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AGRICULTURE.

Berlino Butter.—A physician who has travelled through Switzerland, describes a process of preserving butter as adopted in that country, and which he states to be far preferable to the English plan of salting. The process is as following:—Into a clean copper pan (better, no doubt, tinned) put any quantity of butter, say from twenty pounds to forty pounds, and place it over a gentle fire, so that it may melt slowly, and let the heat be so graduated that the melted mass does not come to a boil in less than about two hours. During all this time the butter must be frequently stirred, say once in five or ten minutes, so that the whole mass may be thoroughly intermixed, and the top and bottom change places from time to time. When the melted mass boils, the fire is to be regulated so as to keep the butter at a gentle boil, for about two hours more, the stirring being continued, but not necessarily so often as before. The vessel is then to be removed from the fire and set aside to cool and settle, still gradually; this process of cooling is supposed also to require about two hours. The melted mass is then, while still liquid, to be carefully poured into the crock or jar in which it is to be kept. In the process of cooling there is deposited a whitish cheesy sediment, proportioned to the quantity of butter, which is to be carefully prevented from intermixing with the preserved butter. The caseous grounds are very palatable and nutritious, and are constantly used as food. Butter so prepared will last for years perfectly good, without any particular precaution being taken to keep it from the air, or without the slightest addition of salt.

PRESERVING APPLES.—It is very desirable in the preservation of apples during the winter, to keep them in such a manner that they shall retain their natural juiciness and flavor, as well as soundness. For this purpose, I am convinced that the best method that has fallen under my notice is to pack them, after being carefully assorted late in the autumn, in barrels with plaster of Paris, and set them by in some suitable place. Let the plaster be finely ground, then place a layer of this in the barrel of some three or four inches in thickness; upon this a layer of apples not touching one another, then plaster again, and so on, till the barrel is filled and closed up tightly. The plaster will thus settle down close around the apples, and entirely exclude the air. Apples preserved in this way, possess in the spring, in addition to a general soundness, all the juiciness natural to them at the time of packing. Farmers who apply plaster to their lands, might purchase it in the Fall, and besides having it ready for use in the Spring, they might thus make it serve a double purpose at the same expense.

FACTS ABOUT SWINE.—We have received from Mr. Rood, of Adrian, some facts in regard to the breeding of Swine, which are of importance to every farmer. Mr. R. remarked that he had long observed that pigs from old sows made much heavier hogs than those from young sows; and he related an instance which places the matter in a very striking light. He had two sows of the same breed, one of which was one year old, and the other three—the former being out of the latter. Both sows had a litter of pigs on the same night; and as a part of both litters were destroyed, the two litters were put together and nursed by the older sow. The pigs of the older sow were apparently the most promising at first; but they all grew up together, were treated alike, and fattened alike; and when they came to be killed, the pigs of the older sow weighed about eighty pounds more than those of the young one.—*Michigan Farmer.*

HOW TO ENLARGE VEGETABLES.—A vast increase of food may be obtained by managing judiciously, systematically carrying out for a time the principle of increase. Take for instance a pea. Plant it in very rich ground. Allow it to bear the first year, say half a dozen pods only. Remove all others. Save the largest single pea of these. Sow it the next year, and retain of the product three pods only. Sow the largest one the following year, and retain only one pod. Again select the largest, and the next year the sort will by this time have tripled its size and weight. Ever afterwards sow the largest seed. By these means you will get peas (or any thing else,) of a bulk of which we at present have no conception.

RESTORATION OF SOUR MILK OR CREAM.—We are informed that milk or cream, when it is turned sour, may be restored to its original sweetness by means of a small quantity of carbonate of magnesia. When the acidity is slight, half a teaspoonful of the powder to a pint of milk will be sufficient.

From late English Papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC!

The Collins steamer Atlantic, Capt. West, and the Bremen Steamer Hermann, Capt. Crabree, both arrived at New York on Wednesday morning. The Hermann sailed from Southampton on the 20th ult. and brings no dates later than those of the Cambria. The Atlantic left Liverpool on the 25th, and brings intelligence four days later. The Atlantic experienced boisterous weather and damaged her bulwarks. The Steamer City of Glasgow arrived in the Clyde on Sunday the 22nd, in 15 days from New York. She sailed with the Atlantic, which arrived at Liverpool on the 20th. Accounts from the manufacturing districts during the past week, show rather less business, in consequence of higher prices being demanded. At Manchester the market has been influenced by the serious accounts of the American Cotton crop; but a sudden advance which took place has not been fully maintained. The cotton market was quiet—sellers offering freely, but buyers evinced little disposition to operate. Flour was in fair demand, at from 18s. to 22s. 6d.—Sales mixed Indian Corn at 26s. to 27s.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given instructions for a complete survey of the Western Coast of Cork, to ascertain its capabilities for being converted into a Transatlantic Packet Station and Harbour of Refuge. The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company are about to direct the construction of another steamship, to reinforce their fine squadron. She will be of large size and power. A letter has been received at Aberdeen from the mate of the English whale-ship Alexander, of Dundee, stating that the two American vessels Advance and rescue, were west of Devil's thumb, Greenland. They advanced 500 miles since last heard from. The letter is dated July 25, in the neighbourhood of Melville Bay.

The French Government, it is said, has addressed through Gen. Lahitte, official remonstrances to Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the French refugees in London.

The potato crops of France are suffering severely, from the prevalent rot.

The war steamers Castella and Volcano sailed from Barcelona on the 15th with troops for Cuba.

Accounts received at Lisbon mention that in anticipation of some revolutionary movement, the troops had been kept three nights at their quarters. Some changes in the Cabinet were anticipated.

Disastrous inundations have destroyed all the crops in the Province of Brescia. Subscriptions were opened at Milan, the aggregate amount of which, about 50,000 francs, was sent to the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—It is said that Austria has determined to interfere against the Duchies. The Austrian Minister says, that if the two Duchies are indivisible, it would be better to detach Holstein from Germany, than to detach Schleswig from Denmark. The Assembly of Schleswig Holstein has rejected a proposition conferring electoral rights on all adult males.

The Danish operations by sea have been continued. Among the islands of the left coast of Schleswig they have taken possession of all the larger islands on the coast. The three Holstein gun boats, the whole of their naval force on the west, could make no effectual resistance, and after a short action, in which four men were killed and seven wounded, made the best of their way to the Ruder; to be in perfect safety they must run for the Elbe, for the Danes having Frederickstadt on the former river, they can not pass up it.

The Baden Official Gazette publishes a decree prolonging the state of war and martial law throughout the Grand Duchy, for another term of four weeks.

The Tuscan Government, in order to avoid all unpleasant consequences, has resolved to grant 25,000 crowns, on the demand of England, for the injuries and losses sustained by British subjects during the occupation of Leghorn by Austrian troops.

The Austrian Government has written an angry note to Lord Palmerston, demanding the expulsion of several German refugees, of Democratic principles, who are said to be conspiring against Austria.

Government, unless in default of that reparation from the law of the country where the alleged offence is committed, to which every foreigner is entitled in common with the natives of the country themselves, but not to any greater extent. In the case of Baron Haynau, we are enabled to state that he not only did not make any formal demand for redress, but that when offered all the continued protection to be afforded by the civil power, through the Austrian representative at our court, Baron Koller, he expressed himself in the most grateful terms for the protection afforded to him by the authorities, and added that he had no wish whatever to press for any ulterior proceedings.—*London Ministerial Paper.*

Gen. Haynau has arrived at Vienna. He says that he is more astonished than indignant, that 200 or 300 Englishmen should have assaulted him.

General Haynau was very badly received at Breslau and Cassel on his way to England, and also at Cologne and Hanover on his return to Vienna.

Baron Rothschild has denied giving a letter of introduction to Haynau. The Austrian papers are outrageous at the recent attack upon him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—The question relative to the Hungarian refugees threatens to give rise to new complications. The terms of the convention by which the Porte engaged to keep a strict surveillance over the refugees during one year expires this month. The Turkish Government has manifested the intention of setting at liberty Kosun's and those of his companions who were incarcerated with him at Kuleyeh. Measures have already been taken to procure them a passage on board a Government vessel to carry them to England or America. They are also each to receive 500 piastres, which will be given to them at the moment of embarkation, in order to meet their immediate wants on landing. It appears that these arrangements have alarmed the Government at Vienna, which pretends that the term of one year stipulated in the convention, commences at the moment of their incarceration, and has protested against the immediate liberation of the refugees.—The Divan rejects this demand as ill-founded, and resolves to adhere to its original intention. It has likewise demanded the opinion of the representatives of France and England.

SUPPRESSION OF SLAVERY.—The Government have at last come to the determination of using the most energetic means to put a complete and final stop to the African Slave Trade; and that they have the power of accomplishing this object does not admit of any question. 1st.—Either by compelling the Governments of Spain and the Brazils faithfully to carry into effect their treaties with this country for the abolition of the trade; or, secondly, by directing a more efficient force than they have hitherto done against the slavers themselves.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—According to the *Glasgow Daily Mail*, this magnificent addition to the Cunard line of Steamers is a superb specimen of this class of naval architecture. She was built by Messrs. Steel and Co., Greenock. Like the Asia—her immediate predecessor on the same line—the Africa measures 285 feet in length. Her breadth, exclusive of paddle-boxes, is forty feet, with a corresponding depth of hold. Her estimated burden is 2,250 tons. The engines, which are to propel this colossal ship, have been constructed and fitted up by the Messrs. Napier. They are 800 horse power, and on the same principle as those of the Asia. Their immense proportions seize upon the visitors attention, amid so much that is vast and attractive on every side. The number of her berths will enable the Africa to carry 180 passengers. She will be manned by a full crew of chosen men—giving about one-third to each department. The quantity of coal she is estimated to carry is 900 tons; and she has capacity for the transit of 900 tons of cargo, not including the stores of ship and passengers. Fitted up for carrying guns, the Africa can at any time be transformed from the peaceful original into an Admiralty ship of war. The saloons and berths are fitted up with an evident regard as once to elegance and utility. There is nothing the most refined taste could desiderate, as there is nothing wanting which could add to the comfort, convenience, and pleasure of the parties.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA!

We learn, by Telegraph, that the Mail Steamer Europa, arrived at New York yesterday morning. As she left Liverpool on the 28th Sept., three days after, and arrived within two days of the Atlantic, she has thus gained about a day upon her in the run across. She does not bring any news of importance, with the exception of a report that the market for timber and deals at Liverpool was improving.