EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XXI. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1838. No. 37.

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Alexander Graham.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times or ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

RULES

OF TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

Published by authority, and in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed Dec. Session, 1837, Chap 117.

1. ORDERED, That the criminal business shall commence at the meeting of the Court, and be proceeded on with the utmost despatch.

2. That the civil, Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be called over the second day of the Court unless necessarily prevented by the criminal business, and that either of them, when begun, shall be entirely gone through before any other business be entered upon, unless in cases where it may be thought by the Court expedient for them to act.

3. That the Clerk shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause of absence, and that he shall provide a sufficient and well qualified deputy to assist him in the execution of his office, who shall also personally attend in Court in that department.

4 That the Sheriff shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence and in such cases by one of his deputies.

5. That the Sheriff, or in his absence, his attending deputy, keep order in Court, an admit no person within the bar but the officers of the court; or such as shall be called on process or otherwise; or shall have business before the court; or shall be permitted by the Judges to come within the Bar.

6. That the Sheriff shall return all criminal and civil process directed to him, and returnable on the first day of the Term, to the Clerk, the former at or before nine o'clock, A M. of such day, and the latter in course of the said day; that he shall return all subpœnas and other process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil causes, returnable on the Tuesday of the first week of court to the clerk, at the meeting of the court on that day; and all such as shall be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the court, at the meeting of the court on that day.

7. That the clerk enter all returns made by the Sheriff in criminal cases where the process is made returnable the first day of the Term, or otherwise immediately on his receiving them from the Sheriff; also process in civil cases returnable on the said first day by nine o'clock, Ante Meredian on the second day of court; and all process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil suits returnable on the first Tuesday of the first week, and Monday of the second week of court, immediately on his receiving them at the said respective times from the Sheriff.

8 That all oaths taken in court shall be administered by the clerk or his deputy, and who shall rise from their seats for that purpose in an audible voice and decent manner.

9. That the clerk and his deputy observe and make use of the ordinary and established forms of proceedings in all business in this court and especially in the criminal department.

10 That all affidavits for holding to special bail shall be filed with the clerk before or at the time of calling the action in which it is to be made use of, and all other causes for the said purpose, shall be filed with the clerk before, or be shewn to the court if required, at the time of calling the action wherein it may be necessary to exhibit a cause of special bail, otherwise defendant may have his appearance entered with common bail.

11. That no Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff's Deputy, Sheriff or Crier of this court shall be admitted or received as special bail in any suit in this court.

12. Ordered, That in all cases of ejectments the service of the declaration and notice shall be six days before the return day of the term, exclusive of both the day of service and day of return, and that the defendant take defence the first term.

13. That no judgment in ejectment, or flat execution on scire facias for want of an appearance being entered shall be considered as absolute if an appearance shall be entered at any time during the sitting of the court; to which the ejectment or scire facias shall be brought but that no such appearance shall be received at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

14 That special bail, warned by process of scire facias, or where a second scire facias shall be returned Nihil, may notwithstanding surrender the principal at any time during the sitting of the court to which the process shall be returnable, but not at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

15. That no Special Bail shall be made liable on his recognizance of Bail unless the Execution issued against the Principal shall have been put into the Sheriffs hands at least eight days before the return thereof exclusive of the days of lodging the same with the Sheriff, and of return; nor on two Nihils, returned on Scire facias against the Special Bails, unless such Scire facias shall have been put into the Sheriffs hands at least eight days before the return thereof as aforesaid, and that the Sheriff endorse the times of receipt thereof on the said Execution and Scire facias.

16. That all warrants of Resurvey shall be executed in such time Ten days previous notice being given by the Sheriff to the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, or if living out of the county, to their respective Agents or Attornies, of the time place of meeting to make such Resurvey, as that the Surveyor may be enabled to make out and return to the Clerks office five Plots ten days before the setting of the Court to which such Warrant shall be returnable, which it is ordered that the surveyor do accordingly.

17. That where leave shall be granted to amend or add to any Plot returned under a former warrant of Resurvey, the same notice shall be given as on Warrants of Resurvey, and that the same amendments and additions shall be made by the rule day next ensuing the Term on which such leave shall be given, and the plots so altered shall be returned to the Clerks. office, ten days before the meeting of the next Court.

18 That the twentieth day of February & the twentieth day of August, in each year, and the second day in each Term shall be considered as general Rule days for pleadings: that in all cases where Rules are laid to declare or plead, or to amend, unless otherwise specially provided for, such Declarations and pleadings shall be filed and amendments made on or before the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August respectively next following the Term at which such Rules shall be laid, and that the pleadings next in course and necessarily arising in answer to such Declaration and pleading shall be filed by the adverse party, or his counsel, on or before the second day of the succeeding Term.

19. That whenever a Defendant shall plead the general issue, with liberty to give the Special matter in evidence, he shall either make a short Docket entry of such special matter the Term next preceding the Trial, or furnish the acting party or his attorney, with a full notice in writing of such special matter at least forty days before the Term succeeding the notice of Trial or otherwise he shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof.

20. That the Clerk transcribe the pleadings, in civil suits filed at or before the Rule days, and have the copies ready for the opposite parties, or their counsel within twenty days next after the respective Rule days by which they are to be filed.

21. Ordered, That if Witnesses under Subpœna in civil causes do not attend the Court by eleven o'clock of the day on which the Subpœna is returnable, the party for whom they are summond or his counsel, shall forthwith move the court for attachment against such Witnesses, if within the reach of the process of this court, and on failure thereof and non attendance of such Witnesses, that this court will not consider the party alleging that Testimony material in such cause is really wanting, or his attorney or agent, as having used his or their reasonable endeavors for procuring such Witnesses, so as to determine the court at all events either to postpone the cause or to continue it until another Term

22. That the causes on the Trial Docket shall be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the Docket, and if any cause be called for Trial in which either party shall not be ready, the same may, in the discretion of the court, be postponed until the subsequent causes which stand for Trial shall be gone through, and if more causes than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order they are postponed in, and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of either party, the intermediate costs of the other shall be defrayed by the party not ready from neglect.—That all points of law brought before the court shall be stated in writing by the counsel moving such points, unless dispensed with by the court.

23. That motions in arrest of judgment and for new Trial shall be made and reasons filed within four days next after the Trial, if the court should continue to set so long and if they should not, then during the setting of the court.

24. That petitions shall be heard after the Wednesday after the first week of court and that all Subpœnas issued thereon shall be made returnable on the first Tuesday, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

25 That all special Verdicts points saved, cases stated Demurrers and errors in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the Trial of civil causes, unless the court shall in their discretion, determine to dispense with this Rule for special Reasons.

26 That no person shall appear covered in court but by permission of the court.

27 That the Constables of this county attend the court day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise unless excused or discharged, that they or such of them as the court shall direct shall serve as Bailiffs to the court and juries; and that they assist the Sheriff in preserving order at the Bar and in all places within the view or hearing of the court

28 That the Crier cause the court Room, including the Bench, Bar and jurys-boxes to be well cleaned and kept in proper and decent order, and that he attend the court in the discharge of his official duty, day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise.

True copy—

JAMES PARROTT, Clk.

August, 25, 1838.

PROSPECTUS.

The undersigned briefly announces his intention of publishing in Hagerstown, Md, a semi-weekly paper to be called

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Progress of Knowledge is no longer a phenomenon,—it is increasing; and tyrants become tremulous.

This paper will oppose the ruinous mistaken policy of Martin Van Buren about the Sub-treasury scheme lately defeated in the House of Representatives, together with his political pertinacity in adhering to this and other rejected schemes of policy.

A large proportion of this paper will be devoted to general miscellany, elegant and polite literature,—useful and mechanic arts,—agriculture, &c.

The discussion of politics or other tenets will be conducted with candor and temperance.

A price current of Baltimore and other Markets regularly and correctly furnished.

Every endeavor will be made to render this paper interesting. The undersigned briefly announces his intention without going into details given in a future and more extensive prospectus. It will be printed on a large Imperial—good type, paper etc., and furnished to subscribers at $3 per annum.

T. McK. HEISTER.

August 18

These Editors favorable to the increase of the Press will please notice the above and the favor shall be gratefully entertained.

New Seed Store.

The Subscriber has just received a Fresh Supply of GRASS SEEDS, warranted to be genuine and fresh, suitable to the approaching Season, such as

Timothy
Orchard
Herd or Red Top } GRASS.

ALSO—*BUCKWHEAT*, for Fall Seeding, as an Inlay, preparatory to the Wheat Crop.

TURNIP SEEDS,

Of different kinds and of the best quality.—Farmers and Gardeners will find it to their advantage to call and supply themselves liberally of this Seed, to supersede in some measure their loss occasioned by the Drought.—Also BIRD SEED of every kind.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise, for *Cash* or good *references*, will be faithfully and duly executed, with despatch. *Farm* and *Garden Tools* of all kinds on best terms, furnished by

THOMAS DENNY.

Grant street, near Pratt street.

August 25, 1838. 4t

Charge the Baltimore Chronicle Office.

The Road to Wealth!

INSURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.

JUST COMMENCED,

A NEW AND VALUABLE

PERIODICAL PUBLICATION,

Adapted to the purposes of every Farmer.

And designed to promulgate all Useful and Practical Information concerning the

SILK GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES,

Entitled

THE AMERICAN Silk Grower,

AND

Farmer's Manual;

Embellished with

APPROPRIATE ENGRAVINGS

EDITED BY

WARD CHENEY & BROTHERS, Burlington, N. J.

AND PUBLISHED BY

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.

The First Number of this highly important and Valuable Work, is now ready for delivery to subscribers. We beg leave respectfully to call the attention of our citizens to the praiseworthy objects it has in view, and for the promotion of which it has been put into operation.

There has not probably heretofore been a time when the attention of the people of this country was as much engaged on the subject of the Silk Culture as at present nor a time when those who have already embarked in this business felt such entire confidence, not only that liberal profits may be derived from it, but also in their ability to produce as good Silk as can be procured in any part of the world.—It is believed that all that is now wanting to fully establish this great interest in this country, with all its vast advantages, is but the dissemination of plain practical information concerning it; and to convince our citizens of what we know to be true, viz. that there is no more difficulty about raising a crop of silk, than there is in procuring a crop of grain. The capital thus bestowed yields a far greater return than can be obtained from any other branch of husbandry. The editors have long been engaged in the silk culture, and intend hereafter to give it their entire attention. They have made extensive arrangements for feeding the silk-worm, and cultivating that invaluable species of mulberry tree, the Morus Multicaulis. And, from their long experience in the occupation and extensive correspondence with silk growers, they believe they may say without ostentation, that they shall be able to make the AMERICAN SILK GROWER, useful and entertaining, and to communicate through its pages information as valuable respecting every branch of the silk business, as can be elsewhere obtained in the United States. A portion of the work will be devoted to noting the modern improvements of Agriculture, and such matters as are generally useful to the cultivators of the soil.

The Proprietors respectfully solicit contributions on Agricultural subjects generally—and also the Silk Growing Business in particular. Address the Editors, WARD CHENEY, AND BROTHERS, Burlington, N J.

The work will be published monthly—every number comprising twenty-four large octavo pages, with the addition of a cover for advertisements, &c. and at the end of each volume, a complete table of contents will be furnished to subscribers. Terms one dollar a year, payable in advance, for single subscribers. Twenty subscriptions will be supplied for a whole year by forwarding a current ten dollar bill, free of postage.

All orders for the work, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, if addressed to the Publisher, C ALEXANDER. Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia

Citizens, Silk Growers, Agriculturalists, and others, who wish to procure this work from the present time will please forward their names and the amount of subscription immediately.

LIBERAL PREMIUM.

Any Agent forwarding 100 subscribers for one year, and a $50 current bank bill, will be entitled to TEN THOUSAND SILK WORM EGGS, SELECTED FROM THE MOST APPROVED VARIETIES—which can be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States at a trifling expense, and which if properly attended to, according to the instructions which are promulgated in the work, WILL YIELD A PROFIT CONSIDERABLY EXCEEDING THE AMOUNT OF THE PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR ONE HUNDRED COCOES.

☞Editors of papers who are desirous of encouraging the Growth of Silk in this country, will please copy this advertisement a few times, and we will furnish them with an Exchange, and also occasional samples of the silk, which is manufactured at the editors' extensive establishment in Burlington, N. J.

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

August Term, *A. D.* 1838.

On application of Charles Willis, (of E.) Adm'r. of Joseph Everngam, late of Caroline county deceased.—

It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of August, A D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Test, W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order

NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Caroline County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Joseph Everngam, late of Caroline County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight

CHARLES WILLIS, (of E.) Adm'r. of Joseph Everngam, dec'd.

August 25, 1838.—3w

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

August Term A. D. 1838.

On application of Charles Willis (of E.) administrator of John Bowdle late of Caroline county deceased —It is

ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes & proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 14 h day of August, A D eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

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W. A FORD. Reg. of Wills for Caroline County.

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Given under my hand this 14th day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

CHARLES WILLIS (of E.) Adm'r. of John Bowdle, dec'd.

August 25th.

For Sale or Rent,

Lands in Caroline County.

ABOUT 3000 ACRES,

In Farms with a sufficient quantity of timber attached to each; all in the neighborhood of Greensborough. One of the tracts of upwards of 500 acres, lies on the River, just below the town, with a large body of woodland, direct on the River Shore. I presume two thousand cords of oak and pine may be cut, leaving a plenty of Timber for the use of the farm. Captain Cornelius Comegys, whom I have appointed my agent, will show the lands and treat with persons for the Sale or Rent.

Upon Sales of any or all the above lands on a payment of a portion of the purchase money, and the balance being secured by bond with approved security, any reasonable credit will be given.

The present year's rent will be reserved, the goods to bear interest from the 25th December next, for any payment made in advance, interest will be allowed

WM. HUGHLETT.

Talbot County, June 9, 1838.—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale on Thursday the 20th day of September in Deep Neck, on the well known farm called Ashberry adjoining the residence of Mrs. Eliza C. Skinner, the following property for cash namely, six head of horses, thirteen head of cattle, forty head of hogs, and thirty head of sheep, one four wheel carriage, household and kitchen furniture. Farming Utensils, and the crop of Corn on the ground and many other articles too tedious to mention.

BENJAMIN ESGATE.

Talbot co., September 1, 1838—3t

Tetotallers—The temperance folks in New York refuse to drink milk because the milk men feed their cows upon the swill obtained from distilleries. This is going the whole figure, but they should carry it a little further and eat no butter for the same reason.—*Del. Gaz.*

A GENTLE REPROOF.

BY S. SLEEPER.

Zachariah Hodgdon was naturally an illnatured man. It was want of reflection, more than a corrupt & ungenerous heart that led him to consider his wife in the light of an inferior being, and to treat her more like a *slave* than an equal. If he met anything abroad to ruffle his temper, his wife was sure to suffer when he came home. His meals were always ill-cooked, and whatever the poor woman did to please him was sure to have a contrary effect. She bore his ill-humor in silence for a long time, but finding it to increase, she adopted a method of reproving him for his unreasonable conduct, which had the happiest effect.

One day as Zachariah was going to his daily avocation after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it or made it into a chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several different ways. She also with some little difficulty procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home—some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, faultfinding look, the moody man commenced the conversation.

'Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?

'Yes my dear.'

'I should like to know how you have cooked it—I will bet any thing that you have spoiled it for my eating. (*Taking off the cover.*) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as leaf eat a boiled frog.'

'Why my dear, I thought you loved it best fried.'

'You didn't think any such thing.—You knew better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it?'

'My dear, the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also.'

So saying she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod nicely boiled, were neatly deposited in a dish; a sight which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the illnature of her husband.

'A pretty dish this!' exclaimed he.—'Boiled fish! chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of womankind you would have made it into a chowder!'

His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a tureen before him containing an excellent chowder.

'My dear,' said she, 'I was resolved to please you. There is your favorite dish.'

'Favorite dish indeed,' grumbled the discomfited husband, 'I dare say it is an unpalatable wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it.'

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who as soon as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a large *bull-frog*, of portentous dimensions, and pungacious aspect, stretched out at full length!—Zachariah sprung from his chair not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

'My dear,' said his wife in a kind, entreating tone, I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner.

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right and that he was wrong,—and declared that she should never again have occasion to read him such another lesson—and he was as good as his word.

THE OLD ELM.

The editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, in some remarks upon the 'Treaty Elm,' beneath the branches of which William Penn bargained with the Indians, says—'An epic might be written on that.'

Undoubtedly the genius of our neighbor would bring forth much from such a subject: it is rich in suggestions and moral instructions; but it is gone—the tender branches thereof have decayed, and the stock waxed old in the ground—no scent of waters can revive it. But though *that* has gone, with all its powers to please and all its means to protect from burning suns, there is *one* offspring of the venerable Elm that still survives the parent stock, and waves its branches in the wind, and gives a cooling shade in sunshine. Beneath its branches, sub tegmane fagi, our neighbour may write his epic. This gentle tree has now, by the mutation of property, come to be situated nearly in the middle of a street running west from Ninth to Tenth, between Spruce and Pine. In the discharge of official duties, the writer hereof caused the trunk of this *'only* child' to be boxed round to protect it from the rude attacks of cart horses and cart wheels, so that we hope it will grow in favor with our citizens, and be to them "From storms a shelter, and from heat a shade."

U. S. Gazette.

ANECDOTE.

The Mount Vernon Watchman relates an odd incident which happened not long since in Western Virginia. An old lady from the country purchased several articles in a dry goods shop, and at last seeing a neatly painted and varnished bellows hanging by a post; inquired the name and use of the article. The clerk told her that it was a new fashioned fan, and regaled her with several puffs of the bellows in her face, at which she expressed her satisfaction, and purchased the new invention. The Mount Vernon print thus proceeds with the story:

On the next day our informant, the minister had an appointment to preach at a school-house in a neighboring county. The congregation being assembled, while the minister was in the act of reading the hymn, who should pop in but the old woman with her new fashioned fan, and, having taken her seat, immediately commenced puffing away in good earnest. The congregation knew not what to make of it; some smiled and some looked astonished, but the ludicrous prevailed over everything else, and to such an extent, that the minister himself was obliged to stop reading, and to hand the book to his brother in the desk. After the usual preliminary services, he rose to preach, but there sat conspicuously the old lady with the bellows in front, a hand hold of each handle, the nose turned up towards her face, and, with much self-complacency, puffing the gentle breeze into her face. What to do or how to proceed he knew not, for he could not cast his eyes over the congregation without meeting with the old lady. At length, summoning resolution, and trying to feel the solemnity of the duty imposed upon him, he proceeded. He finished his discourse, but it cost him more effort than any before or since.'

Translated from De Lamartine, for the Boston Atlas.

ARABIAN HORSES.

One must see the stable of Damascus, or those of the emir Beschir to have a correct idea of an Arabian Horse. This superb and graceful animal loses his beauty, his gentleness and his picturesque figure, when he is taking from his native and accustomed haunts, and brought to our cold climate, and the shade and solitude of our stables. He must be seen at the door of the tent of the Arab of the desert, his head between his legs, tossing his long black mane, and brushing his sides, shinning like copper or silver, with his long tail, whose extremity is always tinged with henna: he must be seen decked with brilliant housings trimmed with gold and embroidered with pearls: his head covered with a net of blue or red silk, woven with gold or silver, and edged with tinkling points which fall from his forehead over his nostrils, and with which he conceals or shows at each movement of his neck, his fiery, large and intelligent eye-ball: he must be seen above all, in numbers of two or three hundred, some lying in the dust of the court, others fettered by iron rings and fastened to long cords which cross these courts, others free upon the sands and leaping with one bound over the rows of camels which stand in their path: some held by young black slaves, clothed in scarlet vests, the horses affectionately putting their heads upon the shoulders of these children; and some playing together as free and uncontined as the wild colts of a prairie, standing around, rubbing their heads together, or mutually licking each other's shining and silvery hair; all looking at us with an uneasy and curious scrutiny on account of our European dress and strange language, but soon becoming familiar and coming gently, holding out their necks for us to stroke. The restless expression of the physiognomy of these horses, are perfectly incredible till one has seen it for himself. All their feelings are expressed in their eyes and in the nervous movement of their mouths and nostrils as distinctly and expressively as upon the countenance of a child.

When we approached them for the first time, they exhibited as much dislike and curiosity as a man would feel at the sight of an unexpected and disagreeable object. Our language especially astonished them, and their ears pricked up and bent backward, or thrown forward, showed their surprise and uneasiness. I admired especially several valuable mares reserved for the emir himself. I offered by my interpreter 10,000 piasters for one of the handsomest; but an Arab would not sell at any price a mare of the best breed; I therefore was unsuccessful.

We commend to the attention of our readers in the country, the following article from the Newark Advertiser, on a subject of great importance to farmers—

IRRIGATION.—The extensive injury sustained by the farming interests this season, by the drought, has led to the suggestion of providing some artificial means for watering our fields and gardens. Practical men estimate the cost as much below the benefits, and it is said that a common well, sunk in a favorable spot, with simple horse power applied to a common pump, would in a dry time be found a sufficient supply for several acres. Many districts of country might be water-

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