

appointed a suitable person to proceed to
vince, and preside over the Canadian
ence next year. He was impressed with
irableness of maintaining the union which
but it being difficult to find a suitable
r who could disengage himself from his
work long enough for that purpose. It
propose that the General Superintendent
Missions in that country the Rev. Enoch
should be appointed to preside at the next
ence.

proposal having been seconded it was
nously approved.
Committee to whom had been referred
sideration of several cases of Appeal pre-
their report, which was adopted. The
ealing of the Stations was taken up, and
ome conversation they were confirmed.
ils at Leaders' Meetings.—The case of per-
fusing to plead, when brought before
r's Meetings, again occupied the consid-
of the Conference, having been postponed
former sitting, when the Stations were
it in for consideration.

or some discussion, a declaratory resolution
logeted, to the effect, that if the party ac-
refused either to admit or deny the charge,
s not entitled to demand proof; but his re-
should be considered as an acknowleg-
of his offence; and in such cases he should
entitled to demand proof, unless the con-
sident, in the exercise of his discretion,
it proper to admit of it, for the fuller in-
n, of all parties.

MEMBERS IN SOCIETY were then report-
distributing a net increase in Great Britain of
3.

Ireland there had been a net decrease of
chiefly occasioned by emigrations; thus
g a net increase in Great Britain and Ire-
of 8,859. On the Foreign Missions an in-
crease was reported of 115, making a total net
ase throughout the Connexion of 9,004. In
ation of the return of numbers on the
on Stations, it was stated that the Disciples
in Western Canada, though included in
turns of the Mission House, were not includ-
the returns now made to the Conference; the
e increase on the Mission Stations would
appeared much more considerable.

Report of the Committee on Circuit Me-
als was presented.
discussion ensued, which occupied upwards
o hours, in the course of which Dr. BEAR-
T, Mr. W. M. BUNTING, Mr. S. D. WADDY,
M. McDONALD, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. GEORGE
NER, Mr. ARTHUR, Mr. HAYDOX, Mr.
ST. Mr. S. JACKSON, Mr. T. JACKSON, Dr.
TING, Dr. NEWTON, Mr. SCOTT, and others
essed their sentiments. All appeared to be
ed on the necessity and importance of up-
ing the fundamental principles of the Con-
on relating to the pastoral office and autho-
y; to the jurisdiction of District Meetings; and
inal jurisdiction of the Conference; and re-
of the speakers declared their fixed deter-
ation to live or die by those principles. A
rsity of opinion, however, existed respecting
ostribableness of referring some matters of de-
not affecting such fundamental principles to
mmittes to be assembled in the course of
year. This was strongly urged by several
bers of the Conference, on the ground that
uld meet the views of many sound and well-
ned Methodists, who thought that some al-
tions in matters of detail might be useful. It
however, as strongly opposed by others, on
ground that it would excite expectations
h could not be realised, and give a handle
zitating and divisive movements, which would
trb the peace of the Connexion, and would
away the minds of many from more spirit-
and useful objects. Ultimately, the resolu-
s submitted to the Conference, were unani-
sly adopted.

The PRESIDENT observed, that he had re-
a more unanimous vote during the whole
ference.
ertain other resolutions, expressive of the
gment of the Conference respecting the agis-
s which had prevailed during the year, were
t submitted for consideration, and, after some
arks, were adopted by the Conference.

The Closing Proceedings.—The very cordial
ks of the Conference were passed to these
nds in and around London, who had hospita-
entertained the Ministers during their atten-
e at the Conference—to the Ministers of the
don Circuits, for their attention to the ar-
gements connected with it—and to Mr. Beach

and the death whatever he will. Throughout
the chequered career of Louis Philippe, the hand
of Providence is, to the Christian observer, clear-
ly visible; regulating and controlling all, and
not less conspicuously in the period of his death.
Just as the world recovers from the shock of his
deposition, he yields to the stroke of death, and
quietly falls into his grave. This is an observa-
tion which forces itself upon us in contemplating
the death of all men who have exercised exten-
sive influence upon the destinies of the world.
Their withdrawal from the scenes of earth, or
their lengthened continuance here, is not the ef-
fect of chance; but permitted just as consists
with the plan of an all-wise Governor in his su-
perintendence of the affairs of men.

Mr. JOHN PARSON next proceeded to read
the Journal; at the close of which the several
acts of the Canadian Conference, the Irish Con-
ference, and the British Conference, were duly
acknowledged and confirmed by the votes of the
Legal Handbook. The Journal was signed by the
President and the Secretary, at half-past ten
o'clock.

The Hymn on page 497 was sung, commenc-
ing—
And in one spirit to our Heav'n,
Where he appoints us to dwell.

Mr. SCOTT and Mr. SAMUEL JACKSON en-
gaged in prayer, and the PRESIDENT pronoun-
ed the benediction, a few minutes before eleven
o'clock.

We have occupied much of our space to com-
plete the Conference Intelligence. It is a source
of sincere gratification to every genuine Wesleyan,
an, that so great unanimity has characterized the
confidential judgment, upon matters of the gravest
importance which have ever come under its
consideration. To agitators and enemies of our
connexion this is evidently a mortifying fact, and
is exciting their ire, and stimulating them to every
species of misrepresentation and party hostility.
But "God even our own God will bless us," and,
despite of heartless appeals to "stop the supplies,"
which plainly means, "disorganize the divinely
constructed machinery which is widely diffusing
the blessings of the Gospel at home and abroad,"
the work will go on, "and all the ends of the
earth shall hear him." For this let unceasing
prayer be offered to Him who "cometh the wrath
of man to praise him, and the remainder thereof
he doth restrain."

DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

We would wish to do more than merely chron-
icle the death of such a man as Louis Philippe,
born to the highest honours—early the occupant
of high military station, and feeling sure of martial
fame and glory, we see him suddenly cast down
from his proud position—an exile—a wanderer in
foreign lands, humbly, though honourably, em-
ployed in the instruction of the young, and after
the severest privations on the Continent of Eu-
rope, and in the forests of America, called to the
throne of France. It is not for us to trace his
history, and to eulogize or depreciate his conduct
as a sovereign. Some accuse him of duplicity,
and some of imbecility. Others laud him as the
personification of sagacity, and the paragon of
virtue. But while we leave to others the task of
pronouncing upon his political character, we
would, as religious journalists, draw some salu-
tary reflections from the more prominent events
of his life, and from his recent death. One re-
flection is the instability of human grandeur, and
the mutability of earthly fortune. When the
Duc de Chartres assumed the profession of a sol-
dier, from his relation to the Royal family of
France, and from his known personal bravery,
he might, one would think, not unaturally have
anticipated that the sun of prosperity would
shine upon his path, and brighten before him a
glorious career. But no,—the demon of discord
usurped the throne of France, and he was forced
to fly from his Royal home. Then, while the
subject of those vicissitudes which we have not
space to relate, and with the history of which
many of our readers are doubtless familiar, he
might scarcely presume, with propriety, to hope
that the time would ever come when he should
wield the sceptre of his native land. But so it
was. The universal voice of the people pro-
claimed him a citizen king. Surely now he
might at least believe that the people whom he
was about to govern, tired of the excesses of a
revolution, and cured of their disposition to
fruitless discontent, would permit him to pass
his declining years in peace. If so he thought,
he was deceived. The mass of a polluted popu-
lace was again upheaved by the spirit of political
faction, and Louis was obliged to abdicate the
throne, and seek in England that tranquillity
which was denied him among his own people,
and there, at length, in a land of strangers, he
closes his eventful life. In his case we have a
monitory lesson of the insufficiency of even royal
birth to ensure happiness, and of exalted rank
to shield from misfortune.

Another reflection suggested to our minds is,
that the eyes of all men are in the hands of God,

and the death whatever he will. Throughout
the chequered career of Louis Philippe, the hand
of Providence is, to the Christian observer, clear-
ly visible; regulating and controlling all, and
not less conspicuously in the period of his death.
Just as the world recovers from the shock of his
deposition, he yields to the stroke of death, and
quietly falls into his grave. This is an observa-
tion which forces itself upon us in contemplating
the death of all men who have exercised exten-
sive influence upon the destinies of the world.
Their withdrawal from the scenes of earth, or
their lengthened continuance here, is not the ef-
fect of chance; but permitted just as consists
with the plan of an all-wise Governor in his su-
perintendence of the affairs of men.

THE PANORAMA AGAIN.

Ordinary courtesy would have prompted *The
Chronicle* to await the return of the Editor of
The Wesleyan, before proceeding with his abusive
attacks upon that gentleman. But courtesy is
not an alounding qualification in his treatment
of contemporaries dissenting from his views, and
he has taken advantage of an absent party to be-
speak him with low unfounded insinuations.—
If *The Chronicle* be still smarting under former
delights and castigations, he has adopted a cowardly
mode of avenging himself, of the merits of
which the public will judge correctly.

We should be pained by the belief that our con-
temporary is a truthful exponent of the public
tastes of the respectable portion of our fellow citi-
zens. It may be true that the "puff" of the
Panorama, prepared by its interested proprietor
for such journals as had not sufficient independ-
ence to refuse to adopt them as editorial, may
have swelled the speculators of that ill judged
composition. But will *The Chronicle* assert that
none of them felt profound shame and mortifica-
tion when the naked figures were unrolled before
them? Or will he designate all such, "persons
of unwhiskish delicacy?"

We are happy to find that *The Wesleyan* is not
alone in his expressions of disapproval. One of
our contemporaries, *The Sun*, has taken similar
ground,—while other respectable Journals have
maintained a silence which speaks. And we tell
The Chronicle that were the public sentiment
concurrent with his own, it were the more to be
lamented, and the duty would be the more obli-
gatory upon the conductors of a virtuous press to
lift up their voice against attempts more deeply
to contaminate it.

The Chronicle recommends *The Wesleyan* Edi-
tor to visit the British Museum, and other re-
positories of works of art in England, before he ut-
ters any further expression of his disapproval.
The Chronicle has of course spent much of his
time there, and we call upon him to name the
pictures in which human figures are presented
to public gaze in which he is pleased to dignify
as a state of "princely innocence." Our mem-
ory suggests that there are none, nor would they
be tolerated in England. If exhibited there in
the window of a print shop, a police-man would
remove them, and it is our decided opinion that
the exhibition of the *indecent* painting in ques-
tion was *illegal*, and ought to have been sup-
pressed. The law is the guardian of public mor-
als, and claims the right to interfere for their
preservation.

In another column will be found an extract
from an excellent article from the pen of a gen-
tleman travelling in Europe, on the *abus* of the
fine arts. Although not aimed at the Panorama
of Eden, it contains sentiments which go to jus-
tify the remarks made by this Journal, at which
The Chronicle affects to have been so highly of-
fended.

Whether the point of the following paragraph
from *The Sun* touches *The Chronicle* or not, is
best known to himself. But it conveys amusing
information as to the reluctance to be placed on
certain class of newspaper "puffs." Speaking
of the imaginative exhibitor, *The Sun* says—
"He had reason to be annoyed. We refused to print
a puff paragraph of his Panorama, with a *by himself*, and
left with our assistant, simply because we did not choose
to give the stamp of editorial approval to that which,
though probably true, might possibly be *fact*, as we knew
nothing of the painting but what was contained in the
puff of the *Free Press* where, probably, as he seemed quite
so far at the business, written by himself."
Had those of our contemporaries who lent the press to
puff this painting into notice, the exhibition of which,
owing to the mixed character of the audience, has been
of so decidedly immoral tendency, been equally scrupu-
lous as ourselves, they would have better consulted their
own interest and the interests of the public."

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET.—AGRICULTURAL RE-
VERSERS.—A correspondent at Parrborough writes
that the heavy rain which fell on Sunday last
has done a great deal of damage. Bridges and
mill dams were swept away—large trees uproot-
ed, and borne into the open fields and roads. In
one place a creek was diverted from its usual
channel, and tore away the high road, making a
chasm one hundred feet wide, and of considerable
depth.

He also states that the wheat has been exten-
sively injured in many places by the weevil, and
that the potatoe fields present all the effect of
the deadly blight.

REWARD OF INVENTION.—A printer had named Horton,
who received a silver Medal from the Mechanics Insti-
tute last winter, for saving three persons from drowning,
at great risk to himself, was presented on Wednesday last,
by the Hon. Saint Guard, with a Medal and 45 sterling
awarded by the Royal Humane Society. The Rt. Hon.
Earl of Dundonald, and several other distinguished Naval
and Military Officers were present, highly applauding
his humanity and bravery.

A proposition has been made in *The Chronicle*, that as
he is a poor lad, a new suit of clothes should be given him
by the citizens of Halifax. Certainly, and let them be
good and renewed yearly, if needed.

SUBVERT.—An execrable parody upon the African race
is being perpetrated by a band of trifling musicians from
the United States.—Will this be "puffed" and applauded
by any of the City press? *The Chronicle* has rebuked the
insult thus offered to the coloured population in a land
where his right as a man and a citizen are legally recog-
nized. It should be frowned away far to the south.

FIRST-FRUIT OF THE HALIFAX RACE.—We understand
that on Tuesday a man, training a race-horse on the
common, was thrown off, and seriously, perhaps fatally,
injured. *Can he be?*

The Mail Steamship *Chalchicomula* is said to have been sold
to the Spanish government, for a new line between Spain
and Cuba. The same parties are in negotiation for the
Hibernia.

All the Church yards in London are to be closed for
ever after July 1st, 1851.

ERRATA.—In part of last week's edition, the 16th and
17th lines in the 4th column of page 66th were transposed.

NOTICE.

WESLEYAN CHURCH AND SOCIETY.—The Ladies of the above
Society, will hold a Bazaar in aid of their funds in their
hall, on Wednesday October 24, 1850. To commence at
10 o'clock, a. m. Admittance 3d.
On Thursday, October 25, a Tea Meeting will be held in
the same place, and for the same object. After tea a
Lecture will be delivered on the Science of Astronomy, to
embrace the following subjects, viz: the figure and motion
of the Earth, the Equinox, the Zenith, the Zodiac, the
Precession of the Equinoxes, Parallax, Ellipses, Tides and
the several Heavens; the whole will be illustrated with
appropriate figures, and a revolving diagram will be ex-
hibited, showing the apparent motion of the Pole Star
around the true pole of the Heavens; with the rising,
setting, and culmination of the principal Stars in the North-
ern Hemisphere. Tea will be on the Table at 6 o'clock, r. a.
Lecture alone 7 1/2d. Tickets to be had at the Store
of Mr. R. P. Woodhill. *St. Thomas, Sept. 28, 1850.*

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The Royal Mail Steamship *ASIA* arrived on
Monday morning, a few minutes past 10 o'clock.
She was out of the harbour on Sunday, but could
not enter in consequence of the fog. She brought
29 passengers for Halifax, and 150 for New
York.

We regret to learn that the Steamships from
Liverpool for New York, will not, in future,
touch at Halifax. In consequence of which, we
shall receive the mail from England but once a
fortnight.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, the ex-king of the French,
is dead.
Baron Brunow, the Russian Minister, has left
England for six weeks, for St. Petersburg.

A local committee to collect and forward arti-
cles for Exhibition in Hyde-park next year, has
been formed at Hong-King.
The Daily News, in language far from enigmat-
ical, warns the admirers of Kossuth that treachery
threatens his first time since the reformation a number
of Franciscan monks are about to establish a
mission in England, at Bristol.

From China there is a very interesting report
to the effect that the Emperor is about formally
to tolerate Christianity in his dominions.

It is in contemplation a further reduction in
the next Meeting of Parliament a further reduction
in her Majesty's forces.

The Secretaryship of Ceylon is considered vir-
tually vacant, and there are no less than five
members of Parliament candidates for the ap-
pointment.

Accounts from Sydney announce, that the di-
rect trade of San Francisco, which of late had
sprung up was rapidly increasing, and promised
to become an important branch of commerce.

It is calculated that the journey of the Pres-
ident of the French Republic, with his suite, cost
24,000 francs a day, taken from the secret funds
and from the President's income.

The Times, in noting the tour of the French
President, says "there is reason for presuming
that the duration of Louis Napoleon's Presidency
may equal the duration of the Republic."
It has been determined that three new colonial
bishops shall be immediately created, the first
for the Island of Mauritius, the second for West-
ern Australia, and the third for Sierra Leone.
In the waterworks of a celebrated Parisian
garden there are now exhibited a *crucifix*, a
sceptre, a wand of justice, and a sword of state,
manufactured expressly for the Emperor of Hayti,
at a cost of nearly 2,000,000.

An anecdote of Sir Robert Peel is related to
the effect that, when his son Frederick made in
the House of Commons the successful maiden
speech on the Jew Bill, the fond and proud father
presented him with a check for £10,000.

King Otho, of Greece, has been ordered by the
physicians to try a change of air, and will shortly
leave Athens for a short sojourn in Munich. He
has not visited his family for fourteen years.—
The Queen has been appointed regent during his
absence.

Amongst the newest inventions are swimming
stockings, acting on the same principle as the
webbed feet of aquatic birds. They were tested by
one of the members of the British Association,
who by their aid, swam with ease from New Haven
to Leith harbour, against tide.

The American lines-of-packet ships arriving in
the London docks from New York, continue to
bring large quantities of wine, the produce of the
south of Europe, as part of their cargoes, for rea-
sons which make it more advantageous to carry
the wine twice across the Atlantic than to import
it direct.

BENEVOLENCE TO A PAINTING.—The Arch-
duchess, mother of the Grand Duke of Tuscany,
arrived at Rimini, on the 12th, to adore the mi-
raculous painting of the Virgin (that which rolls
its eyes,) and presented to it two diamond brace-
lets and several handfuls of gold coin!!

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN DUNKER
AND CALAIS.—The great experiment for con-
necting England and France by magnetic agency
has been tried, and has succeeded admirably.
Of its perfect practicability no doubt can be
entertained; for the first submarine telegraph
from the land of the Gaul to that of the Briton
tells its own tale, and tells it well: "The Goshawk
has just arrived in safety, and the complete con-
nexion of the under-water wire with that at Dun-
kerk this morning is being run up the face of the
cliff. Complimentary interchanges are passing
between France and England under the strait
and through it, for the first time." This is cer-
tainly not the least important event in this age of
mechanical wonders; an age distinguished be-
yond all that has preceded it in appliance to break
down physical impediments, and to unite differ-
ent sections of a country, and, in the case before
us, different nations, in free and instantaneous
communication.

We have been favoured by Messrs. Smithies
with a fragment of the wire, cased in gutta percha,
which has been successfully laid across the
Channel. The wire runs in the gutta percha like
the wick in a candle of a finger thickness, and
seems well calculated to stand the wear and tear
of the ocean.—*Daily News*.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—The accounts
of the potatoe crop are much more favourable,
and even in those districts where the symptoms
of failure most prevailed, the crop will be more
abundant than could have been expected. Har-
vest operations are completed in the South Riding
of Tipperary, and, with the exception of wheat,
all the crops have yielded a profitable return.

FRANCE.—The President of the Republic appears
to have encountered a reception on the Spanish
frontiers by no means favourable to his views.
At Strasbourg the cries of *Vive la Republique*
were at least equal to those of *Vive le President*;
and notwithstanding the flattering statements put
forth by the French Government journals it could
not be concealed that a vast body of people were
not on his side, but expressed either their per-
sonal disapprobation of him, or their utter alien-
ment to the Republic, by cries which are now deemed
seditious. The National Guards at Nancy shout-
ed *Vive la Republique* in so threatening a manner
that the President was obliged to rebuke them,
telling them to be silent. Of course this created
a great sensation. The demonstrations made by
the inhabitants generally were respectful but
chilling. Besides these little ebullitions, several
persons have been arrested at Nancy and Metz
on a charge of plotting against the life of the
President, and it seems evident that the journey
as a political speculation, must turn out a failure.
The news of the death of Louis Philippe has
reached Paris, but beyond the natural regret ex-
pressed by his personal friends this event cannot
produce the smallest effect upon the political af-
fairs of the republic.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIE.—The bills
presented in the Diet have continued "as they were."
The generals strengthen their respective positions,
but it seems obvious that the diplomatic proceed-
ings at Downing street are the real cause of this
inaction; and that there is an expectation on
both sides that some way will be found to stop
the further sacrifice of human life. At a meeting
of the European ambassadors in Downing street,
on the 23rd of August, Austria formally gave in
her adhesion to the protocol of the 26th August,
to respect the integrity of the dominions of the
King of Denmark.

At Rome the conspirators against the Pope
had revived the practice of throwing crystal balls
filled with explosive substance into the carriage
of his holiness, and several persons have been
arrested. The Austrian ambassador's life also
seems to be endangered by plots, and strong
bodies of troops are necessary to protect both the
Pope and the envoy. There is no news of inter-
est from Spain and Portugal.