THE ADVERTISER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
FURNAS & LYANNA,
Second Story Strodtman's Block, Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:
For one year, if paid in advance, - - - $2 00
" " " if paid at the end of 6 months 2 50
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Clubs of 12 or more will be furnished at $1 50 per annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

Nebraska Advertiser.

"Free to Form and Regulate ALL their Domestic Institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

THE ADVERTISER,
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (10 lines or less) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion,	0 50
One square, one month,	2 00
Business Cards of six lines or less, one year,	5 00
One Column one year,	100 00
One-half Column one year,	60 00
One fourth Column one year,	35 00
One eighth Column one year,	18 00
One column six months,	60 00
One half Column six months,	35 00
One fourth Column six months,	18 00
One eighth Column six months,	10 00
One Column three months,	35 00
One half Column three months,	18 00
One fourth Column three months,	10 00
One eighth Column three months,	5 00
Announcing candidates for office (in advance,)	5 0

VOL. IV. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1860. NO. 51.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. C. JOHNSON. I. S. BEDFORD.
JOHNSON & BEDFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Corner First and Main Streets,
Brownville, - - - Nebraska

A. D. KIRK,
Attorney at Law,
Land Agent and Notary Public.
Rulo, Richardson Co., N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, assisted by Harding and Bennett, Nebraska City.

J. B. WESTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Brownville, Nebraska.
☞Office on Main Street, one door above the Post Office.
Brownville, December 1, 1859.

JAMES W. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITH
Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently located in
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
For the practice of Medicine and Surgery, tenders his professional services to the afflicted.
Office on Main Street. no23v3

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and immediate vicinity that he has resumed the practice of
Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics,
and hopes, by strict attention to his profession, to receive that generous patronage heretofore extended to him. In all cases where it is possible or expedient, a prescription business will be done. Office at City Drug Store.
Feb. 24, '59. 35-1y

L. M. JOHNSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at L. C. Johnson's Law Office,
First Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

LIGHT LITERATURE
NEWSPAPERS,
AND
Periodicals,
Of every description, for sale at
SCHUTZ & DEUSER'S
LITERARY DEPOT,
Second door above Main and Second,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Sept, 22d, 1859. 1-ntf

D. L. M'GARY. O. B. HEWETT. E. W. THOMA
McGary, Hewett & Thomas,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Brownville, Nebraska.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, and North west Missouri.
REFERENCES.

Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co.,		St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. James M. Hughes,	- -	Do
Hon. John R. Sheply,	- -	Do
Hon. James Craig,	- -	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hon. Silas Woodson,	- -	Do
Hon. Samuel W. Black,		Nebraska City, N. T.
S. F. Nuckolls, Esq.,	-	Do
Cheever Sweet & Co.,		do
R. W. Furnas		Brownville

Brownville, N. T. Oct. 28, 1858. v4n16

E. S. DUNDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO. N. T.
WILL practice in the several Courts of the 2d Judicial District, and attend to all matters connected with the profession. Wm. McLENNAN, Esq., of Nebraska City, will assist materially in the prosecution of important Suits.
Sept. 10, '57-11-tf

IRON.
D. A. CONSTABLE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES
BELLOWS,
AND
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
Also: Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff.
Third Street, between Felix and Edmond,
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.
Which he sells at St. Louis prices for cash.
Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.
December 1, 1859 -1y.

CHAS. F. KINNEY. CHAS. F. HOLLY.
KINNEY & HOLLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of this Territory. Collections and criminal business attended to throughout Nebraska, Western Iowa and Missouri. Will attend the Courts at Brownville. v2n33-6m

A. HUGHES. JESSE HOLLADAY. ALEXIS MUDD.
HUGHES & HOLLADAY,
No. 1, City Buildings,
SAINT LOUIS - - - - MISSOURI.

MUDD & HOLLADAY,
No. 140, Pearl Street,
New York,
Produce and Commission
MERCHANTS.
WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Powell, Levy & Lemon, - - - St. Joseph,
Tootle & Fairleigh, - - - "
T. & J. Curd - - - - - "
Nave, McCord & Co., - - - - "
Donnel & Saxton - - - - "
37-6m

Sonora Island Ahead of the World!!
LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!
SHINGLES!! SHINGLES!!
The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Nemaha County, and the rest of mankind that he has, and will keep on hand a superior article of Cottonwood Shingles, which he will sell cheap
FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.
His Shingle Machine is on the Sonora Island, near the Island Saw Mill, where he may be found when he is not absent on professional business. Give him a call, and he will give you satisfaction.
April 12, 1860. (6m) MERIDITH HELVY.

T. M. TALBOTT,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Having located himself in Brownville, N. T., tends his professional services to the community.
All jobs warranted.

To Ladies of Brownville,
MRS. MARY HEWETT
Announces that she has just received from the East a magnificent stock of
MILLINERY GOODS
Consisting of
STRAW, FRENCH CHIP,
GIMP LEGHORN,
SILK, & CRAPE
BONNETS.
French Flowers, Straw Trimmings, Ribbons, &c. To which she invites the attention of the Ladies of Brownville and vicinity, feeling assured they cannot be better suited in style, quality or price.
April 12, 1860

MONEY ADVANCED ON
PIKES'S PEAK GOLD!
We will receive Pike's Peak Gold, and advance money upon the same, and pay over balance of proceeds as soon as Mint returns are had. In all cases, we will exhibit the printed returns of the United States Mint, or Assay office.
LUSHBAUGH & CARSON,
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
no20v4

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.
J. SCHITTZ
Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and intends keeping a full assortment of everything in his line of business, which will be sold low for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v3n18ly

CITY LIVERY STABLE.
WM. ROSSELL,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate those wishing with Carriages and Buggies; together with good safe horses, for comfort and ease in traveling. He will also board horses by the day, week or month.
☞TERMS FAVORABLE.☜
June 10, '58. 50tf

1859. 1859.
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.
Morning Train leaves St. Joseph at - - 6:00
Evening Train leaves do do - - 6:40
St. Joseph is reached by the Western Stage Line.—Passengers save time and tiresome staging by this route. Daily connections made at Hannibal with all Eastern and Southern Railroads and Packets.
J. T. D. HAYWOOD, Sup't, Hannibal.
D. C. S. [illegible] Clerk, St. Joseph.
P. B. CHECKS, Ticket Agent, St. Joseph.
THOS. HITT, G. T. Agt., Brownville.
November 24, 1859.

CHARTER OAK
Life Insurance Company,
Hartford, Conn.
Incorporated by the State of Connecticut.
Capital Stock $200,000.
With large and increasing surplus receipts, securely invested under the sanction and approval of the Comptroller of Public Accounts.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
JAMES C. WALKLEY, President.
JOHN L. BUNCE, Vice President.
ELIAS GILL, Secretary.
E. D. DICKERMAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS:
Alfred Gill, Daniel Phillips, John L. Bunce,
R. Blodget, J. A. Butler, E. D. Dickerman
N. Wheaton, Sam. Coit, Nelson Hollister,
James C. Walkley.
S. B. Beresford, M. D, Consulting Physician.
A. S. Holladay, M. D, Medical Examiner.
Applications received by R. W. FURNAS, Ag't,
n8-tf Brownville, N. T.

FRANKLIN
TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
No. 168 Vine St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
Cincinnati, O.
C. F. O'DRISCOLL & CO
Manufacturers and dealers in News, Book and Job Type, Printing Presses, Cases, Gallies, &c., &c. Inks, and Printing Material of Every Description, STEREOTYPING of all kind—Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs, Wood Engravings, &c., &c.
Brand and Pattern Letters, various styles,

SAINT JOSEPH
Female College,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
WILLIAM CAMERON, A. M., Principal.
Completely organized as a first class Female Boarding and Day School. Number limited to 120, including 25 boarders. Scholastic year commencing first Monday in September. For Catalogues, with full particulars, address the Principal.
August 4th, 1859. v4n6tf

Mrs. Hendgen & Miss Lusk,
MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS,
First Street, bet. Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
Bonnets, Head-Dresses and Trimmings always on hand

Planter's House
JOHN M'MECHAN PROPRIETOR,
Corner of Fourth and Com. Street,
Nebraska City, Neb.

Lawton Blackberry.
To obtain the original variety for garden or field culture, or circulars with directions, address,
WM LAWTON,
v1n1 New Rochelle, N Y

PIONEER
BLANK BOOK
Manufactory
AND
BINDERY,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
WILLIAM F. KITER.
May 17, 1860.

Merchant Tailor,
JACOB MARHON,
MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Adopts this method of returning thanks to the gentlemen of this vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, and to announce that he has just returned from St. Louis with a
FRESH STOCK
Of every article of
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Consisting of
FINE CLOTHS,
SUMMER GOODS,
COTTON, LINNEN AND SILK GOODS,
FOR MEN'S WEAR.
Woolen, Cotton, and Silk Undershirts, drawers, Vestings, Half Hose, Suspenders, &c. In short, every thing a gentleman could desire to array himself in the gayest attire. He will sell the goods, or make suits to order in a style equal to any other House anywhere, He asks but an examination of his goods and work.
Prices,
Correspond with the Present Hard Times.
April 12, 1860.

MORTON HOUSE,
MAIN STREET,
NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASEA.
T. I. GODDIN, Proprietor.
September, 29, 1859. tf.

Published March 17th,
Another New Work by the Distinguished American Authoress,
EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
Haunted Homestead.
With an autobiography of the author, by Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, Author of the Lost Heiress, Deserted Wife, Missing Bride, India, Wife's Victory, Retribution, Curse of Clifton, Vivia, The Three Beauties, Lady of the Isle, etc.
Complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents, or in two volumes, paper cover for one dollar.

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND GO TO
WM. T. DEN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Brownville, N. T.
HAS NOW ON HAND a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gent.'s Gaiters and Slippers of every variety; also, Hats and Caps, Linen and Cotton Goods, Notions, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, cheaper than any other house in Nemaha County. Orders promptly attended.
The Highest Cash price paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs, at the City Boot and Shoe Store. Oak Leather kept for sale
Brownville, June 2d, '59. n49tf

AMERICAN HOUSE.
New Hotel
IN
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
P. J. HENDGEN,
Hereby notifies the public that he has purchased the Nebraska House in Brownville, N. T., formerly kept by T. J. Edwards, and has remodeled, renovated and entirely changed the whole house, from cellar to garret, with an especial view to neatness, comfort and convenience. Having had many years experience as a hotel keeper, he feels safe in warranting the boarding patronage of Brownville, and the traveling public, that, while at the American, they will have no reason to complain of the fare in my respect.
The Hotel is situated immediately at the Steamboat Landing, foot of Main street, and consequently affords peculiar advantages to the traveling community. The proprietor asks but to be tried, and if not found worthy, discarded.
January, 19 1860. 26-tf

A. L. COATE
NEMAHA LAND AGENT,
SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC,
Will select lands, investigate titles, pay taxes, &c., either in Kansas or Nebraska; buy, sell, and enter lands on commission; invest in town property, buy or sell the same, and will always have on hand correct plats of townships counties, &c., showing all lands subject to entry, and where desired will furnish parties living in the states with the same.
Being the oldest settler in the county will in all cases be able to give full and reliable information.
Address A. L. Coate, either at Brownville or Nemaha City, Nebraska Territory. 6m-42-v2

The Nebraska Farmer.
16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT.
It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.
Try it.—Aid it.
Four Copies, 3 months for $1
Twenty Copies, 1 year $15
One Copy, 1 year $1
Address,
FURNAS & LYANNA,
Brownville, Nebraska.

THE
MELVIN MILLS.
NEMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.
The proprietor returns thanks for the generous patronage thus far extended him, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit increased favors.
Farmers and Others
Will do well to have their grain in as soon as possible, as spring freshets will soon be upon us, when more than likely it will be impossible to run the mill for several weeks.
Come Along Now!
Meal and Flour of Superior Quality
Constantly on Hand.
We will pay 75 cents cash for wheat.
Feb 22, 1860. J. G. MELVIN.

Peru Chair Factory,
AND
Cabinet Shop.
The undersigned, having purchased the Chair and Cabinet shop lately owned by T. H. Marshall, take his method of informing the public that they are now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of furniture, such as Chairs, tables, stands, bedstead, bureaus, safes, cribs, cradles, lounges, etc., etc., either at wholesale or retail) as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment in the west. The best of coffin lumber and trimmings constantly on hand, which will enable us to fill orders for coffins at short notice.
We have attached to our shop a good Horse Power and Turning Lathe, and we are prepared to do any description of turning from a Chair leg up to a Sugar Mill.
Chairs and Furniture of all kinds repaired in the best style.
N. B. Corn, Wheat, Flour, Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and produce of all kinds, Money not excepted, taken in exchange for work or goods. We hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. BENEDICT & BLISS.
Peru, Nebraska, November 24, 1859.

Poetry.

[For the Nebraska Advertiser]

"Nothing to Wear."

Respectfully Inscribed to "Miss Flora McFlimsey."

BY ARIEL.

Tho', to Belles, the scene is o'er gloomed—
Where palaces tower in air,
There is heard—as a wail from the doomed—
The plaint: "We have nothing to wear."

Tho' they turn up their nose—and their eyes
Assume an astonishing stare,
Should lovers remark, in surprise,
The duce you have "nothing to wear."

Tho' smoth'ring in silks and brocade,
They seem in a fit of despair,
And their fathers or husbands upbraid,
Because they have "nothing to wear."

The folly filled cup must run over,
For those who'd all luxuries share;
Ah, who would live always in clover!
Satiety nurtures despair.

Come with me, far away from the dawn—
E're the sun gilds the portals of day—
Where the Indian maiden and fawn,
In primal simplicity play.

Yea, come to where civilization,
Hath not sent its shackling ray—
See man as he was at creation—
To the West! to the West, far away.

See yon aged and time-hoary chief,
His brow, see, is furrowed by care—
Yet he never complained for relief,
Because he had "nothing to wear."

When warriors for battle are arming—
Their quivers and arrows decked fair—
To nature's fair maid they seem charming,
Because nothing else do they wear.

Yon maiden that stoops by the fire,
The frugal repast to prepare,
An Anchorite's heart might inspire,
Because she hath "nothing to wear."

Ah! who of those charms would disarm her,
Who saw them and knew them—who felt
Half the pangs those frail creatures suffer
That at fashion's footstool have knelt.

Yet, ladies desiring to marry,
May thus prove how well they can bear,
By carrying all the can carry—
Exclaiming, "we're nothing to wear."

"A correspondent entered an office and accused the compositor of not having punctuated his composition, when the typo said—

"I am not a pointer—I am a setter"

What letter is that which is only used twice in America?

The letter A.

What key will open the door of civilization?

Yankee.

At what time of the day was Adam created?

A little before Eve.

Why is a chicken pie like a gunsmiths shop?

Because it contains fowl-in-pieces.

Why is a man climbing up mount Vesuvius like an Irishman trying to kiss his sweetheart?

Because he wants to get at the mouth of the "cratur."

FLATTERING A PREACHER.—One day when Bunyan had preached with peculiar warmth and enlargement some of his friends came to shake hands with him after the service and observed to him what a sweet sermon he had delivered.

"Aye" said he, "you need not remind me of that, for the devil told me that before I was out of the pulpit.

There is a lawyer in Plymouth England, so honest that he puts all his flower pots out over nights, so determined is he that everything shall have its Dew.

A Lady's Cheek is the poetical abode of the Rose; but we do not know what of a rose. When an ardent lover steals a kiss, we suppose it is a "Cabbage-Rose.

The quickest way to make eye water is to run your nose against a post.

The devil entangles youth with beauty, the miser with gold, the ambitious with power, and the learned by false doctrine.

But, as o'er ripe fruit, stirred by the slightest breath, drops into the lap of Autumn, so the swearer, disturbed by folly's slightest breeze, drops into hell's maw, and is masticated with a relish proportioned to the labor expended to get him.

The following receipt to prevent dogs from going mad, is practiced in Europe, to prevent the disease from spreading among the packs of hounds which belong to the English noblemen, and is said to be a certain preventive: "Mix a small portion of flour of sulphur with their food or drink during the Spring months."

A young lady of Cincinnati, just returned from Europe, says that an aristocratic Englishman asked her if Cincinnati was a slave State.

When Mrs. Bodisco was married at Washington the other day, President Buchanan gave her away. It is not the first time he has given away what did not belong to him.—*Louisville Journal.*

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

"Why do Young Men Leave the Farm?"

EDS. CO. GENT.—Your correspondent Columella answered the question when he said: "*They have aspirations for more lucrative business than farming;*" and he as correctly explains "the extraordinary unanimity with which liberally educated men quit manual labor." "*Such men are fitted for and can command more lucrative business than working in the field day after day as the thrifty farmer does.*"

I cannot admit the correctness of the charge that farmers' sons look upon farm labor as humiliating, and desire to escape from it to engage in some one of the trades, or professions, which he supposes to be more honorable, and confer better titles to respectability.

The reason why any leave agriculture to engage in the pursuits of professional, mercantile or political life, is not, in my judgement, on account of any supposed respectability which the latter has over the former, but because they open avenues to the more speedy acquisition of wealth, which is the great Diana of American worship. The farmer partakes, doubtless, of that spirit of enterprise and adventure which characterized his Norman and Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and is not always proof against the temptation to engage in those speculations in which, if successful, vast fortunes are suddenly accumulated.

Some, however, leave the farm from necessity; its moderate size and limited productions being insufficient to employ the hands and supply the wants of all who are born upon it. In that case, the parents give to that son who seems best qualified by nature to succeed in the learned professions the best education they can afford, and then with a father's blessing and a mother's prayers, he is sent out to the world to procure subsistance and a home, and if possible to carve a name that shall be held in respect by his fellow men, and fill the measure of parental pride and expectation.

These are the reasons, and not farm labor is looked upon with disgust, why cadets and midshipmen's warrants are sought for, situations in government offices, civil, legal and medical diplomas labored for, and mercantile clerkships accepted by the sons of farmers.

Nevertheless, the farmer is perhaps not wholly insensible to the promptings of a lofty and honorable ambition which finds appropriate theatres for its exercise in the representative halls and senate chambers of the State and nation.

This is doubtless more fortunate than otherwise, for those renovating and conservative elements that give purity, stability and vigor to the institutions of learning and religion, of law and medicine, of trade and commerce, are mainly drawn from the agricultural portion of the people; and when the human tide that rolls in from the farm-house to mingle with the streams of professional, commercial and political life shall cease, these institutions will have passed their culminating point, and decay be written upon the crumbling monuments of human greatness.

"The tendency of increased education to produce an increase of manual labor," is natural, and in accordance with the upward instincts of humanity, for labor performs its lowest office when it provides the means of sustaining physical life, and only perfectly exhibits the wisdom of its Great Ordainer, when it leads to the development of that intellectual and mortal nature, which constitutes the real of man. Labor, in and of itself, mere mindless toil, such as the horse and the ox perform, always has been, and always will be, considered degrading, and the ingenuity of man since his creation has been, and to the end of time will be, tasked to soar above it, and to live without it.

L. CHANDLER BALL.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Large and Small Farms.

The following anecdate of Bakewell has been told before, but never in better form, than in a lecture by Mr. John Beasley, just published at London:

The late Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, was not only an eminent agriculturist and breeder of stock, but a very wise and shrewd man, and his neighbors were in the habit of resorting to him for counsel and advise. On one occasion an old friend went to pay him a visit, for the purpose of explaining to him his position, and at the same time begging that he would recommend him what to do. He had lived all his life upon his own farm of 1000 acres; he lived very well, but he had never saved a shilling. He had three daughters, and the eldest was about to be married; he highly approved of the match, but the intended husband expected some portion, and he had nothing to give him. Should he mortgage his estate, or what should he do? Mr. Bakewell begged of him to spend the night with him, and promised the next morning to give him the result of his cogitations. Accordingly, the next morning, when they met at breakfast, Bakewell said, "I have made up my mind what you ought to do; give your son-in-law one-fourth of the farm, keep the remaining three-fourth with it. Do it better than you have hitherto done, and your income will be rather increased than diminished." His friend followed his advice; but at the end of two or three years, another daughter would be married, and the perplexed father again resorted to his friend Bakewell for advice, under the new difficulty. Bakewell coolly said, he had watched his proceedings, and seen their results; he must do in this case as he had done before; he must give up another fourth of his farm, and keep the original capital and stock. The father seemed somewhat puzzled, but as the first experiment had succeeded, he determined to try it in this case also. Last of all the youngest daughter was to be married, and in utter despair, the poor father paid another visit to Dishley to explain his perplexity. "Well," said Bakewell, "tell me honestly whether your income has diminished by having reduced your farm by one-half?" The father acknowledged he thought it had not. "Then," said Bakewell, "you must give up another fourther of your farm, and keep your house and the remaining 250 acres for yourself, and, to tell you the truth, you will then have just such a farm as your stock, your capital, and your head are fit for, and will be a better and happier man than ever." Old Bakewell used to tell this story with great glee, and declared his friend left as much stock and capitol upon the 250 acres as he had ever had upon the one thousand, and, as he believed, made a better income out of it. This may be a somewhat exaggerated statement, but of this I am sure: a small, well-cultivated farm, will make a better return than a large ill-cultivated one.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

Best Time to Drive Bees.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In your issue of May 24th, I notice an article headed as above, over the signature of R. C., in which, to my surprise, I perceive that the writer and myself differ in opinion in reference to the best time for driving bees. Now it cannot for a moment be doubted but that this writer has had every opportunity for ascertaining the best time for driving bees, for he states he has had the Langstroth movable comb hive in use for several years. It sometimes so happens, however, that although a person may have ever facility for making observations, there is a possibility of his falling into error, because "to err is human." Having been so fortunate as to have the past two seasons nearly six hundred colonies in the Langstroth hive under my immediate charge, I think I may claim equal facilities with my contemporary for ascertaining facts in reference to the best time for driving bees; and hence, after considerable experience in driving, and much careful "reflection," I feel compelled to restate, that *the 21st or 22d day after the issue of the first swarm is the best time to secure the least possible waste.*

The above may be regarded as a *general* rule, in giving which I make no exceptions, as exceptions tend to confuse rather than be of any practical benefit to the inexperienced. There are, however, two exceptions, and as some inquisitive yankee may wish to know what they are, I willingly give them, together with a few remarks on each, so that whenever any bee-keeper deems it to his advantage to profit by them, he can do so. The first of which that I shall notice is that when the queen dies in the latter part of spring from old age—the second, when the first swarm is retarded from issuing by foul weather. In the former case, if then queen dies late in spring, leaving plenty of eggs deposited in worker comb, the bees seeming to possess an instinctive fore-knowledge of the fact, frequently make the same preparations for rearing queens as for natural swarming, evidently for the purpose of replacing her loss, for they are seldom in a proper condition for swarming when thus engaged in rearing queens. Queens thus reared and also those reared artificially, sometimes hatch within only a few hours, or minutes even, of each other. I am convinced of this latter fact from observations in my own apiary, and also from the following circumstances:

A few weeks since, while on a visit to Mr. Parson's apiary of Ligurian bees, at Flushing, Long Island, Mr. Langstroth and myself early one evening found in a nucleus engaged in raising Italian or Ligurian queens, one just emerged, which by the way, was the first hatched queen of this well know importation. As there were two more queens nearly ready to emerge, we took away the hatched queen from the nucleus, so that the others would not be destroyed. Early the next morning the nucleus was re-examined, and there was found another hatched queen—the other in the cell in the meantime was destroyed. There is no reason to doubt but this last queen hatched within a very short time after the first—perhaps not to exceed two hours. Now I find that bees occasionally act very singularly indeed, especially when engaged in rearing queens, to replace the loss of the old one. I remember one instance, last season, of the first hatched queen leaving the hive, accompanied by a greater or less quantity of bees, when in reality the the colony was not in a proper condition for sparing a swarm. Whether in this case the queen issued for the purpose of impregnation, or to accompany the swarm, I am not prepared to state. Now I venture to predict that either this was actually the case with the colony spoken of by R. C.; or as the season in or near Baltimore is considerably earlier than in Western New York, it may possibly belong to the latter "exception," which is as follows: On account of excessive bad weather, *first* swarms are quite reluctant to leave their favorite home and trust to chance for another; and hence often delay issuing from two, three or even six days, in which case the second swarm has been known to issue on the third day after the first, and I would not in the least be surprised to learn that they sometimes must from necessity, though rarely, issue much sooner. My reason for presenting these exceptions is mainly to show that the tenth day after the issue of the first swarm is not the best time for driving bees with the least possible waste, as is claimed by R. C., even taking these two solitary cases as a basis. R. C. has evidently drawn his conclusion from a *solitary exception*, instead of a *general rule*, and in so doing has made another assertion, in which I certainly cannot acquiesce, namely: "It seldom occurs that she (the queen) is *later* than two days after the first swarm issues, in emerging from her cell." Can it be possible that bees in or near Baltimore manage their affairs so differently from those in Western New York? I cannot for a moment harbor the idea, and therefore must state that queens do not on an *average* emerge from their cells until the seventh or eighth day after the issue of the *first* swarm, and also on an average she does not commence to lay until the seventh or eighth day after she emerges from her cell. Allowing three days for the eggs first deposited by the new queen to hatch, and we have at the lowest estimate from the issuing of the swarm, eighteen days intervening, within three days of the best time for "driving." Now should the bees be driven on the "tenth day" after the first swarm issues, there would be a loss of nearly, if not quite, six thousand chrysalis or maturing bees—about one third of a good sized swarm. In the numerous instances in which I have driven bees on the 21st or 22d day, I seldom found any larvæ, and occasionally but very few eggs, showing conclusively that the queen did not commence laying even on the eighth day after she emerged from her cell. Suppose, for instance, she commences to lay on the 15th day, on the 21st there will be but a very few eggs hatched, and certainly no larvæ sealed. I am almost persuaded to believe that the eggs and larvæ would be sacrificed, even by R. C. himself, rather than the nearly matured bees, although the eggs and larvæ be twice or three times the number of chrysalis, because of their much greater value. In the above it will be seen that nothing has been said concerning the issuing of second swarms, which would delay the laying of the remaining queen nearly three days, and therefore no eggs would be deposited until the 18th, and by the 21st only a few eggs would be hatched. To conclude, I would say that as it requires 21 days for eggs laid in worker cells to produce bees, and as seven days is required after the first swarm issues before there is a hatched queen, it is obvious that the 14th day is the best time to drive the bees to save the maturing brood, instead of the "tenth." This applies to the first "exceptions." As the queen in the second "exception" issues three days before the first emerges from her cell, the 16th or 17th day is the best time. I "doubt not" that R. C., "upon further reflection or examination, will incline to" the opinions herein set forth.

M. M. BATDRIDGE.

[From the Indiana Farmer.

New Varieties of Fruits and Flowers.

We overheard a gentleman make a remark, a day or two since, which gave us much occasion for reflection, and as the mention of the remark, together with an outline of the nature of our reflections, may be productive of some good to horticulturists, we give them room here.

The gentleman had been asked to join in a club for the purchase of a few plants of the Austin Seedling Strawberry, at the club price, costing about twenty-five cents per plant. His answer was: "There will be enough to buy them and try them and if they are as good as they are represented to be, I can get plants enough of them in a year or two, for next to nothing." Now, was this just and generous? Yet it is the the plan and policy pursued by one-half of the horticulturists of the country. Men of energy and spirit, who take some pride in advancing the horticultural interests of the country, must put themselves to trouble and expense, and when a good result is attained, others step in and enjoy the good results equally with the original experimenter.

If the experiment fails, if the new plant proves a humbug, he is decried and and derided, and set down as a person of very limited knowledge and common They know he was investing his money and his labor in a very foolish enterprise. Such things are every day occurrences. They are exhibitions of the meanest and lowest scales of selfishness, and in no trifling degree do they injure the advancement of horticultural science.

Such was the nature of our reflections. Are they not suggestive to some of our readers? Did it never occur to some of you that you were sharing equally with neighbor A. or B. the good things which cost him time and money, and you not one cent, while in strict justice you should have aided him in his labors and expenditures. His plants, perhaps, cost him a dollar or two apiece, last year; they proved superior; multiplied rapidly; and now you grumble because he charges a few cents for that which cost him dollars, letting alone the risk he ran of being entirely deceived. Readers reflect upon this.