

THE CARLETONIAN.

BY A. G. CHADWICK.

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The Farmer.

WINTERING SHEEP.

The season has arrived when sheep require a little of our time and attention. If these are now bestowed with ordinary care, sheep will pass through the winter with trifling loss and much to our advantage. For want of attention at this season of the year, I have seen large flocks almost entirely destroyed, while the owners blamed their bad luck, but not their bad management. Sheep to do well through the winter, must be in good condition when they begin. If they are so, they pass it without difficulty; but if they are poor at this season, good provender and a regular supply will not save them well through. To see then that our sheep have been well taken care of during the summer and fall, is an important step with the farmer; and which would be a great saving both in sheep and in labor. It is wrong to let them ramble over fields later than about the first of December, because at that time there is little nutriment in the grass which they feed on, and the grass which had better remain on the stem to protect it from the frosts and winds of winter, and prepare for an early and vigorous growth in the spring; besides as the supply to the animal is small and unwholesome, there is great danger that there will be a falling off in its flesh, which it can ill spare, and which to its subsequent existence it is so necessary should retain.

As soon as sheep are brought into the yard, the different kinds of lambs, the ewes and wethers, should be carefully separated, and kept during the winter in separate pens. It is important that those in one yard should be nearly of a size as practicable; for by mixing, there are no strong ones among them to outdo the weaker from the provender. All will flourish and do well. These flocks likewise, should be small as we can conveniently make them. It is an invariable rule that a small flock does much better than a large one, even if both, according to their number, are fed equally well.

It is likewise necessary to have a separate yard for old and poor sheep, and if there are any in the flock, that do not subsequently do well, they should be removed to what is commonly called the hospital. These hospital sheep, by being few in number, having a good warm shed, a shelter of oats, or some provender from running over and trampling on them. As soon as any one is seen in the flock to be lame, it ought to be removed at once to the hospital, where it will be better fed. If you neglect to do this, soon it will be too late, and you will suffer loss, for a sheep reduced to a certain point cannot be recovered. It is good to give them a feeding of straw or pine tops if you please; it invigorates their health and makes a change in their food. They ought not to be daily watered, and if your hay has not been salted, they ought all to have a lick of salt occasionally. By adopting these rules, you will save all your sheep; or you will not lose more of them than you would of the same number of horses and cattle. They will have no disease among them. I have often thought of an observation made to me by an experienced wool-grower, from whom I asked for information of the diseases of the sheep—he answered,—"what have you to do with the diseases of sheep?—take care of them and you will have no need of remedies." This observation struck me as strange at the time, but subsequent experience has confirmed it.

And now, what will the farmer gain by keeping his sheep well? In the first place he will gain his hay—a fat sheep will not eat as much as a poor one. He will save all his grain: sheep in a good condition do not require any. In the next place he will save all his sheep—he will have more and better lambs in the spring; and in consequence of this he will have several ounces of wool more to the pound of sheep; and what is better than all the rest, he will in the end save himself loss and anxiety. The strong will at least be from one eighth to one fourth of the value of his flock, and all this by attending to a necessary work in due season—Farmer's Cabinet.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

1. A poor farmer will be a poor man.
2. A large manure-heap makes a full grainery.
3. Intelligence to plan, industry to execute, & economy to preserve—prosperity follows.
4. Ignorance, idleness, and waste are followed close in the rear by distress, poverty, and want.
5. The interest and happiness of the owner of all domestic animals, are promoted by kind treatment, full feeding and cleanliness. Try it.
6. Poor tilings, poor crops.
7. To raise an abundance of grass is the foundation of all good husbandry, and should be the first and last effort of every person who desires to be a successful and prosperous farmer.
8. Plants derive their nutriment from the soil,

and every crop removed, takes away part of its productive power, which an honest farmer will take pleasure and derive profit from restoring as soon as possible.

9. Those who trespass on the kindly disposition of the soil to produce crops, without making adequate returns to it, are soon brought to judgment.

10. A wise man will spread neither his manure nor his labor over more ground than will enable him to attain a maximum result.

11. Postponing doing right, is doing wrong.

12. A well-cultivated garden, is the most profitable part of a farmer's domain.—Farmer's Cabinet.

Miscellaneous.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

The following, taken from the report of Criminal Court of St. Louis, is full of interest:

[Reported for the Penant]

The State vs. Augustus V. Jones.—Indictment for passing counterfeit money. The defendant in this case was, probably, twenty eight years of age, but wore the appearance of at least thirty five. He had evidently once been a fine looking man; in stature he was something over six feet, and his strongly marked features and prominent forehead gave evidence of more than ordinary intellect. But you could clearly discover that he had become a prey to the monster Intemperance—the mark of the beast was stamped upon his countenance, which gave it a livid and unnatural glare. He was placed in the box with others who were to be arraigned upon the indictments preferred against them. All the others had pled not guilty, (as is usual,) and a day was set for their trial. The defendant was told to stand up, and the clerk read to him the indictment which charged him with having, on the 10th day of August, passed to one Patrick Gueal a counterfeit bill, purporting to be issued by the 2d Municipality of the city of New Orleans, for the sum of three dollars;—and upon being asked the question, Guilty or not guilty? he replied, "Guilty—guilty!"

Then, turning to the Court, he remarked that as this was the last time he ever expected to appear in Court, he would be glad if he could be allowed to make a few remarks. The Judge told him to proceed. After a pause, in which he was evidently endeavoring to calm his feelings, he proceeded as follows:

"May it please the Court; in the remarks I shall make, I will not attempt to extenuate my crime, or ask at your hands any sympathy in passing sentence upon me. I know that I have violated the laws of my country, and justly deserve punishment. Nor would I recall the past, or dwell upon the bitter present, for my own sake. A wish to do good to others is my only motive.

"I shall with the indulgence of the court, give a brief narrative of my life, with a hope that those young men around me may take warning by it, and avoid the rock upon which I have split. I was born of respectable parents in the State of New Jersey, and during my childhood received every attention that fond parents could bestow upon an only son. It was early discovered that I had a fondness for books; and my father, although in limited circumstances, determined to give me a liberal education. I was sent to a high school in the neighborhood; and such was my progress, that at twelve years of age, my preceptor declared me qualified for college, and I accordingly entered one of the oldest universities of the country. Here I so distinguished myself that, at the age of sixteen I graduated with the second honors of the institution, and returned home with the brilliant prospect of success that lay before me. I soon after commenced the study of the law, and, when only in my twentieth year, I obtained license to practise.

"Acting upon the advice of friends, I determined to try my fortune at the West. I accordingly arranged my affairs for departure early in the fall of 1833. I will not detain you with an account of my separation from those I held most dear; suffice it to say that I received the blessings of my parents and in return promised faithfully and honestly to avoid all bad company, as well as their vices. Had I kept my promise, I should have been saved this shame, and been free from the load of guilt that hangs around me continually, like a fiendish vulture, threatening to drag me to justice for crimes as yet unrevealed. But, to return: I left my early home, where all had been sunshine, and where my pathway had been strewn with flowers to try my fortune among strangers, and to try my strength in buffeting the storms and tempests of the world.

"With a light heart I looked forward to the future and taking the usual route, I soon reached Wheeling, where I took passage on a boat for Louisville. On the boat a game of cards was proposed for amusement and although I had promised faithfully to avoid such things, still, I argued to myself, there was no harm in playing a game for amusement.

"Accordingly, I joined the party, and we kept up the amusement most of the way down. After we left Cincinnati it was proposed to bet a bit a game, merely, as it was said to make it interesting. My first impression was to leave the table but I was told it was only a bit, that I could not lose more than one or two dollars. This argument prevailed; for I lacked moral courage to do what was right.—I feared my companions would say I was stingy of a little money. Influenced by these feelings, I played; and as the fates would have it, I won. Before we had reached Louisville, we had twice doubled the stake, and I found my luck enabled me to pay my passage out of my winnings. It was the first time I had ever bet money, and my success ruined me. Again I played, and was again successful; and, in short, I continued to play

for amusement until I had acquired a thirst for gambling. I settled in a thriving village in Tennessee, and commenced the practice of my profession under flattering auspices, and my first appearance in a criminal court was highly complimented, and I soon became known throughout the circuit. Things went on thus for more than a year, and I believed myself fairly on the road to fame and fortune. I occasionally played cards, but I consoled myself with the idea that I only played with gentlemen for amusement.

"One night I accompanied some young men to a gambling shop, and, for the first time in my life, I saw a faro bank. My companions commenced betting, and I was induced to join them. Altho' I did not understand the game, again I played with success; and, when we left the house, was more than 200 dollars the winner. None of my companions had been fortunate, and it was insisted that I was the lucky man, and that I must treat. We accordingly repaired to my room, where I ordered wine, and before we broke up we were all deeply intoxicated. With me it was the first time, and the next day I resolved that I would never play cards again. I adhered to the determined for nearly three months, when I again yielded to the entreaties of my dissipated associates.

"I now played with varied success, and in all cases found an excuse for resorting to the wine bottle. If I lost, I drank to drown sorrow; if I won, I treated my good fortune.—Thus I progressed in my downward course, until drinking and gambling became my chief employments. All my friends who were worth preserving, abandoned me until my own associates were drunkards and gamblers; when, almost reduced to want, (for I had left off business,) I received a letter, informing me of the death of my father—that father who watched over my early years, who loved me so tenderly. And did I act as an affectionate child? No Vice had destroyed the human feelings of my heart, and left only the animal passions and appetites; as the letter contained a check for \$500, a part of my poor father's hard earnings, I drowned my grief that night in Bacchanian revel, and in a few days I was again penniless. I will not dwell upon the every day scenes of my life; which were such as may at all times be witnessed at any of the two hundred dram shops of your city, where wretched men squandered the little pittance that justly belongs to their suffering wives and children.

"But to pass on. For nearly three years I have been a drunken, wandering outcast. Six months ago I received a letter from my dear mother, enclosing \$100, and informing me that she was fast sinking with disease, and entreating, with all a mother's feeling to come home and see her before she died. For a time I felt the appeal, and resolved to comply with her request; and accordingly took passage on a steamboat for that purpose. For two days I remained from liquor, but my thirst became insupportable; at length my appetite overpowered my better feelings, and I approached the bar and demanded the liquid fire. I was soon intoxicated, and madly sought the gambler's table; and before the boat reached Louisville, I was stripped of every cent. Thus all hopes of seeing my dying mother were cut off. I remained at Louisville several weeks, in which time I learned that my mother had died, and that her last breath was spent in prayer for her wretched child.

"From Louisville I shipped on board the steamer Brazil as a deck hand, and came to this place, where I was discharged for drunkenness. Let every young man reflect upon this picture. I, who had moved in the first circles of society—had been the guest of distinguished public men, and a favorite among the literati of our country, was now turned off as unfit for a deck hand on a steamboat; yet intemperance had done this much.

"I loitered about this city for several weeks, and was sometimes engaged in posting up the books of some dram shop, for which I was paid in the liquid fire, kept for the accommodation of customers. One evening I fell in company with a man who has lately been lodged in jail for passing counterfeit money. We played cards, and I won from him the three dollar bill in question. The next day I learned that it was counterfeit, and did not offer to pass it for several days. But at last I got out of all employment. I had no other money, I could meet with no one who would ask me to drink. My appetite was like a raging fire within me. I could not endure it. I sought a dram shop, offered the bill, it was accepted, and when found, a few hours after, by the officers of justice, I was beastly drunk.

"The evidence of guilt was conclusive;—and before my brain was clear of the intoxicating fumes, I was lodged in jail to await my trial. I am now done. I have not detained the Court with any hope or wish that clemency would be extended in my case. But with a hope that my example may be a warning to other young men—that those who hear me may, when asked to play a social game of cards or drink a social glass, think of my fate and refrain. They may feel themselves secure, they may believe they can stop when they please, but let them remember that I argued thus until I was lost."

Here the defendant sunk down and appeared to be very much affected; and for a few moments silence reigned throughout the Court House. At length the judge, who is as much distinguished for the qualities of his heart as he is for his learning as a judge, proceeded in a brief, but appropriate manner, to pass sentence upon the defendant, putting his punishment in the Penitentiary down to the shortest time allowed by law.

PLAN TO REMOVE STUMPS.

Procure a dry red elm lever, about twenty feet long, and about six or eight inches in diameter—a good stout log chain, with two yokes of oxen; this

is all the machinery that is necessary. The mode of operation is thus:—wrap the log chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a log hitch; lay the lever horizontally on the ground, the large end next to the chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to the lever right against the stump; the cattle are to be hitched to the small end of the lever, and driven around the stump in a circle, of which the lever is the radius. One revolution of the oxen around the stump will generally twist out the largest of them; but should not the power thus applied be sufficient to move the stump, the side roots may be uncovered and cut partly off; after this is done the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any "patent stump extractor" that you may have seen puffed in the papers.—Farmer and Gardener.

"CHILDREN, COME TO PRAYER."

"O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before our Maker."

The following beautiful lines were published in the Union Annual, under the head of "The Family Altar."

Come to the place of prayer!

Parents and children, come and kneel before Your God, and with united hearts adore Him whose alone your life and being are.

Come to the place of prayer!

Ye band of loving hearts; O come and raise, With one consent, the grateful song of praise, To him who blessed you with a lot so fair!

Come in the morning hour!

Who hath raised you from the dream of night? Whose hand hath poured around the cheering light? Come and adore that kind and heavenly power!

Come at the close of day!

Ere wearied nature sinks in gentle rest; Come, and let your sins be here confessed; Come, and for his protecting mercy pray.

Has sorrow's withering blight

Your dearest hopes in desolation laid, And the once cheerful home in gloom arrayed? Yet pray, for he can turn the gloom to light.

Has sickness entered in

Your peaceful mansion? then let prayer ascend On wings of faith, to that all gracious Friend, Who came to heal the bitter pains of sin.

Come to the place of prayer!

At morn, at night—in gladness or in grief— Surround the throne of grace; there seek relief, Or pay your free and grateful homage there.

So in the world above

Parents and children may meet at last, When this your weary pilgrimage is past, To mingle their joyful notes of love.

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GOING TO THE WEST.—Few people who have remained at home all their life time, are aware of the difficulties and privations which they must inevitably suffer, in consequence of a removal to the far West. We have heard of a few instances of fortunes which have been made by the emigrants into the new States, but we have heard of more who have returned to New England, absolutely ruined in their fortune, after having suffered all that humanity can well endure. It was a just remark of one who had experienced some of the trials of western life, that, if a family would but voluntarily live as meably in this part of the country as they would be forced to do there, they could lay up almost the whole of their earnings, and would necessarily, by degrees, become the possessors of considerable property. The proper persons to emigrate into the far west, are those who are willing to labor, and able to suffer with impunity; who have no important ties to bind them to their native land, no particular attachment to persons or place. But those who are fond of society, impatient of toil, or a weakly constitution, or who have wives, and are incapable, without great sacrifice of the affections, to leave their homes, ought never to venture into the western wilds. One is bound by the obligations of nature to take into account the feelings of his family, as well as his pecuniary interests, before he removes them from perhaps the only place in the world where they can be happy, to endure affliction among savages, in a wilderness.—Salem Obs.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

Thursday, Nov. 4.

SENATE. Mr Fisk, of the com. on elections, made a written report on the case of the Senator from Essex County, and the memorial of Moody Rich and others, that from the evidence before the committee, Moody Rich, Esq. was duly elected Senator from the county of Essex, and is entitled to a seat in the place of the sitting Senator, Mr Howe. The resolution reported by the com. to this effect, and the accompanying papers, on motion of Mr Sabin, were laid upon the table.

The bill providing for a Geological Survey was read a third time and passed, yeas 21, nays 3.

The bill to abolish capital punishment was refused a third reading, yeas 4, nays 18.

HOUSE. Engrossed Bills. In amendment of highway act of last year; for ascertaining boundary line between Bennington and Windham counties, passed.

Reports. By com. on banks, bill in addition to chap. 78 R. S. (empowering bank commissioners to apply to Court of Chancery to close concerns of banks whose charters have expired or are annulled) ordered to be engrossed. By general com. bill relating to the militia, (a general bill, making several material alterations in the militia system, as to returns, courts martial and the organization of independent companies as active militia, not exceeding 6000 men, the enrolled militia to do no service except specially ordered.)

Bills introduced. By Mr Cleveland, from com. of Ways and means, authorizing the treasurer to borrow a sum not exceeding \$30,000; assessing tax of three cents on the dollar for support of government, ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate Resolutions in relation to the North Eastern Boundary, were amended, and passed as follows:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to prosecute the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary question without any unnecessary delay.

Resolved, That whilst we deprecate a war with Great Britain, as a great national evil, and to be resorted to only in case of stern necessity, and whilst we recommend to the government of the U. States a conciliatory, yet firm and decided course, on this subject, yet if such course fail, we pledge ourselves to sustain the authorities of the Union in maintaining their rights with all the resources in our power.

The House again went into com. of the whole on the Grand List. The amendment striking out \$3 and inserting \$1, as to those doing military duty, was adopted, and then the whole section rejected. Mr Safford moved an amendment to the 14th section providing for an addition to the assessment of real estate for new buildings erected, and an abatement for buildings destroyed by accident, adopted.

The com. rose, reported the bill and amendments to the House, and the bill as amended ordered to be engrossed.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill fixing time when the laws shall go into effect—1st January.

A bill was received from the Senate, providing for a Geological Survey of the State [differing from the House bill in this, that the survey is not to take place until the state has received the first instalment of the proceeds of the public lands, out of which the expense is to be paid;] this bill was sustained by Messrs Sargent, Hebard, Dewey, Chandler, of W. Gilbert, Beach and Shafter, opposed by Messrs Vilas, Baker, and Rice of S. and ordered to a second reading, 111 to 89, read a second time and ordered to third reading.

Friday, Nov. 5.

HOUSE. Engrossed Bills. In addition to chap. 79 R. S. (providing for closing affairs of banks;) making an appropriation for support of government; authorizing treasurer to borrow a certain sum; assessing a tax for support of government; severally read the third time and passed.

Reports. By committee on education, against any present action on the petition of Troy Conference Academy. By Judiciary committee, bill amendment of section 63 chapter 23 Revised Statutes relating to the trustee process, and it was ordered to be engrossed. By Land Tax committee,