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# The Watchman.

"I HAVE SET WATCHMEN UPON THY WALLS O JERUSALEM THAT SHALL NEVER HOLD THEIR PEACE, DAY NOR NIGHT."

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1850.

No. 11.

## Poetry.

### GETHEMANE.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

There was a garden, near Jerusalem,  
Where Jesus went to pray, not the fair breast  
Of Olivet—beloved by Kidron's wave—  
But wrapped in denser shades, and deeper veiled,  
For the soul's secrecy.

Thither he went,  
With his disciples, when his course on earth  
Drew near a close. It was a moonless night,  
And heavily he drooped, as one who bears  
An inward burden. Dear Gethsemane  
Gave him no welcome, as his weary feet  
Paused at its portal. Almost it might seem  
That Nature, with prophetic eye, foresaw  
The sufferings of her Lord. With its rough cones,  
The terebinth did tremble, and the buds  
That Spring had early awakened, hid their heads  
Again in their turf-estades, tearfully.

A horror of great darkness fell on Him  
Who wrought the world's salvation.

Unto those,

Who at His call had left the fisher's coat,  
And the receipt of custom, and had shared  
His daily bread, he turned; for in the hour  
Of bitter anguish, sympathy is dear,  
Even from the humblest.

Unto them, He turned,  
But they were gone—gone!—and He searching found  
That heavy-eyed and self-indulgent band  
Stretched out, in sleep supine. They took their rest,  
While He, who for their sakes had toiled and taught,  
And healed their sickness and supplied their need,  
And walked at midnight on the raging sea,  
Strove with the powers of darkness. Rising tides  
Of griefed, untiring, unrequited love  
Mixed with the question from those lips divine,  
"Could ye not watch one hour?"

Then, He withdrew  
Again, and prayed. The mournful olives bent,  
Weaving their branches round him tenderly,  
And sighed and thrilled, thro' all their listening leaves,  
Paler than marble was the brow that pressed  
The matted grass, leaving the blood-print there,  
Yea, the red blood-print.

Oh Gethsemane!  
Draw closer thy drear veil. I would not see  
My Saviour's agony.

Yet not alone  
Passed that dread hour, tho' His disciples slept.  
There was a pitying spirit of the skies,  
Who wept and wondered, and from odorous wings  
Shed balm ambrosial on the sufferer's head.

Would that I knew His name, who thus did stand  
Near the Redeemer, when both earth and heaven  
Forsook His fainting soul. There was a sound  
Like rushing pinions of a seraph host;  
But wildering awe, and unsolved mystery  
Enchained them in mid-air, and only one  
Came down to comfort Him.

Thou who didst bear  
Unuttered pangs for an ungrateful race,  
Remember us, when desolate, and lone,  
In our Gethsemanes, we agonize,  
Imploring God to take the cup away,  
And shrinking, in our poverty of faith,  
To add the words, that make His will, our own.  
Thou, who amid Heaven's bliss, forgettest not  
The weakness of the clay Thou once didst wear,  
Nor how the shafts of pain do trouble it,  
Send us a strengthening angel, in our need;  
Oh! be Thyself that angel.

[Sartain's Magazine.]

## Miscellany.

Original.

### A SON OF TEMPERANCE.

Moral enterprises, combining the improvement of man's social and physical condition with his moral elevation, deserve the cordial support of the patriot, philanthropist and christian. The society known as the Sons of Temperance of North America, is one of that class, which receives at the present time much of the public attention. When a society claims the high appellation of moral, it is a matter of some importance that its principles and operations have a moral tendency, and that its members bear an irreproachable character. The Sons of Temperance have no principles opposed to the purest morality—their operations injure none, but benefit all classes of the community—and

each Son or member, before he is proposed must be a person of "good moral character." An association of moral men for purposes not opposed to, but promotive of good morals, well deserves the patronage of the christian public.

From the foregoing remarks, it will be seen, by every Son of Temperance, that there are two things to which he should give his special attention, if he would secure to his favourite society, popularity among his fellow men and Purity, Love and Fidelity among his brethren. The first of these is, to keep his own character free from immoral blemishes. The Bible, which is read in the Division Room, must furnish him with a code of morals, and to its moral laws he must yield a cheerful obedience. Doing this he will fulfil one of the conditions upon which he was admitted as a worthy member; while in order to do so, it is respectfully and assertively urged upon the attention of every Son, the duty and necessity of prayer to our Heavenly Father, who has promised his Holy Spirit to them that ask. The second thing requiring his assiduous care, is, not to propose an immoral man as a suitable and proper person to become a member of the society. If this be done, if immoral men are proposed and received, our good character is gone—really good men will withdraw, and we can no longer expect the countenance of the godly; the Bible forbids their keeping such company, and the Bible they must, and will obey. It is also his duty to prevent others proposing unsuitable persons, if possible, and if he fails in this, his vote in the ballot box, can show his fidelity to the principles to which he has under solemn circumstances, avowed his unflinching adherence.

But it may be enquired,—where is the line to be drawn between moral and immoral? without splitting hairs, it may safely be said, that the man who in his outward conduct, conforms to God's commandments is a moral man, or his life is in accordance with the Moral Laws;—while on the other hand, any man who habitually breaks any of those commandments, is an immoral man; as for instance, the liar, cheat, gambler, swearer, thief, Sabbath-breaker, fornicator, polygamist, &c, are all immoral persons. There is scarcely any person but knows the difference.

A Son of Temperance is a man of unblamable morals—a thorough Teetotaler—of industrious habits—and noted for benevolent exertions to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow creatures.

A SON.

### THE VALUE OF THE SABBATH.

Were it possible to view man as only formed for this world, as a mere link in the chain of causation, doing his little part, enjoying his brief existence, and then reduced again to his original elements, alike forgetting and forgotten; and were we to regard the sabbath as merely a civil institution, the appointment of human governments, even thus separated from all its religious relations, it would, were it possible for man destitute of the knowledge of God, to improve the opportunities afforded by it, confer benefits upon working men which they could not otherwise obtain. The sabbath limits, to some extent, the power of employers, whose selfishness and avarice, in not a few instances, have rendered alike regardless of the comfort and the health of their servants; and secures to those whose daily avocations require their absence from the family circle, the pleasures and the comforts of home; the softening and refining influence of family relations and domestic intercourse. Its rest refreshes and invigorates the physical constitution, and affords time to apply the mind to the attainment of useful knowledge: it ought, therefore, to command the respect of all who are sincerely desirous of promoting the improvement of the working classes. But it is impossible thus to regard man. Man has a spiritual, never-dying, as surely as he has an animal and mortal nature, which act and react upon each other, so that the well-being of the one is essential to the well-being of the other. He therefore, who would confine man's views to this world, and limit his endeavours after happiness to the present life, snatches from him, along with the hopes of the future, the riches of the present. Debarred from his father's

house and his father's table he will soon be wallowing in the mire of ignorance and vice, and feeding on the husks of sensual indulgence. He who chains man to continuous and unremitting exertion of his physical system, unfits his mind for activity, and degrades him to a condition little above that of a beast of burden. The sabbath, then, must be viewed in its relation to every part of man's nature, in its influence upon him as a whole, before we can fully appreciate even the merely temporal benefits it is calculated to confer upon the human family. Even as a cessation from labour, as a rest to the worn-out frame, the sabbath is no trifling boon to the bound-down sons of toil. We look upon it merely as a day on which the toil-worn dudge unhidden may stretch his wearied limbs upon the couch of rest; whereon the most dusty, sweaty, dirt-smeared endurer of the consequences of man's transgression, may wash himself clean, dress genteelly, and enjoy the society of his fellow-men; a day when he, who, during the six days of labour, must eat his dry, cold, hurried, and comfortless dinner alone, can sit in leisure and comfort, in the society of beloved relatives, with the clean, shining, glad faces of his little ones around him, and his wife, clean and neat, as upon his bridal-day, by his side, and enjoy his neatly-prepared, though homely repast; a day when brothers and sisters, early forced by necessity from the parental roof, to seek a hard-earned subsistence elsewhere, may weekly enjoy each other's society amid the blessed influences of the house of their childhood. The sabbath, though looked upon as bestowing only privileges like these upon working men, must command the respect of every enlightened and philanthropic mind. But when viewed as a day in which all that is associated with the hallowed influence of religion; in which man enjoys the pleasures of social intercourse, blended with, and elevated by, the most sacred and purifying associations; in which the body enjoys repose, not only that the mind may be fitted for exertion, but that it may engage in the study of subjects supremely important to man; that it may apply itself to the contemplation of themes the most sublime and interesting;—a day in which men not only meet together that they may be instructed, strengthened, and refined by intercourse with each other, that mind may have communion with mind, and heart with heart; but in which they are invited to meet with God himself, that their minds may have communion with his mind, their hearts with his heart; that they may be instructed, strengthened, and refined, by the wisdom and love of God; that they may be moulded into his image, and renewed in his likeness. It seems strange that any one who believes man to be possessed of a moral and intellectual nature, capable of improvement, should set light, by, or trifle with such an institution; and passing strange, that those who name the name of Christ, who profess to be his followers, who emphatically taught that the sabbath was made for man, should despise such a privilege, fling away its hallowed restraints, and disregard its sacred obligations. The sabbath, by the repose it affords, not only renews man's physical energy, renovates his animal system, it also qualifies his mind to apply itself to self culture, and to the acquisition of solid and useful knowledge; Nor does it stop here: it leaves him not unaided and unguided to grope in darkness for the knowledge which is essential to his well-being; it pours upon his path a flood of light, opens wide the gate of knowledge, and bids him enter. It calls him forth, in exulting joy, to seek the society of his fellow-men, that mind may awaken and strengthen mind, and heart warm heart; that they may ponder together the meaning of facts, facts attested by incontrovertible evidence, facts the most sublime and interesting that have ever engaged the attention of man. It calls men together to study, in each other's society, a system of morality pure and perfect, founded upon these facts. It furnishes him with subjects surpassingly glorious, in the contemplation of which he may exert and cultivate his intellectual powers. It inspires him with hopes which give his fortitude to endure the unavoidable evils of his condition, and energy to surmount its difficulties. Yes, the Lord's day, with its communion with God, its memorial, its exercises, its instructions, and its social intercourse, ever as it returns gives a fresh impulse to human advancement. It is truly a fountain whence spring innumerable benefits. Not only does each returning sabbath give a new and powerful impetus to man's advancement in his heavenward course; but, in so doing, it urges him onward and upward in civilization, refinement, and comfort.—TO BE CONTINUED.

The reward of honorable conduct, however long withheld, is certain.

### BEAUTY OF OLD AGE.

There is no greater error in the world than is committed by those who associate ugliness with age,—and though the dictionaries may conjoin them, we maintain that not unfrequently, good looks come with advancing years,—we mean the good looks of a benignant and intellectual countenance. There is a great moral beauty in the appearance of one whose garb denotes that she has yielded a willing submission to the fixed decrees of our being, who having seen the joyous delights of youth, and passed the honorable period of mature age, is content to throw aside the ornaments which she once wore, and, instead of masquerading in laces and velvets, to be seen in the simple and unostentatious apparel that befits her years. To the eye of affection, the grey hairs upon her brow are far more becoming than any artificialities that could be procured; and the pallor of her cheek more attractive than the sunniest glow of early loveliness. It is when we look upon such a character as this that we feel in their full force the veneration and regard which old age ought always to inspire.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

### CHASTITY.

Chastity is the security of love, and preserves all its mysteriousness like the secrets of a temple. Under this lock is deposited the security of families, the union of affections, the repairer of accidental breaches. This is a grace that is shut up and secured by all arts of heaven, and the defence of laws, the locks and bars of modesty, by honor and reputation, by fear and shame, by interest and high regards; and that contract which is intended to be for ever, is dissolved and broken by the violation of this; nothing but death can do so much evil to the holiness of marriage as the violation of the marriage vow, and the breach of conjugal faith.—*Jer'y Taylor.*

### ON CULTIVATING THE FACULTY OF ATTENTION.

By assiduously cultivating the faculty of attention in early infancy we do more towards laying the foundation of a wise and useful character than if we were to cram all we know into its little brains. The children of a sensible mother have all their faculties so judiciously exercised, that their minds are ever in a state of preparation for the reception of new ideas.—Every field-flower that they gather in their walks, every pebble which they pick up in their road will be rendered a source of new ideas to their tender minds. Credulity will be thus awakened, it will be gradually turned to higher objects, and so judiciously gratified as to lay the foundation of a love of knowledge—the first step to all improvement. Reading will then be taught with ease, and be considered by the children as privilege rather than a task. The command of attention having already attained, it will be ready to obey the call; and having been habitually exercised on all the objects of perception, will, without difficulty, apply to those new objects, from which new objects, new ideas are now to be acquired.—*Miss Hamilton.*

### TRAVELLING OF LIGHT.

Light travels at the rate of an hundred and fifty thousand miles in a single second; and it is seven minutes in passing from the sun to the earth, which is nearly a distance of seventy millions of miles! Such is the rapidity with which these rays dart themselves forward, that a journey they thus perform in less than eight minutes, a ball from the mouth of a cannon would not complete in several weeks! But the minuteness of the particles of light are still several degrees beyond their velocity; and they are therefore harmless, because so very small. A ray of light is nothing more than a constant stream of minute parts, still flowing from the luminary, so inconceivably little, that a candle, in a single second of time, has been said to diffuse several hundreds of millions more particles of light, than there could be grains in the whole earth, if it were entirely one heap of sand. The sun furnishes them, and the stars also, without appearing in the least to consume, by granting us the supply. Its light is diffused in a wide sphere, and seems inexhaustible.

### PROFANITY.

The excellent Mr. John Howe, hearing a gentleman speak in praise of Charles I., in a large party, and at the same time mixing many horrid oaths with his discourse, mildly but decidedly said to him that he had omitted one great excellence in the character of that prince; "What is it, sir?" said the other, with eagerness, "What is it?" "It is this," said Mr. Howe, "that he was never heard to swear an oath in common conversation."

## Family Circle.

## THE MORAL ALCHEMY.

"In this the art of living lies."—Dr. Cotton.

A group of young people, composing the family of Mr. Mansfield, were one winter's night collected in the drawing room, around the central table, gazing with eager curiosity upon an engraving which that gentleman had just unrolled before them. It presented an antique and spacious apartment, lighted by a single lamp, which seemed to make "darkness visible." The occupant of this gloomy chamber was a spare old man, whose sunken eyes and wrinkled brow bespoke a life of mental labor. He was represented to be busily engaged with some occupation, the object of which fairly puzzled the younger children, and the heterogeneous articles which surrounded him did not tend to elucidate the mystery.

"This is an alchemist in his laboratory, making experiments in order to discover the Philosopher's Stone." Horace Mansfield at length observed, addressing his brothers and sisters in a tone expressive of the pride at his superior knowledge. "What an absurd idea!" he added, looking somewhat contemptuously on the figure before him.

"In our enlightened days it does indeed appear so, Horace," his father remarked; "yet persons possessed of learning and ability engaged in the pursuit. It was the mania of the middle ages, and was not confined to men who might be supposed to have leisure for the study, but was even pursued by princes. One of the German Electors, (John Margrave, of Brandenburg) was surnamed the *The Alchemist* of which title he is said to have been more proud than of his electoral dignity." Mr. Mansfield then proceeded to explain to the younger children the motive which had induced the Alchemist to spend his days and nights in deep study and repeated experiments, and lamented that so much valuable time should have been devoted to a fruitless pursuit, whilst that which was really useful, and would have tended to promote the interests of mankind in general, had been left unexplored.

"And yet, papa," exclaimed a thoughtful boy, who had been looking very earnestly on the picture—"and yet if gold could have been made so easily, how much could have been done for the poor?"

"I question, my dear, whether benevolence ever instigated the pursuit," Mr. Mansfield returned. "And had the discovery been made, it is doubtful if the same value would have been set upon this now rare metal. Such things, my children, have no intrinsic worth. The value set on them is purely artificial, on account of their scarcity. Thus you see if what is termed baser metals could be transmuted into gold by a chemical process, that mineral would not be held in the same high esteem at the present."

"Where do you mean to put this pretty picture, papa?" asked a little fair-haired girl, as she climbed to her accustomed seat on her father's knee.

"I intend, my dear, to have it hung up in the school-room," was his reply.

"The school-room! I thought papa, that you did not approve of pictures in the school-room?" chimed in another.

"I do not approve of such as would be likely to distract your attention from your studies; but when I have told you how, in my youth, I learned a lesson from a picture similar to the one before us, I hope you will always think of it when you see this." The children looked up with pleasure and eager glances.

"May I guess what it was papa?" asked Horace with an air of self-importance.

"To be sure you may; but I doubt that you succeed."

"You wish the alchemist's incessant labor and contempt of difficulty to incite us to perseverance in our studies?"

"That would be an excellent moral to draw from the subject, Horace; but that was not the lesson I learned from it."

"Well, then, papa, we must leave it to you to tell us what it was."

"When I was a youth of about your age, Horace," Mr. Mansfield began, "I had conceived a great desire to follow one of the learned professions; not that I had any particular talent for any but I had adopted the erroneous idea that it would increase my importance.—My father had, I know, other views for me. I was his only son, and being engaged in a flourishing line of commerce, he naturally wished me to be associated with him, more especially as he was in delicate health, and had a large family of daughters to educate and provide for. I never thought of disputing my father's authority; yet my obedience was of a description which I now think of with shame, for it was anything but prompt and cheerful. I consequently commenced my new duties with a spirit altogether at variance with their proper fulfillment. As might be expected, I was always unhappy. I considered myself an injured individual, and deemed that my prospects in life were entirely blighted. Whilst my mind was in this desponding and discontented state, a relative of my mother's paid us a visit. He was one of the most delightful specimens of cheerful old age I ever met with.

He had spent a life of activity and usefulness, and was ever ready to sympathize with and

encourage the young in a similar course. He very soon discovered my source of regret; but he did not make any remark until a circumstance occurred that gave him an opportunity of teaching me a lesson.

"I accompanied him on a visit to an exhibition of pictures, where, amongst other gems of art, was an exquisite painting, the subject of which was similar to the engraving we have before us. I was much struck with it, and stood for some considerable time riveted to the spot; then turning with a bitter smile, 'Ah, would,' I murmured, 'that I had been the fortunate discoverer of that stone!' This brief exclamation was not intended to meet the ear of my aged companion; but it did so, and he eagerly inquired whether I desired the same of the discovery, or the unbounded wealth it would produce. 'The wealth, I energetically replied, 'but not for its own sake, for I am not avaricious and, encouraged by his manner, I then proceeded to open my heart to him, by making him acquainted with my severe disappointment. Nothing further passed on the subject until we were on our way home, when, with a good humored smile, the old gentleman addressed me. 'I have my dear young friend,' he said, 'been turning your wish over in my mind; and thinking it unlikely that it will ever be realized, I have hit upon an excellent substitute.' I looked up not a little puzzled to divine his meaning, but made no remark. 'The Philosopher's Stone,' he resumed, 'is, I believe, now generally admitted to have been a mere chimera of the imagination; but it is in your power to effect a transmutation of infinitely more value, and this is no secret science. The experiment may be tried by any one.' 'I really do not understand you, dear sir,' I returned with some anxiety, supposing he was about to make a revelation which would further the objects of my desire. 'Providence has not permitted you to follow the bent of your own inclination,' he resumed, 'you are dissatisfied, and consequently unhappy, thinking like the prophetic Jonah with his gourd, that you 'do well to be angry.' Now, if, instead of brooding over what you deem to be your misfortunes, you were to try, by the magic power of a moral alchemy, to transmute your duties into pleasures, you would, I think, find the result successful. You look surprised and incredulous, my young friend,' he pursued; 'but I can assure you that the thing is practicable, because I have made the experiment myself. When the occupation is simply manual, we may employ our thoughts upon more agreeable and congenial subjects; but when they are necessarily chained down to an uninteresting employment, the very fact of its being a duty, if it be discharged with a cheerful spirit, may invest it with a charm. Will you try this moral power?' he asked, affectionately taking my hand. 'I will—I will indeed, sir!' I exclaimed. 'You have made me thoroughly ashamed of my discontented spirit.' And I did try it, my children, and having experienced its happy effects, recommending you all to make the same experiment for yourselves.

## YOUNG MEN WANTED.

They are wanted at all our fashionable saloons. The want is great, and no pains are spared to get them there. A dozen young men are more valued there than ten times that number of any other class. How precious such a prize!

The theatres want young men. They want their presence—their influence—their money—their shouts of approval—glowing accounts, in their various circles, of the "lots of fun" they have enjoyed. Theatres will have young men, if human skill in creating attractions can seduce them there. They are the best victims they can ensnare.

Gaming saloons want young men. They can be drawn into a deeper and deeper interest in the exciting scenes which occur there.—'They have money and they can get more.' They will get it, if they are fairly drawn into the powerful fascinations of gaming, and they will stake it, and they will lose it, and they will go for more, and lose that, and become more and more entranced; and sure victims will those young men become of remorseless villains.—Hence they are wanted.

Scenes of sensual pleasure call loudly for young men. They shall be attracted that way, if the most tempting earthly fascination can prevail. Paintings, and statuary, and music, and pictures, and books, all shall combine to kindle youthful passion, and send men to "her house which is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death." They are wanted there.

Yes! young men are wanted at all these various scenes of guilt; wanted for the victims of the designing, the crafty, the vicious.

Are these the only places where they want young men? No. They are wanted at their own homes; homes they might honor, and bless, and make happy. They are wanted by affectionate parents, loving sisters, who pine over their absence and tremble at the thoughts, how many scenes of guilt want them and how many get them. The friends of virtue and piety want young men. They are the strength and beauty of Zion. We cannot spare the young men. Young men are wanted! Shall vice allure them over a crushed conscience, blasted honor, and a lost heaven? Or shall virtue's voice prevail?—*Boston Traveller.*

## Geographic and Historic.

## JACOB'S WELL AND THE SAMARITANS.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

Our last view of Jerusalem was very fine.—We looked back from a ridge on the northern road, and saw it lying, bright and stately, on its everlasting hills, but it looked lower than from most other points of view, from the Moab Mountains forming its lofty background. We descended the slope before us, and lost sight of the Holy City forever.

Again we were struck with the vivid colouring of the scenery. All this day, the hills were dressed in brilliant hues;—the soil, red, grey and brown, the tilled portions, of the brightest green; and the shadows purple or lilac. All the hills show traces of having been once terraced, and they were still completely so in the neighbourhood of our encampment this evening,—the terraces following the strata of the stone, which all lay slanting. This gives a singular air of wildness to the most cultivated spots.—Here and there were basins among the hills, the red soil dropped all over with fig and olive trees, or full of corn, and the upland tracks winding among slopes all strewn with cistus, iris, cyclamen, and anemones, and bristling with tall flowering hollyhocks. On we went, past deep old wells yawning in the hollows, or stone cisterns, few camels here and there, browsing in the dells, past groups of Arabs with their asses, carrying corn to the city; past stone vilages crowning the steep, till, at 6 P. M., we encamped beside a beautiful old pool. We were under the shelter of a rock whose moist crevices were fringed with delicate ferns. While dinner was preparing, I went back on our road—the narrow, stony road, which wound round the verdant promontory opposite to our rock—to find a honeysuckle which I had seen climbing and blossoming to a great height, and I brought back a charming handful of flowers.

While we were at dinner in the tent, a sound of scuffling was heard outside; and when our dragoman next entered, he was out of breath. We afterwards heard the whole story, and were amused to find how zealous our Mahomedan servants could be in the cause of Christians.—Some Arabs, with their loaded mules, had come with the intention of encamping beside the pool, and, on finding the ground partly occupied, though there was plenty of room left, they became abusive, and wondered aloud what business these cursed Christians had in their country. Our dragoman resented this, and threw the speaker down over the tent ropes. There was then a stout scuffle, and our cook coming over the tent-pegs in the dark, they had the worst of it, and went off vowing vengeance.—We heard no more of them however.

The next morning we saw the Mediterranean, like a basin of deep blue water between two hills. We were not going towards it, however, but to Nablous, the ancient Sychar; where lies that Jacob's well at which the woman of Samaria was wont to draw water.

Our road lay through a most fertile valley now called Hawarrah, where the crops were splendid for miles, and the villages were thickly planted on the hills. The ground rose in a series of table lands, of which there was a succession of three, when we were leaving the Hawarrah valley. The roads in this part of the Holy Land were mere lanes full of stones between walls, or tracks through olive grounds and meadows, or paths running along shelves of the rocks, with a bit of rocky staircase at each end, about ascending or descending which our good horses made no difficulty.

Before entering the valley where old Sychar lay, between the mountains Ebal and Gerizim, we came to the fine fertile parcel of ground which Jacob bought. The valley opens out into this wide basin; and near the junction of the valley and the basin is the old well which is the supposed scene of the conversation of Jesus with the Samaritan woman. Some of our party wound round the base of the hill to the well, and some (and I for one) rode by the upper path, over the shoulder of the hill, and came down on the other side. I had thus a fine view of the whole locality; of the valley where the city lies—a narrow valley, rich with fig and olive groves, and overhung by the rocky basis of Ebal and Gerizim, where the square black entrance of tombs dotted the strata of the rocks. From this height, Jacob's land looked a beautiful expanse. The well is a mere rough heap of stones, with a hole in the middle, nearly closed up. What there is below ground, I cannot say; but this is all that is to be seen on the surface. It is not a well likely to be in use now, for there are many springs and shallow cisterns (though no well) between this and the town, which lies about a mile and a half off.

Every body knows that the Jews had no friendly dealings with the Samaritans in the time of Jesus. The quarrels had then lasted above 500 years. How many sons had gone down upon their wrath! The Samaritans had wished to assist the Jews in rebuilding the temple of Jerusalem; but the Jews hated them as a mixed race, and would not admit that they had any right to share in temple worship, or any other Jewish privileges. It really was a serious objection to the Samaritans, that they were of a mixed race; not only because the Jews believed that they held the promises on the very

ground of the purity of their race, but because the intermarriages of the former Samaritan Israelites with the Assyrians and others disposed them to idolatry, or at least to a worship mixed as their race. So the Samaritans were excluded from the rebuilding of the temple, above 500 years B. C. And not being permitted to help, they did all they could to hinder.

About one hundred years after, they obtained leave from the Persian court (to which both the Jews and they were subject) to build a second temple to Jehovah, and they built it on Mount Gerizim. This was a shocking impiety in the sight of the Jews; and it was the occasion of a number of lay-minded Jews, who had broken the law, by marrying heathen wives, or otherwise, and who yet wished to worship Jehovah in the temple, resorting to Sychar, to join the Samaritans, and render their race yet more mixed. This was the quarrel which the woman of Samaria referred to when she spoke of the question, whether "men ought to worship in this mountain or in Jerusalem?" and thus is explained her wonder that Jesus being a Jew, should ask water of her who was a Samaritan. There was also a quarrel about their Scriptures; the Jews insisting to this day, that the Samaritans had altered two or three texts, relating to these two mountains, Ebal and Gerizim, in their own sacred copy of the books Moses; the Samaritans insisting, of course, that theirs was the true copy.

From my early youth, I had always taken a strong interest in this old quarrel, feeling sympathy with both parties, and keen delight in the wise and soothing words of Jesus concerning it. What a truth it was for both parties to hear, that God was now to be worshiped everywhere; and that all places were henceforth to be as sacred as the Jerusalem temple, or the mount of Sychar! And what a lesson in liberality it was to the Jews when he gave honor to the Samaritan in the parable, on account of his good works, above the sacred priest and the servants of the temple at Jerusalem. Both parties were of course, wrong in their fierce anger; but each had much to plead on his own side. The Jews were bound to keep their own race and worship pure, and held, as an essential matter of faith, that Jehovah would have but one dwelling place; which was their view of the temple. And the Samaritans were surely right in persisting in favor to worship Jehovah, in accordance with the laws of Moses, as they did not believe in strange gods; and if the Jews could not admit them to worship in the temple at Jerusalem, they could not be blamed for building one for themselves.

TO BE CONTINUED.

## FISHING CORMORANTS.

Some of the inhabitants of Nantah have an ingenious way of earning their livelihood by training cormorants to dive into the river, and bring up fish from the bottom. Generally, about the time of low water, a boatman might be seen near the arches of the bridge, with four or five cormorants perched on a boat. At a given signal from the owner, one of these birds bounded from the boat into the stream, and, after looking about for a few moments, dived to the bottom, becoming invisible sometimes for two minutes, when it generally rose, at forty or fifty yards distance, to breathe the air. After another minute, the bird again descended into the stream, and repeated the process till it brought a fish to the surface, struggling in its beak.—This was a signal to the boatman to paddle his boat to the spot, where he cast a net into the river, and hauled both bird and fish into the boat. The bird, conscious of its desert, flapped its wings, and by various odd motions, sought the usual reward of a piece of fish, or other food, for its success. Sometimes two cormorants were fishing at the same time, and were often for many minutes apparently lost. The fisherman, however, easily followed them, his little boat consisting merely of half a dozen bamboo poles, which formed a light raft, sufficient for himself and the birds, and was easily paddled with a single oar. During the time in which I watched their operations, they caught three or four fish, one of which was more than the captor could manage, and weighed down its bill below the stream as it floated towards the raft. It is said that a ring placed round the lower portion of the throat of these fishing cormorants, disables them from swallowing their prey before the boatman arrives to the rescue.—*Rev. G. Smith's Consular Cities of China.*

## HINDOO WIDOWS.

On the death of the husband, the poor widow is left in the most abject state; she is thrown from her former station, and has to undergo the greatest privations. No widow can marry again; it would be thought the deepest disgrace that could befall her; she would be outcast.—As a widow, she is doomed to all sorts of indignity, the name of widow being a reproach. All her fine clothing is taken from her; she is stripped of every ornament, which she never can again wear; her beautiful hair is frequently shaved off, and she then becomes a slave in the house where she formerly was mistress. Thus it is that the *suttee* becomes a willing sacrifice; for the high-caste and spirited girl cannot brook the shame and reproach which should she continue to live, would be heaped upon her head.



## The Press and General Review

## CALIFORNIA GOLD—REAL ESTATE &amp;c.

There is a marked improvement, of late, in the prices of real estate, both in this city and elsewhere. They who were here in 1835, when the real estate bubble began to swell, which in 1837 burst with such disastrous effects, cannot but observe a similarity between that period and the present. Money was not excessively abundant then, and is not now. But some low or other, real estate began to advance, numerous sales took place up-town, lots were in demand, rents rose, and each transaction at an advance, beyond a further advance. The following year (1836) the fever rose to a most surprising height, inasmuch the fortunes were squandered upon paper cities not worth five dollars an acre, and every sort of scheme, however absurd and ridiculous, was sure to find somebody silly enough to be guiled by it, in the hope of finding others more silly than themselves. Joint stock companies for every imaginable purpose were created,—banks were multiplied by the dozen and hundred,—but in spite of them all, it became at length impossible to procure a sufficient currency to carry on the transaction of business. The anticipated profits were so great, that almost any rate of interest was submitted to, the borrower being sure of 100 or perhaps 500 per cent. advance in the course of a year or two, in comparison with which, 2 or 3 per cent. a month was but a song. The inevitable result came at last. Whole blocks of mercantile firms went down in a heap. They had a plenty of paper, but for the most part it proved worthless, and other resources disappeared in about the same proportion. In short, the bottom had fallen out. Great numbers of merchants and others thus found themselves unable to meet their engagements at the Banks; a general panic ensued; this produced a run upon the Banks, which in their exhausted and crippled state could not be met, and so the whole country, or at least the country as a whole, became bankrupt. The debtor or interest became at last so predominant, and included so many members of Congress, that an Act was passed which by one fell swoop cancelled some \$200,000,000 of indebtedness, in violation of every principle of justice and the spirit of the constitution.

After twelve years of patient industry, the country has recovered its position, and is now in a condition to enter upon a new career of adventure. People in general are not deeply in debt; money is sufficiently plenty, though, as we said, there is not a plethora; all descriptions of property are in demand; merchandise, stocks, real estate, are advancing in price; in short, a visit of prosperity is apparently opening upon the country, such as has seldom fallen to the lot of mortals. Whether the present buoyancy is caused by the Free Trade Tariff of 1846, or by California gold, or by the unusual profits of the cotton crop, or by all these causes combined, or by these and others in addition, is not yet positively determined. One of our cotemporaries, we observe, attributes it mainly, if not entirely, to California gold. It should, however, be noted, that as yet we have not received as much value from California—probably not half as much—as we have sent to California. Nor do we believe that all the gold which has reached us the past year from that quarter, is equal to the excess we have realized from cotton, over and above what we should have received, had it commanded only the usual prices. Ten millions of gold per annum sounds large, but it is, in truth, a mere trifle compared with the aggregate results of the nation's industry. In the Annual Report of the Patent Office, it is estimated that "the aggregate amount of the products of labor and capital in the United States, in 1848, was \$2,048,564,756," or say in round numbers, 2,000 million dollars. True, a large portion of this value is consumed by the producers, or exchange for other commodities which are consumed by them,—some of it for a portion of this very gold from California. To foreign countries we export domestic products to the value of one hundred and thirty or a hundred and forty millions of dollars per annum, for and part of which we might have gold in exchange, if on the whole we preferred it to the commodities which we actually receive.

The present population of California is estimated by its delegation to Washington, at 100,000 and upwards. We doubt if the products of their industry are of greater value, in proportion to the number of adults, and especially of adult males, than those of the people of this State. California is a very good place in its way, and will probably send us, for some years to come, \$3,000,000 or \$10,000,000 of gold per annum. But this alone is not a sufficient cause for a speculation mania. If, however, it is to come, there are many who, profiting by the experience of the past, will make their money this time, not by buying but by selling.—*Journal of Commerce.*

**THE SABBATH**—The Churches are the guardians of the Sabbath. What are they doing in view of the meeting of Parliament, and the arrangement which will then doubtless take place of our Canadian Post-office management? It will be far easier to establish a good system at first than to remedy a faulty one afterwards.—The extreme difficulty found in Britain to obtain concessions even to the almost unanimous voice

of the nation against all Sabbath labor in the Post-office, should teach us two things: first, the desirableness of the change even in the opinion of the greatest commercial nation in the world, with those interests it might be supposed to conflict most, and second, the difficulty of accomplishing it. Both should lead to immediate and persevering action. Brantford deserves high honor, as the first place which has held a public meeting for the promotion of Sabbath observances in view of our new responsibilities, and the Synod of Canada, not less in that it has formerly laid the subject of the desirable reform in the Post office before Government. But we trust these are only beginnings which shall be followed by the action of every city and village, and every evangelical denomination in Canada. The prize that the land shall enjoy—quiet Sabbaths—is worth contending for to the very utmost.—*Montreal Witness.*

## THE USURY LAWS.

Two overgrown curses pollute the land,—the Usury Law, and the Law of Primogeniture.—The latter is a British institution; and a most abominable relic of feudal depravity: the former was a British law, but has been erased from the statute-book, by the resistless force of enlightened popular opinion. Why either should be tolerated in this Province for a single Parliamentary session longer, we can see no adequate reason but one—and that is, the indifference of the Press to the true interests of the country, and the apathy of the people towards their own social condition. At this very moment there is not a practising lawyer in Canada who is not as familiar with the evasion of the law against Usury, as with any other legalised dishonesty: and there is not one who does not know that the existence of this law is the means of keeping up the current actual rate of interest to double, or treble, that for which it might be borrowed; did not prohibition exist against its being loaned above the fixed rate of 6 per cent. The law is evaded in every possible way, and the heedful borrower is robbed by an Act of Parliament which professes to render him protection. Fifteen per cent is a very low rate—twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty,—(we might go higher and not be outside the truth) we know it can be had,—is obtained,—and what purpose serves the law against these exorbitant rates? Ask the lawyers? But that would be going to the goat's house in search of wool. The lawyers will not spoil their own trade, and we venture to say there is no branch of it from which they derive more lucrative returns.

The other day we heard of a pious money lender, who when asked for a loan, and at what rate, declined receiving over 6 per cent.—"I bless the Lord," said the good Samaritan, "I never have received more than legal interest." Oh, what a pity such men are so scarce! Don't you think so, soft reader? We know you do—and we know you will almost bless the Lord, that he has put it into the wise heads of our clear-sighted members of parliament to perpetuate such a law; which is at once, so eminently promotive of piety, and so protective to that necessity which is beyond the reach of all other laws. Very good: we commend your goodness of soul; it is an amiable obfuscation; and does you much honor. But let us come back to our pious man with the money bags. "I lend at 6 per cent. I have not so much as you want. You ask for £1000. See here; I have just £400 at present; but you know that house and lot, in such a street. I will sell you that at £400. It is worth more to me; but I feel for your necessity, (yes, that he does.) I will not take advantage of your penury." Now this house and lot may, or may not, be worth £200; if it is worth £300, we will eat our own nose off. But all's one for that, off it goes at £600, and off it goes in a few days more for £200, and better yet,—ten to one the pious man, in the turn of the wheel, turns out to have been buyer-back of his own house and lot. He gets his mortgage, however, drawn for £1000 which is secured on other property worth £1500 or he gets £360 for interest, and at the expiration, £1000 for £600; the term is six years, during which he gets £360 for interest; and at the expiration, £1000 paid to him, in return for his £600. Now £600 at 6 per cent, should bring \$36 a year: or £216 in six years, and £600 principal, and £216 interest, amount to £816— but the pious man collected £1000 and £360, say £1360, therefore he received £760 for the interest of £600 for 6 years, or £126 14s 4d a year, instead of £60; that is to say, rather better than twelve and a half per cent per annum.

The above is no overstretched statement of facts; on the contrary, we know it to be a very moderate usury transaction. We have heard of half a dozen of instances within the last month in which the terms were two and a half per cent higher. And now, reader, what think you of the Usury Law? Is it not rightly named? But its supporters tell us there would be no saying what amount of interest would be exacted were this law repealed. Indeed?—Might they not give a broad guess? Let us try to help them. The Usury Law is one of total prohibition. It punishes the offence by ordering the forfeiture of both principal and interest. Is this a law to be laughed at? Would you face it without a chance of large profit?—A smuggler, who is liable to lose an occasion-

al cargo, say one out of ten, cannot work upon low profits. His losses will average ten per cent. He must have his trade profit, then over and above his ten per cent average loss. Repeal the prohibitive law, will he be able to sell lower than when he smuggled? Repeal the Usury Law will the money-seller charge lower than when he was forced to smuggle? Will any cunning lawyer be required to help to make the bargain, by keeping the leader out of danger, or so much so as possible? And who pays the lawyer's fees? The man on stilts, or the man on stumps? Away with this abomination—it is a cancer eating into the vitals of the people in the dark. Raise your voices against it, vote for no candidate who will not pledge himself to its repeal. It is a mockery, of common sense: a lawyer machine for dollar catching; an instrument of oppression and extortion; and a relic of barbaric ignorance that makes us blush to think of the stolidity of our forefathers.—*Mirror.*

## POPERY AS AFFECTED BY EMIGRATIONS.

From the Puritan Recorder

Those nations which were formerly reckoned as constituting the "Holy Roman Empire," those which constitute the ten horns of the Apocalyptic beast, have of late undergone convulsions, the issues of which, so far as they are to affect the Romish interests, are not yet wholly known. These convulsions indicate that Romanism has a disease of the heart, whose fatal termination is sure, but whose time none can tell. Omitting here any notice of these national revolutions, it is interesting to inquire, What the system has to gain or lose in the changes of population which are taking place by the various migrations, expansions and colonizations which are now going forth from this and from the British nation?

A few years ago the feeling was extensive, that the Protestantism of this nation was to be swamped by emigrations from Popish countries. The idea extensively obtained, that there was a definitely formed conspiracy on the part of European Romanists, to throw us upon us an amount of people and of funds for missionary uses, such as would soon secure the ascendancy of the Romish church and the extinction of our republican liberty, as well as of our liberty to use and teach the word of God. But time has now dissipated all such apprehensions. What designs of that nature have been formerly entertained, have been turned to foolishness. For experience has shown, that the Romish immigration hither with great difficulty holds its own. Vast as have been the transfers of the material and strength of Romanism hither, the present body and force of the system here do not answer to them. Nor does the respect of the future appear any more encouraging. No mind can set a limit to the future immigrations of Romanists hither. And yet no wise man will predict that such an increase will effect any important change in the general order of civil and religious life of our country. A vast ocean can receive large streams of impure waters without a perceptible change of its own material. So that if the question,—What does popery gain or lose by immigration?—were confined to this country, we should see that the loss was clear and great. Of the people transferred hither from the darkness and bondage felt in Europe, a large fraction of the present generation become, in various ways, alienated from the system, and of their children the proportion must be still greater.

But if we glance at Ireland, and raise the question, How is the strength of the system to be maintained there?—the case must be still clearer. It would seem, that from that country the emigration had but just begun. The remedies which the Legislature have begun to apply to the national distress, by a change in the tenure of lands, seem to tend as far as they reach, to an entire displacement of the degraded and poverty stricken occupants of the soil in favor of the more efficient Scotchmen. Interest impels the new owner of the land to defray the expense of transporting its pauper tenants to other climes, as the first improvement which he attempts.—These people sent off are distributed in the East and in the West—in America and in the Australian Islands. And if these could go forth as vigorous plants of the Romish stock, to strike root and have an independent increase in a new soil, it would be a vast advantage. But popery itself has incapacitated them. Necessity now compels them to seek subsistence under the shadow of protestantism wherever they go. Whether in the United States, or Canada, or in Australia, the poor, priest ridden Irishman must be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for another class of people. And his relation of dependence must limit the growth and influence of the system to which he is attached. So that what popery in Ireland loses by emigration is not compensated in churches of emigrants gathered abroad. The truth is, Ireland, one of the nations most hearty and self-sacrificing in its devotion to Rome, must, as a Romish nation, dwindle in proportion as improvements are introduced, and national suffering mitigated.

Look at another result of national movement—that among the Spanish Americans.—Begin with the result of our collision with Mexico. California and New Mexico, two arms of that republic, were brought under our jurisdiction, and in them Romanism at once resigned

her sceptre. Nor did the war leave the influence of the Romish clergy in Mexico where it found it. It imparted to the Mexican nation such ideas of the superior force in this protestant nation—and it opened so many new channels of intercourse and acquaintance as will go far to cripple the power of the priesthood. And then the effects of the full and free intercourse of our people which the settlement of California will have occasioned with the Spanish and mongrel race along the whole coast of South America, will open more effective schools for the enlightening of Romanists. Through them the free Protestants of this nation in the transactions of commerce will be conveying instruction without intending it. And broad and dense as is the cloud of darkness that rests over that continent, it is now fringed with light and hope.—The opening of California and the cutting off a channel for the world's commerce across the Isthmus, are to put a new face upon South America and Mexico, and work a revolution touching the power of the priest.

The word *annexation* is becoming very familiar in our vocabulary. And we have had some experience of the effects of annexation on Romanism. The colony of Louisiana, when annexed, was entirely Romish, and but for annexation it would probably have remained so.—But there the sceptre has departed from Romanism, as it more recently and rapidly did in California and New Mexico. The next candidate for annexation is Canada. And in Lower Canada, Romanism is as an established religion; and it has the advantage of legal support after the model of France. The first effect of annexation would be a dissolution of this establishment. And the next would be a revolution of the order of society from that of France in the dark ages, to that of this country. There would necessarily be a new fusion and crystallization of the whole elements of that people. Similar remarks might, to some extent, apply to Cuba, in case of its annexation. God's thoughts are not as our thoughts, and he may have wise ends to answer by an event to us so evidently disastrous. And as he overruled the Mexican war—got up as it was for slavery—and made its event to turn the balance of power in the Union against slavery, so he may suffer Cuba to be annexed with a similar purpose, on the part of slave-holders, and to similar results upon their interests. In that case, the Romanism of that Island, now so strong, will dwindle.

Had we time to follow out this line of thought we should see that Providence is now doing a great work in the destruction of the Romish power, by the simple movements of people from place to place, and the popular enterprise which is the cause of those movements. The several branches of the human family are renewing their acquaintance and adopting each other's improvements. They are, so to speak, coming home from the dispersions at Babel—not under the one central monarchy which they essayed there to build—but under one form of civilization—and that the form which christianity has developed. They are coming together to compare notes for mutual correction of errors, and for giving and receiving the common light and liberty which christianity has produced. And such a gathering of the ends of the earth, with its diffusion of Christian light, will bring the errors of popery under a scrutiny broad and searching.

**NUNNERIES.**—We have been informed that there is a strong and growing feeling among the habitants of St. Laurent and the neighborhood, against the Nunneries established among them, which are regarded as traps for their inheritances (heritages). The trap works in this manner:—The Nuns obtain sole control of the education of young females, and those that have considerable inheritances (in French law all the parent's property is divided equally among all the children,) are persuaded to become Nuns, of course, ere they have much sense or experience of the world to guide their decision. The girls who can bring nothing are not only not urged to join the Sisterhood, but if we are informed aright, will not be received. The result of an heiress joining one of these establishments is, that the Nunery claims her share of the family inheritance, and if she be sole heir, the whole; and if she were, even at any future time, to repent, and go out, still all her property would remain behind with the Sisterhood! These property traps which provoke the wrath of even the ignorant Roman Catholic habitants, are what our enlightened Protestant Legislators have at the bidding of the priests set all over the country.

## MEAN PEOPLE.

"A Subscriber" writes to us informing us that his *Journal* is taken off his counter before he has an opportunity of perusing it. This paltry "borrowing" of newspapers is a system too much in vogue in this City, and ought to be discountenanced. We wish "A Subscriber" would furnish us with the name of the borrower.—*Journal & Express.*

**CALIFORNIA GOLD.**—We learn that the whole amount of gold from California, received at the mint in this city, is about nine million, four hundred thousand dollars—of which about 600,000 has been received this week.—*Phila. Pennsylvania March 15.*

Ecclesiastical.

THE CANADIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CHURCH.

For the Watchman.

To all the Superintendent Preachers in the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church.

I would remind you, through the Watchman, that it will be needful for you to forward to me by the twentieth of April next, a statistical account of your circuits in the same form as the Tabular view of the state of the Connexion as published yearly in our minutes, accompanied with those remarks which will assist me in making up my annual report for the English Conference.

I am, Dear brethren, Yours affectionately, H. O. Crofts, General Superintendent. London, C. W., March 27th, 1850.

To the Editor of the Watchman. PRINCE EDWARD CIRCUIT.

DEAR BROTHER:—The Lord has graciously revived his work on this circuit the past year, about the first of Nov. we commenced holding protracted Meetings, and our efforts have been crowned with abundant success. In consequence of my ill health, the labor of the protracted Meetings has been performed mostly by Br. Brown, (who has been indefatigable in his exertions to win souls to Christ) and some of the Local brethren, while, as far as my health would admit I have endeavored to keep up the regular appointments of the circuit, by this arrangement we have been able to hold four or five protracted Meetings, and to a great extent keep up the circuit. The result of the effort put forth, is the addition of about 80 to our number, most of whom we have every reason to believe are truly converted to God.

Our Missionary Meetings went off admirably. At Melville, the subscription amounted to over 3 pounds. At Conger's Mills, we had a first rate meeting; R. B. Longer Esq, in the Chair the Ladies had beautifully decorated the house with evergreens; the speakers felt quite at home and the assembly evinced the interest they felt in the good cause by giving us a subscription of something over £3.

In Noxon's School House the Meeting was almost a failure, the day and night being rainy; subscription and collection £1 10s.

At South Bay, the house was crowded the good friends here showed their liberality by giving us a subscription amounting to over £5.

At Wellington, we had one of the best Missionary Meetings I have ever attended. I. D. Noxon Esq, in the chair. Too much praise cannot be given to the Misses Osterhout and some other ladies, (I wish I knew their names so I could mention them) for the active part they have taken in our Missionary cause in Wellington, in former years, but this year they have outdone even themselves. The house was most tastefully decorated and illuminated in the most brilliant style; and, notwithstanding the prognostications of our enemies that the meeting would be a failure, we realized over £7, and the people left the place perfectly satisfied with themselves and the Meeting.

This Meeting closed our Missionary operations on the Prince Edward Circuit. You will perceive that I have given the amount of collections and subscriptions in round numbers—The whole amount of actual subscriptions and collections is £26 10s., which amount, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, I have no doubt we shall realize. The collectors are of the right material, and are unuring in their exertions; may the Lord bless them in their work of faith and labor of love.

E. VAN NORMAN. Hallowell Parsonage, March 20th, 1850.

POPERY IN BIRMINGHAM.—At the chapel of the Oratory, Alcester Street, on Wednesday last, at the opening of the devotion of forty hours' prayer, Dr. Ullathorne, Roman Catholic bishop of the central district, was assisted in the service by twenty attendants, who are now either priests or candidates for priest's orders in the Church of Rome, but were formerly clergymen in the Church of England.—Church and State Gazette.

THE WESLEYAN WAR OF FREEDOM.

From the British Banner.

The last week of Wesleyan history has lost no portion of interest. As was anticipated, the Rev. James Bromley, of Bath, has actually been suspended. The great and primary charge being:

"I. That the Rev. James Bromley has, by certain recent proceedings, violated the great principle of our connexional union—namely, that when any question has been discussed and decided by the Conference, the minority shall quietly submit to the majority, or peacefully retire from the body."

Such is the great principle of Methodist policy! Now, let this be applied to the House of Commons, to the Court of Common Council, to a parish, a county, or a nation, and mark the consequences. Under such circumstances, could truth by possibility advance, or any reforms whatever be worked out? Could any beneficial change, of any sort, be made? Could Slavery ever have been abolished? Could the Reform Bill ever have been carried? Could the question of Free Trade have triumphed? In a word, would not the result be, utterly and for ever to stop the machinery of human progress?

The second charge is— "II. That Mr Bromley has made himself the public apologist of, and has openly abetted the slanders of his brother ministers"

This is indicative of sympathy with Messrs Everett, Dunn, and Griffith; and the deeds here done comprised the excellent, moderate, and, what we deemed, somewhat tame, letter he published some weeks ago.

It is thirdly charged— "III. That Mr Bromley has himself grossly aspersed the public acts and principles of his ministerial brethren."

This is raised from his hints on the Conference. For all these moderate, manly deeds, Mr Bromley has received imitation from his Superintendent, that his services will be dispensed with till the meeting of Conference.

As was to be supposed, the effect of this in Bath has been extraordinary. According to the Correspondent of the Wesleyan Times, it would seem, that nine tenths of the entire Methodist body were with Mr Bromley, and against the Conference, and it is worthily recorded of the venerable Mr Jay, that he said to a friend,—"WE DEEPLY SYMPATHIZE WITH HIM."

It is farther understood, that he is to preach for Mr Jay next Lord's-day morning. This is as it should be. But we to the community that thus tramples in the dust the first principle of human freedom—liberty of conscience! At the same time, we are willing to believe that there is even a Providence in these things, and that they are destined to accomplish great ultimate objects. It is difficult to keep large bodies up to the mark in great Reform Movements. Nothing, indeed, can keep alive the flame of a genuine reform, but constant aggressions on the part of the oppressors. Thus we see, while the Conference increase in violence, the people, sybil-like, grow in their demands. The men of Newcastle are stepping out as becomes them, not with the timid mien and bated breath which have characterised some of the Reform circles, but as men, as Englishmen, as Christians—They determine to send to the forthcoming Aggregate Meeting certain individuals whom they specify, declaring they shall

Be our representatives, believing they will advocate the great cardinal points at issue, namely, a Lay Delegation, the right of memorialising Conference, the management of the Funds by laymen, open doors in Conference, the liberty of the Press, the repeal of the law of 1835, and such other great alterations as will secure the extension of our franchise as Wesleyan Methodists. And we hereby agree, that should any one or more of our representatives be expelled—as it is probable they may—on account of their position as such representatives, or should expulsion take place with any other office-bearer belonging to, or connected with, this Committee, that then, and from thenceforth, we simultaneously form a Branch Circuit until the next Conference, under the following regulations (provided the cause of the expulsion be such as will justify the Committee in adopting these measures)"

This is right: they determine to provide for the worst, and diligently prepare for a siege—They are making arrangements for keeping the people together, securing the schools, taking up monies, dispensing the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, observing love feasts, and so forth, and all these through the medium of their Local Preachers and other officers. This is the way to work it, and if it shall be so wrought by a sufficient proportion of the circuits beyond question, justice, truth, and liberty will triumph, the Methodist body will be reformed, religion advanced, and the nation blessed.

The most remarkable event, since our last, that has occurred, perhaps, is the meeting at Abergavenny, where the redoubtable John Wesley Thomas went to a meeting held by the Expelled Ministers, at which he was suffered to speak at pleasure in reply. Then came the vote, and although all that could be done had been done, to bring people to the meeting in favor of the Conference, resolutions of censure upon the Conference, and in support of the Expelled Ministers, were carried almost unanimously—that is, there were only some eleven hands

held up against them. This extraordinary and ever-to-be-remembered meeting broke up at two o'clock in the morning!

Since the above was written, we have received from Bristol an account, which will be found in another column, of an extraordinary display of popular determination. A few more such manifestations in the great towns would settle the question.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Messrs. J. R. & J. McK. The matter referred to has been arranged with Rev. Mr Hales, who will explain.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, April 1, 1850.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BECOME SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WATCHMAN.

The amount of encouragement received relative to our enterprise, places us in a position whence we may calculate pretty definitely with regard to the future. Influential parties from nearly every part of Canada West have furnished an unqualified approval of the tone and character of the Watchman; and have united in expressing their conviction of the importance of an independent religious Journal, free alike from sectarian control and political bias. Hence, as might be expected, ministers and laymen of several religious denominations have employed their influence to place the Watchman on a permanent footing, by tendering its circulation extensive, and thus exempting its proprietor from financial embarrassment in his responsible undertaking. In this work much has been done, but something yet remains to be done ere the Watchman shall occupy that place which influential and intelligent parties deem its reasonable due—our circulation must be increased and a large number of subscriptions collected and remitted. But avast! We have another matter to lay before our patrons and the public.

The PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE is to assemble on the 4th of May; and we imagine from the almost restless anxiety which the public mind has evinced relative to the assemblage and work of our Legislators at the ensuing session of Parliament, that every one will be desirous to know, at least weekly, what the people's Representatives are doing. We are aware, however, that the majority of our Agricultural population do not desire to plod through everything that each speaker advances on any particular subject, in order to ascertain what is being done. Nor do they wish to be misled by the discolored versions too frequently emanating from interested parties. On the contrary, every inhabitant possessing a spark of patriotism will feel anxious to peruse, from week to week, a brief summary of the proceedings of our law-makers; and when subjects of unusual interest occupy attention in our Legislative Halls, they will desire a pretty full report of what may be said by the principal speakers. In order therefore, to adapt the Watchman to this numerous and influential class we shall furnish a weekly summary of the business of Parliament, and a carefully condensed report of debates on great public questions. To afford still farther inducement to parties to avail themselves of PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE we have resolved to make the following

Reduction in our terms:

- New Subscribers, from this date, requiring back Nos., in advance, for Vol. 1., 8s. 9d. Do. (single copies) commencing No. 15, to end of Vol., in advance, 6s. 3d. Do. 10 Clubs of ten or more, commencing No. 15 to end of Vol., in advance, 5s. 6d.

Any person remitting 10 dollars (post paid), will receive eleven copies of the Watchman from No. 15 to the end of Vol. 1, addressed separately, if required.

For the accommodation of Subscribers who have taken the Watchman from the commencement of the Vol., the advance terms is farther extended to the 1st of next month.

With these inducements and a vigorous effort on the part of Agents to collect subscriptions and obtain subscribers, we hope to obtain still stronger assurances of future prosperity in our enterprise. A little more effort would we are confident, increase our present subscription list, at least two or three hundred. We now wait for a response; and earnestly hope that our expectations may not be disappointed. It will readily be perceived by any one acquainted with the heavy expences connected with the publication of a weekly Journal, that any reduction in our regular rates, can only be warranted by a largely increased circulation. We therefore appeal to the public for an answer to the question—SHALL WE BE SUSTAINED IN THE ATTEMPT TO FURNISH TO THE INHABITANTS OF CANADA A SOUND AND CHEAP LITERATURE?

THE REDEEMER OF THE WORLD: HIS TRIUMPH AND GLORY.

Let other themes be forgotten, while with heavenly choirs, we sing the triumphs of the GREAT DELIVERER. Doubtless at proper times and to a limited extent, other topics have claims to our serious consideration; claims too, which cannot be disregarded without involving in guilt and misery. But the subject of contemplation, we now present differs in many respects from all others; inasmuch as it demands in the highest degree, the unceasing attention of our fallen race and calls forth the loudest strains ever chanted by virtuous intelligences. At once made conscious of the object of his creation, no sooner had the first creature the Divine hand formed, been invested with intelligence, than in anthems of praise he lauded the glory of the Majestic Architect; and while each successive stage of the work of creation progressed, "the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy." And through the successive developments of "the Divine

character which the Providential government of the Universe presented these pure Spirits beheld with ecstasy the surpassing glory of the Great Eternal. These however, although furnishing pleasing discoveries of the Divine character, were, when compared to the more ample revelations furnished by Redemption's Plan, as the dimness of twilight to the Sun in his meridian splendor. The intimations respecting the Deliverer of fallen man, given under the dark dispensation awakened an unprecedented interest in the minds of angels, and led them to "desire to look into," to investigate with intense anxiety, the developments and issue of God's mercy towards guilty man. And not an additional ray of light from the first promise down to the last prophesy under that obscure dispensation, but awakened fresh emotions of rapturous delight.

But we live under a brighter dispensation. The darkness of conjecture and doubt have given way before the rising, spreading glory of the LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS. What patriarchs and prophets and sacred bards discovered in dim outline, the manifestation of the Son of God, has brought fully to light. The living personification of infinite love, has visited our ruined world, assailed and vanquished our foul foe, and dotted the margin of every shore with the trophies of his conquering, saving grace. It cannot, however, be denied that, although the life and death of our exalted Head have given his triumph a tangible form or an actual being, and furnished an indisputable assurance of the full completion of all that revelation unfolds relative to his future conquests; yet the death-knell of time will be sounded and death itself vanquished, ere the Redeemer's triumph will be complete.

But we cannot suffer our hearts silently to hang on the willows, while so many achievements demand our choicest strains. Should any, however, remain unmoved while contemplating the triumph of the Redeemer, we would point him to scenes presented on the page of gospel history. We need not dwell on the successful effort of infinite skill overcoming the obstacles to man's deliverance, which his rebellion had produced. Rather let us behold the Saviour of men in the wilderness assailed by the prince of darkness with all the skill which ages of practice in deception, and with all malignity which his hatred to God and man and to man's deliverer could inspire. In his onsets against the human race the Demon of darkness had seen the primitive pair fall from their original purity and happiness, entailing on their posterity the fearful evils of the curse. He had seen some of the most eminently devoted in the patriarchal and prophetic ages, overcome by his cunning and led into grievous violations of God's holy law. And now that the second Adam had made his appearance in our world, expressly for the purpose of "destroying the works of the devil,"—all the art and malice of the Adversary were enlisted, once more to mar the purposes of Jehovah. The conflict was protracted and intense; and of the result we may form some idea from the statement of St. Paul, who declares that Christ "was tempted in all points like as we are, yet without sin"—He was "harmless undefiled separate from sinners, higher than the heavens." How often have we seen the man of devoted piety and established character resist the most formidable assaults of temptation and yet fall by some feeble foe.—But whether we contemplate the Saviour in the numerous public trials connected with his work or in his secret conflicts with the enemy, he always triumphs.

But if in bolder outline we would trace the glorious triumph of the Great Deliverer, we must follow him from the last paschal supper to the mount of Ascension—His sorrows, his tears, his body suffused with blood, in the garden: the heinous malice and cruelty and injustice with which he was assailed by his murderers: the pressure of human transgressions which infused into his soul that death-like languor beneath which in his expiring moments he bowed his head. Having contemplated with that degree of interest which the case demands, the humiliation, the agony which He endured we shall be prepared to appreciate the greatness of his subsequent achievements.

How shortsighted, at best, is erring man! Even his chosen witnesses, unimagined his death the signal defeat of his mission, while in reality it was the very point where his triumph became manifest. To us, the mighty chains and the massive gates of death appear formidable; but to Him no barrier seemed worth a moment's anxiety save the incalculable weight of woe, which the expiation of a world's transgression, involved. Obstacles to human happiness, which none but an Infinite mind could adequately estimate, existed; and to remove those obstacles Immanuel had become our substitute in suffering. And while his disciples are filled with dismay, at beholding the expiring agonies of their Divine Master,—the conqueror of our foes effectually removes the barriers to man's elevation. Not only are Jewish ordinances and Gentile exclusion, abolished; but the gates of heaven and the arms of mercy thrown open to the returning sinner. He triumphs in his death, he becomes our Deliverer "through suffering." And then behold him prostrating death and leading the vanquished enemy captive, while with the majesty of a God, "He rises from the dead." Well has the immortal Young exclaimed—

"In his blest life I see the path, and in his death The price, and in his great ascent The proof supreme Of immortality"

"He ascended up on high, he led captivity captive;" angels and archangels exclaiming, amid the consternation of the empire of night—"Lift up your heads O ye gates, even lift them up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of Glory? The Lord of hosts, He is the King of Glory."

Our space would fail us, to trace the many items which shall constitute the triumph developed to astonished mortals on the resurrection morn. Already the misty darkness in which sin enveloped our world, has begun to recede; and never will the heaven of divine truth cease to operate until all nations shall be brought under its hallowing influence. And when "this gospel of the Kingdom shall have been preached among all nations, then shall the end come," the last enemy be subdued, and the Saviour in all the dignity of complete triumph, seated on "the throne of his glory." And whatever may now appear,



this end will certainly be attained, all enemies "shall be put under his feet," and whatever opposes shall be taken out of the way.

But are they promoting or opposing this triumph? They are not as to the issue; thy puny arm cannot stay the progress, but its progress will crush both thee and thy nation. Let the fearful alternative, and the glory connected with promoting this triumph induce thee to "come up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The case of GORHAM vs. the Bishop of Exeter, is decided; which decision was announced on the 8th ult. According to our previous announcement the former has triumphed; and strange to tell, "The court was of opinion that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration had been so taught in the formularies of the Church of England as to enable persons holding different views of the subject to cultivate as ministers."

Mr Hume's motion, in the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the elective franchise, to vote by ballot, to limit the durations of Parliaments to three years, and to proportion the representation to population and property,—was rejected by a majority of 150.

Lord John Russell has declared the intention of government to introduce a measure for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr Cobden's motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the reduction of the war establishment, was rejected by a majority of 163.

Fears respecting the invasion of Cuba, are entertained in Spain; and by the latest accounts from that island, and from the United States, relative to its invasion, it would appear that the apprehensions in Madrid are not without foundation.

The Anniversary of the French Revolution of 1848, passed off in Paris without either riot or other public excitement.

It is said that the Neapolitans entertain some fears that Admiral Parker will pay them a visit when the Grecian trouble is adjusted.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX seems as little disposed to abandon his ignoble hiding place, as at any previous date.

The emigration from the several States of the neighboring Republic, to the Gold Region, is still proceeding on a mammoth scale.

The probability that after months of blustering and threatening, respecting the Slavery extension question, a compromise will be adopted by the U. S. Senate—seems at present exceedingly strong.

The trial of Dr. WEBSTER for the murder of Dr. PARKMAN, is exciting unprecedented interest in Boston. We scarcely ever perused the details of a case, wherein circumstantial evidence was so strong; and we imagine Dr. W. will be convicted.

If the opinions of Polucians be at all reliable, the long-talked-of, long-expected Reciprocity with the United States will be obtained during the present sitting of Congress.

The Globe announces that the next Session of our Provincial Legislature will be opened on the 14th of May.

It was expected that the Royal Mail Steamers would commence their trips to Kingston and vice versa, this day; also that the Eclipse would enter the Burlington Bay, and the Rochester commence her trips to Lewiston; but the ports of Kingston and Hamilton being still ice-bound, it is not probable that these additional facilities will be afforded to the public, previous to the latter part of this week. This morning the Steamer City of Toronto, which has taken the place of the Chief Justice Robinson, has commenced her daily trips to Lewiston, leaving this City at half-past seven A. M., and returning in the afternoon.

A Meeting of the Convocation of the University of Toronto was held on the 23rd ult., at which we regret to find a disposition to retard the organization under the New Act, was manifested by a good many members. The Hon. Mr Justice Macaulay was appointed Chancellor, and Mr L. W. Smith Pro-Vice-Chancellor. Judge Macaulay has declined acting; and from the spirit manifested at the meeting of the Convocation, it is probable Lord Stanley will be elected to the office of Chancellor.

The communication from the General Superintendent of the Methodist New Connexion Missions in Canada demands the immediate attention of the Superintendents of Circuits.

See Mr. Wadsworth's Card in our Advertising Columns.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

With regard to the concluding observation in the following Communication, we would just state, that we shall always be happy to devote a portion of our space to the subject of Temperance; but as our Correspondent remarks brevity is indispensable.

To the Editor of the Watchman.

DEAR SIR:—I attended the Teetotal Lecture on Friday evening 22nd inst., delivered by Mr. Wadsworth in the Temperance Hall. His subject was the feasibility and necessity of petitioning Parliament at its next session, for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic. My first impression was, that the proposition for discussion would fall in the best hands, and therefore made up my mind for the worst. I soon began, however, to amend my mind as the speaker opened up the interesting subject. In rapid review he caused to pass before the large and attentive audience, what had been accomplished in effecting the abolition of slavery throughout the British Dominions—the

right of every Briton, to petition—the success of past effort, as set forth in the Report of the Committee, appointed at the last session of our Provincial Parliament; from which several paragraphs were read, showing the harmony of sentiment and view of that valuable document with those entertained by Teetotalers generally, throughout Canada. The necessity of petitioning, appeared to me, to be the best sustained part of the lecture. The speaker argued with an earnestness of manner, well adapted to impress every mind, whether it were necessary on public roads to have an average of one tavern for every mile, or in cities or towns, to have one place for the sale of intoxicating drinks for every twenty adult inhabitants. He said the Law was good as far as it went, but it did not go far enough—the injured wife, the ruined family of the drunkard, had no recourse against the man who sold the drunken husband and father, poisonous drink—the teetotalers, who were willing to befriend the suffering, had no means for punishing the unlicensed vender or of preventing improper persons procuring license, unless by turning common reformers, and exposing themselves thereby to all manner of insult and persecution—the magistrates, favorable to the temperance reformation, could do nothing or next to nothing, as the law stood, any person applying for license, not proved guilty of a capital offence was eligible to conduct a house of public entertainment. Here the Lecturer took the Parliamentary Report above referred to, and read a few other extracts, plainly showing the weakness of the laws to detect and punish delinquents and especially to prevent the vile practice of adulterating the liquors which are made and vended. The appeal of the speaker to the audience on behalf of the down-trodden and wretched drunkards of our country, was clear and forcible; and elicited repeated expressions of approbation. I acknowledge myself, to have been carried along with the speaker, until I found my hand, as it were, adjusting my pen to sign the Petition, which the meeting was requested to recommend the Toronto Reformation Society to prepare. I also had the pleasure of hearing the second Lecture in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, which I am sorry to say, was thinly attended. The position, that, Teetotalism is scientifically and religiously true, was ably supported. But I must remember that your valuable paper is not a temperance paper, and that I have now trespassed upon your space. I am, yours truly.

A. SUBSCRIBER.

A very interesting Temperance Lecture was delivered by Mr Wadsworth, at Yorkville, on the following evening; after which ten united with the Temperance Society.

General Intelligence.

FURTHER PARTICULARS BY THE NIAGARA.

FRANCE.

From the Paris papers of March 7th, evening.

All the Conservative candidates for Paris who failed in obtaining the majority at the preliminary ballot have formally withdrawn, and have promised to engage their friends to vote for General de la Hitte, Borjean and Foy. The Legitimists are much disappointed and dissatisfied at the rejection of their own candidate.

The Moniteur contains the appointment of Vice-Admiral Graeb to the superior command of the Marine in Algeria. Vice-Admiral De laussaux is named Major General of the Marine at Toulon, in place of Vice-Admiral Berard, resigned, on account of ill-health.

The Five per Cents. closed at f93 90 ex div, and the Threes at f58 25.

SWITZERLAND.

The menaces of Prussia, on the Swiss Cantonnments have been renewed, but as France and Austria have interfered, nothing serious is apprehended.

The German Reform, in the interest of the Prussian government, contains the following telegraphic despatch from Paris, under date of the 28th ult., but it is unaccompanied with any remarks:—"The government (French) has sent off despatches to Berlin and Vienna, declaring that it will occupy Geneva and Lausanne, should Prussia and Austria intervene in Switzerland. Semi-official organs state that Prussia has declared herself for French intervention in Greece."

ITALY.

There is no indication of a speedy movement of the Pope.

La Liberte says, our private information leads us to believe that the return of Pius IX, to his capital will be subordinate to his adhesion to the policy of the French Government. It is only from that moment that the partial or total withdrawal of our soldiers from Rome will take effect.

The alleged intentions of the British government, respecting claims on the Grand Duke of Tuscany, have reference, it is believed, to the Island of Elba, where the Austrian government is anxious to establish a garrison.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Berlin letters of the 5th inst., in the Cologne Gazette, state that the Prussian Cabinet had refused to consent to any prolongation of the armistice with Denmark, and that no prolongation whatever will, in future, be consented to unless Denmark should consent to some modification of the treaty.

TURKEY.

Kosuth and the principal Hungarian refugees have been removed from Shumla to Varna, and will at once proceed to Kutaya, in Asia Minor. Diplomatic relations are not yet resumed between Austria and Turkey. Cabinet at the latter still refuses to fix any period during which it will consent to retain the refugees, but

the removal of the latter from Shumla is considered a great step towards final arrangements of the dispute.

Letters from Vienna state that many of the Hungarian refugees at Travink, in Bosnia, have entered the Turkish army.

INDIA.

India is tranquil. From Calcutta, commercial accounts favorable, but not so much so as to have any effect on the English market—Freights have declined at Bombay. Feb. 2nd, the money market was in an unsettled state, and the import market was unsatisfactory. It appears that the up country markets have been all overstocked. It is said that an additional impost duty of three per cent is about to be imposed on cotton piece goods. There was a heavy stock on hand, with dull demand. Pieces of good design met ready sale. Exports limited; freights limited.

On Monday next, navigation opens on the Welland Canal. It is perfectly free from ice, and in a state of readiness for operations.

On that afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a launch will take place from Mr. Shickeluna's stock, of a fine schooner. At his dry dock, four steamers have been undergoing repairs during the winter—the Britannia, the Scotland, the Ibernia and the Western Miller—the two latter to be floated out to-day. We begin to look like summer about the Canal, but still continue to feel very like winter. Our enterprising townsman, Mr. Shickeluna, is all alive, and if his name don't float down the stream of time, it will certainly float on the lakes and canals of Canada, creditably to himself as a ship-builder.—St. Catharines Journal of the 28th inst.

SCHOOL TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—By reference to an advertisement in our advertising columns it will be seen that the School Teachers in this County are about to form themselves into an association. We fully concur in the adoption of such a plan, for the mutual improvement and advancement of the interests of the Teachers generally, convinced as we are, that by such means a hearty co-operation among that numerous body in the work they are engaged in, can alone be effected. Such institutions exercise a beneficial effect in the United States and cannot fail to prove equally beneficial here.—London (C. W) Times.

John B. Askin, Esq., has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, for the town of London, to Enlist and Attest any soldiers or persons desirous of enlisting or re-enlisting into Her Majesty's service.—Id.

CURIOUS FACT.—A curious fact is mentioned in the Wenagh, (Irish) Guardian in reference to Dr. Laughly who was confined in jail, and who fasted for forty days. The reason for abstaining was caused by a total loss of appetite, nausea, and a disinclination to eat. All the organs of the body ceased to perform the functions in the animal economy with the exception of the heart and lungs; and it is a curious coincidence also that during that time the loss he sustained in weight was three stones, less by two pounds, making exactly a loss of forty pounds, being one pound per day for every day he fasted.

SALES OF SLAVES.—The New Orleans Crescent of the 9th inst. has sundry advertisements, in French and English, of sheriffs sale of property, among which are four lots of slaves, to wit; one lot containing 178 slaves men, women and children, ranging from two years old to mature age; one, of 114; one, of 54; and one, of 147. They are to be sold with the estates on which they work, without reserve to the highest bidder—together four hundred and ninety three persons, some of them infants, to be sold in New Orleans market.

SEA SERPENT.—We learn from passengers on the steamer Wm. Seabrook, arrived last night from Charleston that about six o'clock in the evening while in Broad river, about four miles from Beaufort, a nondescript animal was discovered about a mile off, which had the appearance of a tremendous serpent floating on the water. Capt. Blankenship took a view through his glass and to satisfy the passengers, run a mile out of his course to get a better sight of this wonderful creature.

The steamer ran within thirty feet of it, when it sunk; but not till all on board had a full view of his serpentship. It was described to us as being from 125 to 150 feet in length and portions above the water appeared to be from eight to ten feet across.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.—The explosion in Hague-street, New-York, was the occasion of series of sermons on the uncertainty of life, providences, and various topics suggested by that melancholy event. The victims were confined to a comparatively few congregations, and the pastors of those introduced into their discourses various affecting incidents. Rev. J. L. Hodge, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, among other incidents, mentioned the death of Mrs. Gulliver, whose funeral he attended that afternoon. Mrs. G., he said, was an aged lady, and had three grandsons in the building at the time of the explosion. The charred remains of two were brought home, and the third has ever since been hanging between

time and eternity in consequence of the injuries received. The old lady was as well as her grandsons when they left home on Monday morning. She loved them—they were her pride. When the mangled remains of two and the disfigured body of a third were brought home she could not weep, but sat in the old arm-chair the picture of grief. She continued thus, without giving any external evidence of disease until Friday Morning, when she fell asleep in death. She died of a broken heart.—She had long been a member of Rev. Mr. Hodge's church, as was also one of the deceased and several other members of the family.—Boston Watchman.

SHAMEFUL.—A week ago last Wednesday, a man going from Bytown to Penbrooke with a load of goods belonging to Mr. O'Meara of the latter place, was stopped on the road near Julian's point by a gang of fellows, and detained several hours. A man named McAlpin, it appears, with several low characters from Bytown, have been for some time past carrying on a system of seizure throughout the country, on the pretence of goods being contraband, which is in many cases unjust and actually nothing short of pillage. This gang, meeting with the man above mentioned, seized his team and load. The man produced the bills of the goods from Torrance & Co., Montreal, which was sufficient to identify the articles by the numbers and marks, and the description of the cases, and informed them that he was prepared to prove what he stated. They kept him in custody until they had plundered his load, treating him very rudely, and using the most insulting language, and then held consultation as to what was to be done with him. They decided to let him go, as they said they could not safely reduce the party, and therefore sent him off rather than employ all hands at so small a job.—During the search the fellows were clamouring loudly for whiskey, and seemed disappointed at the end, as none was found. It is much to be regretted if there is no protection afforded by the law against such an abuse. Any man may be stopped on the road or have his promises pillaged, and so far as actual loss is concerned he has to bear it,—for it is out of the question to obtain payment from such characters. The excess to which this seizing system is carried, and the want of protection to honest dealers, demand the attention of the authorities. These fellows can seize with impunity, and cause almost any man to suffer loss and inconvenience.—Bytown Packet.

FIRE AT ANCASTER.—On Saturday last Jas. Russell and John J. Fraser were committed to the County Gaol, by J. Patterson, and T. Raley, Esqrs., charged with having set fire to the mills, lately destroyed at Ancaster. From the particulars which we have been able to learn, it appears that Fraser confesses that he set fire to the building, at the request of Russell, and that he was to receive a certain amount for the commission of the crime.—Hamilton Journal.

REMITTANCES.

For 12 months, M. Aikman Esq., Messrs. T. Craig, J. H. Little, J. Falkner, G. Howison, M. Herrington, N. Hudgsons, G. Lazier. For 9 months, Rev. B. Haigh. For 6 months, Rev. J. Kershaw, Messrs. H. Gillson, J. Beatty, J. Bennett. For 3 months, Messrs. J. Penhale, C. Y. Ashbury.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Revs. H. O. Crofts, B. P. Brown, T. Adams, R. Garry, B. Haigh, T. Goldsmith, J. B. Breckenridge, E. VanNorman, "A Subscriber."

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Rev. T. Adams, 1; Rev. B. P. Brown, 2; Mr. E. Jackson, 3.

REMOVAL.

The Watchman office is removed to the building lately occupied by Mr. Cleland's Printing establishment, Post Office Lane.

Toronto Market Prices, April 1.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, and other details. Includes Flour per bbl. 196 lbs., Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs., Barley per bushel, 48 lbs., Rye per bushel, 56 lbs., Oats per bushel, 34 lbs., Oatmeal per bbl. 160 lbs., Pease per bushel, 60 lbs., Potatoes per bushel, Beef per lb., Beef per 100 lbs., Veal per lb., Pork per lb., Pork per 100 lbs., Bacon per cwt., Hams per cwt., Lamb per quarter, Mutton per lb., Fresh Butter per lb., Firkin Butter per lb., Cheese per lb., Lard per lb., Apples per bbl., Eggs per dozen, Turkeys each, Geese each, Ducks per pair, Fowls do., Straw per ton.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE—EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER TROY.

BUFFALO, March 26.

On Saturday, P. M., our city was thrown into the greatest consternation by the report of the explosion of the steamer Troy in the Niagara river, about two miles from Buffalo, and the probable loss of 10 or 12 lives. The Troy was on her first trip this spring, from Toledo. She was sailed by Capt. Thomas Wilkins, a veteran master on the lakes. The Engineer in charge was Levi L. Post, an experienced Engineer. The Troy had been in sight of our city several hours, trying to work a passage through the ice to the mouth of the Creek; but being unable to do so, was on her way to Black Rock. Immediately before the accident she had been backing, and Capt. Wilkins had just rung the bell for her to go ahead, when, after making one revolution, the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, the report of which was distinctly heard at the distance of several miles. Her main and upper decks were completely demolished, from the wheel-house as far forwards as the mast. Some four feet abait the pilot-house were many of the passengers and crew, who, in that part of the boat, were terribly scalded by the escape of steam, or frightfully bruised by the flying fragments of the engine and timbers, while several were thrown by the explosion in the cool and swift current of the river, among pieces of the boat and the floating ice. It is impossible, as yet, to ascertain the number of those thrown overboard. Several were picked up by small boats, which were soon at the scene of disaster, but it is morally certain that some must have found a watery grave. From the most reliable information we could get respecting the affair, we think that two men were certainly drowned.

The maimed and scalded uttered the most heart-rending groans and shrieks of pain and anguish, while scarcely less affecting was the grief of the relations and friends of the dead and dying. The boiler was nearly full of water when it exploded and the head of steam was not high. The fracture happened in the bottom plate which is rather thin. It is a boiler said to have been taken from the steamer Fulton several years since, rather old, but thought to be perfectly safe.

Yesterday, Sunday, a Coroner's Jury was called to investigate the cause of the accident. We suspend any opinion until it shall be known what facts are made to appear by the enquiry.

The following is a list of those ascertained to be killed: Levi L. Post, Engineer; Nicholas Seland, Peter Seland, William Worthington, Daniel Buckley, Thomas Gant, Andrew Martin. We do not include in the killed the name of Dr. Ryal Wright, of Syracuse, who has not been found. He was probably thrown into the river and drowned. A person answering to his description was seen clinging to a cake of ice, and afterwards went down. The Coroner's Inquest meets again this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Steamer Canada, Capt. Willoughby, succeeded in breaking her way through the ice this morning, and is now in Buffalo harbor, being the first arrival this season.

The King of Prussia took the oath to the Constitution on the 6th Feb., and delivered the following straightforward speech upon the occasion:—

"GENTLEMEN:—I crave your attention. What I am going to say are my own words; for I stand before you as I never did before this, and as I never shall do after. I do not stand here to exercise the hereditary sacred duties of my office (they soar above the opinions and intentions of parties); I do not stand here covered by the responsibility of my advisers; but I stand by myself, alone, as a man of honor, prepared to give his dearest treasure, his word, a Yes full of force and meaning. Let me, therefore, say a few words in explanation.

"The work on which I mean to imprint my confirmation sprang from a year which the fidelity of coming generations will yearn tearfully, though vainly, to blot out of our history. In the form in which it has been submitted to you it is, indeed, the work of the self-sacrificing fidelity of the men who saved this throne from ruin, and to whom my gratitude shall only cease with my life; but what it is, it became in those fatal days in which the existence of our country was threatened. It sprang from a moment, and bore the broad stamp of its origin. It is but just to ask the question—How can I, with these opinions, stoop to sanction that work? And yet I will do it, because I can do it; and that I can do it I owe to you, gentlemen. You have improved it. You have purified it of dangerous parts. You have added beneficent provisions, and by your masterly legislation, and by the acceptance of my last proposition, you have given me a pledge that you mean to continue improving it, and that our joint endeavors, exerted in a constitutional manner, will avail to make it still more congruous to the characteristic vitality of Prussia, I can venture to confirm this work, because I can do it in good hope. I acknowledge this with the warmest thanks to you, and I say, with a deeply moved and joyful heart, that you have earned the gratitude of your country. And thus I declare, calling God to be my witness, that my promise to the Constitution is true in verity, and void of all afterthought. But

you must feel that the life and blessings of the Constitution depend upon a fulfilment of some unavoidable conditions.

"You, gentlemen, must help me, and the parliaments after you must help me, and the loyalty of my people must help me against those who would pervert this Royal grant of freedom into a shroud to make; against those who would turn it against its author's God-instituted authority, against those who would consider this document as an indemnity in the place of Divine Providence, of history, and of our ancient sacred loyalty. All the good powers of the country must unite in fealty, in respect for Royalty and this throne, which leans upon the victories of our armies, on obedience to law, on a conscientious adherence to the oath of homage and to the new oath of fidelity, and obedience to the King, and a scrupulous observance of the Constitution—in a word, a vital condition is that you give me a possibility of governing under this law, for in Prussia the King must reign, and I do not reign, God knows it, because such is my will and pleasure, but because it is God's order and decree, and, therefore, I mean to govern. A free people under a free King! such has been my motto these 10 years, and such is it this day, and shall be to the end of my life.

"Before I proceed to the act of this day, I will renew two vows. In the first instance I vow, repeat, and confirm my vow of the Coronation at Konigsberg! Yes! yes! I will do it! so help me God!

"In the second instance I repeat and confirm my solemn vow of the 11th of April, 1847, 'With my house, I intend to serve the Lord.' Yes, yes! I will do it. So help me, God! This vow takes a higher range than all others.

"And now that I, by the force of my Royal perfection of power, confirm the charter of the Constitution, I promise solemnly, verily, and expressly, to observe the Constitution of my country and empire, and to govern according to the same and to the laws. Yes! yes! I will do it! So help me God!"

A DISGRACEFUL RIOT.—We learn from the Milwaukee Wisconsin that on the 4th inst a mob of some 300 rumsellers and rumsellers paraded the streets of Milwaukee, and attacked the residence of hon. John B. Smith, (a member of the Wisconsin Senate,) breaking the windows with bricks, stones, billets of wood, &c., and finally, not satisfied with venting their spite outside the house, several entered, turned over lamps, throwing oil on the carpets, tore down the curtains, and did some other injury. Mr. Smith was absent at the time, and no one at home, except his children, of four, six eight and eleven years of age, and a servant girl, who, through the efforts of two or three young men, were conveyed to a neighboring house. After remaining for some quarter of an hour the rioters dispersed in different directions.

The cause of this gross outrage upon Senator Smith is known to have been the Temperance law, which he upheld during the last session of the Legislature.

We understand, says the Wisconsin, that the rioters had intended giving Hon. E. McGarry, of the Assembly, a "benefit," for the stand he had taken on some questions which came before that body at its recent session. The mob, who had probably before been frightened with the extent to which they had carried the outrage, did not molest him. Mr. McG. would have given them a Hibernian reception. Efforts are being made to arrest those who were engaged in the disgraceful outrage, and we trust they will be brought up and made to suffer the utmost penalty to the law.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCHYARD.—The vestry met on Saturday last pursuant to adjournment, when the question of rescinding the vote to lease the ground, was resumed. A statement of the amount subscribed by private individuals, on condition of preserving the ground untouched, and retaining it as a public square for the health and ornament of the city, was read; it amounted, for two wards only, to about £1263, a sum which it was stated could readily be made up to at least £1800. This, with the funds already in hand, and an assessment of one fourth of their original upset price for the restoration of the pews, was considered sufficient to ensure the preservation of the ground, and the resolution rescinding the former vote, was put and carried by a majority of 35 to 20. Other resolutions to the same effect were proposed and adopted, including one to authorise the architect, F. Cumberland, Esq., to prepare a sketch of a Gothic Church, to be erected on the old foundation, at an expense not exceeding £10,000, exclusive of the spire,—such sketch to be submitted to a special meeting of the vestry, on Saturday April 6th.—Patriot.

THE CITY COUNCIL.—On Monday evening last the City Council granted the application of certain parties for a block of land on the Garrison Reserve for an Episcopal Church. This is liberal, both on the part of the Ordnance Department and the Council; but it is a question whether the same liberality would be extended to any other denomination. We hope the question will soon be tested by the application of some other denomination for a similar grant in some other quarter of the City.—Christian Guar.

NEW BRUNSWICK PARLIAMENT.

From the St. John Courier.

On the House going into committee of the whole on consideration of the bill to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the local government of towns and parishes in this Province, the Attorney General explained that the laws on this subject were very numerous and confused, and that his object in the present instance was to simplify them as much as possible, and remove the House from a great deal of local legislation by putting the management of local affairs in the hands of the County sessions, as also the appointment of all local officers in the hands of the parish. The Attorney-General expressed himself in favour of municipal corporations, but did not hold out much hope that they would be able to carry out that measure this season, he was of opinion, however, that the bill before the House would pave the way, and prepare the minds of the people for its adoption at a future time.

On the presentation of some petitions praying that an act may pass to incorporate the Grand and subordinate Orange Lodges in this Province, in connection with the Grand Lodge of Canada, the Attorney General informed Mr. Earle, who presented them, that their objects were unconstitutional, and that he would oppose such a bill as was asked for; that he would call on the hon. member to inform him of the origin and objects of these Lodges and of the general benefits which they had produced. The Attorney General also stated that he would be prepared to show, when the bill came under discussion, the many evils which had resulted from those Lodges, and the manner in which they had trampled upon that holy principle of our divine religion which inculcates peace and goodwill throughout the world, and that, fearless of consequences, he cautioned all who might hear him to beware of their unholy influences. He would never lend his influence to sanction anything so unchristian in its objects, and so melancholy in its consequences. He further gave notice of his intention to oppose any such bill, in all its stages, and should it pass, to advise the Lieutenant Governor to refuse his assent to it.

THE CAMPAIGN ON THE LAKE, RIVER AND BAY.

A very material alteration is proposed to take place in the mode of steamboat conveyance, between Montreal and the head of the Lake, next season. Messrs. McPherson & Crane and Messrs. Hooker & Holton, in conjunction with the Hon. John Hamilton, have an entirely new plan of operation to carry into effect, very much to the advantage of themselves and the public. Consequently, they propose to run two lines of steamers from Montreal upwards; the one the Mail Line Daily to Kingston, and the other, a Tri Weekly Line to Hamilton. The Mail Line will consist of the Canada, Capt. O'Connor, the Lord Elgin, Capt. Stearns, and the Ottawa Chief, Capt. Lawless. The Hamilton Line to consist of the Passport, Capt. Bowen the New Era, Capt. Maxwell, and the Comet, Capt. Taylor. A vessel is now building at Lachine to receive the engine of the Highlander, to be ready in July; and then these seven steamers will be found amply sufficient to do the work out for them. Mr. Bethune will have his Lake Mail Line as last year, consisting of the Princess Royal, Capt. Twohy, the City of Toronto, Capt. Dick, and the Magnet, Capt. Sutherland; with the Sovereign Capt. J. Twohy, in reserve. On the Bay of Quinte the Henry Gildersleeve, Capt. Gilpin, the Farmer, Capt. Chambers, and the Prince of Wales, Capt. Noworthy, are getting ready for summer operations.—Kingston Whig.

THE OLD OAK OF ROSS.—This gigantic tree, which has for centuries been an object of attraction to the town of Ross, was destroyed by fire on the evening of Wednesday last. The "old oak of Ross" is supposed to have been 1500 years old. The circumference at base was 15 yards, and 11 yards at three feet from the ground. Its destruction was caused by some boys lighting a fire in its trunk, and notwithstanding the efforts of the people, assisted by the town engine, it was all but totally destroyed, nothing being left but a heap of blackened ruins.—Bristol Jour.

LARGE SNAKE.—The Montreal Times of Oct. 23 states that on the previous Tuesday a large snake, measuring 15 feet 6 inches long, was killed by Lieutenant West, of the 11th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. The snake was first seen while in the act of swallowing a fowl, the noise of the fowl having brought the servants to the spot. Lieutenant West, on the snake being pointed out to him, with his sword pierced the head through and fixed the blade in the ground. The snake, feeling the sudden shock, immediately turned round by the tail, and in a moment coiled round Lieutenant West, but, his servants being present they succeeded in uncoiling it from his body after a long struggle, fortunately without his sustaining any injury.

A VEGETARIAN EATING-HOUSE has been opened at Manchester, and the ceremony of a house-warming took place on Tuesday week at which Mr. Brotherton, M. P., presided, supported by Messrs. Harvey and Tysoe, large cotton spinners. Many ladies were present, and the company dined strongly. The bill of fare consisted of carrots and macaroni, soups, savoury omelets and fritters; roast potatoes; boiled turnips, potatoes, cauliflower, and beetroot; stewed celery and onions; fried buttered eggs; baked potato pie; apple tarts; rice puddings, preserves, &c.—Mr. Brotherton congratulated the company on the institution of the establishment; he said that vegetarians were on the increase, and he trusted that the cruel practice of feeding animals for slaughter would be discontinued.—Other members of the company spoke to the same effect.

TEMPERANCE IN NORWAY.—The February number of the American and Foreign Christian Union states that the temperance cause is making "glorious progress in Norway." A few years ago the Diet passed an act to abolish all the distilleries of the kingdom in ten years. They next imposed a heavy tax on all stills, which broke up all the small distilleries. In addition to this, they have employed agents to visit the distillers, with authority to compensate them for losses, if they will abandon the business. This

is regarded as only preparatory to an act to sweep away all distilleries from the land. The members of the craft in this country will doubtless stigmatize these as summary laws, but they are no more so than those which regulate the sale of poisons by the druggists.

A CELESTIAL STRANGER.—Capt. Perkins, arrived yesterday morning from Porto Cabelo, reports that on Feb. 12, in lat. 14° 10' and long. 61° 58', at 8 o'clock, P. M. he observed a luminous appearance in the heavens resembling a large ball of fire, about ten feet in diameter. It appeared in the west moving eastward rather slowly, and was in sight a little more than a minute. It appeared to travel about ten degrees high, and, during its continuance the heavens were illumined with a brightness nearly equal to that of moon-day. When disappearing it broke into a thousand fragments.—New York Tribune.

FROM MARTINIQUE.—Our advices from Martinique mention the departure, on board of the last steamer, of Mr. Bissette, for France, to assume his functions as Representative of Martinique in the National Assembly. Great preparations were made for the departure of the community, were made for several days before this worshipped patriot's embarkation: the general regret on the occasion of his withdrawal from the society of so many who loved him, seems tempered only by the consolatory knowledge of the better opportunities of being useful to the Colonists, which he must derive from a residence at the seat of legislation. Mr. Bissette had sojourned some ten or eleven months in the Colony, and during that time the immense influence he possessed over the laboring classes was most successfully exercised to general advantage of a community greatly exposed to the hazards of disorganization and idleness.—St. Lucia Palladium.

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The Watchman will not be the official organ of any religious community; yet the undersigned will feel great pleasure in inserting brief notices (if furnished) of the progress of evangelical denominations. Especially is it expected that in the absence of a connexional organ, the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, will consider this Journal their medium of acquainting the public with their operations and progress.

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T. T. HOWARD, Proprietor and principal Editor.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.



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BY MR. R. D. WADSWORTH,

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Agricultural.

WEANING LAMBS.

The period varies. The usual time allotted for the lambs to suckle is four months. Lambs intended for mutton should be continued a few weeks longer; those intended for wool should be weaned about the 25th of August; the lambs should be removed as far as possible from their mothers, and to better pasture, to prevent their falling off in flesh; not, however, too luxuriant, as in the latter case, disease would follow from repletion. Prior to removal, the lambs should be trained to eat salt, a habit easily acquired by the side and under the example of their mothers. Indeed, every pasture should be provided with salt, and in order to prevent the evil consequences of the fly-disease, a trough with a mixture of tar salt should be kept under cover there, accessible to the sheep at all times. From the first of July till the first of September, which mixture should be renewed twice a month. While it is necessary to remove the lambs to a better pasture, it is recommended that the ewes be placed in a poorer one, to prevent the garget from the distention of their udders. To prevent this occurrence, they should be watched, and when their udders are swollen, they must be milked for a few days and fed upon dry hay. After the lapse of a week or two, the ewes should be placed on such pastures as will speedily put them in good condition, as it is important that they should thus enter upon the winter feeding and the same remark holds good with respect to the lambs.

PROLIFIC POWERS OF VEGETATION.

If we cast our eyes on the surface of the earth, we shall be convinced of the prolific powers of vegetables, and of the lower order of animals, with relation to those of a higher class. One single plant of eleucarpus shall frequently produce, in one season, three thousand seeds. the poppy four thousand three hundred; the sunflower four thousand; the tobacco plant has been known to bring to maturity forty thousand three hundred and twenty seeds. The astonishing power with which God has endowed the vegetable creation to multiply its different species is more especially manifested in the elm; it is said by Dr. Clark, that this tree produces upwards of one thousand five hundred millions of seeds, and each of these seeds has the power of producing the same number. How astonishing is this produce! At first one seed is deposited in the earth, from this one a tree springs, which in the course of its vegetative life produces one thousand five hundred and eighty-four millions of seeds,—this is the first generation. The second generation will amount to two trillions five hundred and ten thousand and fifty-six millions. The third generation will amount to fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty-eight quadrillions, seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand and forty trillions! And the fourth generation from these would amount to fifty one sextillions, four hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-one quintillions, one hundred and twenty-three thousand and one hundred and thirty sexquadrillions!—sums too immense for the human mind to conceive; and when we allow the most confined space in which a tree can grow, it appears that the seeds of the third generation from one elm would be many myriads of times more than sufficient to stock the whole superficies of all the planets in the solar system! If it was not therefore for the destruction which vegetables sustain by various animals to which they afford nourishment, and to whose use they subsolve, not only the bosom, but the surface of the earth would form a vast animated column.—Saxmorc.

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES—Take equal parts, by measure, of ground Plaster of Paris, soft soap, and green cow dung; dilute them with water to the consistency of common white wash, and apply the mixture to the trunks and large branches of the trees with a mop or brush.—This will not only have a tendency to destroy or warn off insects, but render the trees more healthy and fruitful.

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Sir,—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right arm and side, I applied to one of our respectable Physicians; but his treatment was of no permanent benefit to me. I was, therefore, induced to procure a bottle of your IMPERIAL BALSAM, which has completely cured me, having now been perfectly free from any kind of pain for twelve months. You may use this communication as you think proper, and refer enquirers to

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