EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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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 for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

Late Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out by Rob't. T. G. Thomas, Esq. and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Wm. Austin use of Alexander Dodd against Charles Gwinn.

I will expose to public auction on TUESDAY the 12th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M and 5 o'clock, P. M in front of the Court House in the town of Easton, the following property, viz. All the former right, interest, claim or demand of said Charles Gwinn, either at law or equity, of, in and to Dover Bridge and the appertenances in any wise thereunto belonging—also one horse and Cart, one gig and harness, three beds bedsteads and furniture, six chairs, two tables, two head of cattle and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture. to pay and satisfy the above recited venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs now due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Late Constable.

Sept. 18

NEWARK FEMALE SEMINARY, DELAWARE.

THIS institution, now conducted by the Rev. Samuel Bell, will on the first Wednesday of November next be transferred to the care of the subscriber who will continue to pursue the course of instruction, plan of discipline and general management which has been universally approved in Oxford Female Seminary under his direction. And while *excellence* in every department will be chiefly aimed at; in order to bring a good education within the means of persons in moderate circumstances, *the charges will be unusually low.*

Music will receive more than ordinary attention. The principles of the science will be thoroughly taught by familiar lectures accompanied by suitable illustrations and regularly progressive exercises; while great care will be taken to form an accurate and effective style of performance.

The French, Spanish, and Italian languages will be taught by the Professor of modern languages in Newark College; and the subscriber will be enabled to avail himself of the advice and assistance of the present experienced principal of the Seminary.

TERMS—Tuition in the English branches and vocal music, board, fuel, washing, lights, &c. per session of 22 weeks. $60

Extra charges to those who pursue the following studies—Ancient and Modern languages each per quarter, $5. Music on the piano, with the use of the best instruction books and the most appropriate and fashionable music, per quarter, $8. Use of instruments, $2. Small extra charges also for Wax Flowers, Needlework, &c

Books and Stationary will be furnished at a rate below the ordinary retail prices; or pupils who prefer it will be supplied with all necessary stationary and the use of the text books for $2 for the first quarter, and $1 for each subsequent one; making the whole necessary expenses for a year's education in this Seminary only $125.

Further information may be obtained and places secured, by addressing the subscriber at Newark.

Newark College and the superior Academy connected with it, will be very convenient for parents having children of both sexes to educate.

THOMAS D. BELL.

August, 14, 1841.

TESTIMONIALS.

Having had an intimate acquaintance with Mr Thomas D Bell for a number of years, affords me pleasure to express my conviction that he is admirably qualified by his talents, attainments and experience, for the instruction and government of a select school for young ladies. The Female Seminary in Oxford, Pa. has been under his direction and tuition since its commencement; and having attended all its examinations, I am prepared to say that his pupils would *compare well* with young ladies in the highest seminaries of a similar kind, in any part of our country. I have frequently attended examinations in the celebrated schools of New England, and I hesitate not to say that Mr. Bell has as systematic a course of instruction and has given as complete an education as may be found in the very best schools.—Mr. Bell removes to Newark, Del, an exceedingly healthy and central village, where he designs still to carry on his school with increased facilities to afford an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of a complete female education.

It is also due to Miss Bell to say that the pupils in Music under her care, performed admirably and *never failed* to delight the audience of every examination.

I therefore cheerfully recommend Mr. Bell and also Miss Bell as eminently qualified for their respective stations.

JAMES McINTIRE, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Elkton, Md.

July 22d, 1841.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Rev. Thomas Love, dated

LOVEVILLE, Del., June 18th, 1841.

"With the system you have adopted, your mode of communicating instruction, the government of your school, and the management of the boarding department—I am highly gratified. With the examination I was so much delighted that I really wished that all parents who have daughters to educate could have been present. The improvement which our daughter made while with you exceeded far my expectations, and I greatly regret that she is not enjoying the privilege of being with you this summer."

LOOK HERE!!!

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to come forward and settle their debts with him speedily, without delay, as he expects to discontinue his Tavern business very soon, and all persons who fail to make settlement before said discontinuation will, find their accounts, bonds and notes, in the hands of proper authorities for collection according to law. SOLO. BARRETT.

June 19

N. B.—The subscriber has placed his accounts in the hands of Solomon Troy for collection.

aug 7

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

27th CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC—No 10.]

AN ACT to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, there be allowed and paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Michigan, over and above what each of the said States is entitled to by the terms of the compacts entered into between them and the United States, upon their admission into the Union, the sum of ten per centum upon the nett proceeds of the Sales of the public lands, which, subsequent to the day aforesaid shall be made within the limits of each of the said States respectively: *Provided* That the sum so allowed to the said States respectively, shall be in no wise affected or diminished on account of any sums which have been heretofore, or shall be hereafter, applied to the construction or continuance of the Cumberland road, but that the disbursements for the said road shall remain, as heretofore, chargeable on the two per centum fund provided for by compacts with several of the said States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after deducting the said ten per centum, and what by the compacts aforesaid, has heretofore been allowed to the states aforesaid, the residue of the nett proceeds—which nett proceeds shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross proceeds all the expenditures of the year for the following objects: salaries and expenses on account of the General Land Office; expenses for surveying public lands; salaries and expenses in the surveyor general's Office; salaries, commissions and allowances to the registers and receivers; the five per centum to new States—of all the public lands of the United States wherever situated, which shall be sold subsequent to the said thirty-first day of December, shall be divided among the twenty-six States of the Union and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Wisconsin, Iowa and Florida, according to their respective federal representative population as ascertained by the last census, to be applied by the Legislatures of the said States to such purposes as the said Legislatures may direct: *Provided*, That the distributive share to which the District of Columbia shall be entitled shall be applied to free schools, or education in some other form, as Congress may direct. *And provided, also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to the prejudice of future applications for the reduction of the price of public lands or to the prejudice of applications for a transfer of the public lands on reasonable terms, to the States within which they lie, or to make such future disposition of the public lands, or any part thereof as Congress may deem expedient.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums of money received in the Treasury as the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be paid to the Treasury half yearly, on the first day of January and July in each year during the operation of this act, to such person or persons as the respective Legislatures of the said States and Territories, or the Governors thereof in case the Legislatures shall have made no such appointment, shall authorize and direct to receive the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any sum of money, which at any time may become due and payable to any State of the Union or to the District of Columbia; by virtue of this act, as the portion of the said State or District of the proceeds of the sales of their public lands, shall be first applied to the payment of any debt, due and payable from the said State or District, to the United States; *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to extend to the sums deposited with the States under the act of Congress of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," nor to any sums apparently due to the United States as balances of debts growing out of transactions of the Revolutionary war.

Sec. 5. *And be it further, enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the United States should become involved in war with any foreign power, in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, this act shall be suspended during the continuance of such war: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if, prior to the expiration of this act, any new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, there be assigned to such new State or States, the proportion of the proceeds accruing after their admission into the Union, to which such State or States may be entitled, upon the principles of this act, together with what such State or States may be entitled to by virtue of compacts to be made on their admission into the Union.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be annually appropriated for completing the surveys of said lands a sum not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the minimum price at which the public lands are now sold at private sale shall not be increased, unless Congress shall think proper to grant alternate sections along the line of any canal or other internal improvement, and at the same time to increase the minimum price of the sections reserved, and in case the same shall be increased by law *except as aforesaid*, at any time during the operation of this act, then so much of this act, as provides that the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands be distributed among the several States shall from and after the increase of the minimum price thereof, cease and become utterly null and of no effect any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That it, at any time during the existence of this act, there shall be an imposition of duties on impost inconsistent with the provisions of the act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act to modify the act, of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and all other acts imposing duties on imports fixed by that act, to wit, twenty per cent, on the value of such imports, or any of them, then the distribution provided in this act, shall be suspended, and shall so continue until this cause of its suspension shall be removed; and when removed, if not prevented by other provisions of this act, such distribution shall be resumed.

Sec. 7 *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may continue any land district in which is situated the seat of government of any one of the States and may continue the land office in such district, notwithstanding the quantity of land unsold in such district may not amount to one hundred thousand acres when, in his opinion such continuance may be required by public convenience or in order to close the land system in such state at a convenient point, under the provisions of the act on that subject, approved 12th June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be granted to each state specified in the first section of this act five hundred thousand acres of land for purposes of internal improvement: *Provided*, That to each of the said States which has already received grants for said purposes there is hereby granted no more than a quantity of land which shall, together with the amount such state has already received as aforesaid, make five hundred thousand acres; the selections in all of the said States to be made within their limits respectively in such manner as the Legislatures thereof shall direct; and located in parcels, conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, of not less than three hundred and twenty acres, in one location, on any public land except such as is or may be reserved from sale by any law of Congress or proclamation of the President of the U States, which said locations may be made at any time after the lands of the United States in said States respectively shall have been surveyed, according to existing laws And there shall be and hereby is granted to each new state that shall be hereafter admitted into the Union, upon such admission, so much land as, including such quantity as may have been granted to such state before its admission, and while under a territorial government, for purposes of internal improvement as aforesaid, shall make five hundred thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as aforesaid.

Sec 9. *And be it further enacted*. That the lands herein granted to the States above named shall not be disposed of at a price less than one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, until otherwise authorized by a law of the United States, and the net proceeds of the sales of said lands shall be faithfully applied to objects of internal improvement within the States aforesaid respectively, namely: Roads, railways, bridges, canals, and improvement of water courses, and draining of swamps, and such roads, railways, canals, bridges and water courses, when made and improved, shall be free for the transportation of the United States mail, and munitions of war, for the passage of their troops, without the payment of any toll whatever.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*. That from and after the passage of this act every person being the head of a family, or widow or single man, over the age of twenty one years, and being a citizen of the United States or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen as required by the naturalization laws, who since the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty, has made, or shall hereafter make, a settlement in person on the public lands to which the Indian title had been, at the time of such settlement, extinguished, and which has been or shall have been surveyed prior thereto, and who shall inhabit and improve the same, and who has or shall erect a dwelling thereon, shall be, and is hereby authorized, to enter with the register of the land office for the district in which such land may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land, subject, however to the following limitations and exceptions: No person shall be entitled to more than one pre-emptive right by virtue of this act; no person who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and no person who shall quit or abandon his residence on his own land to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this act; no lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, or law, or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines, or for other purposes; no lands reserved for the support of schools, nor the lands acquired by either of the two last treaties with the Miami tribe of Indians in the State of Indiana, or which may be acquired of the Wyandot tribe of Indians, in the State of Ohio, or other Indian reservation to which the title has been or may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of this act; no sections of land reserved to the United States alternate to other sections granted to any of the States for the construction of any canal, railroad, or other public improvements, no sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town; no portions of the public lands which have been selected as the site for a city or town; no parcel or lot of land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade and not agriculture; and no lands on which are situated any known [illegible] shall be liable to entry under and by virtue of the provisions of this act. And so much of the proviso of the act of twenty second of [illegible] eighteen hundred and thirty eight, as [illegible] order of the President of the United States directs certain reservations to be made in favor of certain claims under the treaty of [illegible] cancing Rabbit Creek be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That such repeal shall not affect any title to any tract of land secured in virtue of said treaty.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That when two or more persons shall have settled on the same quarter section of land, the right of pre-emption shall be in him or her who made the first settlement, provided such persons shall conform to the other provisions of this act; and all questions as to the right of pre-emption arising between different settlers shall be settled by the register and receiver of the district within which the land is situated, subject to an appeal to and a revision by the the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec 12. *And be it further enacted*, That prior to any entries being made under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, proof of the settlement and improvement thereby required shall be made to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the land district in which such lands may lie, agreeably to such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents from each applicant for his services to be rendered as aforesaid; and all assignments and transfers of the right hereby secured prior to the issuing of the patent shall be null and void.

Sec 13. *And be it further enacted*, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, he or she shall make oath before the receiver or register of the land district in which the land was situated (who are hereby authorized to administer the same) that he or she has never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under this act, that he or she is not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any state or territory of the United States, nor hath he or she settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation but in good faith to appropriate it to his or her own exclusive use or benefit; and that he or she has not, directly or indirectly made any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the Government of the U. S should enure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself or herself; and if any person taking such oaths shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he or she has paid for said land, and all right and title to the same; and any grant or conveyance which he or she may have made, except in the hands of bona fide purchasers, for a valuable consideration, shall be null and void. And it shall be the duty of the officer administering such oath to file a certificate thereof in the public land office of such district, and to transmit a duplicate copy to the General Land Office, either of which shall be good and sufficient evidence that such oath was administered according to law.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States beyond the time which has been, or may be appointed by the proclamation of the President, nor shall the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons who shall fail to make the proof and payment, and file the affidavit required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales as aforesaid.

Sec 15. *And be it further enacted*, That when ever any person has settled or shall settle and improve a tract of land, subject at the time of settlement to private entry, and shall intend to purchase the same under the provisions of this act such person shall in the first case, within three months after the passage of the same, and in the last within thirty days next after the date of such settlement, file with the register of the proper district a written statement describing the land settled upon, and declaring the intention of such person to claim the same under the provisions of this act; and shall, where such settlement is already made, within twelve months after the passage of this act, and it shall hereafter be made, within the same period after the date of such settlement, make the proof, affidavit, and payment herein required; and if he or she shall fail to file such written statement as aforesaid or shall fail to make such affidavit, proof and payment within the twelve months aforesaid, the tract of land so settled and improved shall be subject to the entry of any other purchaser.

Sec 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the two per cent of the net proceeds of the lands sold, or that may hereafter be sold by the United States in the State of Mississippi, since the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and by the act entitled "An act to enable the people of the Western part of the Mississippi Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," and all acts supplemental thereto, reserved for the making of a road or roads leading to said state, be, and the same is hereby relinquished to the state of Mississippi, payable in two equal instalments; the first to be paid on the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, and the other on the first of May one thousand eight hundred and forty three, so far as the same has accrued, and quarterly, as the same may hereafter accrue; *Provided*, That the Legislature of said State shall first pass an act declaring their acceptance of said relinquishment, and also embracing a provision, to be unalterable without the consent of Congress, that the whole of said two per cent funds shall be faithfully applied, under the direction of the Legislature of Alabama, to the connexion, by some means of internal improvement, of the navigable waters of the bay of Mobile with the Tennessee river, and to the construction of a continuous line of internal improvements from a point on the Chattahoochie river, opposite the West Point in Georgia, across the State of Alabama, in a direction to Jackson, in the State of Mississippi.

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAM'L. L. SOUTHARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, September 4, 1841.
JOHN TYLER.

From the American Farmer.

WORK FOR OCTOBER ON THE FARM.

This is one of the most important months in the calendar to the grain grower, and it should be the object of each to perform all the duties required of him at as early a period in the month as possible. To use a trite saying—delays are dangerous,—and to none are they more so than to those engaged in cultivating the earth, for by delaying the performance of things which should be done at the time, till a remote period, we not only often lose a season, but frequently hazard our very success. So strongly have we been impressed with the truth of the above, that we have often thought that it would be to the interest of our husbandmen to have printed on the lintels of their barns, in large capitals—*Do all things in season*—as it would serve to remind us of the value and importance of the moral it inculcates, as well as to impress upon our minds how essential it is to prosperity to follow its wholesome advice. Permit us now, to turn from moralizing to those practical labors which it is our duty to perform.

Wheat.—It is important that you get in your wheat as early in the month as possible, it being essential to give the plant an opportunity of becoming rooted before the earth becomes frozen, so as to enable it the better to resist the spewing effects caused by alternate freezings and thawings. In the selection of your seed, you should be careful, so as to get the best. If you have sown the same kind of seed two years in succession, it would be safest to change it, unless you have been careful enough to select the best and most luxuriant heads for seed—a thing which we are not disposed to charge to your account. Should you deem it necessary to make this *change*, obtain your supply of seed from a place north of your own, as you will be more likely to succeed.

We take it for granted that your ground is in as good condition as ploughing, rolling and harrowing can make it, and that being done, we will remind you of the propriety of preparing your seed for planting, with care. In the first place, put it in a sifter so as to separate all weed seeds from it—secondly, wash or scrub it through clean water with a hickory or birch broom, until it ceases to discolor the water—thirdly, after this process shall have been performed, soak it for 12 hours in a solution of lime and water—salt and water—or ley of wood ashes—each to be made sufficiently strong to bear an egg, then drain it and roll it in plaster of Paris, or lime, and sow as soon thereafter as possible—Your wheat being sown, plough it in 3 or 4 inches deep, then harrow and follow with the roller and your work will have been completed. If your land, however, has not been previously limed, or ashed, you should by all means give it few bushels of one or the other to the acre.

Quantity of seed to the acre.—Sow from 6 to 8 pecks—the latter the safest quantity.

Rye.—If you have delayed sowing this grain, endeavor to get it in as soon after you have sown your wheat as possible, and should you not be able to get it in early this month, delay it until about the middle of the next—then, after sowing, plough it in about four inches deep, harrow and roll.

Quantity of seed.—From 4 to 5 pecks to the acre is about the right quantity.

Fall Ploughing.—If you have any stiff clay lands that you design for spring grain of any kind, be sure to plough it up this fall and leave as much of the surface of the furrough to the action of the frost as possible.

Potatoes.—As soon as the vines of your potatoes wither, harvest the roots, and be sure when you have got them out of the ground to put them away for winter with as little exposure to the weather as possible—and while you are putting them away, be certain that you do it well, as it is worse than useless, to raise a crop of potatoes, if you permit them afterwards to perish through your neglect by the frost.

Turnips.—Give your turnips at the beginning of this month a good stirring with the hoe. By so doing you will greatly promote their growth.

Hogs.—As soon as your hogs have eaten up the *mast* of the woods, unless you have a good clover pasture to put them in, pen them, and commence feeding with your pumpkins, and be sure to boil them. If you have meal to spare, a little added to the pumpkins will add much to the value of the feed. When you first put up your hogs, give them each, twice the first week, in their feed a spoonful of sulphur and saltpetre powdered, and once a week afterwards give them a handful of salt a piece in their food. Give them also a covering to sleep under.

Beets, Parsnips and Carrots must be taken up the latter part of this month. They will keep well in dry cellars with a covering of straw or matting—or out of doors in well covered pits—the pits to be made upon earth that will not retain water.

Fodder and tops.—Pull and cut these as speedily as possible. After gathering them, do not let them be exposed to the weather longer than they are *cured*, and then be sure to put them away where they will keep. If sprinkled with salt, when being put away, it will greatly add to their value.

Pumpkins.—As they ripen, gather and put them away in a dry room of moderate temperature. Have your piles of a moderate height, and use the defective ones first.

Buckwheat.—As soon as your Buckwheat is ripe enough, cut it, and after leaving it a few days in the sheaves, thrash it out. This done, stack away the straw, taking care to salt the layers. In mid-winter you will find that your cows will eat it kindly, and that it will prove to be not indifferent meat for them. From experience we hazard the opinion that it is preferable in every way to marsh hay.

Cows.—As your pastures get short of grass, be careful to provide something for your milch cows to eat, so that they may not suffer for food; for, you may rest assured, there is nothing like having them in good condition at the commencement of winter. It should be the pride of every farmer, to provide a sufficient stock of pumpkins to feed them with from the falling off the grass in the fall, till the time of foddering commences.

Fruit Trees. "McMahon," who is safe authority, says—"If any of your fruit trees are cracked and rough in the bark, when the fruit is pulled scrape off the loose parts, and, with a large painting brush, apply a mixture of cow dung and urine, made to the consistence of a thick paint, covering the stem and any other parts so affected carefully over therewith. This will soften the old rough bark, which will peal off during the following winter and spring, leaving after it the smooth fresh bark only. Your trees being free from that incumbrance and harbor for worms, insects, &c. will thrive much more luxuriantly than before."

Fences.—Look to your fences; make a thorough examination of them in every part, and be particular in the inspection of those around your corn fields. Be sure to repair every weak point around them, so that they may not remain to encourage attacks from your cattle. You should recollect, that as the grass of your pastures affords but indifferent picking for your stock, that, from necessity they will be tempted to seek more luxuriant fare, and that, if you do not protect yourself against their assaults the fault will be your own.

IN THE GARDEN.

Spinach.—If you were provident enough to sow spinage in due season, now is the time when you should thin it out to the distance of five or six inches from plant to plant This vegetable requires to be kept clear from weeds, for unless it is kept clean the plants will rot off.

Lettuce.—Lettuce plants must now be transplanted.

Cabbage Plants.—If you sowed the early varieties of cabbages, now is the time when you should transplant the plants. To ensure their living through the winter, you have only to manure a bed well, spade it deeply, then form ridges two feet apart, drawing the ridges up pretty well, plant out the plants on the side of the ridges, about a foot apart, then fill up the ridges about half way with long manure, and your plants will withstand the winter's frost, and afford you a supply of early cabbages next summer.

Broccoli.—If your broccoli cabbages have not been hoed up, give them a hoeing speedily.

Asparagus beds.—As soon as the stalks of your asparagus turn yellow, cut them down close to the earth, then clean the bed carefully from weeds; eradicating them thoroughly and drawing them into the alleys. Give the bed a good top dressing of well rotted manure, say two or three inches in depth. After this mark out the alleys, dig them one spade deep, spread the earth evenly over the bed. Dig the weeds into the alleys so as to cover them a proper depth; straiten the edges of your beds and round them off, and then fill up the alleys with straw.

Celery.—Earth up your celery.

Medicinal and culinary herbs should be now trimmed.

Cresses, Radishes, Lettuce should be sown early.

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