

# The Carleton Sentinel.

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, and General Intelligence.

Published and Edited

"Our Queen and Constitution."

By James S. Segee.

NUMBER 32.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1851.

VOLUME 3.

## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**  
Capital, \$150,000.  
R. ENGLISH, Esq., Director, JAMES GROVER, Esq., Cashier.  
**WOODSTOCK AGENCY.**

**DISCOUNT DAY, Thursday.**  
NOTES or BILLS for Discount must be left with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on Wednesdays.

**CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**  
Capital, \$35,000.  
**WOODSTOCK AGENCY,**

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—C. CONNELL, J. KETCHUM, D. L. DIBBLEE, AND JAMES R. TUPPER, ESQS.  
AGENT and CASHIER—JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq.  
Notes or Bills for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on Mondays.

**COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,**

CAPITAL, £500,000, Sterling.  
JAMES GROVER, Esq., AGENT, WOODSTOCK.

**NATIONAL LOAN FUND**  
Life Assurance Scty. of London;  
CAPITAL, £500,000, STERLING.  
JACOB & WINSLOW, AGENTS, WOODSTOCK.

**CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

CAPITAL, £50,000, STERLING.  
L. P. FISHER, Esq. AGENT, WOODSTOCK.

Policies issued immediately on application to the Agent, here.

**EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,**

Capital, £500,000, Sterling.  
JACOB & WINSLOW, AGENTS, WOODSTOCK.

**CARLETON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

JOSEPH HARVEY, Esq. PRESIDENT,  
JOHN DIBBLEE, CHAS. CONNELL, CHAS. PERLEY, GILBERT SPURR, BENJAMIN CHURCHILL, CHARLES CAMPBELL, SAMUEL PORTER, RICHARD ENGLISH, ABNER BULL, AND CHARLES EMERY, ESQS., Vice Presidents.  
H. E. DIBBLEE, Esq.; Secretary.  
JAMES GROVER, Esq.; Treasurer.

**WOODSTOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**

CHARLES CONNELL, Esq. PRESIDENT,  
W. T. BAIRD, & R. ENGLISH, Esqs. Vice Presidents.  
JAMES ROBERTSON, WM. LINDSAY, E. R. PARSONS, L. P. FISHER, H. E. DIBBLEE, AND ROBERT A. HAY, Esqs. Directors.  
D. L. DIBBLEE, Esq.; Secretary.  
JAMES GROVER, Esq.; Treasurer.

**PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

JOHN BALLOCH, Esq. AGENT, WOODSTOCK.

**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
JOHN BALLOCH, Esq., AGENT, WOODSTOCK.

**THE AMERICAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
VINCENNES, INDIANA.

Charter Unlimited: Granted 2nd January, 1850.

CAPITAL—\$50,000!

Stockholders Individually Liable.

For the Insurance of HORSES, MULES, PRIZE BULLS, SHEEP AND CATTLE.

Of every description, against the combined risks of FIRE, WATER, ACCIDENTS, and DISEASE; also upon Stock driven to Eastern Markets, or transported South.

Losses paid in 30 days after proof of death.

**DIRECTORS:**  
JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, Council; John Wise, Merchant and Bank Director;  
FERDINAND EBERWINE, Merchant; Alvin W. Tracy, " " " "  
Capt. Isaac Mass, Merchant; Hon. Abner T. Ellis, Esq., State Senator, & Mayor of Vincennes;  
George D. Hay, Merchant; Abm. Smith, Farmer, Bank Director, & Audt. of Knox county.  
Hon. Thomas Bishop; JOSEPH BOWMAN, President.

B. SHURTLEFF WHITNEY, Secretary.  
WM. BURTCH, Treasurer, Merchant, and President Vincennes Branch of St. Bank, Indiana.

W. R. NEWCOMB, Agent for Woodstock, N. B.

Woodstock, September 1850.

## AGRICULTURAL.

**Influence of the Food on the quality of Mutton.**

Diet has a powerful influence on the constituents of the body. A rank succulent pasture taints the flesh, or renders it insipid and unpleasant, while a dry aromatic herbage communicates a delightful flavour, and enables people versed in the pleasures of the table easily to discriminate between turnip-fed and grass-fed mutton; and again, between the latter, and that which has spent its existence on the hills. In Touchwood's Syllabus of Culinary Lectures, appended to the *Cook and Housewife's Manual*, by Mistress Dods, we are briefly informed, that "black-faced, or short-sheep, are best for the table, though more depends on the pasture than the breed." More, in fact, depending on feeding and management, than on the variety of the animal, though this of course is not to be neglected. A notion has been advanced in this country, that artificial pastures are less nutritious than natural ones, and that the animals which are raised upon them are, consequently, of a laxer fibre, and the flesh less wholesome, as well as less savoury. This, I have no doubt, is perfectly correct, as many diseases may be traced to such improper food, and what is calculated to produce in some cases actual disease, cannot fail to prove at all times capable of retarding the advancement of the animal. These soft succulent pastures appear not to be positively poisonous, but to be negatively so from their deficiency in saline matter; the rapid growth of the plant preventing the elimination and absorption, of many of these ingredients with which the soil abounds. This is proved by the greater necessity which exists for the use of salt in the food of the herbivorous animals of hot climates, than in that of such as inhabit temperate, or cold latitudes; vegetation being in the former more rapid in its details, and in certain states of the atmosphere hurried in the extreme, while in the latter the process proceeds with that leisure which enables the plant to make good the measure of its constituents, as it increases in size. In many parts of North America it is well known, that, at certain seasons, the wild animals make eagerly for the salt licks; and, following up this hint, the settlers easily induce their oxen to keep near their dwellings, by serving them periodically with salt.—When the wild cattle of South America had greatly increased, it was discovered that they could not exist unless they had access to streams which had acquired brackish particles from the soil. If salt, in places devoid of it, was not furnished to them by man, they became stunted, unfruitful, and the herds soon disappeared.

Even in this country, the free use of salt is found to be highly beneficial to our domestic animals, preventing the occurrence of many of those diseases which are otherwise sure to follow the use of food such as is mentioned above, and ensuring that sound health which is so conducive to the accumulation of fat.

**FREQUENT CHANGE OF PASTURE NECESSARY.**—Sheep ought never to be permitted to remain too long on one pasture:—Great benefits will be derived from their removal from time to time to different parts even of the same farm, by which arrangement a change of herbage will be ensured. No animal can be kept for any length of time in health, if restricted to one unvarying routine of diet. This has been satisfactorily proved by the experiments of Majendie, who found that health could not be sustained on one or even two kinds of food beyond the thirtieth day. Now, though such immediate injury cannot result to a flock from retention on a particular pasture, owing to the variety of sustenance being considerable, yet proportional harm will ensue sufficient to induce us not to repeat the risk. Nature, the best of guides in all that relates to the protection of her creatures, is no where more pointed in her directions than on this head. A necessity for a variety of food, and a desire to secure it, are implanted in the disposition of every animal; and where is the creature more prone to extensive rambles than the sheep? We limit it to a paltry pasture-ground of rods and acres, but does it not show, by its determination to transgress our barriers, that such is not the treatment nature has designed for it? There is something more than wildness of character, and restless disposition, in the powerful attempts it continually makes to defy our artificial boundaries. There is in these efforts a longing for fresh fields and other herbage, an instinctive feeling that all is not as it ought to be; and yet we attend not to the hint! Nothing will conduce so much to the health of the sheep, and to the speedy taking on of fat as the frequent shifting of the flock. Disease will, doubtless still affect the animals, but illness will be rare, and mortality diminished, if by the care of their rulers, they are enabled to obtain what instinct tells them is the best of medicine.

The Elm tree is full grown in 150 years, but lives from 500 to 600 years. The oak is full grown in 200 years.—The ash in 100. An oak, in 3 years, grows 2 feet 10 inches; the elm, 8 feet 3 inches; the beech, 1 foot 5 inches; the poplar, 6 feet, and the willow, 9 feet 3 inches.

DR. ACHILLI ON THE PAFAL AGGRESSION.

On Friday evening, November 8, a public meeting, in connection with the Evangelical Alliance, was held in the Town Hall at St. Alban's. Wilbraham Taylor, Esq., took the chair. Dr. Achilli, upon rising to address the meeting, was very loudly cheered. He spoke first in English, and said,—Early in the present week, a dear brother (Dr. Hely) arrived in London, who is the bearer of most consoling news from Rome itself. He has been driven out of Rome because,—himself a follower of the Word of God,—he did not believe the lies of the priests, nor bow down to the idol of the Vatican; another powerful reason for his banishment is, that he is bound to me in close bonds, both of faith and of kindred. Before his departure, that Government chose to take possession of some of his private property, and, amongst other things, of a pocket Bible, which our dear brother was in the habit of carrying about with him. He cautioned the agent of police, saying to him, "Observe, this little Bible is in English, and I am an Englishman." "The Pontifical Government," replied the agent of police, "the Pontifical Government has resolved upon destroying the Bible wherever and however they find it." These are the precise words used, and I repeat them to you in order that you may repeat them far and wide. Whenever you have occasion, speak of the Church of the priests and the Government of the Pope; repeat these words. They were addressed officially by the Inspector of Police, Signor Volponi, in the name of his Government, in the presence of two carabinieri, to Henry Hely, on the 21st day of September last. Weigh these words well, in order that you may see something of the real character of the Government of the Pontiff and of the Church of the priests,—persecutors of the Bible wherever and however they find it. Can we have any fellowship with such men! I have many brethren in Italy,—in Rome,—who would come out, but cannot; who are resolved to flee, but have no way of escape. These enemies have shut the gates and blocked up the roads,—they have fortified themselves in their own city, and actually presume to invade other nations and attack other cities. For a long time they have been sending to these islands those good soldiers of Popery, the Jesuits, England, and Scotland, and Ireland are full of them. These soldiers have not only planted their tents among you, but they have built for themselves barracks. They have erected churches, founded monasteries, schools, and convents. You permitted them: you gave them liberty to fortify themselves in your very midst. "Oh," said they, "it is only that we may go through our exercise." False! It was that they might make war upon you. Some people told you of this and cautioned you; but you would not believe them. You have the fullest proof of it now. The array of fighting men is here, and now they send the generals,—twelve in number—(one of them bearing the title of this very town, Saint Alban's,) and at their head they place a general-in-chief. What are their instructions? What commands have they received? I will tell you. Neither more nor less than to persecute heresy, that is, the Bible; and to make war on heretics, that is, Protestants,—to exterminate them from the face of the earth. Do you not believe it? They have already taken the oath. One of your own newspapers has given you the very formula of the oath which all Roman Catholic Bishops take on the day of their consecration.—My friends, whoever has told you hitherto that such men are not to be feared has deceived you. They are enemies of your faith, persecutors of your Bible, and betrayers of your liberty. They want to bring your nation under the Pope's dominion, as it was up to the time of Henry VIII. They would make you a present of their doctrine of dependence and servitude; they would gladly establish,—and at a very cheap rate, too,—a good traffic in indulgences and holy relics; and they would gladly make you worshippers of images, and of the wafer-god. I stop here. I know that you are already roused enough, and moved with indignation against this new invasion from Rome. But it is my duty to say, and to protest before you, that it is not the Roman people who do this; on the contrary, they detest this audacious act—more even than you do. It is priests who have done it. Men who have no country. No family ties, no homes,—wanderers on the earth like the gipsies; some who have been born by chance in Rome, think themselves at the same time Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, lords and masters of the wide world. I here protest, in the name of my fellow-citizens and fellow-countrymen, that we respect the rights of others, and believe that the Church of England has every right to be governed by her own pastors, whether called bishops, or by any other name. Let those who follow the Church of Rome remain within the limits of Rome's jurisdiction. Here she has no jurisdiction.

A Circular has been issued by the Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society, addressed to Christian Ministers throughout Canada, earnestly requesting them to agitate this question, with a view of getting up petitions to the approaching session of Parliament. We wish success may attend the effort.