The Nebraska Advertiser.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE.

VOL. I. CITY OF BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, N. T., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1857. NO. 39.

Nebraska Advertiser

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

R. W. FURNAS,

Second Street, bet. Main and Water,
(Lake's Block,)
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

For one year (invariably in advance), - $2,00
" six months, - - - - 1,50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, (12 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1,00
Each additional insertion,	0,50
One square, one month	2,50
" " three months,	4,00
" " six months,	6,00
" " one year,	10,00
Business Cards of six lines or less one year,	5,00
One Column, one year,	60,00
One-half Column, one year,	35,00
" fourth " " "	15,00
One-eighth " " "	10,00
" Column, six months,	35,00
" half Column, six months,	20,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
" eighth " " "	8,00
" Column, three months,	20,00
" half Column, three months,	13,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
" eighth " " "	6,00
Announcing candidates for office,	5,00

Cash in advance will be required for all advertisements except where actual responsibility is known.

Ten per cent for each change be added to the above rates.

Standing Business Cards of five lines or less, for one year, $5,00.

No advertisements will be considered by the year, unless specified on the manuscript, or previously agreed upon between the parties.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements from strangers or transient persons, to be paid in advance.

The privilege of yearly advertisers will be confined rigidly to their own business; and all advertisements appertaining thereto, to be paid for extra.

All leaded advertisements charged double the above rates.

Advertisements on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.

BOOK AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING!

Posters, Blanks, Show Bills, Bill Heads, Checks, Labels, Catalogues, Circulars, Bills of Lading.

SHIPPING BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

and every other kind of work that may be called for—having purchased, in connection with the "Advertiser" Office, an extensive and excellent variety of

JOB TYPE

of the latest styles, we are prepared to do any kind of work mentioned in the above Catalogue, with neatness and dispatch.

The Proprietor, who, having had an extensive experience, will give his personal attention to this branch of business, and hopes, in his endeavors to please, both in the excellence of his work, and reasonable charges, to receive a share of the public patronage.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWNVILLE.

OSCAR F. LAKE & CO.,
GENERAL
LAND AND LOT AGENTS,
OFFICE on Main, bet. 1st and 2d Sts
Brownville, N. T.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN
And Obstetrician.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.,
Solicits a share of public patronage, in the various branches of his profession, from the citizens of Brownville and vicinity.

W. HOBLITZELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Queensware, Hardware,
Stoves, Furniture,
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

MISS MARY W. TURNER,
MILLINER
And Dress Maker.
First Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Bonnets and Trimmings always on hand.

C. W. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.
FIRST BET. MAIN AND WATER STS.
Brownville, N. T.

T. L. RICKETTS,
CARPENTER AND JOINER,
BROWNVILLE,
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

J. D. N. THOMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LOT AND LAND AGENT;
Corner of First and Atlantic Streets,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.,
Will attend the Courts of Northern Missouri, Nebraska and Western Iowa.

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

A. MUDD, G. L. HUGHES, J. J. MUDD,
R. T. MUDD, S. O. GRUBB.
MUDD & HUGHES.
PRODUCE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 33 Levee and 66 Commercial Street
ST. LOUIS, MO.

A. D. JONES,
THE WESTERN PIONEER LAND HUNTER,
AND
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,
OMAHA CITY, N. T.
Lands carefully located, and entered for customers. Lots and Lands bought and sold.

E. M. M'COMAS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND OBSTETRICIAN,
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nemaha county.

R. E. HARDING. G. C. KIMBOUGH R. F. TOOMER.
HARDING, KIMBOUGH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS,
No 49 Main street, bet. Olive and Pine,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing our finest Mole Hats.

A. L. COATE,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA CO.
Nebraska Territory.

NUCKOLLS, RUSSELL, & CO.
Rockport, Mo.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Medicines, Dye Stuffs,
Saddlery, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, TINWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STOVES, PLOWS &c.
Also Furniture of all kinds, Window Sash, &c

A. D. KIRK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Land Agent and Notary Public,
Archer, Richardson county, N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, assisted by Harding and Bennett, Nebraska City.

JACOB SAFFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
GENERAL INSURANCE AND LAND AGENT.
And Notary Public.
Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory.
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care, in Nebraska Territory and Western Iowa.
September 12, 1856. v1n15-1y

SPRIGMAN & BROWN,
RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT
AGENTS
And General Commission Merchants.
No. 46, Public Landing.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A. A. BRADFORD, Nebraska City, N. T. D. L. M'GARY, Brownville, N. T.
BRADFORD, McLENNAN & McGARY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITERS IN CHANCERY.
Brownville and Nebraska City,
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.
BEING permanently located in the Territory, we will give our entire time and attention to the practice of our profession, in all its branches. Matters in Litigation, Collections of Debts, Sales and Purchases of Real Estate, Selections of Lands, Locating of Land Warrants, and all other business entrusted to our management, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

REFERENCES.

S. F. Nuckolls,	Nebraska City,
Richard Brown,	Brownville,
Wm. Hoblitzell & Co.,	"
Hon. James Craig,	St. Joseph, Mo.,
Hon. James M. Hughes,	St. Louis, Mo.,
Hon. John R. Shepley,	" " "
Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co.	" " "
Messrs. S. G. Hubbard & Co.,	Cincinnati O.
Hon. J. M. Love,	Keokuk, Iowa.
v1-n1	June 7, 1856.

A. J. POPPLETON. WM. N. BYERS.
POPPLETON & BYERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
And General Land Agents,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Land Warrants Bought and Sold.
LAND ENTERED ON TIME.
SPECIAL attention given to the selection and entry of Lands for Settlers, and all others desiring choice locations.
Land Claims, Town Lots and all kinds of Real Estate, bought and sold and investments made for distant Dealers.

JOHN S. HOYT,
County Surveyor and Land Agent,
OF Richardson county, N. T., will attend promptly to all business in his profession, when called on: such as Paying Taxes, Recording Claims, Subdividing Land, Laying out Town Lots, Drafting City Plats &c.
Residence and address
ARCHER, Richardson co., N. T.

J. HART & SON
SADDLE & HARNESS
MAKERS,
Oregon, Holt County, Missouri.
Keep constantly on hand all description of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.
N. B. Every article in our shop is manufactured by ourselves, and warranted to give satisfaction.

W. P. LOAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
LAND AND LOT AGENT.
ARCHER, RICHARDSON COUNTY, N. T.

OLIVER BENNETT. WM. B. GARRIT.
JAMES P. FISKE. AUGUSTUS KNIGHT.
OLIVER BENNETT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 87 MAIN STREET,
(FORMERLY, No. 161, CORNER OF MAIN AND LOCUST.)
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Original Poetry.

[Written for the Nebraska Advertiser.

WINTER IS DYING.

BY Z——

Old Winter's breath is growing weak,
His pulse are beating low;
The vital spark, no more will seek,
His bosom crest with snow.
He bound the earth with iron band,
And froze the river and the land;
He battled with the skies,
Then made Parhelions rise.

The earth for three months long—
Hath lain dormant in his power;
But now is struggling lion strong
To restore its lovely wreath of flowers.
His coat of woolly white
Is growing warm and thin;
As the sun with rays of light,
Shut the monster slowly in.

Now, who would moan his happless fate,
Or shed a kindred tear,
Naught but his burial we await,
And smile at his empty bier.
His corpse we'll inter deep,
There in oblivion let him sleep;
He'll harm no more, this feeble frame,
Nor rack his mind with gingling fame.

NEMAHA COUNTY, March 8th, 1857.

Original Sketch.

[Written for the Nebraska Advertiser.

THE STUDENT'S REVERIE.

BY FRANCIS M. CLAYVILLE.

The Student toiling o're the midnight lamp, there is no scene more eminently beautiful, the charm thrown around such a scene cannot be described in language, nor represented by the genius of the artist. He plods on his way, regardless of the Syren's song, that would allure him from his ennobling pleasures. As he reads the ponderous volumns of history, he opens his eyes on the glory of the creation; he sees the morn brighten the eastern heavens, the day treads on the heel of night, and the sun rises to clear away the darkness. He sees in the garden of Eden, Adam, of God-like form, and Eve of angelic form, with golden tresses waving over a neck of alabaster; the most exquisite beauty is everywhere abroad, the varied grove, the palmy hillock, and the flowery vale; the cascade and the crystal fountain, the luxuriant vine and the rose without the thorn. They stand together in the image of God, Eve is beguiled, and Adam is induced to eat; a tear glistens in his eye at the fall of man. Again he sees, as the curtain is rolled back, the gorgeous temple of the wise man of the East, the domes reach to the clouds, mighty columns support the lofty pile, the vaulted ceilings are adorned with rich coverings, the spacious halls are clothed in purple and gold, the sacred incence rises to the heavens, and Solomon seated on his throne of ivory. He sees the great City of Babylon, her towering walls, and glittering gates blazeing in the sun.

He sees the glitter of Belshazzer's feast; and fair woman, blushing at the praise of their own beauty; then wealth, youth, and beauty, pass away and the Mede is on the throne.

Now the learned Athenian, the rigid Spartan, and the proud Roman move across the stage; he sees the temples of Athen and the edificies of Rome; he sees their decline and fall. And the barbarians burry all that remains of civilization.

The middle ages pass like a mist before his eyes, after a few centuries the light begins to glimer, and becomes brighter and brighter, till at length the clouds break away and the day appears.

The feudal subordination passes away, and society is freed from the anarchy of the dark ages.

He sees a band of pilgrims cross the mighty waters, and land upon the rock bound coast of America.

Through mountain and vale and over plains, he sees the laden train, and steam converted into a motive power; rivers and lakes, are covered with floating palaces.

He sees man master the thunderbolt of Jove and the lightnings do his bidding.

PRAIRIE SHANTIE, 1857.

The Louisville *Courier* says, a preacher up in Boyle county lately preached from this text, —"Believe and repent or you will be damned, and a Hardin County jury can't save you."

A Paul Pry observed on the door of a house the name of two physicians, and remarked that it put him in mind of a double-barreled gun, for if one missed, the other was sure to kill.

How does it happen whenever you happen to stop out late, upon your retirement as quietly as possible, every door creaks ten times as much as usual, and the stairs go off like peals of artillery!

QUEER.—An antiquarian called at the Museum to find the skull of Cromwell. Of course the Museum man had it. The one shown, however, the antiquarian said was too small, as Cromwell had a large head. 'Oh,' said the Museum man, 'that was his skull when he was a boy.'

Farmers' Department.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

The Cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Plant, is becoming a subject of so much moment among our farmers, that we cannot better subserve their interest than in giving the following practical hints on its production, which we find in the *N. Y. Tribune*, of Feb. 1st.

The cultivation of the *Sorghum*, or Chinese sugar plant, has thus far proved so decidedly successful in this Country, not only in the South, where it seems to have been demonstrated that two crops or cuttings of sugar bearing stalks can be obtained in one season from the same roots of that year's planting, but even so far North as Minnesota, where it is testified that good syrup was made in 1856 from stalks hardly a hundred days from the seed, that we are impelled to urge upon our farmers and gardners the importance of early attention to the procuring of seed and planting for the season just before us. Let us all grow the seed this year, so that it can never more be so scarce that speculators may run it up to an exhorbitant price. A great deal remains to be settled with regard to this plant, especially the best mode of converting its saccharine properties into chrystalized sugar, and it is highly probable that better varieties of it will be ultimately discovered, at least for certain localities, than that now current in this country. For the present, however, it is advisable to continue and extend the cultivation of what is accessible, and thus test the effect of acclimation on the character of the plant and the sweetness of the juices. We suspect that for Louisiana, Florida and Texas, the Sorghum of Southern Africa will ultimately be found preferable to that obtained from France by our Patent Office, and from China by France. If it prove true that this plant, or certian varieties of it can be grown from year to year in semi-tropical latitudes from the same root, as the cane is grown in the West Indias, and that two or more crops of sugar yielding stalks may be cut from that root each season, then there can be little doubt that our Southern States are destined still to lead the North in the production of sugar. For the present, however, it suffices that the Sorghum may be grown wherever Indian corn will usually ripen—that its abundant juice makes a very pleasant syrup or molasses, to which it is easily reduced by boiling away four-fifths of it in the ordinary mode of sugar making from the sap of the maple—and that the leaves and stalks, whether green or dry, of the Sorghum make an admirable fodder for cattle, horses or hogs, while the seeds are eaten with avidity by fowls also, to justify the general interest evinced in its cultivation. We propose, therefore, to condense into the smallest space some practical directions to the prospective cultivator, as follows:

1. *Planting.*—Choose a warm, mellow soil, such as you would confidently expect to grow at least, fifty bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Plow early, plow deep and thoroughly. Plant as early as you could venture to plant corn. If you have a hot bed, start a little seed in one corner of it. If you plant considerably, put in your seed at different times—say, in this latitude, one quarter each on the 1st, 10th, 20th of May and 1st of June respectively. Plant (for seed) in hills, six seeds to the hill, and at distances of four feet each way. Try some five feet apart east and west, (so as to let in the sun between the rows,) and some in drills—say four or five feet apart. If you have seed in abundance, sow a little in drills two feet apart, the seeds in the drill but two or three inches apart. Cover lightly, as the seed rots if covered deeply. Keep the hens at a distance, or it will come up too soon.

2. *Tillage.*—The Sorghum comes up looking very puny—much like broom corn or barn grass. If you set a blockhead to weed it, he will probably pull it up, and report that it never germinated. Cultivate like Indian corn, only faithfully. If suckers start, a majority say pinch them or pull them off—that is in growing for seed. This need not be done in growing for sugar.

3. *Harvesting.*—Whenever the seed shall be hard and black, cut off the upper part of the stalks, say three feet long, and hang them up like broom-corn, in a dry chamber, suspended from the ceiling, so as to be out of the way of rats, &c. Now cut your stalks, pull of the leaves, and satisfy yourself that all manner of stock will eat them; and put the rest of the stalks through any kind of a crushing mill that may be handy—a cider-mill would be better than nothing—catch the juice and instantly warm it over slow fire in a large kettle, skimming of the scum so long as any shall rise. Then boil the juice about four-fifths away, as if it were maple sap. Use a little lime or lime-water to neutralize the phosphoric acid, which otherwise will give a slightly acid but not unpleasant taste to the syrup. Save some syrup without thus neutralizing the acre, as you may like it better that way. Don't waste the scum, but throw it to the pigs, where it will make at least excellent manure. Feed the pumice or crushed stalks to your cattle; and, having thus cleared the ground, be ready to plant or sow extensively next Spring.

4. *Fodder.*—We estimate that, whenever seed shall be sufficiently abundant, and rich, warm land will produce a third more fodder per acre if sown with Sorghum than if sown with Indian corn, and the Sorghum is twenty-five per cent. more nutritious than the corn.—But all that can be effected this year is to grow a supply of seed, and prove that this plant is valuable both for Syrup and Fodder. Next year will be soon enough for cultivators to think of sowing for fodder or grinding for sugar.

One word of caution to new experimentors: Don't run the thing into the ground. The Sorghum will prove a valuable addition to our crops, if we don't render it odious by some Multicaulis foolery. But wheat, Indian corn and clover are not going out of fashion for some years yet.

[From the Country Gentleman.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

CULTURE OF CABBAGE.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Will your esteemed correspondent E. Sanders, please answer, through you valuable paper the Country Gentleman, the following queries:

1. Is it important in raising good cabbage seed to plant out the head with the stump or only the stump?

2. What kinds do you consider the best for winter use, taking into account their eating qualities as well as for market?

I will here give my experience in growing cabbages for two years past. About the 10th May, 1855, I planted some fine looking seed, that grew from the head of an excellent cabbage, which I suppose was the Green Globe Savoy, in hills 2 1-2 feet apart. They came up well and grew stout splendid-looking plants. At the proper time I transplanted the spare plants to another piece of ground, leaving one to grow in a hill. Their growth was rapid the first part of the season, but when the time came for them to head they were no larger, "if as large," as they were in July. Out of twelve or fourteen hundred plants, there was not over two hundred good heads, and in clearing the ground in the fall, it required the strength of two men to pull some of them up, they were so strongly rooted.

This season I tried some of the same seed with nearly the same result. Land, deep loam with a clay sub-soil, plowed 12 inches deep, highly enriched—manure, night soil and muscle-bed mud. 3. "What is the trouble?" W. P. S. *West Amesbury, Mass.*

ANSWER.—1. On the whole it is probably best to plant the entire cabbage, although it is frequently done without. In England the practice is to use only the stump, but then there sprouts from it grow nearly all the winter, so that in the spring there is in reality no head, but several on the same stock.

2. For fineness of flavor we should select the Early Dutch Cabbage and Curled Savoy; for market purposes, Flat Dutch, Bergen, Drumhead Savoy, and Red Dutch.

3. One of two things, either you manure too highly, (a not very likely feature,) or the seed got mixed by bees, and hence was what is called "a set of bastards." If so, it might readily be known by their being a great dissimilarity amongst them while growing—some one shape, some another, some rough, others smooth, and so on. Their coming two years the same way, would favor the idea. It is quite rare to see a bed of really fine, pure sort of cabbage, partly owing to their "sporting," and partly owing to their getting mixed with others of the cabbage family. E. S.

[From the Country Gentleman.

THE FLORIST.

SUPERIOR NEW ROSES.

The following new Roses have been tested here last winter, by standing out without protection; they made a splended display of their fine blooms from June until the middle of October. As they far surpass *any* and all of the older varieties, both in size and colors, I append the names, viz:

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

"Shipetowzikoff."—Very deep crimson, large and fine—a strong grower.

"Baronne Heecherene."—Pink; a monstious size; far surpasses La Reine; very fine.

"General Jacqueminot."—Brilliant crimson scarlet; this is one of the best; it altogether surpasses that established favorite, "Geant des Batailles," in color, size, more vigorous growth, and is perfectly hardy, having endured a severity of 23 deg below zero, the winter of 1855.

"Lord Raglan."—A large flower, perfect cup shaped, deep maroon, approaching a velvety black; strong and vigorous habit.

"Madame Rigeaus."—Dark pink tinged with white; *distinct*; a moderate grower, but a desirable variety.

"Prince Le'on Kotschouby."—Large and double, vivid crimson; to my mind best rose in cultivation, excepting none.

"L'Entendard des Amateurs."—Vigorous grower, good habit, throwing its blooms well above the folliage, pale lilac, compact and perfect.

"Souvenir de La Reine, d'e Angleterre."—Pale rosy flesh, very double, large and fine. This rose grows best worked on the Manetti, either root grafted or budded.

"Duc de Elchingen."—Very large and double; co'or a fine bright carmine, lasts long in flower, and is a desirable rose in the smallest collections.

"Jules Margottin."—This is one of the hardiest roses in cultivation; a good improvement on "Aubernen."

"Duceess of Norfolk," Wood's.—This new rose is considered a gem by all that have seen it; vigorous grower and hardy constitution; color, deep vivid crimson, and a most profuse bloomer.

"Emperor Napoleon."—This is a semi-double dark crimson, not of much account, as we have many others much better of its class.

"Rosine Margotten."—Superb large carmine, very fragrant; opens in showery weather; a good new rose.

"Polyba."—Purple, shaded with bright rose, very double; a splendid variety.

Among the many new TEAS, only two are specially striking, which have fallen under my observation, viz: "Souvenier d'Elise Norden," white shaded with salmon, superior to Devoniensis; and "Gloire de Dijon," bright yellow, shaded with salmon, very large and full rose, equal to "Souveneir de la Malmaison." They are not hardy, having both been killed here last winter, but may be regarded as the greatest advancement yet made among the Tea Rose Family. JAMES SSEWART.

Foreman to Negly & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

THE ORANGE RASPBERRY.—EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—The Orange Raspberry, with same treatment, will produce as good, if not better, crop than Red Antwerp, (the North River variety,) and is much better for family use, but not equal to it for marketing purposes; it being not quite so firm, will not bear carriage so well. CHAS. DOWNING.

Newburg, N. Y.

—*Country Gent.*

CEMENT CISTERNS.

I am desirous of making a cistern on high and dry land with a hard clay bottom. In such a case is a brick wall necessary, and if so, would a four inch one suffice? How many coats ought the cistern to have (of cement) and how thickly put on? C. S. R. *Nyack, N. Y.*

If the soil is hard, dry, and compact, so as to admit of a smooth excavation with pretty steep walls, the cement may be applied directly to the earth. Three coats will be necessary; the first, an inch or more thick, the two others as thin as can be properly applied. The only disadvantage of this mode is, the upper part being the widest, (shaped like a kettle,) longer, stronger, and a greater amount of timber is needed to sustain the earth covering. Hence the advantage of a stone or brick wall, which may be contracted towards the top, and require but little timber for the cover. If the earth is compact, and is packed solid, without a circular brick wall four inches thick would answer; for acting as an arch, the earth without could not crowd it in, and the earth without would prevent the liquid contents from bursting it.—We have preferred, however, to build walls of stone nearly or about a foot in thickness, contracting them towards the top.—*Country Gent.*

FAT STEER.—Mr. James McQuade of the Centre Market, in this city, last week slaughtered a very fat steer, supposed to be full blood Short-Horn, fattened by Mr. Duncan of Bourbon county, Ky., and purchased from Messrs. Snowdon and Charles. It was four years old, and its weight was as follows:

Live Weight, - - - - -		2,232 lbs.
Weight of Quarters, -	1,541	
Rough tallow, - - -	198	
Hide, - - - - - -	113	
Dressed weight, - -		—1,852 lbs.
Loss, - - - - - -		380 lbs.

—*Country Gent.*

A GOOD COW.—If you please you may publish the following, which I received directly from the owner of the cow, and who is a reliable man. Samuel Braud, of Leonardsville, Madison county, N. Y., says he has a cow (kept on grass only) from which he milked sixty-two pounds in a day last June, and she gave the same quantity for three days in succession, with the exception of half of a pound. Said he made eighteen pounds and fourteen ounces of butter in a week from her. Beat that who can. D. S.—*Country Gent.*

TRAINING A BALKY HORSE.—In India, where a horse becomes stubborn and refuses to move, instead of whipping him, as is our custom, or setting fire to straw under the belly, as practiced in England, a rope is attached to his fore-leg, and one or two persons go ahead and pull at the rope. It is said this starts the most refractory horse. The *Michigan Farmer* says a horse became balky in Detroit a short time since, and neither whipping nor coaxing could make him stir. A rope was fastened aronnd his neck, and he he was dragged a short distance by another team, but this did not effect a cure. The rope was then taken from his neck, passed between his legs, and fastened firmly to his tail. In this manner he was dragged a short distance, and when the rope was taken off, the hitherto unruly animal was perfectly obedient to the will of his master. We have seen this method tried, with similar results.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

MANAGEMENT OF BEES IN HOUSES.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—For the benefit of Jared Case of Troy, Pa., and others, I will give my experience in the building of Bee Houses. I built a house or room about eight years ago in the attic of my dwelling-house. The room is six feet square, and six feet high, lathed and plastered; it being under the roof, I made a spout about six feet long, to take them outside of the house. I made the spout six inches square, where it entered the bee house, and tapered it down to one inch by six, where it came outside of the house. My reason for doing this was, to give the bees a chance to pass without being crowded. I filled up one half of the room opposite the door, with slats about twenty inches above the floor, leaving about six inches space between each slat, and ten inches between each tier of slats. On the topmost tier, I placed two good hives about two feet apart, and when the weather got sufficiently warm for them to commence work, they did little else than fight, until there was as many killed as had originally belonged to one hive, and what few were left went into the other hive, and have since worked well, having filled up the space between the wall and the hive, and above and below. I cut off the side of the old hive, and have taken out all of the old comb. I always take out the old and blackened comb, and let my bees have the best to live on. They are getting very strong, and do not swarm. The advantage I claim for this situation, is that they are secured from the sudden changes of the weather, and when elevated above the ground the millers have but a poor chance. They need ventilators; I punched holes through tin and nailed it to the lath before it was plastered.

To those who have a large number of hives, and wish to raise honey without having the bees swarm, I recommend the following plan: Place your hives under shelter in a dry situation, in the upper rooms of an out-house or dwelling—arrange your hives on a bench above the floor—on the top of each hive bore two or more large holes, and put a temporary cover over these holes that can be easily removed. When the hive is sufficiently filled, take the cover off the holes on the top of the hive, and place a hive about a size larger on the top of the hive and over the holes and let the bees work up, and when the topmost hive is sufficiently full remove the lower hive and put the upper one in its place, and so keep changing the hives alternately, always increasing each hive in proportion to the increase of the bees. The under hive should be removed late in the fall or early in the spring, while the weather is sufficiently cold to make them torpid. When exposed to the air, you can easily remove them from the comb in the old hive and drop them in the holes in the top of the other hive, where the heat of the bees will soon bring them to life.

The best shape for a hive to keep bees from swarming is, to make them nearly square.—They will swarm in a long narrow hive of the same dimensions sooner than in a square one. Place the benches as near the wall as convenient, so that the bees will not waste too much of their precious time in traveling.

S. G. CLARK.—Jamestown, Mercer Co., Pa.

THE CHOLERA AMONG HOGS.

The Buffalo *Republic*, referring to the malady that has prevailed among hogs in the Ohio valley, says:

The same malady appears to have prevailed extensively in the adjoining States. In Western New York, especially, we learn it has been very fatal, but is now over. In conversation with one of the most extensive dealers in the neighborhood, a day or two since, he informed us that about six weeks ago he lost about 400 in a very short space of time. A distiller in Jordon, during the month of September, lost fourteen hundred, which cost him in addition over $1,000 to have them burried. In Rochester, at all the principal points, and even among the farmers, the mortality has exceeded anything ever before heard of. A butcher in this city not long since, purchased five hundred dollars worth of fat hogs, but they died so rapidly on his hands, that he scarcely realized $75 on his investment.

In this quarter the disease appears to have been confined to no particular class of hogs, but to have prevailed indiscriminately among "all sexes, ages and condition"—corn-fed, still-fed and grass-fed, have fared alike. The fatest, however, seem to have been more susceptible than others. When first attacked, the hog was noticed to fall rapidly away. Soon the skin about the neck and ears assumed a purplish hue, and generally in about an hour the hog was dead, after which the whole carcass became purple. The lungs, liver and kidneys, on examination, were found to be like sponge in appearance, but nothing like the symptoms of cholera has been noticed in this vicinity.—In the neighborhood of Cincinnati, it is said that the disease appears to have assumed the form of erysypelas in the throat.

All efforts at finding a remedy which should prove the least effectual in staying the ravages of the epidemic have thus far failed. In this quarter, however, the disease appears to have ceased its ravages some four or five weeks ago; but it is not impossible that it will return again another season, and in the meantime its origin and progress should be investigated. Whether the subject is of sufficient importance to call for legislative interference in regulating the sale of pork we shall not attempt to decide. We presume every person will consult with his own taste in pork in this respect.

We regret to learn that this fatal disease has prevailed more or less in this vicinity, and has not yet ceased its ravages. Mr. Hurst, the superintendent of our county poor-house, informs us that they have lost a large number of hogs by it at that establishment, during the past year, and they have continued to die, up to within the past fortnight. They usually die within three days from the first attack, the disease always proving fatal.—*Country Gent.*