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"Truth, Justice, Freedom, here shall find a home."

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AGRICULTURE.

GREEN CORN FOR CATTLE.

It is growing customary in many parts of the country to plant or sow corn to be cut in August for cows in milk. It is sown broad cast or in drills, according to the ground to be occupied by it. Drills are proper where the ground is weedy and is intended to be cultivated. The seed is sometimes put in as late as July, and as the ground is now warm, it grows very rapidly, and needs but little weeding.

Cows in milk are much assisted by a fodder of green corn. The pastures in August are usually short, and extra feeding of some kind is necessary to keep up their milk. Fields are not cleared for fall feed till September or later, and it is important to prevent the shrinking up of the milk between the summer pasturing and the time when better fields are opened.

Corn may be sown to be cut with the scythe on land that is not very rich. Orchards that are young and intended to be kept broken up to ensure the advance of the trees, afford suitable spaces to be filled with late corn.—It is not supposed that corn cut up while it is green and before any ears are formed, exhausts the land much, and it is surely better for the young trees to let corn grow to be mown than to let the weeds or the grass grow.

Millet is sometimes sown late to be cut green for cows. Millet is a summer grain, and grows rank on rich ground, but corn will yield more than millet, and those who have vacant lands may do well to try a patch in corn to be cut up for cows. The prospect now is, that hay from old fields will not come in very plenty, and a little corn fodder from summer sowing may be useful for winter if it is not needed in a green state in summer.—*Ploughman.*

CURE FOR HEAVES.—Mr. Philo Adams, of Huron, Ohio, sends us the following recipe for heaves in horses, which he says he has tried with the best effect.

In the first place, keep your horse on wet or chopped feed until the medicine takes effect, which from the time it was given will not be over two weeks at the longest.—Take one and a-half gills of angle or fish worms; wash them clean; drain the water from them and put them in some vessel that can be covered tight. Put on the worms spirits of turpentine enough to kill them. Let them stand twenty-four hours; then put them in a bag, and tie them on the bits. Keep them in the horse's mouth, except when you want him to eat, till the contents of the bag have been swallowed. If the horse is not cured, or nearly so, in eight or ten days, give him another similar dose, which I think will effect an entire cure.—*Scott's Weekly Paper.*

REARING LAMBS.—Like all other young stock, lambs ought to be kept steadily growing without getting too fat. Where a healthy, strong, and young ewe has a good range of pasture, the lamb may acquire so much fat as seriously to interfere with its thrift when taken away and put upon its winter's food. Experienced flock masters say they have frequently lost lambs from this cause; and that when an ewe has twins, and the milk is divided between the offspring, this loss never occurs. This is an important fact for the practical man.—*Agriculturalist.*

DEAD ANIMALS.—All animals which die on a farm should be covered with mould or earth of any kind. Each dead horse, or any animal thus treated, would throw out gas enough to impregnate five loads of earth with its fertilizing properties. To promote the speedy decomposition of animal bodies, a few bushels of lime should be thrown upon them previous to being covered with earth or mould.—After the decomposition of the flesh, the bones should be broken up and placed in the soil, where they prove an efficient and lasting manure.

CHOLERA AMONG THE HOGS.—The Cincinnati papers state that hogs, and even horses, in the streets, have been smitten with the cholera and died. The Louisville Courier learns from the officers of the mail boat that Mr. Crutchfield, living about 50 miles below Cincinnati, lost about

PROTESTANT CORNER.

A BLOW IN PREPARATION FOR THE ROMISH CHURCH.

From Paris Correspondent of the Atlas.

The work of the Abbate Leone is now completed, and will be read and commented on in a public *seance*. It is anticipated that his apparition as a preacher of a new doctrine will cause more emotion than any event of the kind since the days of Luther. The Catholic world is ripe for a reform; and anything presenting the appearance of a just and salutary change will be eagerly caught at. The history of Leone is curious and interesting. He is of a good Roman family, and was from his earliest youth devoted to solitude and study. Being an orphan from his childhood, he was allowed to follow the bent of his own inclinations, and entered the church at the age of nineteen. He then became attached to the Pope as librarian, and for fifteen years he never set foot outside the Vatican, living entirely in the section of theology belonging to the library or the little closet close beside it, where he slept. His whole time was thus devoted to the research of ancient authors; and he has been known to spend three days and nights without sleep in poring over some half-defaced manuscript, or in interpreting some correspondence in cyphers, in which science he has become a perfect adept. It was thus that he became acquainted with all the secret machinations of the church, and with all the intrigues by which she has maintained to this hour such unbounded influence over the kingdoms of Europe which still own her sway. The Abbate became terrified at the discovery of the vast system of corruption of which Fate had made him an abettor—he hastened to abjure his vows and fly from Rome. He next took up his abode at Turin, in order to examine with attention the system upon which the Jesuits were then acting. Two attempts to murder him by poison caused him to come to Paris about six months ago. He has ever since that time been employed in finishing the work which is to lay the foundation of a new form of religion, or rather of a practical theory by which the gospel is to be displayed in action as well as in words. His new religion is to be called Catholic Democratic, and already has his Catechism been submitted to many men of learning and piety, who declare it without fault, and are ready to assist him in his efforts to obtain a complete reformation in the system of church law as now practised in France. The Abbate is about five-and-thirty years of age, of a calm ascetic countenance and thin attenuated figure. He possesses the gift of eloquence in an extraordinary degree, and his erudition is unbounded. He pretends to no visions, to no inspirations, but merely argues upon facts; and brings the proofs of what he asserts in the correspondence of which I have spoken, and which are in course of publication, and in the history of the Secret Conference of the Cardinals, of which he has copied out the substance.

WHAT WILL THE FRENCH DO WITH ROME.

When the French Government selected a cavalry officer of no previous reputation in war or in politics to take the command of the Roman expedition, they gave a very strong proof that their invasion of the Papal States was not expected to assume the character it has since acquired, or to call for any great amount of military skill or resolution. General Oudinot was chosen for this duty because he was the son of one of Napoleon's Marshals, and a man of good connexion in French society. No sooner, however, had he landed at Civita Vecchia and launched three or four contradictory proclamations, than everything turned out the very reverse of what had been anticipated. The little demonstration which was to procure for the French Republic about £50,000 worth of glory led to a siege of two months' duration, and an expenditure of men and money the amount of which is still wholly unknown. Rome resisted; that is to say, the bands of adventurers from the barricades of Paris and the banks of the River Plate, from the shores of Sicily and the forts of Genoa, succeeded for two months in keeping a powerful French army outside the Papal bastions and the walls of Belisarius and Aurelian. The engineering skill with which the defence was conducted and the ordnance pointed from the walls would of itself demonstrate that the city was in the hands of very different warriors from the enervated soldiers or subjects of the Pope. The French Commander-in-Chief was in every way embarrassed. His own army was irritated to the verge of insubordination by the prolixity of the scientific operations of the engineers against a place which has ever been regarded as an open city,

defended on this occasion by no regular forces. His diplomatic coadjutor made a bold attempt to betray the whole expedition to the Triumvirate, and cause the recognition of the Roman Republic. France looked on with surprise at the slow progress of her arms, and doubts as to the cause she had espoused in defiance of the principles of her own revolution. Europe looked on with disgust at an act of war for which no just or necessary cause could be assigned. The army itself was afraid to purchase success by means which would have stamped their exploits with the infamy of Vandalism, and accordingly abstained from the strongest measures of war. Yet many of the foreign Consuls, with Mr. Freebon at their head, thought fit to protest against acts which seem, by the faithful report of our own correspondent, not to have been committed.—At last, the French Government, wearied by expecting intelligence that never came, induced General Bedeau to repair to Rome, with powers to act as the occasion seemed to require. Before, however, that distinguished officer could have quitted France, the telegraph brought the news published in our second edition of yesterday, that on the 30th of June the Roman Assembly had resolved to desist from an impracticable resistance. It must be acknowledged that the Triumvirate lays down its arms with all the honours of war, and that the tone and substance of its declarations have been very superior to those of its adversaries; on the other hand, this spontaneous capitulation deprives the French army of the little credit which might have attached to successful military operations, and it leaves M. de Corcelles to deal with a Roman Government not yet overthrown.

An entry into the Eternal city has thus been effected for the French army, but, politically speaking, these forces are marching into a *cul de sac*. By what means, and on what occasion, are they to be withdrawn? It is high time that the French Government having accomplished its military object, should forthwith inform the Italian Powers and the rest of Europe what is the precise use which it intends to make of its present position. At present these intentions of France are so imperfectly known that we can only reason upon conjectures.

To give her the benefit of one hypothesis we will assume that the desire of the French Ministers is to restore Pius IX. to Rome as the head of the Catholic Church and as Sovereign of the Papal States, taking the liberal concessions of last year as the basis of his secular administration, and lending him the protection of a foreign garrison. Has the consent of the Pope to these conditions been obtained? Has the Pope not already declared that he has seen enough of liberal concessions and too much of the consequences of French intervention? Will he trust the assurances of a Power so uncertain and so formidable as France? Will he not rather say that if any political intervention is to take place in his behalf, it must obviously be that of all the Catholic Powers; and not the exclusive, arbitrary and dictatorial intervention of any one of them? Will he, in a word, consent to fling himself into the arms of France, after that Republic has already eluded the semi-engagements which were supposed to have been entered into at Gaeta? It is, to say the least of it, highly probable that in the true spirit of the power he holds, Pius IX. will reject proposals tendered in such a form, and will prefer to fall back on the more congenial assistance of Austria, Naples and Spain. The Pope is still in their hands, and principally swayed by their counsels, united to those of his own advisers, but Rome is in the hands of the French, and if the question of the Pontificate be the more important, that of the condition of the city is the more immediate.

We assume from the whole tenor of the declarations of the French Government and its agents, that they are resolved neither to recognize the Roman Republic nor to tolerate the presence of the foreigners who have crowded to Rome. They will, therefore, be constrained to establish a temporary military Government, and whether they adopt the name of the Pontiff or not, we all know that Pius has delegated to them no portion of his authority.—Yet it is only as his auxiliaries that they can pretend to be there at all, and to hoist the tricolor on the public buildings of Rome would be as inconsistent with good faith and policy as it would have been for the Duke of Wellington or Blicher to hoist their respective colors, in 1815, on Notre Dame or the Tuileries. The first act of such a Government must be to purge the city of the foreign garrison, and in that garrison will be found several hundreds of the bravest and most daring of the Parisian *garde mobile* and the combatants of June, who have shifted their quarters to fire on the flag of their country. What is to be done with them? To what dismal shore is the refuse of Europe to be consigned? But when Rome is