend to keep
constantly for Sale, at Wholesale or Retail,
a general assortment of HATS. A share
of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
WIGHT & CLARK.
Geneva, June 26, 1826. 80

From the New-York Spectator.

We have received a printed circular, of
which the following is a copy, from one of
the officers of Rensselaer School. We
publish it because the ultimate object of
the school is better explained here than in
any other publication which we have seen.

It sets forth, in a few words, the philan-
thropic views of the amiable and unostenta-
tious founder of the School. Instead of
splendid endowments of institutions with
high sounding titles, for the education of
poets and orators, who may sing and pro-
claim him as another Macenas; he is di-
recting his best thoughts, his influence, and
his surplus wealth, to the important pur-
pose of elevating the character of the hardy
freemen of our country. On being request-
ed to endow a professorship in a respecta-
ble college, he replied: "I approve the
measure, and feel a high respect for your
college. But I feel it a higher duty to de-
vote whatever can be spared from the needs
of my numerous family, to the assistance of
that portion of citizens, who can show hard
hands as testimonials of their usefulness."

(CIRCULAR.)
To the Citizens of Villages and School Districts.

A plan has been proposed by the Honora-
ble Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany,
for extending to every class of citizens the
benefits of those departments of scientific
knowledge, which are most intimately con-
nected with the common concerns of life.

For this purpose young gentlemen are
prepared for giving instruction upon his
plan, at a school established by himself for
this and for other objects, in Troy, N. Y.,
in the year 1824, which was incorporated
by a legislative act, in March, 1826. These
instructors are sent to different districts,
with directions to conduct courses of in-
struction as follows:

They are to give lectures on the evenings
of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, to
popular classes, on experimental Chemis-
try, with its applications. Young gentle-
men, from four to ten in number, selected
by the evening class, are to be taught upon
the Rensselaer plan; that is, they are to be
present and assist in the preparations for
the evening lectures and experiments, which
they are severally to repeat in the form of
experimental lectures on the following days.

The schoolmaster of the district ought al-
ways to be one of the experimental class.

By this method, several residents may be
qualified, at a very cheap rate, for instruct-
ing others; so that every individual of every
vocation may, in a few years, become
familiar with the principles and manipula-
tions of experimental chemistry, with their
applications to the arts and manufactures,
as well as to agriculture and the other va-
rious concerns of life, without any material
loss of time.

The course of instruction is not limited
to chemistry. Natural Philosophy and Nat-
ural History will be taught on different
evenings upon the same plan. Those who
attend the popular course, will be compensa-
ted by much pleasure and profit; though
the principal object should be, to qualify a
number of residents in every district for
perpetuating the practical sciences among
those whom they will aid most in all their
important operations. It is presumed, that
the disinterested munificence of the patron
of this plan of education, will be duly ap-
preciated by every individual to whom it is
made known, and that sufficient sums will
be paid by those gentlemen and ladies, who
attend the Evening course of lectures, to de-
fray the expenses necessary for instructing
the experimental class.

Chemical apparatus is now so far simpli-
fied, and collections in Natural History are
now so easily obtained, that any school
district can afford the necessary expense for
perpetuating these sciences. Fifty dollars
will procure apparatus and specimens for
giving a very profitable course in Chemis-
try, Natural Philosophy, and Natural His-
tory, with their application to Agriculture,
Domestic Economy, the Arts and Manufac-
tures. One hundred and fifty dollars, eco-
nomically expended in procuring apparatus,
&c. will be sufficient for a course as
full as any school district will need. Where
the districts are very small, four or five, or
any other convenient number, may unite
and fit up a laboratory in a central situa-
tion, where a definite number from each
school may be taught annually, until every
youth in each district shall become experi-
mentally acquainted with those useful sci-
ences, and with their application to daily
exigencies.

Though this undertaking is of vast im-
portance in its tendencies, it is unquestion-
ably practicable. Should it succeed, it
must necessarily improve the state of soci-
ety more than any other scheme hitherto
proposed. When the human mind receives
a bias in favor of the study of Nature, it is
immediately withdrawn from all vicious and
fivolous pursuits. No one will question
the correctness of the often repeated saying,
that "the next step to the contemplation of
Nature, is that of Nature's God."

SAM'L BLATCHFORD, Pres't.
AMOS EATON,
LEWIS C. BECK, Professors.
Rensselaer School, Troy, N. Y. June 17, 1826.

N. B. Fees for the evening course at \$3
each, if tolerably well attended, will be a
compensation for a seven week course.—
The class always furnish the room, fuel and
lights. If the evening class is small, the
teacher should be boarded by private fami-
lies near the lecture room, at the expense
of the class, or gratuitously by liberal in-
dividuals.

BORING FOR WATER.
The discovery which has been made by
Mr. Dishrow, in this place and vicinity,
that running fountains of the coldest and
purest water, may be obtained by boring,
is one of immense importance to various
districts of our country, and especially in
compactly-built towns and cities, which
cannot be supplied by aqueducts; for in all
such places, however pure and excellent
the water procured from ordinary wells ori-

ginally may be, in time it becomes filthy
and unwholesome, by the great number of
pipes, sinks, sewers, stables, &c. the filth
from which penetrates into them. But
where it is procured from a greater depth,
from beneath some compact stratum, by bor-
ing and tubing, all these and every other
impurity from the surface of the earth, is
effectually excluded. Perhaps there is no
place in the United States where the dis-
covery will be more intrinsically valuable,
than in the city of New-York, for her lo-
cality seems to forbid the hope of ever ob-
taining an adequate supply by aqueducts.
But of the feasibility of furnishing her ci-
zens amply with the best of water, by the
means of boring, there can be no doubt;
and it must be gratifying to the reflecting
part of her inhabitants to know that the
Manhattan Company are now making the
experiment. It is said that Mr. Dishrow
has for several months had a set of hands
employed in boring for this company; that
he commenced his operations in the bottom
of a well forty feet deep, which had been
sunk to the granite rock, which subsists at
a greater or less depth, the whole city,
and the greater part of York Island; and
he has penetrated to the depth of 180 feet,
and opened several veins of as soft and pure
water as ever fell from the clouds, which
has risen to within 80 feet of the surface.
This rock (a sample of which I have seen)
appears to be nearly as hard as flint, with
a very sharp grit; of course the process is
extremely tedious, and requires much pa-
tience and perseverance in the operators;
but that it may eventually be perforated
through there can be little doubt; and there
is as little doubt that there will be found
beneath it an abundant supply of water,
and that upon being properly tubed to suf-
ficient depth, there will be copious dis-
charges of it above the surface. These con-
clusions are fully warranted by the experi-
ments made by Mr. Dishrow in this place and
vicinity, as well as at Jersey City, where the
rock perforated is exactly similar to that of
New-York. And let the fact once be as-
certained, only by a single experiment, that
good water, and a plentiful supply, may
be obtained in the city of New-York
by such process, and however tedious and
expensive the operation may be, numerous
fountains will soon be commenced, and
prospected with spirit in every ward, un-
til all the citizens are supplied. In a place
containing 170,000 inhabitants, & so much
wealth, so fully supplied as it now is, the
value of such a discovery is incalculable.

Nor is the attainment of such fountains
less an object in some of the agricultural
districts of our country, where they are de-
stitute of running streams in dry seasons,
and their wells fail. Where they have all
their water to cart from a distance for fam-
ily use, and stock to drive every day to some
distant pond or brook for water, it is a dis-
tressing inconvenience, and occasions a
great loss of time. But by the plan of pro-
curing running fountains by boring, all
these inconveniences may not only be a-
voided, but every farmer may have a dairy
arranged in such a way, as to have the cold
water from his fountain flowing around his
milk pans, and thereby render the product
of his dairy much greater, and much more
valuable.—N. Brunswick Times.

From the New-England Farmer.

DISEASE IN PEAR TREES.

I will describe the effects of the apparent
disease, for disease in the tree itself is not.
In the latter end of June or in July, one or
more limbs of a tree in the fullest vigor,
with fruit often upon them, and with shoots
of the same year, perhaps 18 inches long,
full of sap, suddenly appear blasted—in
three days the wood becomes dry and hard;
and the fruit itself is desiccated, and so hard
as to be cut with difficulty with a knife.

The effect in short is precisely the same as
if you had severed off the limb and thrown
it on the woodpile; and so it ought to be,
for in effect it has been saved by the teeth
or rather instruments of a minute insect.—
The first tree of mine which was attacked in
this manner was a healthy St. Michael's
pear. This was in June, 1816.

I cut off one of the diseased limbs, and
spent many hours before I detected the
cause of the evil. The insect is so small,
its place of operation so concealed (no ex-
ternal hole or swelling to lead you to detect
it) that it requires much care to find it.—
Yet when discovered, the injury was quite
sufficient to produce all the effect—he had
eaten from the root of a bud, behind which,
probably the egg was deposited, following
the course of the eye of the bud into the
pith, which he had consumed, together with
all the heart wood. He had then gone into
the chrysalis state, in the scene of his de-
pendence, and was in the perfect state when
I found him. I carried the branch to Pro-
fessor Peck, who soon ascertained that it was
the perfect insect of a wood-eating larva,
of which the genus was known, though this
species was new. I afterwards found others
of them, and have no doubt that any pa-
tient and curious investigator will find them
in every diseased limb.

To make this examination more easy, I
would remark, that you ought to begin be-
fore, not in the centre of the blasted limb.
If an insect should saw off a twig eight feet
below its extremity, it would begin to die
first at the top. The hole or space eaten
will be found at the root of some bud, and
in the centre of the twig.

As soon as I knew the cause of the dis-
ease, I applied the same remedy which I
had done for the white pine caterpillar. I cut
off all the affected limbs quite close to the
main stem, and far below all disease, and
burnt them. I extirpated the disease from
the tree, and ten years have since elapsed
without its re-appearance.

The degree of injury which Professor
Peck, and many others, as well as myself, saw
inflicted by this insect, has been so great, as
to destroy an oak, or an ash, or a maple, or
most stately trees.

The remedy I employed, was to cut off
limb affected, and burn it.

It is the duty of every farmer to be on his
guard against this insect, and to be prepared
with the remedy, in case it should appear.

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