

The Provincial Wesleyan.

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

On the Dedication of the Dartmouth Wesleyan Chapel.

Be it a church! for Thee, O Lord,
Be it a refuge when we flee
To promulgate thy sacred Word
That sets the sinner free!
Be it a Temple for His praise,
Who fills it with His grace,
Where ransomed ones their voices raise
As trophies of His grace.
Be it a refuge when we flee
And find salvation there
For ever dedicated to Thee!
Be it a House of Prayer,
Simple its doctrines, clear and true,
May every seeker find
Untrammelled by sectarian view
Or dogma of the mind:
Send down Thy light, O God of Truth,
Let no dark cloud obscure,
On every ray Thy laws we write
That they may long endure.
Once not a people! let them now
Be numbered in Thy love,
Deign to accept their offered vow,
Hence never more forgot,
And let this latter House still stand
A monument to Thee!
Cemented both by heart and hand
From this its Jubilee!

A FRIEND ON THIS SIDE,
December 12.

To my First-born Son.

Gift of God! in faith I take thee—
Faith that He will guard His own—
From all sin and ill redden thee,
Bless and save my first-born Son.
To His service I present thee—
On his altar lay thee down—
Joyfully to Him who gave thee,
Consecrate my first-born Son.
I have said for thee a psalm,
Lift up thy voice, O my first-born,
Than the proudest earthly title,
That the sons of Fortune wear.
I have said that God would hold thee
As a star in His right hand,
Make thee wise to win immortality,
Souls to people Heaven's bright land.
May thy mother's prayer be answered,
And a victor's crown be won;
And may hosts as trophies gather
Hail to Heaven, my first-born Son!
Westmoreland.

Temperance.

An Appeal for a Prohibitory Law.

The following excellent Appeal, lately issued and widely circulated in Newfoundland, is well suited to this Province, and is worthy of an attentive perusal by all classes:
FELLOW CITIZENS AND COUNTRYMEN,
The time has arrived when something more decisive must be done to save Newfoundland from the effects of Intemperance. It is admitted by every citizen and party in the Island, that from this unhappy source proceeds by far the largest amount of the ills that afflict society, which conclusion is abundantly supported by daily occurrences and undeniable statistics.
In effect a wholesome change in the habits of society, associations have been formed in various parts of the globe to extend the principles of Total Abstinence. And wherever these have been established and maintained in their integrity, crime has greatly diminished, and the circumstances of the people have been improved. It has been so in this Island and throughout the world.
But the efforts of these societies to accomplish the proposed ends, have been met by increased activity on the part of their opponents, whose exertions to excite a defence against society, for which when fairly examined no justification can be pleaded; they have therefore sought for the enactment of prohibitory Laws—prohibiting altogether under severe penalties, the importation, manufacture or sale of Intoxicating Drinks—this is manifestly strikes at the root of the evil, and in every place where these salutary Laws have been passed, the habits of the people have been changed, and the best effects have been the result. Why then should not a similar Law be passed here? And if demanded by the country, it must be—the voice of the Legislature is but the voice of the people.
We therefore Appeal to the MINISTERS of the Holy Gospel of every sect and creed, to use their sacred and powerful influence to stay the torrent of Intemperance. We know their influence amongst their respective flocks, and we call upon them to use it to put a stop to this scourge of humanity! that soul destroying sin which impudently and contemptuously their best efforts and talents thought to their eternal welfare. We beseech them to use their influence, and to assurely they will reap their reward.
We Appeal to the Members of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY, as the constituted guardians of our Rights, our Liberty, and our Property, to enact such Laws as will stay the progress of this evil, from which emanates crime and poverty, filling our Jails with criminals, and our Alm-houses with paupers, thereby entailing heavy expenses, draining our treasury, and swallowing up the money that otherwise could be expended in opening up the resources of our country.
We Appeal to Magistrates, and all in Authority, under whose notice the evil effects of Intemperance are daily brought, to use their influence which their important position very properly gives them, to aid the Temperance reformation, the consumption of which will undoubtedly relieve them of the most onerous and unpleasant part of their official duties.
We Appeal to the Merchants of this Island to abandon the Importation and State monopoly and encourage the people.
We Appeal to Heads and Fathers to show their fatherly care, and to teach their children to do so likewise—then, and then only, can they expect a blessing on themselves and their families. Fathers, consider what your feelings would be if on your death bed your property were to be inherited by drunken children, made so perhaps by your example.

We Appeal to Young Men and Young Women, the future fathers and mothers of a new generation, to rally round the banner of Temperance, and with heart and hand unite to spread its ample folds until it covers the whole human family.

Finally—We Appeal to all, young and old, of every sect and party, for a general expression of opinion to be laid before the Legislature at the approaching session.
A form of Petition has been prepared, and will accompany this address to the various settlements. Let every father and mother, every husband and wife, every brother and sister, let all, both male and female, who are capable of appreciating the benefits of social life, or feeling the evils attended on intemperance—Petition—one combined and sustained effort, and the work is done.
Signed on behalf of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of Newfoundland,
JAMES J. ROBERTSON,
R. J. FISHER, J. P. SAMUEL,
WILLIAM C. ST. JOHN,
THOMAS C. JAMES,
And others.

Progress.

It is a gratifying fact that our "Order" is making steady progress in all parts of the Province, and notwithstanding the efforts being put forth by the foes of Temperance, our ranks are daily receiving accessions. A new Division was instituted at Willsville last evening by G. W. P., called the Walsville Division No. 112, and there cannot be a shadow of doubt, but that under the fostering care of the G. W. P. it will be a valuable auxiliary in the cause of Temperance. There are few who stop to enquire of the good that is being done, by the Sons of Temperance, and the many efforts being made by them, not only to reclaim the unfortunate drunkard, but to improve the mind and elevate the thought, and render each other useful in life's journey. During the week we have seen some of the Divisions vote £25 towards sustaining the Atholmear Reading Room, and others about to follow the good example, and no one can suppose for a moment, but that pleasure and satisfaction will be felt by all who participate in the enjoyments of that room, at these liberal contributions; many of the "Sons" have also individually subscribed handsomely for the same purpose.
As a further sign of progress.—The Howard Division adjourned last Tuesday Evening at half-past 8 o'clock, when the Brethren of Sister Divisions and their friends attended in considerable numbers, among whom were many of the fair sex. The Lecturer, Mr. C. G. Vaux, was introduced by the chairman of the meeting, and read one of the most interesting papers, that has been delivered this season—subject, Knowledge and its influence. It was ably handled and left a favourable impression upon the minds of the audience. The G. W. A. R. McLean, Esq., made a most interesting speech, followed by the D. W. P., the proceedings of the evening were well calculated to inspire the Brethren with renewed hopes, and no doubt had the effect of convincing many present, "not of us," that pleasant and profitable evenings might be spent where the most cup-nerving and dissipated members of the Chelabito Division and visiting brethren had a rich treat, in a lecture delivered by one of their brethren. Thus, the weekly meetings are being rendered more agreeable and profitable, while ample time is also afforded for the routine business, and the discussion of other matters in connection with our Order.
It is also satisfactory to know that our Agent has commenced active operation at Amberst, and as a matter of course set the example in motion to the effect of his *teaching address*—But we need not fear, the hand-writing is on the wall, intemperance and vice must give place to temperance, morality and virtue; and the more that this moral reform is opposed, the wider will its spread.
Preparations are being made in various parts of the country to make the Festival of Temperance, to be celebrated. Still we must be up and doing. The Petitions must be attended to, and that powerful lever, "the well-understood wishes of the people," brought to bear upon the Legislature; then we need not fear the result.
Halifax, Dec. 16, 1853.

Agriculture.

Feeding and Management of Stock.

The feeding and management of fat stock, immediately prior to being slaughtered, is a subject quite as important to the farmer as to the butcher; for if the whole weight which led the feeding-box were placed in the scales, the former would be a gain by the difference between this weight and that of the carcass when slaughtered; the actual weight which the latter now pays for. There are two very important practical questions involved in this subject. The one relates to the daily amount of waste which takes place under the various modes of management during the marketing from the time stock leaves home until led to the slaughter-house; and the other relates to the quantity of food which ought to be consumed during that period.
What for instance, is the daily waste upon an ox of 100 imperial stones, carcass weight, when sent to the metropolis, between the time it leaves home until slaughtered, and what the quantity of food which such an ox ought to consume, and the treatment it should otherwise receive, so as to maintain it at this weight undeteriorated in quality? The amount of daily waste will depend very much upon the constitution of the animal, the state of the weather, the food and treatment which he receives, and the manner in which he is managed; consequently, from the diversity of constitution, food and treatment, there may scarcely be two animals in Smithfield of this waste whose daily waste is equal. A five-year old Highland or Galloway, for instance, accustomed to exercise, and whose inferior food may be little more, comparatively speaking, than the ordinary daily ration in the straw yard prior to leaving home; and this to a certain amount may be repaired by the quantity of food which he consumes; and food of a better quality than many of this class are accustomed to have; while, on the other hand, the quickly-grown short-horn or Hereford, accustomed to better food and treatment, and which has attained to this weight by the time it is marketed, will be found to have a very different position; for at this age their bones will be comparatively green, their hoofs soft and tender, and their whole system in an artificial state, demanding treatment very different from that which they generally receive.
In two examples of this kind the latter may lose weight at the rate of two imperial stones daily, while the former may not exceed one of any one breed. Some short-horn, for instance, of the best symmetry, are very fond of food, and easily satisfied as to quality of food; and therefore the daily waste upon them may not be the least of what is in others of the same breed possessing inferior constitution; and the same

will be found true of Herefords, Devons, Galloways, &c.

The food and treatment of the ox between the stall and the shambles is a more complex question, being surrounded with many more difficulties than that of daily waste. As a general rule, it may be laid down that the ox should receive the same species of food after he leaves home, and which has been accustomed to; and that where turnips, oil-cake, &c., are given—articles which affect the quality of the butcher-meat when slaughtered—these should be changed before leaving home, and others, such as bruised oats or other corn, substituted in their place; also, that treatment which has been accustomed to, should be similar to treatment before it is possible.
The rationale of this practice is sufficiently obvious. It is that which is endeavoured to be carried out at all our great cattle shows, and the difficulty there experienced is to get cattle to consume a sufficient quantity of food. Paupered nature, overloaded with fat, ever active to meet the exigencies of her situation, feels rather disposed to throw off the burden than maintain it at so overpowering a weight, and the same laws will regulate her conduct between the feeding-box of the farmer and the slaughter-house of the butcher. The progress lately made amongst farmers in the art of feeding, both as regards food and household accommodation, and the early maturity of breeds, and change in our commercial policy, affording an ample supply of cheap corn to butchers, and more opportunity to adopt the best scientific and experienced dietetic. And they should endeavour to act in accordance with another interest, for if the farmer, for instance, feed his ox on the full allowance of turnips and oil-cake up to the hour it leaves the stall, he is not only increasing the market, as it is too frequently the case, but he is also increasing the weight of the animal, and thus introducing the necessary change so as to present to the public butcher-meat undeteriorated in quality. For a few days, for instance, before the ox leaves home, it should be fed purely with the view of improving the quality of the butcher-meat, and several other articles, contained elements which, being readily absorbed into the system, tend to deteriorate the quality of the meat.
Again, the ox should be slaughtered fast, and not suffering from the craving of hunger for food, and the system worked up into the system it affects the quality of the blood, and when hunger is felt the whole nervous system is affected, producing an even greater deterioration of quality in the meat. In practice the safest course to steer will be to slaughter in the evening, giving the ox a meal or supper—supper consisting of light mastication and easily digested such as a handful or two of oatmeal along with his drink.
The usual and almost only food given to fat stock in the metropolis and other large towns with such an antiquated system of feeding, 100 cwt. of live butcher-meat manufactured from turnips, oil-cake, straw, and hay, for instance; throw down a handful of straw in some dirty confined yard, or corner of a field, to the over-fatigued ox, pampers at home with the above dainties prepared for him, and he is sent to the market to do all that in you lies towards the economical conversion of the living animal into butcher-meat.—*English paper.*

Miscellaneous.

A Lady of Damascus.

We will first describe the daughter of the host—a very fair specimen of her sex in Damascus. Her eyes are beautiful, her hair is curled, her nose is straight, her complexion is a glossy jet black; the latter tinged with nearly to the ground, in a succession of plaits, each terminating with black silk braid, knotted and interwoven with various golden combs; her feet are small, her hands are all small, but compact. This is a Grecian, the lips cherry, and slightly pouting, the chin dimpled, the form of the face oval, and the complexion fair with a rosy tint. The bust and figure are unexceptionable, the wrists and ankles well turned, and the feet are small, perfect models for a sculptor; yet this perfect model for a sculptor is a general well-to-do merchant, who is not a member of the many noblest beings that we encountered with fiercer and fiercer in the street. Her face and figure are well set off by the head-dress and ornamental costume. On the top of her head she wears a small red cap, which is secured by a band of silver, and is bordered and fringed with gold lace; in winter, cloth edged with fur is substituted for the satin; and over the vest is worn a small gray jacket, chastely embroidered with black silk braid. The vest is confined to the waist by a zipper, in summer, of the same material, and in winter, of a heavy Cashmere shawl; and under this a long robe reaches to her ankles, and is divided into two long bellows, lined with satin and fringed with costly trimmings.—This latter robe partially conceals the skirt, or full trousers, which hang loosely over, and are fastened round the ankles by the many mixture colors, and the graceful arrangement, render the costume a perfect study. Latterly European shoes have been much used by the Damascus ladies, especially those daily flowered kid shoes imported into Syria from Marseilles.—*The Thistle and Cedar of Lebanon.*

Artificial Production of Diamond Powder.

Some considerable sensation has been produced in the scientific circles of Paris by the announcement of the artificial formation of diamond powder. M. Despretz has made two communications to the *Academie des Sciences* upon carbon. In these he states, that placing at one, the interior, pole of a voltaic battery a cylinder of pure charcoal (the purity being secured by preparing it from crystallized wood sugar), and at the superior pole a bundle of fine platinum wires so arranged that the charcoal was in the red portion of the electric arc, and the platinum in the violet—he found the carbon related, and collected on these experiments the current has been continued during a month in activity, and the powder collected on the wires has been found to be sufficiently hard to polish rubies with great rapidity, and when burnt it left no residue. M. Despretz asks himself: Have I obtained crystals of carbon which can separate and weigh, in which I can

determine the index of refraction and the angle of polarization without doubt? No; I have simply produced by the electric arc, and by weak voltaic currents, carbon crystallized in black octahedrons, in colorless and translucent octahedrons, in plates also colorless and translucent, which possess the transparency of the powder of the diamond, and which burn with a blue combustion without any sensible residue. A similar result has been obtained by decomposing a mixture of chloride of carbon and alcohol by weak voltaic currents. The black powder deposited was found to possess equal hardness with that which was readily sublimed, and rubies were readily polished by it. A few years since graphite and coke were formed from diamonds; we now appear to be advancing towards the conversion of graphite and coke into diamonds.—*London Atheneum.*

Interesting Paragraphs.

The New Motor.—The Ericsson Engine.—The following article from the *New York Journal of Commerce* of yesterday, would seem to give hope that the Ericsson engine was no failure after all: It will be recollected that the marine steam engine, which was first exhibited at London about seven months ago, and that immediately thereafter, essential modifications and improvements in the plan of the engine were determined upon. These have since been in progress at Williamsburgh, near where the ship was built, and were the result of the experiments which were made to learn that these alterations are now nearly completed, and that, so far from the enterprise having been abandoned, as has been the general belief, the fullest confidence is entertained on the part of those immediately interested, of its complete success, on the second trip of the ship. Mr. Ericsson is devoting much of his time and undivided energies to the realization of this end. It is expected that within two weeks, one of the engines will be completed, and the other will be finished soon after. The several parts are all ready, and now on board. We understand that the power of these engines will far exceed what was attained under the low pressure system employed on the first trip—as they are now to be worked under condensed pressure. It is to be hoped that these anticipations may not prove unfounded. It would be difficult to predict what changes might ensue in the course of the voyage, or what navigation, should Mr. Ericsson succeed in the application of his principle for practical purposes.

BARBARIUS IN CHINA.

The evil of this nature is now going on in China. We get only general accounts and resolu. It may be estimated that the present revolution is at an end, hundreds of thousands of human beings will have perished, many in battle, and others in the sack of cities and towns. The Pekin (China) Gazette gives at times statements which, if true, ought to make us thankful for our own more happy country. It is stated that in one engagement one thousand Chinese were killed, and others were drowned by being pushed into a river; in another, seven hundred were killed; in another, three hundred were burnt to death and three hundred killed, only ninety prisoners having been brought in by the victors, but they had the heads of one hundred and fifty Chinese.

NUMEROUS ENGAGEMENTS.

Numerous engagements are mentioned where thousands perished. The Emperor appears to be the editor of this Pekin Gazette; and he says remarks that since the rebels have taken so many cities the spirit of the people is sinking, and that the Emperor is determined to gain some slight advantage with a peacock's feather and a tobacco box. See Kwang-tsin, the former Viceroy of Canton, however, having allowed the rebels to defeat him, is ordered up to Pekin to be beheaded.—*Boston Traveller.*

LONGEVITY IN THE U. S. NAVY.

William D. Porter, in writing to the *New York Times* on Naval Reform, advocating a Retired List in the U. S. Navy, says: "It must be noted, that out of 67 captains, not one was born in this century! Of the list of 97 commanders, fifty of them were not born in this century—making 112 officers over half a century old! Besides, it must be remarked that, of this number, 88 have been employed in the Navy, and the remainder in the Army; and the country has been engaged. The youngest captain on this list cannot be less than 66 years old; the oldest is known to be bordering on 80. The eldest commander is 86; the youngest not less than 46 years of age. The average age of the officers in the Navy, and employed in all the wars in which the country has been engaged. The youngest captain on this list cannot be less than 66 years old; the oldest is known to be bordering on 80. The eldest commander is 86; the youngest not less than 46 years of age. 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