

The Provincial Wesleyan.

Wishes of a Child.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

All the birds are in bloom,
And the warm west wind is blowing—
Let me leave this stifled room,
Let me go where flowers are growing!

Look! my cheek is thin and pale,
And my pulse is very low,
Ere my night begins to fall,
Mother, dear, you'll let me go!

Was not that the robin's song,
Prattling through the casement side?
I shall not be listening long,
Take me to the meadow-side!

Oar the willow brook—
Let me hear the merry mill—
On the orchard I must look,
Ere my beating heart is still!

Faint and fainter grows my breath—
Bear me quickly down the lane,
Mother, dear, this chill of death—
I shall never speak again!

Sill the birds are in bloom,
And the warm west wind is blowing—
Still we sit in silent gloom,
O'er her grave the grass is growing!

The Old Woman.

Grey-haired and very old was she,
With many a wrinkle where
The rose and lilac had bloomed,
When her young morn was there,
And often from her dim old eyes
Met forth a tear
Upon her knitting work, that told
Of memories fond and dear.

And oft her bosom heaved a sigh,
As from the open door
She watched the little ones at play,
As she had played of yore.
To smell the candy-cakes would come
To smell the candy-cakes would come
Their little hearts were building high,
For they were built in air.

She had been young; and children dear,
She called her own, and cried
Behind her chair to "hide and seek"—
No wonder that she went;
For they were dead, and these brought back
The memory of their tone,
And drew those tears to both the flowers,
In memory's garden sown.

Temperance.

Liverpool Temperance Convention.

We direct attention to the following interesting account from Liverpool—

MESSRS. EDITORS.—By publishing the following account of the proceedings of the Temperance Convention held in this town, on the 1st and 2nd inst., you will oblige the friends of the cause and probably in some measure advance its interests.

THURSDAY, 1st September.

The Convention and friends met this forenoon in the Temperance Hall, and organized by appointing John Campbell, Esq., M. P. P., to the Chair, and W. A. S. Blewitt, Secretary.

The object of the Convention, having been stated—the Secretary read several letters received from various sections of this Province, in reference to the Convention—and the names of the Delegates present—viz—

John Whitman, Jacob Smith, William Rosch, Port Royal Division,
Richard McCann, and Isaac Hume, Chester,
Joseph Beanson, and Halifax, Chester,
John Eastle, Nelson Division, Lawrence Town,
Rev. J. V. Taylor—Bridgewater,
J. P. Millward, and James Cook—Lunenburg,
John Wheelock, Abraham Vanbuskirk—Aylesford,
Rev. George McDonald, and George Barnard—Cornwallis,
Rev. N. Vidotte, and Avard Longley—Paradise,
Beniah Morse—Wilberforce Division, Wilmore,
Gilbert Willett, and Thomas Banks—Victoria, Mines, Newcastle,
Manly White, Philip Freeman, Silas Murray, Rev. T. C. Delong, Henry R. M. White, Colby Kempton, and Rev. James Parker—Northern District, Queen's County,
William Freeman, Samuel Freeman, and Freeman Tupper, Esq.—Milton,
William H. Ledy, George Leslie, and Faly Harlow—Port Matton,
Rev. George Armstrong, and McCaskill—Port Melville,
Edward McClelland, and R. G. Halls—Brooklyn,
Rev. Samuel Giles, Charles Goosely, William Goosely, Francis Aldroyd—African Temperance Society, Liverpool,
John Campbell, Esq., T. R. Pattillo, Esq., N. S. Marshall, Esq., W. S. Jacobs, Esq.—Queen's Own Division,
W. A. S. Blewitt, A. C. Condon, Geo. S. Victoria,
Rev. J. E. Stubbins, Moses Crowland—Paradise Division,
Rev. S. N. Bentley, Wm. B. Philips, Wm. Dryden—Queen's Co. Total Abstinence Society.

On motion, by Rev. S. N. Bentley, seconded by Thomas R. Pattillo, Esq.,

That the thanks of the friends of Temperance in this County, be and are hereby cheerfully tendered to the Delegates and Friends from other Counties, for their ready response to the circulars inviting their attendance, and we hereby give them a hearty welcome to Queen's County, and to the hospitalities of the friends of God and of humanity.

Rev. R. McClelland, and N. Vidotte, then delivered short addresses to the audience present. A Committee was then chosen to select persons to move and to second a series of Resolutions for the evening, as well as speakers for the afternoon. Meeting adjourned at 1 P. M. to meet in front of the Sun's Hall, and form a procession at half-past 1. A procession then formed headed by the Temperance Band from Lunenburg, and marched towards Milton, to meet the procession from that place. This being done, they returned and proceeded through the lower part of the town, and so on up to the Town where they were received by a salute of guns—the friends of the procession, together with the ladies previously in the field, filed in to overawe—and judged to contain upwards of 2,000 persons. Short addresses were then delivered by Thos. C. Delong, Esq., Rev. George McDonald, Thos. C. Delong, Esq., Rev. James Parker, Rev. S. N. Bentley, and Avard Longley, interspersed with appropriate singing from a salute of guns—anybody volunteered their aid—and exceeded anything of the kind ever undertaken in this place. During the meeting, a large number of Temperance tracts were distributed.

The Rev. R. Morton then asked the Divine blessing on the bounties with which the tables were loaded. To such praise cannot be given to the ladies for the rich treat provided by them on this occasion. The treat being over the National Anthem was sung with good hearty English feeling. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and three for Neal Dow and the Maine Law—and the Benediction having been pronounced the meeting adjourned to meet in the Temperance Hall at 7 P. M.

The Band leading and playing sweet music that vast assemblage dispersed without tumult.

EVENING MEETING—7 O'CLOCK.

This meeting was opened with singing by the Choir, and prayer by the Rev. Charles Stewart. The following Resolutions were then submitted to the meeting and spoken to by the persons whose names are appended to them.

1st.—Moved by Rev. James Parker, seconded by the Rev. J. V. Taylor, and supported by the Rev. — Angel.

Resolved, That in view of this Convention the sufferings of our country from the evils of intemperance are so great, and the claims of Total Abstinence as the infallible remedy are so manifest, and the demands of the present crisis in the Temperance reform are so imperative as to require the aid of Conventions and the holding of public meetings throughout this Province, for the purpose of rousing and enlisting the united, intellectual, moral and religious strength of Nova Scotia in behalf of Total Abstinence.

2nd.—Moved by W. A. Kempton, seconded by Geo. Barnard.

Resolved, That this Convention would express deliberately its opinion, that any calling however, if honest, is more respectable than that of the dealer in strong drink; and that this Convention cannot but regard those who in spite of the laws of God and the laws of humanity, continue to traffic in intoxicating liquors, as violators of those principles of virtue which should adorn the Christian or good citizen.

3rd.—Moved by Rev. F. Tomkins, seconded by the Rev. Geo. McDonald.

Resolved, That this Convention regards the law known as the Maine liquor law as entirely in accordance with the principles of English law, and believes that in the failure of all partial remedies for intemperance, a law similar to the Maine liquor law is now forthwith an undoubted expedient, and an absolute necessity for this Province.

4th.—Moved by Rev. S. N. Bentley, seconded by Samuel Giles.

That this Convention would call upon the community—whether lay or clerical—male or female—youth or old, to prove their philanthropy and patriotism, by aiding the Temperance movement at this present juncture. Let petitions signed by males and females be sent our Legislature, and let the press, and the platform, and the press, plead for the victims of intemperance. Let all the Churches of Christ in our land discharge their solemn duty to the cause of suffering humanity.

5th.—Moved by Mr. A. C. Condon, seconded by Mr. W. S. Jacobs.

That the best thanks of this Convention are due and hereby given to the Ladies of Liverpool, Bristol, Milton, and Brooklyn, for their kindness in making such ample provision for the use of our friends at the tent this afternoon.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in the Temperance Hall to-morrow, Friday, at half past nine, A.M.

FRIDAY MORNING, 2nd Sept.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment.

John Campbell, Esq., in the Chair.

8th.—Moved by Rev. T. C. Delong, seconded by R. McClelland.

Resolved, That this Convention unites with other Conventions, Total Abstinence Societies, and Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, in asking and demanding from our Provincial Parliament, as a just and honorable boon to Nova Scotia, the passage of a stringent prohibitory law against the traffic in all intoxicating liquors.

7th.—Moved by Mr. W. S. Jacobs, seconded by T. R. Pattillo, supported by A. F. Willard.

Resolved, That this Convention unhesitatingly expresses its deep conviction that at our next Election for Representatives in Provincial Parliament, all voters being temperate, the Temperance cause, should bravely support the Temperance Ticket, and support men who will vote for the Maine Law; and the members of this Convention pledge themselves to this course.

8th.—Moved by Rev. R. McClelland, seconded by Rev. George McDonald.

Resolved, That Total Abstinence pledges be intrusted to the Young Ladies of Nova Scotia to obtain the signatures of all members of their families and friends—and that January 1st be the day appointed to hold public meetings to receive the total number of signatures attached to said pledges, and that the Petitions heretofore referred to, be attached to said pledges.

9th.—Moved by Rev. S. N. Bentley, seconded by Rev. George Barnard.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention a "Provincial Temperance Convention" should be held in Halifax during the next Session of the Legislature.

10th.—Moved by W. A. S. Blewitt, seconded by George Barnard.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded for publication in the *Albionist* and all other papers favorable to our cause.

11th.—Moved by Mr. W. A. S. Blewitt, seconded by Mr. A. C. Condon.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby respectfully tendered to the members of the Amateur Band from Bridgewater—for their generous and valuable services on this most memorable occasion.

The Convention then adjourned sine die—all the Resolutions having been adopted.

The speeches throughout were of the most spirited and pointed, in support of the Resolutions and the cause of humanity that could well have been delivered. And the order and decorum of so large audiences as were assembled in the tent and in the Hall of such a character as to reflect the highest credit.

The President having left the chair, Mr. W. A. Jacobs was called thereon, and the thanks of the Convention and meeting were unanimously given to John Campbell, Esq., for his kindness and ability in presiding over the business of the Convention.

By order of Convention,
W. A. S. BLEWITT, Secretary.
Liverpool, N. S., Sept. 2nd, 1853.

Papers favorable to the progress of Temperance will oblige by inserting the preceding article.

Agriculture.

Right Education of Horses.

That horses may be educated will not appear strange to those who have closely observed the intelligence often manifested by that noble animal. The present remarks are designed to give some information in relation to the rearing and treatment of young horses, not so much, however, with reference to their food and drink, as to their training and docility.

There is a difference in the temper and disposition of different horses, as noted; but at the same time it is observed that where a horse is so vicious or unmanageable as to render him unsafe in the harness, it is chargeable in almost every instance to the treatment he has formerly received.

The training of colts should commence when they are about three months old, as to have them become familiar with the family before they are taken from the dam.

Miscellaneous.

The Ottawa.

The New York Tribune of the 15th contains a letter, which covers three columns and a half of that spacious Journal, on the Ottawa, its tributaries, surrounding country, scenery, &c. It purports to be written by one of the thousands of Americans who visit, during the summer season, the magnificent scenery of Lower Canada. But it bears internal evidence of having been thrown together by some one much better "posted up" on Ottawa matters than most of our Yankee visitors either take the time to examine, or trouble themselves to read, and it is pleasant enough to read. Though the Ottawa has not quite as many hands upon it as one would like to shake, it has many backs of good would like to turn their backs upon it, and a purpose to take them there a glimpse at them through the letter in question.

Speaking of the magnitude of this fine river the writer says—

Some idea may be formed of the immense volume of water running in the Ottawa, by some of its tributaries. Besides the rivers Dumaine and Montreal, already mentioned, and many other tributaries above, which have no places on any map, the following rivers will give the reader a view of the mighty Ottawa. The Presawak is 140 miles long; the Riviere du Loup, 120; the Madawaska, 210; the Mississippi, 101; the Rideau, 116; the Gattineau, nearly 500; the Riviere de Leonie, 300; the North and South Nation Rivers, each about 100 miles long; the Riviere du Nord, 160; the Riviere Assomption, which is some 130 miles. The length of these rivers is more than three thousand miles, and drain an immense area, besides many other large rivers not here enumerated, and water from the continent of the North. Many of these rivers equal in size to the Hudson, the Shannon, the Thames, the Tweed, the Spey and the Clyde have scarcely a place upon any map, yet any one of them, flowing in some parts of our globe, would soon become famous in story and song.

Above the village of Pembroke, the Ottawa, for some distance, is called Deep River. In this region too, is found Algonquin Lake with its many beautiful woodlands. These green islands and the high mountains, and the rugged ridges of the north side of Deep River render the scenery truly magnificent and exceedingly picturesque, far surpassing, in the opinion of many, the beautiful "Lake of the Thousand Islands" on the St. Lawrence. Here beauty and grandeur meet the eye. In all these streams and lakes there is an abundance of fish, and the wide-spread forests afford homes for the deer. The valley of the Ottawa has an extent of territory eight times as large as the State of Vermont. This immense region overlies a great variety of geological formations and presents all their characteristic features, from the level uniform surface of the silurian system which prevails along a great extent of the south shore of the Ottawa to the rugged ridges of the metamorphic and primitive formations which stretch far away to the north and northwest. There are usually employed upon the Ottawa and its tributaries about 20,000 lumbermen, and nearly all this great multitude are engaged by their employers upon the condition of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The Ottawa drains 50,000 square miles of territory, and then passes the chest, to empty into the St. Lawrence, and is explored. This region is capable of sustaining one-half as many persons as now live in the United States.

Soiling Cows.

The superiority of soiling over the common method of turning cattle to pasture, or to the open field, is a subject which is strongly contended for by many at this day. The practice so far as it is present prevails in this country has been introduced from Europe, where it has obtained for a long time, and where, as a result of long experience, it is now, in fact, more necessary than it is now, or very soon can be, with us. If it really possesses the high merits claimed for it by its advocates—many of whom are among the most intelligent and discriminating farmers and dairymen in our country can boast of it, it certainly by no means to be neglected.

We have now before us, as we write, the statements of many men of this class, and among the number a gentleman of William, Middlesex County, who had "four cows, and not a rod of ground which could be appropriated to pasture. These animals, therefore, were never out of the barn or barn-yard, and were fed with grass mowed for them, green corn fodder which had been sown in the barn, and with about three pints of meal each per day. The amount of their produce was kept for thirteen weeks. Two of these animals were heifers of two years old, which had calves in the spring. The whole milk of one of them was taken by her calf during six weeks out of the thirteen weeks.

Some of the milk of the other was taken for family use, but the quantity was not determined. Under these circumstances these heifers could not be rated as more than one cow for a full year's crop. For this stock, however, thus circumstanced, three hundred and eighty-nine pounds of butter were made in thirteen weeks.

An additional pound would have given an average of thirty pounds a week, for the whole time, to stock which would cost the extra expense of cutting the fodder and feeding. It is all saved, the liquid as well as the solid excrement, and being preserved under cover, is of great strength and energy.

In our own practice we have been obliged to resort to this mode of feeding in order to keep stock enough to produce anything like the amount of manure we desire to use.

By keeping the cows in the barn until about the 10th of June, our eight acres of worn-out pasture (though as good as eight acres of land as any farmer need desire), affords eight cows a pretty good bit until a crop of "cow corn," put into a warm and deep pile of land as early as it is fit for the seed, gives such good crops of corn. After this there is no difficulty in the sowing of crops of this highly nutritious fodder may then be obtained until October.—*N. E. Farmer.*

How rapidly they build houses now," said Cornish to an old acquaintance, as he pointed to a neat two-story house, "they commenced when they were about three months old, as to have them become familiar with the family before they are taken from the dam."

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An additional pound would have given an average of thirty pounds a week, for the whole time, to stock which would cost the extra expense of cutting the fodder and feeding. It is all saved, the liquid as well as the solid excrement, and being preserved under cover, is of great strength and energy.

In our own practice we have been obliged to resort to this mode of feeding in order to keep stock enough to produce anything like the amount of manure we desire to use.

By keeping the cows in the barn until about the 10th of June, our eight acres of worn-out pasture (though as good as eight acres of land as any farmer need desire), affords eight cows a pretty good bit until a crop of "cow corn," put into a warm and deep pile of land as early as it is fit for the seed, gives such good crops of corn. After this there is no difficulty in the sowing of crops of this highly nutritious fodder may then be obtained until October.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Soiling Cows.

The superiority of soiling over the common method of turning cattle to pasture, or to the open field, is a subject which is strongly contended for by many at this day. The practice so far as it is present prevails in this country has been introduced from Europe, where it has obtained for a long time, and where, as a result of long experience, it is now, in fact, more necessary than it is now, or very soon can be, with us. If it really possesses the high merits claimed for it by its advocates—many of whom are among the most intelligent and discriminating farmers and dairymen in our country can boast of it, it certainly by no means to be neglected.

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