

we came within sight of the places in which we were to conduct religious worship, "Peace be within thy palaces," and more than that, we have rejoiced in the manifest presence and blessing of the Great Prince of Peace. No, for our own sakes, for the sake of our families, for the sake of our beloved Connexion; and, above all, for the sake of the cause of our common Redeemer, we have been eminently men of peace (cheers). But when the Conference perpetrates acts of injustice—when they play the tyrants, and are determined to be despots, we cannot, we dare not, say peace, because we conceive that destruction is coming upon us like a whirlwind—destruction of all that is fair and lovely, and of good report—all for which the holy men of old clasped the stake in Smithfield, and passed through the flames of martyrdom—and all for which pilgrim fathers passed over the Atlantic to find a refuge far beyond when they could find no place for it at home (loud cheers). I am happy to say the day is breaking—light is shining, hope is buoyant—victory is sure (renewed applause). You remember the old maxim which many persons are fond of pronouncing in an old dead language, but which, as I do not wish to be thought very learned, I will give you in my own mother tongue—"truth is great." The principles of liberty are based upon eternal truth—they rest upon the premises of God, and they are sustained by his omnipotent arm; and whatever the men at Manchester, who perpetrated such deeds of despotism not long since, and those who have recently sat in judgment upon better men than themselves (I exclude myself), may say, these mighty principles must prevail (hear). Although in the bustle of this mighty city such acts of tyranny and injustice as I have named may pass by unnoticed by many, the thing is very different in the rural districts of the country.—There it is in every body's mouth; it is the common talk of the public-houses; and it is a positive fact that our Methodism has been made to stink in the nostrils of men who make no profession of religion at all. Is it not then a time to raise the language of intercessory prayer at a throne of Grace and cry, "How long, O Lord, how long: arise and enter into thy rest, thou and the ark of thy strength ("amen!"). I have but one thing further to refer to, with regard to the resolution; it is, "that these acts are," &c. I tell you honestly that if I could, by any means, persuade a friend to join himself to our society, to cast in his lot with us, and say—as one did of old—"This people shall be my people, and their God my God," a thing which at one time it was my happiness to do, I should now feel positively ashamed to urge it. I feel that there is such a change in the aspect of things that I should be insulting him to require that he should so surrender his liberty into the hands of such tiny despots, who live in the neighbourhood where I happened to reside. I hold in my hands a note sent to me this morning, which tells me that three persons who were present at a meeting about a week ago, when my friend on my right (Mr. Cozens Hardy) took the chair, and where this movement was advocated, have received notice of trial for that act before three little men, who also happened to be present at the same time (shame) and to consummate the act of injustice, one of those trials is fixed for Friday evening next, when one of those persons, who has for forty years borne the burden and heat of the day, and who is one of the delegates here, will of necessity be absent (shame). My old friend here bore the brunt of the battle when, as I once heard William Watson say, "the men who helped to give permanence to the insinuations of Methodism were pelted by every rabble, and hooted from every town." My friend has suffered all this because he has a heart as large as the world, and devotes all he has to the cause of God [hear, and cheers]. And yet this man is to be put upon his trial as an agitator and an enemy—as a man who does not love Methodism, though he was working for it before two out of the three before whom he is summoned, drew the vital air [shame]. I ask, is it not time to rise up and put an end to such a state of things? [hear,] I, for one, believe that in such matters there is great truth and appropriateness in the motto, "Vox populi vox Dei." My opinion, is that the power of popular opinion has crushed and buried many a despotism, and that there is not one remaining but must blanch, and tremble, and perish before its influence. Up, then, men of Methodism, leaders, local preachers—arouse the best feelings of your hearts, and, as the sacramental host of God's elect, vindicate your rights, maintain your principles, and tell the men who shall meet in London next August that, while you feel every possible respect for them when they act as they ought, you have no sympathy with them when they play the tyrant; that you do not intend any longer to submit to such abuses; that you have rights, duties, a conscience and a God, and that you will be true to them [applause]. My highest happiness would be, to see every one who is allied with me in the ties of nature joined together with me in this holy confederacy; but some of them tell me that they never will be. I tell the men who perpetrate these atrocities, that they are the real breakers of the peace, and if they wish to be considered as "the Conference of the people called Methodists," they must yield to that people their rights—and the sooner they do so the better. My prayer is, God bless us and them, and that again we may unitedly feel the kindlings of that love which warmed our hearts in times that are past [cheers].

"Together let us sweetly live."
They now want to separate us, but we will not be separated. For more than thirty years I have been a Methodist; a whole generation has passed away since I joined the society in the school-room of Hinde-street Chapel, and I have been working for Methodism ever since. Then—
"Together let us sweetly live."
Together let us die;
And each a starry crown receive,
And reign above the sky."

The meeting then joined most heartily in singing the hymn just quoted.
Remarks on the above would frustrate our object in its insertion. That object is—to give our readers an opportunity of judging from the avowed sentiments of the reformers, as to the character of the movement. The extracts

given above are no more than fair specimens. Certainly, judging from the Report before us, the meeting was characterized by a good deal of enthusiasm. As to the subject of lay influence in the legislative departments of the Church, there was not so much unanimity as we anticipated. Many of the delegates attach much more importance to the obstacles to lay representation in Conference, presented by the Deed Pole, than to the arguments in favor of such representation, furnished by the word of God and the history of the Primitive Church.

It appears probable that the Delegates attending the aggregate meeting [at least such of them as have not been expelled] will be summarily dismissed from the Connexion. Such a step, if taken, will unquestionably lead to the formation of another Methodist community. But it is exceedingly difficult to form an idea of the influence the movement will exert. If great principles be adhered to, even if a separation take place, the interests of the cause of God, yes, and of Methodism in particular, will be promoted. Of the issue, however, no human foresight can form a definite idea.

The friends of Total Abstinence principles generally, but more particularly *The Sons of Temperance*, will be gratified by the perusal of a Communication, on our first page, from the Rev. R. Dick.

Several interesting Communications unavoidably deferred.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax on last Thursday night. In the markets, Flour, Indian Corn and Cotton had advanced; American provisions, little alteration. A destructive hurricane occurred on the English coast on the 30th ult.: several vessels and a steamer wrecked; the latter involved the loss of 200 lives. Hostilities threatened between Austria and Prussia. The French Assembly are encroaching the liberties of the people. Pope Pius proposed returning to Rome the 6th inst. Doubtful! For particulars see Telegraphic Report.

The British Minister at Washington has intimated to the U. S. Secretary of State, his power to pledge the British Government to open the St. Lawrence and adjacent Canals to American shipping; on condition of course, that the neighboring Republic passes the Reciprocity Measure, for which the Canadian Government has applied. This is a new and important feature in the Reciprocity movement. The Rev. Drs. Willis and Burns, and Rev. Messrs. Essen and Gale applied to the Convocation of Toronto University for admission to *ad eundem* degrees, but the recognition desired, was not granted.

The Council of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton and the Brantford Town Council have adopted memorials to the Legislative Assembly of Canada, praying for the abolition of the 57 Rectories and for the appropriation both of the Rectories and Clergy Reserves, to promote general education.

Considerable discussion took place in the Montreal Mercantile Library Association respecting the introduction of the *Enquirer*, a Unitarian paper, into the rooms of the Association. The meeting determined by a majority of one to exclude the publication.

During last week the *Daily Express* has merged into the *Daily Patriot*; and the *Independent* and *Evangelical Pioneer* newspapers have been suspended; both, it appears have proved losing concerns.

Hitherto, the weather has continued cold, and the growth of vegetation has been very much retarded. For the last three or four days, however, an improvement was manifested; but the thunder storm last night seems to be the real opening of Spring. Hail gentle daughter of the South! We bid thee a hearty welcome—we rejoice at thy approach.

NOTICE.

THE JOHNSTOWNE DISTRICT MEETING will be held (D.V.) in the C. W. Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Mallory Town, on the 31st May and 1st June, 1850; commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. Preachers and Representatives are requested to bring their Circuit Books and other necessary documents, and to be punctual in their attendance.
T. RUMP.
N. R.—Preachers and Representatives for the Annual Conference will [D.V.] proceed from Brockville by Steam Packet, June 4th, to Toronto.
T. R.
North Augusta, April 13th, 1850.

General Intelligence.

The Queen has granted a pension of £100 per annum to "Mrs. Bessy Moore," wife of Thomas Moore, the poet, in consideration of her husband's literary merits and growing infirmities.

The contract for Flour for supplying the Troops in Garrison, at Halifax, has been taken at 20s. 9d. sterling—500 bbls to be delivered on 21st May next, and 1200 bbls on the 2nd July; to be of United States scratched superfine, or Canada fine; warranted to keep sweet and good for eight months after each delivery.

The trial of Albert G. Gaskins, the young man who was arrested in January last by a special agent of the Post Office department, charged with the robbing of the United States mail, took place on Monday last before the Circuit Court of Charleston, S. C., and resulted in his conviction on four separate indictments. He was sentenced to forty years imprisonment with hard labour in Edgfield jail! ten years for each offence.—N. Y. Sun.

From the Patriot.



OF THE
STEAMER AMERICA,
New York, April 20, 2p. m.

The Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax at 12 o'clock Thursday night.

Cotton Advanced 1/4 for middlings Flour advanced 1s, and Indian Corn the same. In American Provisions market has been dull, especially for bacon hams, Lard receded 1s. Ashes market very quiet; transactions retail. American stocks continue firm and in good request.

The steamer *America* arrived at Boston this morning. A severe hurricane occurred on the English coast on the 30th March. The packet ship *J. R. Skiddy*, of New York and the *Howard*, of New Orleans, were wrecked: all hands saved. The steamer *Adelina*, from Dublin to London, was lost near the mouth of the Thames, and every soul on board, numbering 200, was drowned. Smith O'Brien and his associates had arrived at Van Dieman's Land.

ENGLAND.

Parliament has done little more than vote for the supplies, and transact other business of a local and uninteresting character.

FRANCE.

An effort had been made in the Assembly to introduce a bill to obtain the vote of the people relative to the establishing of a Republic or Monarchy. The proposal was negatived.

It is said that the President of the Republic is so deeply in debt, that nothing but the possession of the Imperial Crown can extricate him, and that he is at present engaged in negotiating with Russia for the purpose of possessing himself of that now, to him, necessary protection.

The belief is entertained that a collision between Austria and Prussia, is almost unavoidable. Emile Girardin has been registered as a candidate for Paris, as a preparatory socialist meeting. A serious rupture has occurred between the governments of Prussia and Wurtemberg, in consequence of the tone assumed by the latter country, on opening the Chambers.

The government of Prussia has addressed a note to that of Wurtemberg, couched in very strong terms, expressing the astonishment of the King's government; and the note rejects, with most profound indignation, the suspicions and accusations it contains, and declares it beneath its dignity to reply thereto or to continue diplomatic relations with Wurtemberg. The Prussian ambassador has been recalled.

Berlin is intended to be surrounded by fortified barracks, which have been already commenced near one of the gates of the city. The German parliament assembled at Erfurt on the 20th March.

SPAIN.

The report from Madrid of a speedy reconciliation between the English and Spanish Governments, is confirmed. The state of Cuba causes the greatest solicitude to be felt on the part of the Spanish Government.

TUSCANY.

The Tuscan Government have refused to accede to Lord Palmerston's demand of indemnity for loss sustained by British subjects at Leghorn.

TURKEY.

Recent advices from Constantinople state that preparations were being made to conduct Kossuth and the other Hungarian refugees to Kuta Heati, in Asia Minor, where they are to be confined, it is said, five years. A telegraph dispatch of the 20th March, from Trieste, states that the insurrection in Bosnia is extending its range and increasing in strength.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

New York, April 20, 6 1/2, P. M.
Advices to the last of November had been received from Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, announcing the arrival of Smith O'Brien and his associates in the Irish rebellion of 1849. The Felons were granted tickets of leave in consideration of their engaging that their liberty should not be used as a means to effect their escape. All except Smith O'Brien accepted the boon, he has been sent under surveillance to Maria Island. In addition to the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, it is stated that Government have it in contemplation to abolish the Irish Courts of Law, and transfer the whole machinery for governing Ireland to London. Both measures are violently opposed by the Irish Press. The new Catholic Primate of Ireland, Dr. Cullen issued his first pastoral, which emanates from Rome, and is free from allusions to politics. Agricultural operations both in England and Ireland are being carried on this year on a most extensive scale. The protectionists still continue to hold meetings in the apparently vain hope of reimposing a tax upon the importation of articles

now free. Mr. D'Israeli, the leader of the party, is still severely indisposed. The Repeal agitation has partially revived in Ireland under the auspices of Mr. J. O'Connell, but there is a lack of its former spirit.

Trade in the woollen districts has sensibly improved of late.

FRANCE.

The Government are perseveringly employed in introducing their measures of coercion in which the majority of the Assembly support them. The bill relative to the press is meeting with the most determined opposition from the Provincial and metropolitan editors which they consider more objectionable than a small stamp. The "Napoleon," the official organ of the President, attacks the whole press and pointedly hints at the propriety of gagging all political writers.

Eugene Sue was spoken of as a candidate for the National Assembly. The French Squadron are now at Naples, at which city, political proscription was rife. In allusion to the revolt of one of the regiments of Paris, a correspondent, under date 4th inst. states that the Colonel having, two days previously, intimated his intentions to punish adjutants who voted for democrat candidates, at the last election, the agitation manifested itself in the regiment; the soldiers refused to obey their officers, and set their orders at defiance, and left the barracks in bands and since the 23rd have been wandering in the suburbs, behaving in a disorderly manner. All attempts to bring them back, have proved ineffectual.

ROME.

A number of the Roman "Observer" says that the return of the Pope to Rome has been definitely fixed for the 6th inst. The speedy return of His Holiness appears to give general satisfaction.

THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY.

An Imperial note has been addressed by the Russian Government to that of Prussia on the subject of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute; after enumerating all the points that ensue, the note says: "There are many facts which the Emperor cannot regard with indifference, and from which he cannot conscientiously release the Prussian Government." The note concludes by distinctly intimating the determination of the Emperor to employ decisive measure, if necessary, in support of the Danish side of the controversy.

GERMANY.

It is said that negotiation have been opened by the central powers of Germany, with the United States, for the purchase of American vessels of war, completely equipped for service.

SWEDEN.

Letters from Stockholm announce that by general orders, the Swedish navy is put on a war footing. The object of the measure is not known.

SARDINIA.

It is reported that the messengers of the Pope have been instigating the government to suppress the liberty of the press.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters state that all apprehension of the refugees causing any disturbance has vanished.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon state that Martinez is concentrating his squadron at the Tagus, in anticipation of a Hostile visit from the American Naval forces, to enforce a settlement of the long standing claims of the American Government.

From India dates were received from Bombay to the 2nd March, and from Calcutta from the 20th February. Trade was good at the latter place and dull at the former.

REMITTANCES.

Paid to the end of Vol. 1.—Revs. R. Bloomfield, J. Histon, J. Bell, W. Pock, W. Robinson, J. Swaine, Esq., Messrs. D. Edgar, W. Glover, James Gage, J. I. Smith, B. Harris [bal.], W. Berry [2 copies], M. McAllister, Richard Staples, W. Swaine, J. Magill, J. Story, Sam'l Magee, J. Adamson.
For 8 months—A. Graham, Esq.
For 6 months—Messrs. Hickman [bal.], R. Widdess, Robert Staples, R. Bullen.
For 3 months—Messrs. H. Henders.
* Omitted through mistake on a former occasion.

NEW SUBSCRIBER.—Rev. W. Bothwell, 1.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Revs. W. Bothwell, J. Histon, H. Bursell, J. Bell, J. C. Warren, C. Childs, Messrs. R. D. Wadsworth, J. Howard, J. Woods, D. K. Feehan Esq., S. Walford Esq.,

Toronto Market Prices, April 22.
Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour per brl. 196 lbs.	17	6	a	21 3
Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs.	3	6	a	4 6
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs.	1	8	a	2 2
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs.	2	0	a	2 3
Oats per bushel, 34 lbs.	1	2 1/2	a	1 4
Oatmeal per bbl. 196 lbs.	16	3	a	18 9
Pease per bushel, 60 lbs.	2	0	a	3 0
Potatoes per bushel,	1	4	a	2 0
Beef per lb.	0	2 1/2	a	0 5
Beef per 100 lbs.	15	0	a	25 0
Veal per lb.	0	2 1/2	a	0 4
Pork per 100 lbs.	22	6	a	26 3