General Conference.

THE CONFERENCE IN SESSION AT BUFFALO—
PROGRESS TO REUNION—SLAVERY
CAN BE ABOLISHED, WHEN AND HOW—
VIEWS AND THE MEANS OF THEIR CONSUMMATION.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 1, 1860.

The Methodist General Conference, which has been in session in this city since the 1st of May in every fourth year, will probably adjourn sine die to-morrow. It will be unanimously admitted by all who have attended its sessions, that the present has been an unusually important Conference. Slavery question will be found in the journals of nearly every Conference that has been held since the general rule so as to declare slaveholding a sin; this matter will not be settled, probably, for a couple of weeks, probably longer. Some of the delegates are contemplating a movement in favor of the establishment of a Conference to meet at future Conferences will be held. Members of the Conference inform me that it will be unsuccessful at this time, but that there will be an expression in its behalf which will ultimately result in the adoption of the measure. It is a project, which, if carried to the point of distant future, will be attended with great success.

The Conference was called in order, and the delegates presented their certificates of election. Rev. A. Brunson, of Wisconsin, presented a protest against the reception of five delegates from the Baltimore Conference, on the ground that they were not legally elected. The protest charges that there might be a sufficient number of members of that Conference to entitle it to a fifth delegate, one had been admitted and three readmitted to membership, in violation of the rules, and to the prejudice of the Church. It characterizes such proceedings as lawless and fraudulent. The protest was laid over. It was announced that there were 221 delegates to this Conference, all of whom were present except 15.

Rev. William L. Harris was chosen secretary, and Rev. Messrs. Griffin, Cox, Crooks and Fillmore assistant secretaries.

It was resolved that the Conference should meet daily at 9 A. M., and adjourn at 12 M.

Rev. Dr. Floy (New York) offered a resolution providing for the official publication of the proceedings of the Conference. It was adopted.

Reports were received from standing committees on Episcopacy, Itinerancy, Boundaries, Slavery, Book Concern, Missions, Education, Lay Delegations, Sunday Schools, Revivals, and the Tract cause, each to consist of one member from each annual Conference, by application.

It was resolved that a committee on German works, consisting of the German delegates and one English delegate from each Conference in which there is a German church or German work to do, should be appointed, and the Conference adjourned to 2 P. M.

At the afternoon session, Rev. A. Brunson, of Wisconsin, moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the allegations against the Wisconsin Conference.

Rev. I. M. Luckey, of Wisconsin, declared that the charges were intrepresentations, and desired an immediate investigation before the Conference.

The motion was carried.

Rev. A. Witherspoon offered a resolution in favor of altering the Discipline, so as to render the office of presiding elder compatible with a pastoral charge. It was received.

It was resolved that nine members of either of the standing committees should be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Committees on the Bible Cause, Temperance, Temporal Economy, the Pastoral Address, and Revision of the Discipline, and Religious Exercises, were appointed, and after the transaction of some routine business the Conference adjourned, just in time to enable me to send this to you, on the wings of the American Express Company.

EDUCATION IN MAINE.—The trustees of the Academies relate that when the Lord created the human race one half black, and the other half white, he gave the two divisions their choice between the two colors. Those who chose the white stayed in heaven; those who took the black were sent to this "Merchant of Venice" to establish the grog which were to determine the character of their descendants. The greedy negroes chose the larger allotment of the two, in which they found only a lump of coal, a lump of iron, and a lump of lead. They accordingly started off to this country, and their progeny—to the great to planting cane and raising tobacco. The whites took the less valuable, and found in it only a piece of "talking paper," which put them up to all sorts of inventions. The next that you see of them they were selling Yankee notions, but no chairs, and from this they soon graduated to lecturing for the Lyceum. In proof of this theory, Mr. Phillips, in his lecture on Toussaint L'Ouverture, has a Yankee legend to explain why Toussaint, as an Ashantee legend might be supposed to be, and the present Government of Hayti seems to be acting upon the moral principle. President Geffrard has just established a Yankee peddling tariff, and Mayflash minister in Paris is advertising for professors to take charge of the various chairs about to be opened.

IMPORTATIONS.

Per steamship Fanny, from Cardenas—1,400 cases and 40 bales sugar, 60 do molasses, 1 case cigars, 1 do sundries, 1 do specimens, 1 do mdse, 1 do books, 1 do bottles, 1 do glassware, 1 do paper, 1 do tobacco, 1 do fruit, 1 do bitters, 1 do wine, 1 do cordials, 1 do oil, 1 do soap, 1 do drugs, 1 do paints, 1 do perfumery, 1 do hardware, 1 do cutlery, 1 do jewelry, 1 do fancy goods, 1 do boots and shoes, 1 do clothing, 1 do hats and caps, 1 do dry goods, 1 do furniture, 1 do leather, 1 do tobacco, 1 do cigars, 1 do mdse