



The Farm and the Fireside.

Keeping Apples.

Mr. Pell, of Ulster Co., N. Y., the celebrated exporter of apples to Europe, recommends that apples after having been picked should be laid on a floor, by hand, without pouring from the baskets, until they are twelve to eighteen inches deep, and to be left to dry and season three weeks: when again packed in clean barrels, they may be kept a reasonable length of time and safely sent to any part of Europe or the East Indies. The plan of drying and seasoning them prevailed generally some years ago, though now it is mostly discontinued and considered useless. We are disposed to think favorably of this process when it becomes important to keep apples safely till next spring, to send to foreign countries, for we have always observed that after opening a barrel, a few days, after being put up, in ever so dry weather, that the moisture often stands in drops over the whole surface and although loose barrels will allow it mostly to evaporate yet when they come in contact, the two surfaces retain it and cause a rot.

The carrying of apples in a common wagon, either before or after barreling, is injurious—they should be moved on springs or on sleds. The least abrasion of the skin, or crushing of the cells of the pulp, containing the juices, allows an oxidation and decomposition, and the consequent decay of the whole mass. Apples are carefully picked and handled, and packed in saw-dust which has been carefully dried, they can be carried safely and kept longer and better than by any other method of packing. The dry saw-dust absorbs all the moisture which may come out of them, and being a good non-conductor, it preserves them in all temperatures better than by any other plan; still apples should always be kept in a cool, dry place, the temperature, if possible, should be nearly as low as the freezing point.

Scientific American.

Broom Corns.—Newly perfected estimate the value of broom corn. Scarcely a habitation can be found in America without a broom made of this material. We do not know how our country women would do without them: and yet they are not of very ancient origin. Before the manufacture of broom corns, the American ladies generally used hickory or birch brooms, or similar articles made of black ash. With these brooms, it will be procured, they would sometimes make a beam of hemlock boughs. In Ireland and England, there grows a shrub called heath or ling, which is made into brooms, and used quite extensively in those countries. The Irish and English also make and use hair brooms, bristle brooms, &c.

Of all the different kinds of sweeping utensils, broom corn has the preference for common use, wherever used. In the last century, they were scarcely known, but now they are known all over the United States. A few years ago a lot of these brooms were sent to England, where they readily brought five dollars per dozen.

CATTLE SHEEDS.—All cattle should have warm sheds to shelter them from winter's frosts. They are not thus provided for, have sheds erected for their accommodation and comfort. Cattle kept dry and comfortable in winter, can be kept on a fourth less food, than when exposed to rains, sleet and snows without any covering, save the broad heavens. There is no mystery in this. When cattle are kept half frozen, much of their food is diverted from fat-forming into fuel, to keep the body warm.

CORNETALKS.—Recollect that those, if properly cared, and cut into thin pieces, and steamed, are excellent provender for cattle generally—and when made into a soup with meal or bran and water, make a good milk-producing mess for milk cows. Such being the case, you should see to it, that they do not remain in the field until, every vestige of the life-sustaining principle is bleached out of them. There is as much merit in the proper economy of food as there is in raising it.

Why is a decanter of cold water when brought into a warm room, speedily covered with dew? Because the temperature of the decanter is lower than that of the air immediately around it. The dew is condensed on the glass, and will be equally reproduced till the temperatures are equal. Upon this principle, the most convenient sort of hygrometer, or instrument for measuring the quantity of vapor in the atmosphere, is constructed.

Bacon and Ham.—Run a knife along the bone of the ham, if it comes out clean, and has a savory flavor, the ham is good, if smeared and dried, it is spoiled, either by rancidity or rust. Hooks and gammas of bacon may be proven in the same way. Bacon is red in the lean, and the fat is white, firm and pulpy; the rind is fine and thin. If it is bleached with yellow, it is rusty and unfit for use.

The Journal of Commerce says:—"There is some reason to suspect that the clerk of the weather" has committed a blunder, and got the seasons mixed up. We notice in our exchanges that a fine shad, weighing five pounds, has been caught near the steamboat landing at New Haven, that trees in Maine are putting out buds, and that a sprig of Young clover, in blossom, has been plucked in the streets of Hartford. (Rather tough.) In some of the flower gardens in this city, vegetation has taken a fresh start. Flies and mosquitoes have come out of their hiding places, though not in large numbers, and appear to be none the worse for their suspended animation. We observe, however, that the mosquitoes do not sing; which is a great loss to the lovers of music."

Bleeding from the Nose.—To prevent the above there are several methods, viz: applying lint steeped in alcohol, which is a most energetic styptic, or by inserting carded cotton wool rolled up, it is well filled. It must not, however, be too tightly rolled, or the blood cannot penetrate the interstices, nor too loosely, or it will do so too easily, and the hemorrhage will continue.

The excess of females over males, in England, is 400,000; in Scotland, 150,000; and in Ireland 120,000.

Population of Pennsylvania.

The native born population of Pennsylvania, according to the last Census, amounting to 1,014,619, Of this number, 1,841,000 were born in the State; the remainder were born as follows:—	
Maine, 1,157	Alabama, 47
New Hampshire, 1,476	Mississippi, 191
Vermont, 1,682	Louisiana, 181
Rhode Island, 1,946	Texas, 42
Connecticut, 2,246	Arkansas, 10
New York, 58,535	Tennessee, 158
New Jersey, 28,117	Kentucky, 47
Delaware, 12,634	Ohio, 7,728
Maryland, 29,182	Michigan, 223
Dist. of Columbia, 17,797	Indiana, 399
Virginia, 17,011	Illinois, 353
North Carolina, 409	Missouri, 230
South Carolina, 1,539	Iowa, 70
Georgia, 179	Wisconsin, 49
Florida, 21	California, 3

The Susquehanna Register.

H. F. FRAZER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 6, 1852.

Post-Office Appointment.

D. R. Lathrop has been appointed Postmaster, at Montrose, vice Benjamin Case, resigned. The Office remains in its former location.

General Scott.

Notwithstanding Gen. Scott was defeated for months previous to the presidential election, as a most villainous compound of all that is base and contemptible—as an arrogant coward and conceited imbecile—now that the crisis which was supposed to require such shameful abuse of a war-worn veteran has passed, the leaders of that party who so maligned him, are seeking to give the lie to their repeated slanders, by bestowing upon him higher military rank than was ever before conferred on any man in our country, excepting Gen. Washington. What are the people to think of such conduct? If a title of the charges that were alleged against him and daily reiterated till many learned to believe them, were true, so far from deserving to have higher honors bestowed upon him, he ought rather to be deprived of his commission, and driven from the army in disgrace. But no: they are willing not only to retain him at the head of our military establishment, but to raise him to the rank of Lieutenant General. Should our manœvering politicians succeed in enrolling us in a war with European powers, as seems not unlikely, can we hope for success when our forces are led on by such a "compound of obstinacy and folly" as "Old Fuss and Feathers"? Have our Democratic leaders attracted traitors to their country, that they desire to entrust its honor to the keeping of such an old idiot?

Another Fire in Towanda.

About 1 o'clock A. M., on Saturday last, a fire broke out in a stable in the rear of a building on the South side of Bridge St. by which six or seven buildings were burnt. The buildings were not very valuable, but several poor families were rendered homeless by the calamity. Two houses were destroyed. It was only by the most strenuous exertions of the citizens that the adjoining buildings and the bridge were saved. An efficient Fire Company with a good engine would doubtless have arrested the fire before it had done much damage. Perhaps when the Towanda Fire Department has had sufficient practice, (which they seem likely soon to have), they will see fit to procure a Fire Engine.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

The mail train bound East, on the Erie line, ran off the track, near Binghamton, on Sunday night last, in consequence of the culpable neglect of the Switchman. The engine and cars went through the bridge over the Plank Road just west of the Cheango River. The fireman was killed, and the engineer badly scalded, but no passengers were seriously injured. The negligent switchman has absconded.

The Municipal Corporation of Cincinnati have just had constructed for use in extinguishing fires, a steam fire-engine; and at a public trial of it, it has proved entirely successful. It throws six streams of water by steam power, works constantly, and steam can be generated in five minutes, and kept up without difficulty for any length of time.

The following changes are talked of in Washington:—An increase of the President's salary to \$50,000; the construction of permanent residences for the Vice-President, and Head of Departments; an increase of the Secretaries' salaries; and an increase of the salaries of our Embassadors and Charges abroad.

An earthquake took place lately at the island of Teneriffe, and at the last accounts, the inhabitants were in hourly expectation of an eruption from the Peak, as a thin vapor had been seen to ascend from the crater of the former volcano.

In England, at present, there are a hundred and sixty offences punishable with death.

The Pen and the Scissors.

—The man who was carried away by his feelings has returned safe.

—Dobbs says that a man behind time should be fed on Ketch-up.

—The eruption of Mount Etna, which commenced on the 20th of August, still continues.

Annexation.

—Annet Waizler, of Cincinnati, has been fined six dollars and costs, for whipping her husband.

—There are four thousand five hundred languages throughout the world, besides the language of the eyes.

—Horace Mann says he has only one objection to women preaching religion, and that is, they can make more by practicing it.

Correspondence of the Register.

Letter from the Isthmus.

PANAMA, Oct. 9, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—It is with great pleasure I address you, as I promised on leaving you in New York. A hasty sketch of my passage to Aspinwall and thence over the Isthmus, will probably be the most interesting. I therefore commence with our departure from N. Y., Sept. 23—in the Steamer "Seira Nevada." At 5 P. M. we passed the Highlands, sea smooth and evening beautiful, saw plenty of Porpoises. On the 24, a child died and was buried.

On the 24th at 11, passed a Brig supposed bound for Vera Cruz. At 10 P. M. met Steamer U. S. bound to N. Y.—11 A. M. off Margarua Island, with her mountainous shores and fearful breakers. On the 28th left the Island with a fine wind at S. E., passing along the Island of Henricus. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing and the fruits that grow spontaneously. 29th at 6 P. M. winding along the Island of Cuba. Its Eastern shore is mountainous the whole distance. I could not help thinking of the unfortunate "Lopez" as I stood by the deck of our public ship. Cuba must and will be redeemed—nothing sure—as she stands lone star in the midst of the Ocean.

A young lady has lately started a "Ragged School" in Albany, and has already forty or fifty children under her care, all of whom she has picked up in the streets.

—A Cobbler in Mobile, who also professes to teach music, has the following sign on his door:

"Delightful task to mend the tender shoe, And teach the ragged igit how to stoke."

The English steamer "Nimrod" which arrived at Boston recently, brought 1031 boxes of butter. At the present price, it is stated that it can be brought from England and sold at a good profit.

—A punster says: "My name is Somerset. I am a miserable bachelor. I cannot marry, for how could I hope to prevail on any young lady, possessed of the slightest notions of delicacy, to turn a Somerset!"

The steamer "Engineer" arrived at Washington, on Monday last, from Norfolk, for the purpose of conveying Hon. W. R. King to the latter place, whence he will take the U. S. steamer Fulton for Havana.

—The "Free Democracy" talk of raising \$10,000 to put John P. Hale into the field for the next four years, as a public lecturer. A correspondent of the National Era offers to contribute \$100 for that purpose.

There are seven men in the New York City Prison, convicted of murder, awaiting sentence to death. When it is recollected that in such a place only a small portion of the guilty are detected and punished, the state of things seems alarming.

—It is stated in the London prints that during the prevalence of the Cholera, in the Pollish town of Kovol, the worst cases were quickly cured by giving the patients copious draughts of cold spring water.

A western editor requests those of his subscribers who send him more than six years' subscription, to lend him a lock of their hair, so that he may know that they are still living.

—The Governor of South Carolina has published a notice stating that he has made it an absolute rule that hereafter all petitions to limit the pardon of a criminal must be accompanied by the report of the judge who tried the case.

—A new umbrella, called the "mushroom," has just made its appearance in Paris. It has no handle, but an adjusting apparatus fastens it to the hat, and when not in use, it may be folded up and carried in the pocket.

—The Pomology of Pennsylvania are invited to attend a convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 18th inst., to consider the propriety of forming a State Pomological Society, and the State Agricultural Society will meet at Harrisburg on that day.

—J. S. P. begins his letters from Washington, this winter, with the following sentence:—"The last session was spent principally in preparing for the presidential contest, and it will be mainly occupied in disposing of its fruits. The history of two sessions of Congress in three lines!"

—Tactotaler will be glad to learn

that an extraordinary rise has taken place in France, in the price of brandy. This is partly owing to the falling off in this year's vintage, and partly to the demand from Australia.

—Galignani says that several of the fashionables of St. Petersburg lately conceived the idea of smoking green tea instead of tobacco, and at all the tobacco shops in that city, cigarettes made of it may now be purchased.

—The most conclusive arguments we have heard in favor of Cuban annexation was that the Gulf of Mexico was the mouth of the United States; that the Island of Cuba was a tongue, lying in that mouth; and that every mouth had a right to its own tongue.

Winfield Scott's quarters here until the 15th inst., which will be about the 15th inst., also received kind treatment from both Americans and Native life; but upon the Indians the Americans are a gang of perfect robbers, from Cruces to Panama. Panama City is an old town built some 2 or 300 years ago. Many of its buildings are nearly worn out. Some of them display architectural beauty, but the great majority of them are quite ordinary, built entirely of stone, and in the rudest manner. It is situated on a peninsula, and was once a strongly fortified town, walled in at an expense (his said) of some \$2 millions. The west side, the entrance from Cruces, was originally fortified by a ditch, and defended by forts or breast works, with mounted cannon, at intervals of 20 or 30 feet; but all have gone to decay.

There are a few soldiers stationed here now, but for what purpose I cannot tell. They are composed of all classes—Spaniards and Ethiopians—mostly bare-footed, and lounging the streets in the most stupid manner.

The arsenal, or main fort, in the Eastern part of the city, is well constructed, and seems to be used for a prison. The criminals are brought out chained every day in gangs, to clean the streets of the city. The city is kept neat and cleanly. I should judge it to be very healthy, at least, 'tis so now. The climate is most delightful.

On the main fort there are six pieces of cannon, the largest and by far the nicest I have seen—said to be the best in the world—and that the U. S. offered for them five millions of dollars. They are reported to be made of one third silver. Time seems to have no perceptible effect upon them.

The Isthmus with its scenery is most beautiful. Fruits of every description grow luxuriantly and spontaneously. The Bread fruit tree, of all the new and strange trees, to me seemed the most beautiful.—From my landing at Aspinwall, I did not see a familiar tree, nor shrub, nor bird, save a Parrot. Scarcely an insect resembled those of our country. All was new and full of interest; and not the least of the beautiful things about me, is the Bay of Panama, dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach.

When I get to San Francisco I will write again. JEREMIAH BALDWIN.

How it is Done.

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This is taking "time by the forelock," truly.

A RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—The gigantic project of a railroad across our territory to the Pacific has been introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Gwin. According to this plan, the road is to have at its eastern end, on the Mississippi river, two lines connecting it with the Atlantic through the North and South respectively, and two at its Western end, connecting it with the Pacific through Oregon and California. The contractors for its construction receive in payments, alternate sections of public lands, forty miles wide through the intervening territories. At the end of thirty years it is to be surrendered to the United States. The mails, troops, and other transportation of the Government, shall always be free upon it.

In a memorial to Congress on the necessity, importance, and practicability of a Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, the question of its profits is considered. Fifty thousand persons go annually to California and it costs each \$200 to get there, making a sum of \$10,000,000. Supposing that the railroad can carry them for \$200, this travel will yield \$10,000,000. The road will be 2,000 miles long, and it is estimated will cost \$50,000 per mile, or an aggregate of \$100,000,000; so that 50,000 passengers would yield an interest of 10 per cent on travel alone. It is further assumed that at least \$4,000,000 will annually be derived from freight, and that it will cost to keep the road in repair, \$5,000,000, which would still leave 10 per cent for the Government, or the stockholders for the contractors, whoever should build it. There are many schemes for this enterprise, and many estimates, but they must count on an "unlucky" nothing better to be relied upon than mere guesses.

A NEW FIELD OPENING.—In the remarks of Lieut. Maury, at the Baltimore Trade Convention, the reader will observe a hint thrown out that the surplus slave population of this country may find a ready market in the valley of the Amazon. It is true which Lieut. M. states and predicts of that country, it might truly be made the safety valve of this Union, were it not for the simplicity of its soil, being a slave country, its climate and available the cheap practice of colonization the best and the only one for the United States, and the only one that could be a safe market, and a foreign slave trade is to be opened anew, and between this and a foreign country, only what can be expected from it. Anything that tends to encourage the idea that slavery is to be or can be perpetual in this country, is to be or can be perpetual in the magnitude of the evil, and multiplying the difficulties in the way of its safe and peaceful removal.—The only alternative of a violent annihilation.

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This is taking "time by the forelock," truly.

A RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—The gigantic project of a railroad across our territory to the Pacific has been introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Gwin. According to this plan, the road is to have at its eastern end, on the Mississippi river, two lines connecting it with the Atlantic through the North and South respectively, and two at its Western end, connecting it with the Pacific through Oregon and California. The contractors for its construction receive in payments, alternate sections of public lands, forty miles wide through the intervening territories. At the end of thirty years it is to be surrendered to the United States. The mails, troops, and other transportation of the Government, shall always be free upon it.

In a memorial to Congress on the necessity, importance, and practicability of a Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, the question of its profits is considered. Fifty thousand persons go annually to California and it costs each \$200 to get there, making a sum of \$10,000,000. Supposing that the railroad can carry them for \$200, this travel will yield \$10,000,000. The road will be 2,000 miles long, and it is estimated will cost \$50,000 per mile, or an aggregate of \$100,000,000; so that 50,000 passengers would yield an interest of 10 per cent on travel alone. It is further assumed that at least \$4,000,000 will annually be derived from freight, and that it will cost to keep the road in repair, \$5,000,000, which would still leave 10 per cent for the Government, or the stockholders for the contractors, whoever should build it. There are many schemes for this enterprise, and many estimates, but they must count on an "unlucky" nothing better to be relied upon than mere guesses.

A NEW FIELD OPENING.—In the remarks of Lieut. Maury, at the Baltimore Trade Convention, the reader will observe a hint thrown out that the surplus slave population of this country may find a ready market in the valley of the Amazon. It is true which Lieut. M. states and predicts of that country, it might truly be made the safety valve of this Union, were it not for the simplicity of its soil, being a slave country, its climate and available the cheap practice of colonization the best and the only one for the United States, and the only one that could be a safe market, and a foreign slave trade is to be opened anew, and between this and a foreign country, only what can be expected from it. Anything that tends to encourage the idea that slavery is to be or can be perpetual in this country, is to be or can be perpetual in the magnitude of the evil, and multiplying the difficulties in the way of its safe and peaceful removal.—The only alternative of a violent annihilation.

NOTICES.

Donation Vist.

The friends of the Rev. H. A. McCarty, are invited to make him a Donation, at his house in the village of Great Bend, on Friday afternoon and evening of the 11th inst.

Donation Vist.

The friends of Rev. H. A. McCarty, are invited to attend a Donation, at his house on Wednesday the 12th day of Jan. inst., afternoon and evening.

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