A. W. Jones

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME III. LOUISVILLE KY.: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1849. WHOLE NUMBER 121.

THE EXAMINER;
Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but one to the Post Office.
TERMS.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, SIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS.
PAUL SEYMOUR,
PUBLISHER.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Peace Congress.

PARIS, August 30, 1849.

Elihu Burrit—Representatives from England and the United States—Victor Hugo and others—Salle Ste. Cecille—Fair Quakeresses—Opening of the proceedings—Richard Cobden, &c.

The great event which has aroused Parisian excitement has been the *Congres des amis de la Paix universelle.* It is fortunate for Paris the session was held here this year, for I do not know what would have become of Paris without it. The theatres have long since been voted stupid; the French Opera has closed *par cause des reparations* of properties or pocket—which, the *affiche* does not inform us; the newspapers contain nothing; politics were barren; indeed, but for the Congress, I think I should have found writing you a letter this week a very difficult task. I can join the Parisians, therefore, most heartily in their thanks to Mr. Elihu Burrit, that he resolved to convene his friends this year in Paris. I say Mr. Elihu Burrit, for you know our learned Massachusetts blacksmith is the *principium et fons* of the Peace movement—the originator—the organizer—the enthusiastic advocate of peace. The United Kingdom sent most of the members of the Congress—London, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, were represented by a host of beef and plum-pudding eaters, who looked as if they were "well to do in the world" for the next fifty years, although Time had blanched many of their brows and sown lines in many of their faces. Next in number was the representation from the United States—tall, wiery looking men, with that peculiar bend in the shoulders which showed they had seen hard work; lines about the face which showed internal conflicts, with a freedom and indifference of manner and address which proclaimed afar off their birth and lineage. Belgium had two or three representatives in the persons of some German-French looking gentlemen, whose mother tongue was French—a French, truth compels me to add, the Parisian laughs at most heartily, swearing he does not understand a word of the unknown heathenish tongue. France has a small representation, in point of numbers, but what a representation, if they were weighed! Victor Hugo, Coquerel, Deguerry, Michel Chevalier, Goodchaux, Frederick Bastiat, Emile Giradin, &c.! But let me go back a little. Tuesday night, between two and three o'clock, the British and American legation arrived—some six hundred men or more. They were most hospitably received; and government, that sovereign corporation, felt its pulse, and proved it had a soul, let the lawyers say what they please about the lack of souls in corporations. No sooner had the "soldiers of peace" (so Emile de Giradin called them) than landed, they were informed that the Minister of Finance had given order that their baggage should not be examined, and the Minister of the Interior had dispensed with the rules requiring passports; and when they reached Paris, even the *factionaries* of the *Octroi* relented for once their rigor of search.—Wednesday morning, the 22d, was the day appointed for the opening of the session of the Congress. The Bureau of the Congress was located at 14 Rue de Richelieu, where tickets of members and visitors were distributed by the clerk. The difference between members' cards and visitors' cards was simply the members had to pay two dollars for their card, whilst the visitors' were gratis; and—I took a visitors' card. The good secretary had particularly cautioned me to go early to the Hall of meeting or I would not get a seat, as a very large number of tickets had been issued.

At half past ten o'clock, I was walking up the magnificent street the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, with Yankee briskness, turning neither to the right nor to the left, forbearing to look at any of the pretty paintings, graceful porcelean, or new prints; nay, I even eschewed exchanging glances with the lerettes which abound in this quarter; for I was on my way to the Peace Congress, and amenable to Messrs. the editors of the Evening Post. for a description of the scenes there enacted. But, good heavens, what walking to no purpose!—What exertion of will thrown away! I entered the porte cochere of No. 24 Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, hastened to secure a seat, and behold, not a seat any where to be found! It was a quarter of eleven, and I and the door-keeper, and his half a dozen assistants as yet the only persons present, and these, from their labors, did not seem to anticipate a meeting for a couple of hours or more; for they were bringing benches in the hall! English punctuality had been left behind at Dover, I could not but think, as I left the hall to pace the adjacent Rue St. Lazare for an hour or more, and then returning fonnd no one present, appropriated the best seat in the house to myself, and looked carefully around at the *Salle Ste. Cecille.* This is a famous hall, even with you. As Drury Lane or Covent Garden *was* to the drama, so *was* Salle Ste. Cecille to music. Malibran, Sontag, Abouni, Grisi, Ole Bull, De Beriot, Artot, Lizet, have, at different times, enchanted audiences with their charms under this very roof. Synonymous with harmony, what more befitting place than this for that body whose motto is the celebrated line from Beranger's song,—

"Formez une sainte alliance peuples et donnez, cour la main."

The building is a large one, and well arranged for public meetings. At the farthest end from the street, and communicating with the court by a passage and door, that the officers may be spared the inconvenience of forcing their way through the crowd, is a platform, in front of which a temporary tribune has been erected for the speakers; over the platform is the gallery, on this occasion used by the reporters of the public press. On the right hand comfortable galleries are tastefully finished, contributing to the beauty of the room, and furnishing excellent places for the ladies. The hand-some chandeliers, hangings and flags, with the white relieved with gilding, which is the decoration of the hall, presented a not unpleasing picture—far different, let it be confessed, to the Tabernacle of Tammany Hall, when looking their best. The hall filled up by degrees, but there were, on the first day, few Frenchmen, and fewer French women. The Quakeresses had the hall nearly to themselves. They were there in numbers, accompanied with fathers or brothers, dressed in that severely beautiful dress, the lead-colored satin bonnet, the white shawl, and sober-colored dress. More than one of the fair young Quakeresses might have sat to Eugene Dela-Croix, for a Santa Cecille, and there was a lady considerably advanced in life—I shall never forget her face if I live a thousand years—who might be taken by any ambitious painter, for an ideal Madonna. I cannot refrain from liking the Quaker, although Pope does call them "sly." They are never obtrusive, they are no propagandists nor intolerants, and in time of plague, pestilence and famine, they do the duty of Christians and men. Their countenances breathe that expression of the possession of peace the world can never give!—Protestant Brothers of Mercy! Protestant Sisters of Charity! yet cut off from human sympathies and cares by no vow of temperance and chastity, they mix in the business and labors of the world, earning their livelihood by the sweat of their brows, not from the contributions of the charity of others, distilling, silently as the dew of heaven, blessings on all.

It was odd to see the scene of the first day of the Congress; the door-keepers were all English, with the usual English *modicum* of French. I cannot twist English into the strange sounds which escaped the good people, in their endeavors to express themselves in French. Such contusion! such gesticulation! such staring! the irruption of Gauls, swept away Quaker barriers and *mam-bars* and *dellygays*, were mixed up together in admirable confusion. Puck could not have disarranged them more.—Time wore on, but the platform was empty, and English-like the audience signified their opinion that it was time the proceedings should commence, by a noise the *habitue* of the Broadway and Niblo's theatre, would deem most unequivocal symptoms of impatience. Presently the platform was filled, and after a little *sotto voce* conversation among the gentlemen thereon assembled, a thin, pale-faced spectacled young man, Mr. Garnier, the secretary of the Congress, rang the bell with the usual recicitate or *introit la seance est ouverte*, which is always used in France. Assis seats down in front, came respectively and simultaneously from the French, English and American portions of the assembly, a foretaste of the Babel then inaugurated. Mr. Garnier read the name of Mr. Victor Hugo, as that of the gentleman selected by the committee of organization as the President of the Congress. This announcement was received with great applause, which was renewed when Mr. Richards translated the announcement into English. A gentleman advanced towards the President's chair amid deafening huzzas. It is Mr. Victor Hugo. The author of Notre Dame de Paris, le derniers jeurs d'une condamne; Bug Jargal, Le roi s'. amuse and Marion Delorme deserves more than a bare mention of his name. Conceive a fleshy gentleman, some five feet nine inches tall, a full round face, clean shaved, speaking well for the owner's table and kitchen, yet rather dark from the thick beard which even the constant razor cannot keep invisible; a very wide mouth with an expression half of pride and half of firmness; blackish gray eyes of a medium size, and not at all remarkable; a very high and broad forehead, from which rather long black hair, which upon *very* close inspection, you can see has many greyish hairs amongst it, is brushed carelessly on either side, and hangs in what, for want of a better word, I must call "soap-lock" fashion. Victor Hugo, on the whole, is not a remarkable looking man, you would view him an hundred times without being struck with his personal appearance. He rings the bell—the hubbub ceases—all take their seats quietly and the famous author draws from his pocket a written speech which he held in his hand. His voice is not fine nor his delivery striking; but like his personal appearance, very ordinary.—As he proceeds he becomes warmed from his subject; his voice is strained to its highest pitch, and his only gesture is a vehement and continued sawing of the air with his right hand. His speech is so fully reported in all the papers, I shall not attempt any synopsis of it.

The French secretary read, and the English secretary interpreted, that the Rev'd. Abbe Dugerry the cure of the classic Madelaine, was appointed first Vice President; he came forward amidst the same demonstration of applause. Taller than the average of French men, bold looking, as if the priest lived at least as well as the author, robed in his cossack, the Roman Catholic Abbe took his seat as Vice President. This gentleman is distinguished in this metropolis for his oratorical powers, for his piety and his courage; you can see on his heart his reward for the latter virtue in the decoration of the Legion of Honor, which he wears in his button hole, which he won for the courageous and untiring discharge of his duty during those terrible days of June, 1848. He delivered an *extempore* speech, the third of the Congress session which sustained his previous reputation. His manner shows he is perfectly at home in the tribune. He has the drawl observable in every preacher, and at times lets himself into that strong current of action where French speakers, to my mind drown themselves and their subject; he elevates his voice to so high a key he is presently out of breath; he afterwards continues to enunciate with an effort, perspiration flows in torrents from his rubicund face and his peroration is delivered in a tone of a pedestrian who has just finished his thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours. The second Vice President, is also of the church, we beg pardon, of the chapel. He also is an orator high on the Paris roll of fame. The Rev'd Mr. Coquerel was a member of the constituant Assembly; he was one of the commission which framed the constitution, and is now a representative in the Legislative Assembly. The Rev'd Mr. Coquerel is a professed rhetorician. Samson, the first professor of elocution and the best comic actor on the French stage, regards the preacher as the best pupil he ever had. No French man rolls the R's nor pronounces the U's more musically than he; every letter of every word from his lips comes as fresh and distinct as the new coin from the mint. All the actors of the Francais, Odeon, Historique and Gymnase swear by the Protestant pastors of the church on the Rue St. Honore, built by Le Mercin, for the Petre de l'Oratoire in 1621, and converted into the exchange of the quarter by the great revolution. Let Englishmen swear by him in future. I have had a great deal of experience of French speakers. French men speaking English, English speaking French, nay even that wonderful race the Germans, so skillful with every tongue, but I have never heard a foreigner who possessed so perfect a mastery over another tongue, and that tongue the English, as the Rev'd Mr. Coquerel; he has all our idioms, our accent, and, I had almost said, our association of ideas. You well recollect how the Hon. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, electrified the Senate some years, with his burning eloquence, yet although he has been some twenty years in the country, every one could perceive the broad foreign accent, you could point out at once his origin. How it is that Mr. Coquerel, a native of Paris, could so master our difficult tongue I cannot understand, unless old Samson is a true Rosicrucian. Like his brother of the Romish church, he looks as if Protestant abbeys fared not worse than brothers of Bolton Abbey in the olden time.

But the third Vice President is better known to us than either of the other, or even than the President himself. The hearty cheers which greet from the English as he comes forward, and the enthusiastic *vives* of the French as they learn his name, will tell you before hand that one of the most celebrated peace advocates is before you. He is more. He wields great influence in a great empire. Sir Robert Peel has pronounced Richard Cobden's encomium. Lord John Russel has repeatedly endorsed it. Behold the head of the "Manchester school!" I fancied Richard Cobden a great beef-eating double-fisted Englishman, with ruddy complexion, sandy hair, and great blue eyes. What a mistake.—Even among Frenchmen you can scarce see him, for he is below the average height, while his narrow shoulders, dry withered looking hair, pale complexion, greyish eye, resemble that of fifty professors in our New English Colleges. Indeed, if you saw that quiet little man walking under the elms of Yale, you would be ready to venture he was one of the "Professors." The "cheap bread man" has singularly a scholar's look for one who has been in business—active commercial life, ever since he could write legibly and knew the rule of three. His style of speaking is unadorned good sense, seasoned with that spice of irony which always tells in a popular assembly. We saw him to disadvantage at this meeting, for he always read his speeches in French from manuscript before him. Besides our own Elihu Burrit, whom we all knew well there is but one person more worthy of note. He is one of your profession—an editor—the bitter, unscrupulous enemy of General Cavaignac—the man to whom Louis Napoleon owes his election—the antagonist of Armand Carel in the fatal duel you so well remember—the ex-deputy—the influential, fearless editor of *La Presse.* Emile de Giradin is the picture of a student who yet thinks on the dress of the outer man. He is not more than five feet seven inches, pale, thin, bent in the shoulders, stooping; his head is somewhat like Napoleon's in its configuration; his forehead is high and broad, with a long lock concealing and dividing it in the middle as you see in some of the portraits of Napoleon. he wears no beard; his hands are as delicate as a lady's, and his dress is always and in every particular *comme il faut.* He is exceedingly near-sighted, using an eye-glass every moment: his eyes are small, and seem exceedingly inflamed from the constant labor at night. I never saw a more vehement speaker, from the Monsieur le President, his whole body is in play, his utterance is quick and very nervous, and his hands are always in the most vehement manner sawing the air. He is very fluent, and never hesitates for a word. When speaking he leans half his body over the tribune, and seems to wish to urge on the tribune, that he might be at the ear of every one of his auditors to scream out the truths he feels so deeply. If you were to encounter Emile de Giradin any where, you would be struck by his appearance—even in Paris, so full of strange sights you would turn around to look after the pale, stooping, nervous walker who shot passed you like an arrow. Douglass Jerrold was said to be in attendance, but I did not see him, and none of the English whom I addressed knew him. A man by the name of Vincent, an English workman of some provincial celebrity for fluency and radicalism, was, next to Mr. Cobden, the great lion with the Parisians. I confess I neither fancied the man nor his speech; a coarse, vulgar, conceited fellow, with a tone like that of the somewhat notorious Mr. Maffit, the preacher, a disagreeable whine. You will see their speeches reported in full in all the newspapers. I must give your readers. who honor the next Congress of Peace with their presence, a hint which may be useful to them. Our countryman, the Hon. Mr. Durkee, who by the way was quite a lion also, as the enthusiastic lover of peace, who had traveled over five thousand miles to join the Congress, in an excited portion of his speech forgot the auditory, and turning to the President, addressed him for ten minutes in his vehement style. Parisian audiences are not used to this spectacle, they rubbed their *Jumelles* with their handkerchiefs—for sure it must be a mistake on their part—and looked at the back of the speaker—but no, there it was still—then they laughed that short nervous hysterical laugh the Parisian indulges himself in when half vexed, half laughing, and wondering where the strange man with such odd manners came from—they heard of his five thousand miles voyage, they forgave him for two minutes, and tried hard, very hard to keep in the forgiving state of mind, but for ten minutes it is impossible! We were about having a scene like your Bowery or Chatham street witnesses when Boots offended the Pitts; thanks to Mr. Cobden for his kindness in hinting to the unconscious Mr. Durkee of the storm which was brewing. We gained a sight of Mr. Durkee's face once more and gave him a round of applause.

The English members gave the Americans a dinner at Versailles, in honor of their enthusiasm. Mr. Cobden made one of his good speeches, and the Rev. Wm. Allen responded for America—the feast passed off delightfully, I am told, by one of my friends who was present, and showed me a Bible, in French, presented to him as to the other Americans, by other brothers John Bull: it bears the autograph *Richard Cobden.* You will se Mr. Cobden in the United States one of these days, he will certainly attend the Peace Congress when they hold it there.

Let me turn from peace to war. The political horizon here, just now, is as tranquil as noon-tide air of summer. The President is at St. Cloud—Mr. Odilon Barrot has gone to *Aisne*, to be present at the council general of that department—Mr. De Falloux, in wretched health, has gone to some Spa to recruit himself and lose the lean and hungry look which aids the credence given to the reputation he has recently acquired, of being the Cassio of the Cabinet. Mr. Lanjuirais has gone to Belgium, to see some experiments with a new machine for extracting sugar from the sugar beet, which is to enrich the bankrupt sugar manufacturers here. You will perceive there is no immediate change to take place in the ministry. In this regard I only repeat what I said week before last. Mr. Mole and the other gentleman I mentioned, will enter the Cabinet when or shortly after the Assembly meets. There is no chance for Mr. Thiers having a seat in the cabinet, with or without a portfolio. Certain persons wish him there very much, but the President *and Count* MOLE know the dangers arising from that step. The report of the opening of negotiation for the marriage of Louis Napoleon and a Swedish princess, like the conversation of certain town ladies in a well known tale, is all fudge.

A Commodore's Opinion of the Navy.

We find the views which we expressed a few days since, with regard to the uselessness and abuse of a great standing navy, confirmed by one whose opinions on the subject have all the weight which experience and authority can add to the deductions of common sense. It is a very unusual circumstance for an eminent member of a profession to come out openly and denounce it. It is never done without very cogent reasons, and the very fact of such unmeasured denunciation of the navy from such a source indicates that reform and retrenchment is imperatively called for in this branch of the public service. Commodore Stewart, better known as old Ironsides, has written a letter concerning flogging, in which he remarks that—

"If discipline cannot be preserved without resorting to these cruelties, the wisest policy would be to break up the navy, save the millions drained from the Treasury for its support, extinguish its cruelty and oppression, and put an end to a service so wholly and completely aristocratic, that it has not, even under monarchy, its equal in existence."

This is very remarkable language to come from a distinguished naval officer, and shows that our government have too long nursed a foul nest of idleness, corruption and mal-practices, which ought to be broken up by the strong hand of the people.—*Hartford Times.*

Advantages of Railroads.

An address to the people of Tennessee upon the subject of internal improvements, thus speaks of the vast benefits Georgia has derived from her railroads:

"Georgia, a few years since, commenced a liberal system of internal improvement by constructing railroads, and there were those who predicted that her efforts would result in involving her in hopeless insolvency. Nevertheless, she pushed forward her works with persevering industry and liberality, until now she has about six hundred miles of railroad completed, and about four hundred miles more chartered and in various stages of progress. It is true that by the immense expenditures upon these gigantic works which was necessarily incurred, public faith was shaken for a time, her scrip sold at fifty cents for the dollar at public auction, repudiation was familiarly talked of as the only remedy. Those who had predicted disaster began to feel a secret exultation that results were so likely to demonstrate that they were veritable prophets. At length, however, one by one, those different lines were finished, and the people within ten to twenty miles on either side began to feel and see their magical effects. But the beneficial effects of the railroad were not confined to those who owned land contiguous to it. All classes felt the impetus which was given to trade, and the stock has risen to 40 per cent. premium, with a dividend of 14 per cent. per annum to the stockholders.

It is an incontestible fact, that for miles on either side of every line of railroad which has been made in Georgia, the lands have appreciated from one hundred to five hundred per cent., and in many instances much more. So that the increased value of lands alone has been much more than the whole cost of the roads. New life has been infused into the whole State. Towns are springing up as if by magic. All the productions of her soil are speedily and cheaply wafted to a ready cash market; and return freights cost not more than one-fourth part of former prices; and she is now reaping the rich fruits of her liberal and enlightened policy."

INDIAN VENGEANCE.—For the following account of a brutal murder, the St. Louis Organ is indebted to the kindness of the clerk of the boat Mustang:

A white family living in the Pawnee country, recently started from thence with the intention of settling within the frontiers of Missouri. They had living with them a Pawnee girl, who also accompanied them in the emigration. To arrive in this State, they had to travel through the Iowa and Sauk country, and had progressed to within twenty miles of Iowa Point, where their wagon was attacked by a party of Sauks and Iowas numbering about twenty men. A young brave of the Iowas jumped into the wagon and immediately stabbed the Pawnee girl; this savage example was followed by other Indians present, who stabbed and shot at her in the most fiendish manner, and ended by scalping and offering the most disgusting indignities to the dead body. No member of the white family was harmed. A messenger was immediately dispatched to the nearest Fort for U. S. Dragoons and two of the Indians were arrested and put in irons; no action however was to be taken upon them till more were captured.

This tragedy, which occurred near Massauaquot's village, resulted from the death of an old Sauk Chief, who was killed by the Pawnee's in the spring, and the event is only received by the Iowas and Sauk's who have amalgamated, as an act of retributive justice.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.

The brig Soule arrived yesterday with Havana dates of the 16th. The papers are filled with congratulations at the success of checking the Cuba expedition. Accounts from Jamaica state that the merchants have applied to the American Consul soliciting the United States to establish a regular communication between New York and Kingston, on the 23d. The steamer Severn arrived at Mobile with over a million of dollars, mostly for England. The Round Island expedition caused much excitement at the city of Mexico. Herrera had addressed a remonstrance to the American legation at the Capital. The Government were preparing to defend the cities on the coast, with an armed steamer to protect the river towns. Antigua has been inundated by the heavy rains and the inhabitants have escaped with their lives.

Kentucky Conference—M. E. Church, South.

[Condensed from the Shelby News.]

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1849.

The Kentucky Conference commenced its annual session at 9 o'clock this morning, in the Christian Chapel. Bishop Capers in the chair.

The Rev. T. N. Ralston was re-elected Secretary and Rev. G. W. Smiley assistant Secretary.

On motion of Rev. T. N. Ralston, a committee was appointed composed of one member from each Presiding Elder's District to inquire into the condition and prospects of the institutions of learning under the control of the conference.

A committee similarly constituted was appointed to inquire into the manner in which the Sabbath is observed within the bounds of the conference, and report such improvements as may be necessary.

A committee of three, to inquire into the extent to which the work of organizing and sustaining Sabbath Schools, &c., has been attended to, and the best means to be adopted by the conference for the promotion of this cause.

Rev. William Holman addressed the Conference on the affairs of the Augusta College, whose charter was repealed last winter by the Kentucky Legislature, and the Conference appointed an agent to receive such funds from the Trustees of said College as may belong to the Kentucky Conference.

On motion of Rev. J. G. Bruce, the rules of order were read and adopted.

Conference adjourned with prayer by Bishop Capers.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 13.

Conference met at half-past 8 o'clock, Bishop Capers presiding. Religious services were performed by Rev. B. T. Crouch. The journal of yesterday was read and corrected. Several communications were read and referred to appropriate committees.

A communication was read from Rev. J. B. McFerren and M. M. Henkle, editors of the Nashville Christian Advocate, containg an exhibit of its condition, and authorizing the Conference to draw upon them for $100 for the relief of the superannuated preachers. Mr. McFerren being present, addressed the Conference briefly and pertinently on the importance of extending the circulation of the Church papers, in order greater usefulness;—whereupon the Conference adjourned.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14

Conference met at half after 8 o'clock, Bishop Capers in the Chair.

A communication was received from Rev. E. Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, giving an encouraging account of the Society's operations.

The Stewards of the Conference called for claims, receipts, &c., and we regret to say that while claims were exceedingly small, the receipts were much less.

Those who had traveled two years, and were eligible to admittance into full connection, were called forward, and after a highly appropriate address from Bishop Capers, were asked the usual questions, and severally admitted.

The character of Hiram Burriss was examined, and he discontinued. Caleb T. Hill was continued on trial. Simon B. Cameron was reported as expelled, but present on an appeal from the decision; laid over for the present. G. W. Burriss and Thomas K. Coleman were located. Peter V. Ferree, Hugh Rankin and S. F. Vanmeter, were elected to Elders' orders. Peter V. Ferree and H. M. Hobbs were placed in a supernumerary relation in consequence of ill health. G. L. Warner's character was examined, and approved, and he continued on trial.

Whereupon Conference adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 15, 8 1-2 o'clock.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment; Bishop Soule in the Chair.

Brothers R. Hiner, C. Mullins, ——— Taylor, G. Gibbs, and A. Harris, were elected to Deacon's orders; and W. Pugh, J. Strother, W. L. Burriss and J. Rankin, were elected to the office of Elder.

The Rev. F. T. Mitchell, agent for the American Bible Society, made some appropriate remarks on the subject of his agency, highly satisfactory and interesting to the Conference.

The case of Brother W. C. Atmore was then called, it being supposed that he had discontinued his connection with this Conference by adhering North, under the plain of separation, whereupon he presented to the Conference satisfactory evidence, documentary and otherwise, showing that he had never so adhered, and he was accordingly again considered a member of this body.

The recommendations of Revs. W. H. Harrison, and A. Miner, were then presented to the Conference, and they were received on trial into the travelling connection; and then Conference adjourned with the benediction, until Monday morning at 8 1-2 o'clock.

MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 17, 8 1-2 o'clock.

The case of S. B. Cameron having been made the order of the day for this morning, was taken up, he having appealed from the decisions of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of Burlington Circuit, whereupon a lengthy discussion and examination ensued, pending which the Conference adjourned, to meet this afternoon at 2 1-2 o'clock.

2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, and after prayer by brother W. McD. Abbott, brother Cameron's case was resumed, and the decision of the Quarterly Conference of Burlington circuit, by which he was expelled the Church, was reversed, satisfactory evidence of his innocence having been adduced before this Conference.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 18, 8 1-2 o'clock.

Conference met agreeably to adjournment, Bishop Capers in the Chair.

Brother L. C. Danley requested and received a location, his character being approved. Brother F. M. English made a like request, and received a location also, his character being approved.

Brother J. Godby, a superannated minister, was examined and approved, and he was placed upon he effective list. Brother John James, a venerable minister, and also superannuated, asked and received an effective religion, his character being approved.

The hour previously fixed upon for the election of Delegates to General Conference having arrived it was announced from the Chair, that this Conference is entitled to Seven Delegates, and the election proceeded accordingly.

The committee on necessitous cases, received some instructions from the Conference, and then the examination of the character of those who have travelled one year on trial was resumed.

Brother Bruce then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the collection for defraying the expenses of the delegates to the General Conference, to be taken up in February next; passed.

The committee on periodicals were instructed to report, if possible, this afternoon, brother McFerrin being anxious to leave for Missouri.

Various anouncements were then made, and then Conference adjourned with the benediction by Bishop Capers.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

The committee on Class Meetings presented an elaborate report: laid on the table for the present.

The claims of the "Expositor" were again discussed, and the Conference finally resolved to regard it as one of its accredited organs, without assuming its control or liabilities.

The roll of members was called for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which they would become responsible for subscribers to the Expositor. The aggregate number obtained in this way was about 700.

The committee on the Bible cause reported, and Rev. F. T. Mitchell, agent of the American Bible Society being present, addressed the Conference on the general objects of his agency. Report adopted.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

Bishop Capers presented to the Conference a written opinion on the powers of a quarterly meeting Conference over a suspended local preacher, in which he maintained its power to suspend indefinitely.

The examination of the character of Elders was taken up, and the name of Rev. Josiah Whitaker being called, some objections were made on the ground that he had connected himself with Slavery. Rev. J. G. Bruce offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, it is reported to this Conference that the Rev. Josiah Whitaker has connected himself with Slavery contrary to the rules of the M. E. Church *South;* therefore

Resolved, That this case be referred to the Presiding Elder of the Covington District, with instruction to inquire into the circumstance, as the Discipline directs.

Rev. Bishop Soule reported to the Conference a devise of $100 by Mrs. M. A. Waring, for the use of the Missionary Society. On motion, the Secretary of the Missionary Society was directed to call on the executor of her will for the amount.

Conference proceeded to select the place of its next session. Lexington, Danville, Georgetown, Cynthiana and Mt. Sterling were severally put in nomination, and on the third ballot Cynthiana was chosen.

TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

H. H. Kavanaugh called the attention of the Conference to "Foster's Letters on Calvinism," now in course of publication.

It was resolved to instruct our delegates to the General Conference, to use their influence to secure the formation of a new conference, to be called the Western Virginia Conference.

The report of the Committee on Education was taken up, and, after a protracted discussion, was adopted.

Several resolutions of thanks were then read and unanimously passed.

The minutes were then read and approved, after which Bishop Soule addressed the Conference 38 minutes in very appropriate and feeling terms.—Bishop Capers closed the Conference session with prayer, after the Conference had united in singing an appropriate hymn. He then addressed the members of Conference a few moments, and then read the appointments of the preachers, (which we published in the *Examiner* last week,) and Conference adjourned with the benediction.

FURTHER BY THE CAMBRIA.

Austria and Hungary.

VIENNA, Sept. 2.—The insurgent Generals, transferred by the Russian marshal to the Austrian commander-in-chief, are to be tried by a regular court martial. Should sentance of death be passed upon them, it will probably be commuted to fortress arrest. Gorgey, who, as I informed you yesterday, had received full pardon, has, according to the Ost. Deutsche Post, been escorted by Col. Andrassy to Carinthia.

The Russians are all marching back to Poland, with the exception of two corps, which will remain for a time in the neighborhood of Munkacs, Kaschau, and Debrezin; and a third which will occupy the district of Bistritz, in Transylvania.—The Prince of Warsaw has already left Hungary.

A letter from Arad addressed to one of the Vienna journals, states that after giving up the dictatorship to Georgy, Kossuth enrolled himself as a simple soldier in the artillery, and actually served during the few days which preceded the capitulation at Villagos.

The Independence of Brussels states that the Russians will leave 60,000 men in Hungary during the winter.

On the other hand, the correspondent of the London Times learns that the French government have received official information that the Russian troops will be immediately withdrawn from Hungary.

"There is talk," says a Vienna letter of the 1st, "of the marriage of the Emperor of Austria with a Saxon Princess, and it is said that the coronation of the Emperor will take place in the course of the year at Presburg."

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at eight in the morning of August 20th, between Gloggnitz and Wienar-Neustadt. Several houses were thereby ruined at Wimpassung.

Georgy's Army Starving.

The official Gazette of Vienna states that for some time before their surreuder the corps of Geotgy was completely exhausted by fatigue and hunger. For some they had lived only on the remains of the vegetables and on unripe fruit.—When, after they had given themselves up, the Russians sent some oxen to their camp, the men did not wait until the animals were killed, but cut off pieces with their knives and swords, and, after slightly cooking them at the fires of the bivouac, eagerly devoured them.

[It should be remembered that the above is an Austrian story.—*Ed. Trib.*]

American Diplomatic Agent to Hungary.

The Times correspondent writes as follows from Paris on the 5th inst.:

Your Washington correspondent has, I perceive, informed you that the American Government had taken measures to ascertain what in reality were the chances of the Hungarians to establish their independence. A letter from New York, received in Paris within the last few days, says that the President of the United States was most anxious to be the *first* to welcome Hungary into the family of independent nations, and to announce in his message to the Congress the recognition by the American Union of the "Young European Republic."

In the early part of the struggle, Kossuth had applied to the Minister of the United States in Vienna to mediate between Hungary and Austria, but the intervention of that diplomatist failed to effect the desired reconciliation. Since then the Government of the United States has cherished a lively feeling of sympathy for the Hungarian cause; and the President, so far back as June last, sent a confidential agent to Hungary to obtain correct information of the state of the country, and to ascertain as well as possible the probable result of the struggle.

The gentlemen charged with that important mission—M. D. M.—was an amateur diplomatist, residing at the time in Paris, and who was in the habit of communicating occasionally to the American Government his *impressions de voyage.* M. D. M. having no ostensible character or position, was well fitted for a mission in the accomplishment of which the utmost discretion was strictly enjoined.

He was, above all, cautioned not to commit his dispatches to the Post-office, but to avail himself of a safe mode of forwarding them; and with a view to greater secrecy, the Minister of America at Vienna was ordered to place at his disposal the ciphers used by the Legation. M. D. M. was instructed to make the best of his way to the seat of the Provincial Government at Pesth, or wherever it might be established on his arrival, and he was furnished with a letter of recommendation from Mr. Clayton, the Foreign Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, apprizing the latter of the official character of the bearer, and the object of his mission. The confidential agent in question was, moreover, furnished with full powers to conclude a commercial treaty with Hungary, or to enter into any other arrangement he might consider necessary or useful to the interests of the United States.

Additional News by the America.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

The telegraph wires resumed operations about midnight yesterday.

France.

Letters written by Louis Napoleon to Ney, say: The French Republic did not send an armed force to put down Italian liberty, but on the contrary, to regulate and preserve from excess and replace the Pontifical Prince in power, who was the first to take the lead in useful reforms. He expresses his regret that the Pope's benevolent intentions at his own action remain unfruitful. Gen. Rawdon was appointed on the 15th to the command of the army in Italy and started on the same night for his destination, with instructions that should the Pope not return to Rome, to carry out the instructions furnished by Louis Napoleon. Girabaldi had reached Genoa, there to remain until an opportunity offers of quitting Italy. It is thought probable that the Pope would place himself under the Austrian flag for protection, as it was rumored Austria would take the Roman loan. The Pope arrived at Naples on the 4th.

No news from Hungary, except that Comorn and Peterwarden still hold out. All the Northern States of Germany except Oldenburg, have acceded to the propositions of alliance by Prussia, Saxony, and Hannover.

A dispatch to the N. Y. Sun, dated Montreal, states that riots between the Ministerialists and Tories at Bytown have been resumed. The parties met and a dreadful conflict ensued—several wounded and eight killed.

M. POUSSIN'S FURNITURE SALE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, gives a description of the French Minister's furniture, which will be put under the hammer in a day or two:

In consequence of the Government informing the French Minister that it could no longer hold diplomatic communication with him, that gentleman was obliged to forego the furnishing of the house on G. street, between Four and a half and Third streets, which he had rented for his residence. The furniture was brought to the city a day before his own arrival, and it is now at the auction rooms of Messrs. E. C. and G. F. Dyer, where it will be offered for sale on the first of October. It is new and of beautiful patterns. To give an idea of its richness, first, there is a piano, upright, made by the celebrated Grand, patronized by royalty; (who have plenty of money to expend for the most costly instruments;) the wood is something like the rose, and called palisandre, secondly, a sofa, two large arm chairs, four smaller arm chairs, two chairs without arms, and a music stool; covered with silk purple velvet, which is tacked on the wood with *golden* nails. The style is that of Louis the Fourteenth. The cushions are on springs and extremely spongy. Then there is an oak banquet chair, of Gothic style, covering and fringe of silk purple velvet, and four bondoir chairs to match, four richly gilt cane seat cottage chairs; mantle clock, Egyptian marble, ornamented with bronzed statues; bronzed clock and ink stand, with a statue of Caius Marius; two bronzed statues on an Egyptian marble pedestal: and besides there are other articles, among them ornaments for the mantel and toilette. The frame of a large mirror is among the effects. The glass, it is said, fell to pieces in the transportation, some "destructive" in France having cut it in various places with a diamond. The pictures belonging to the Minister he will take with him to Paris, for which city he will take passage early in October.

Destructive Fire at Vicksburg—More Outrages in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 27.

A destructive fire occurred at Vicksburg on the 23d inst. More than twenty buildings were destroyed, situated chiefly on the eastern side of Washington street. Neither the amount of loss nor the insurance ascertained.

Marion county, Arkansas, has been the scene of a most terrible outrage. Three men of one family were murdered, in cold blood, by a gang, headed by the sheriff of the county. Two or three other murders have also been committed.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. The Christian Almanac for 1850, just published by the American Tract Society, gives the following estimates of the different denominations in our country:

The regular Baptists are put at 667,750, and churches at 8,205; more than 250,000 likewise are embraced in anti-mission Campbellites, Free Will, &c. Methodist Episcopal, 629,660; South, 465,513; Protestant and others, 81,000; Presbyterian, Old School, 192,033; New School, 155,000; Congregational, 127,196; other Presbyterian sects, 140,000; Dutch Reformed, 32,840; German Reformed, 67,750; Protestant Episcopal, 67,550; Lutheran, 163,000; Roman Catholic, 1,231,300; Christian Connection, 325,000. Papists include every body belonging to them, men, women and children; and most of the others only communicants.

COMPARISONS — LARGEST SYNODS. — The largest synod in the Presbyterian church is that of Philadelphia, which has 8 presbyteries, 179 ministers, 227 churches, and 27,300 communicants. The next largest is that of New Jersey, with 168 ministers, though with fewer churches and communicants than the synod of Pittsburgh. This synod embraces the college and theological seminary at Princeton.

LARGEST CHURCHES.—The Ninth Presbyterian church of Philadelphia is the largest church in connection with the General Assembly. It reports 754 communicants; the next largest is under the pastoral care of Dr. Spring, New York city, reporting 674 members. The next largest is First church, Elizabethtown, New Jersey, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray, and consists of 656 communicants.—[Presbyterian.

The New School Synod of Geneva has 10 presbyteries, 199 ministers, 198 churches, and 20,845 members. The synod of New York and New Jersey has also 10 presbyteries and 182 ministers; the synod of Western Reserve has 8 presbyteries and 140 ministers. There are other synods nearly as large.

The Seventh Presbyterian church in New York, Rev. Mr. Hatfield's, reports 1,162 members; Rev. Mr. Grant's church in Philadelphia has 791 members. Mr. Barnes' and Dr.