

# The Provincial Wesleyan.

## The Contented Man.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Why need I strive and sigh for wealth?  
It is enough for me  
That heaven hath sent me strength and health,  
A spirit glad and free;  
Grateful those blessings to receive,  
I sing my hymn at morn and eve.

On some, what floods of riches flow!  
House, herds and gold have they;  
Yet life's best joys they never know,  
But fret their hours away.  
The more they have the more increase  
Complaints and cravings never cease.

A vale of tears this world they call  
To them it seems so fair;  
Its comforts pleasures bring for all,  
And none denied a share.  
The little birds on dew-drenched wings,  
And insects, revel in the spring.

For love of us, hills, woods and plains  
In beauties ours are clad;  
And birds sing far and near sweet strains,  
Caught up by echoes glad.  
"Kiss," sing the larks, "your talk to pay,"  
The nightingale sings "lullaby."

And when the golden sun goes forth,  
And all like gold appears,  
When bloom o'ercreeps the glowing earth,  
And fields have ripening ears,  
I think these glories were made for me,  
My kind Creator made for me.

Then loud I thank the Lord above,  
And say in joyful mood,  
His love, indeed, is Father's love,  
He will to all men good,  
Then let us ever grateful live,  
Enjoying all He deigns to give.

## Sowing Seed.

BY FREDERICK CARY.

Go and sow beside all waters,  
In the morning of thy youth;  
In the evening scatter broad-cast,  
Precious seeds of living truth.

For though much may sink and perish  
In the rocky, barren soil,  
And the harvest of thy labour  
May be less than thirty-fold.

Let thy hand be not withheld,  
Still beside all waters sow.  
For thou know'st not which shall prosper,  
Whether this or that will grow.

While some precious portion scatter,  
Germinating, taking root,  
Shall spring up and grow and ripen  
Into never-dying fruit.

Therefore sow beside all waters,  
Trusting, hoping, toiling on;  
When the fields are white for harvest,  
God will send his angels down.

And thy soul may see the value  
Of its patient sowing and reaping,  
When the everlasting harvest  
Shall be filled with precious sheaves.

—Ladies' Repository.

## The Child in Heaven.

The little child who loves to pray,  
And read his Bible too,  
Shall rise above the sky one day,  
And sing as angels do.

Shall live in heaven, where world above,  
Where all is joy, peace, and love,  
Look up, dear children, see that star  
Which shines so brightly there;

But you shall brighter shine, by far,  
A harp of gold you shall have,  
And sing the power of Christ to save.

## Temperance.

(From the Athenaeum.)

### "Too Late!"

"Alone with night, and darkness in this  
shadow of a home! Gone the angel light  
that once chased away the shadows. And  
yet beloved mother, still methinks thy spirit  
hovers near, the guardian of the heart-strings.  
The embers are dying out, fade not yet, for  
I would trace some parting word that per-  
chance may reach a father's heart when I  
am with the dead. Too late! The last spark  
has gone out, and now oh! my Father in  
heaven whom I love! My Father in  
heaven whom I love!

Midnight tolls from the old town clock  
The hour of death, and the footstep  
grows less. The roll of carriages, was heard  
but at brief intervals—sleep had dominion  
over the weary—save where sickness, and  
grief, kept waking those who watched, and  
wept.

Through a retired street, passing many a  
lovely dwelling, with teetle, and uneven  
tread, halting even and anon, as if by the  
faint glimmer of some lamp, to peer, through  
the vista beyond, went one, made in the li-  
keness of his Creator, but oh how fearfully  
degraded—the worn, and tattered clothing,  
the staggering gait, the livid face, and blood-  
shot eyes, betokened the votary of the des-  
troying beverage, which lays waste so many  
homes, and causeth body, and soul to perish.

Snatches of song too were upon the ghast-  
ly lips, as if he were rejoicing, gained at  
last—

"Here we go singing home!"

Better had it been a wail of sorrow for the  
dark days of the past—a requiem for blasted  
hopes, broken hearts, and a soul verging to  
tread the abode of lost spirits.

"Appears to me, they are all out—Mary,  
are you asleep child or dead? ha, ha!" and  
the imbecile, staggering to the low pallet,  
fell across it—unable to rise again, soon  
sleep, the heavy sleep that follows upon such  
revel as he had kept that night.

The bright dawn of morning, gladdened  
many a heart, the sun-beams lightened up  
happy dwellings bringing with them a beauty  
even to the shoddy, worn, and cheering the  
watcher of the bed of pain.

But upon how many scenes of wretched-  
ness, the golden glory rested—scenes of  
which the world recked not—which its mul-  
titudes perhaps would scarce believe.

In the lonely dwelling, where the embers  
on the hearth had died out—where none  
but the Death-angel had kept vigil, un-  
perceived, "ministering spirits" from the  
courts of mercy had been nigh—the sun-  
light came, as to earth's palace homes.

There was no darkness now—but the  
morning came "too late!" The trembling  
fingers had lost their power—the low voice  
was silent—the dark eyes were open, but  
there was no glance—the heart strings had  
been severed, and from darkness, wretched-  
ness, and want, a weary spirit had gone up  
to the fair land, where there is no more  
sorrow and sighing life away.

He for whom the sick heart yearned, in  
the hour that winged her soul to where the  
blessed dwell, was lowering himself to the  
level of a brute;—he was the man, the father,  
"as at home now"—but it was "too late."  
Sleeping beside the dead body of his child,  
how sad would be that awakening. He had  
resolved, night after night, when he returned

and found her watching, to retrieve by kind-  
ness, his harshness to her in the past. But  
the fiery cup tempted him, and he  
quaffed again and again, forgetting or drown-  
ing the voice of admonition, and now it  
was too late.

O! there "no balm left in Gilead!"  
Must human lives and immortal souls be sac-  
rificed on the remorseless shrine of the de-  
mon intemperance? Must homes be laid  
waste, hearts left desolate, hearts be crush-  
ed beneath the wheels of this fearful Jugg-  
ernaut?

When shall these things cease? Hear,  
O! God, and answer the anguished supplica-  
tions of those who weep day and night be-  
fore thee. Give unto those who have the  
power—to the rulers of the land—moral  
courage to reform the wrong. Anoint  
their eyes, that they may behold, in its true  
colours, the miseries that are an abomination  
unto the land. Nerve their arms, strength-  
en their hearts, and with high and holy pur-  
pose, let them sweep from the earth the soul-  
destroying traffic. Let it be abolished from  
among men—and to those who come up to  
the help of the fallen, shall be given the  
power of the thousands ready to perish,—  
and as stars in the crown of their rejoicing,  
souls that had well nigh gone down to de-  
struction—for, it is said, "no drunkard can  
inherit the kingdom of heaven."

Reader: this is no fiction. It is one of the  
many records of sin and shame, sorrow and  
downfall,—over which angels might weep.  
Would that it were the last,—that mankind  
would arouse from the lethargy which is up-  
on them, and act, ere it be, for millions, for-  
ever "too late!"

Halifax, October 12th.

## The Temperance Orders.

In our efforts to procure a prohibitory  
law against the abominable liquor traffic, let us  
not forget to foster and build up the great  
parents and protectors of this important measure.  
Let our Divisions, Sections, Unions, be for-  
gotten. From these are to issue streams that  
must feed and keep alive the great measure of  
prohibition. Let them go down, and the passage  
of such a law would be like thrusting upon the  
world a parentless child, with no one to support,  
foster and sustain it. Every organization should  
be more actively engaged now than ever, in se-  
curing members and enlarging the confidence and  
co-operation of their fellow-citizens. There are  
many, who, through indifference more than dis-  
agreement, have suffered themselves to be com-  
paratively uninterested in the cause of temperance.

Ammonia consists of nitrogen and hy-  
drogen in the proportion of 14 of the former  
to 3 of the latter by weight, or 17  
lb. of ammonia contain 14 lb. of nitrogen  
and 3 lb. of hydrogen.

The decay of animal substance is an im-  
portant natural source of this compound. It  
is ammonia. Water dissolves or absorbs it  
in very large quantity, and this solution of  
the gas in water forms the common ammonia  
of the shops (carbonate of ammonia) is a compound of ammonia with  
carbonic acid and a little water.

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"What in the world makes you say that?"  
said he, more than ever perplexed.

"Why, simply this," said the old gen-  
tleman, assuming all of a sudden a very  
grave and solemn manner, "because God  
Almighty has proclaimed from Mount Sinai,  
in a most solemn manner, among other  
things, 'Remember the Sabbath day to  
keep it holy'; and that boy has forgotten  
all about it. His memory must be very  
short indeed—very."

A New Dodge.—An elegantly dressed  
gentleman ordered, some time ago, at a  
hatter's in Paris twenty-five hats of an en-  
tirely new pattern. The hatter, when they  
were finished tried on, and finding that  
it became him, made a 26th for his own  
personal use. The individual who had given  
the order called punctually for the hats,  
and paid cheerfully. The next Sunday the  
weather being very fine the hatter gave his  
new head-piece an airing in the Champs  
Elysees. When at the Rond Point he ob-  
served several persons adorned with the  
coverings he had made. One came up and  
said, with a peculiar wink: "A good day  
for booty, and no beaks about it." Dear me,  
thought the hatter, I should not wonder if I  
was making hats to serve as a rallying sign  
to members of a secret society. Rather  
concerned, he kept on his walk.

The Arch of Triumph he saw other indi-  
viduals sporting other specimens of his last  
new design. One came quickly behind him,  
and said: "Here put these into your deep  
and these three." He handed him three  
watches with broken chains, two  
glasses and four handkerchiefs. The latter  
now saw clearly the sort of society with  
which he was in league. He hastened to  
the nearest Commissary of Police, and the  
twenty-five pickpockets were speedily  
jogged in jail.

## Ammonia, its Properties and Productions in Nature.

If the sal ammoniac, or the sulphate of  
ammonia of the shops, be mixed with quick-  
lime, a powerful odor is immediately per-  
ceived, and an invisible gas is given off,  
which strongly affects the eyes. This gas  
is ammonia. Water dissolves or absorbs it  
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"You deliver the oration, Mr. Webster,"  
said he, "and I will trust you for a suit of  
clothes from the best cloth in my store."  
Afterward we will have the oration printed,  
and I will depend upon the proceeds of the  
sale for my pay. Mr. Webster turned to  
me: "Jack," said he, "what shall we do?"  
"Prepare the oration," I said. The oration  
was prepared and delivered; and so much  
were the citizens gratified, that a copy was  
urgently requested for publication. From  
the sales, the debt due the liberal merchant  
was paid, and a considerable surplus for  
Mr. Webster's own use.

MEANING OF "CLIPPER."—I have more  
than once been asked the meaning and de-  
rivation of the term "clipper," which has  
been so much in vogue for some years past.  
It is now quite a nautical term, at least  
among the fresh-water sailors, and we find  
it most frequently applied to yachts, steam-  
ers, fast sailing merchant vessels, &c.  
And, in addition to the colloquial use of the  
word, so common in praising the appear-  
ance and qualities of a vessel, it has become  
quite recognized in the official description  
given of their ships by merchants, &c.  
Thus we often see an advertisement head-  
ed "The well-known clipper ship," "the  
noted clipper bark," and so forth. This  
use of the word, however, and its applica-  
tion to the ships, is comparatively recent.  
The word in former times meant  
merely a hickory, or horse adapted for the  
road. The owners of such animals natu-  
rally valued them in proportion to their ca-  
pabilities for such service, among which  
great speed in trotting was considered one  
of the chief. Fast trotting horses were  
eagerly sought after, and trials of speed be-  
came the fashion. A horse, then, which  
was pre-eminent in this particular was ter-  
med a "clipper," i.e., a hickory, per  
excellence.—Notes and queries.

BAD AIR.—Somebody says, and truly,  
that bad air is a slow poison. And it is  
the trouble of people who go on taking it  
day after day into their lungs, and night  
after night. They grow pale, their lungs  
suffer, their circulation is languid, they take  
cold readily, the chest, the stomach, the  
skin becomes disordered, and a host of  
chronic diseases attack them. A little  
carbonic acid taken every day does not  
kill a man. It is almost a pity it don't! If  
a red-hot stove destroyed instantly one man  
in every town daily for a week, there might  
be some reason for the nation. If, in-  
stead of fainting away in crowded and badly  
ventilated public assemblies, people occa-  
sionally died outright in convulsions, the  
authorities would take the matter in hand,  
and make it penal for the owners of such  
buildings to open them for public use  
without attending to the proper condition  
for the preservation of health. When a  
thing is only a slow poison, the age is too  
much in a hurry to attend to it.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HAND.—Two  
charming women were discussing one day  
what it is which constitutes beauty in the  
hand. They differed in opinion as much as  
in the shape of the beautiful member whose  
merits they were discussing. A gentleman  
friend present, however, and, by common  
consent, the question was referred to him.  
It was a delicate matter. He thought of  
Paris and the three goddesses. Glancing  
from one to the other of the beautiful white  
hands presented to him, which, by the way,  
he had, the cunning to hold for some time  
in his own, he perceived that the question  
was too hard for him; he gave it up; the ques-  
tion he would tell me; but ask the poor, and  
they will tell you that the most beautiful  
hand in the world is the hand that gives.

LED ASTRAY. A good story was recently  
told at a temperance meeting in New  
Hampshire. A stranger came up to a  
Washingtonian with the inquiry:—  
"Can you tell me where I can get any-  
thing to drink?"

"O yes," said the other, "follow me."  
The man followed him through two or  
three streets, till he began to be discour-  
aged.

"How much farther shall I go?" said he.  
"No farther, there is the pump!" said he.  
The man turned about and "moved his  
boots."

MUMMIES.—Mr. Buckingham thinks the  
Catacombs of Egypt contain human bones  
that there are people now living on the  
globe. These mummies are now wholly  
destitute of any animal matter. It is  
supposed that they are made of vegetable  
substance, and are taken from the Catacombs  
to be exported, and to be used for fuel.

The finest are exported whole as objects of  
curiosity for museums. Certain parts, as  
the inside of a head and chest, are sold as  
drugs, and the backbone is ground into a  
poultice which is highly prized by artists.

AN OLD TONIC who lately attended an  
exhibition of a learned professor caused  
several explosions to take place among the  
guests produced from water, said: "You don't  
catch me putting much water in my liquor  
after this; I had no idea that water was so  
dangerous, though I never take much of it."

A CHERUB HEART.—I once heard a  
young lady say to an individual, "your  
countenance to me is like the rising sun,  
for it always gladdens me with a cheerful  
look." A merry or cheerful countenance  
is one of the most valuable qualities which  
a man can possess. It is a great blessing  
to his friends, and a great curse to his ene-  
mies. It is a great blessing to the world, and  
a great curse to the world.

INTERESTING PARAPHRASES.—OTOMAN  
is derived from Otmán, the founder of the  
dynasty which now occupies the Turkish  
throne. The name Otmán, which is a ver-  
nacular epithet of the Royal virtue, and  
signifies a "bone-breaker," has been re-  
cognized by the Turkish as a name of great  
symbolical and national character, and  
mission; and an completely they identify  
their State with the race of its founder, that  
they have forgone all other denominations  
for the dignity, style, and title of the Otto-  
man Porte. The word "Porte" is derived  
from a version given by Italian interpreters  
to the Oriental phrase. It was an ancient  
custom of Eastern Sovereigns, in adminis-  
tering justice, or exercising other functions  
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