

The Wesleyan.

HALIFAX, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7.

SINCE the publication of our last, Centenary Meetings have been held at Liverpool, Lunenburg, Horton, and Windsor. As we have not officially received the lists from the local Secretaries, we shall not announce the amount till the lists are sent for publication in our columns. We believe that the most liberal and hallowed feeling pervaded each of these meetings. The result, in a pecuniary point of view, in some of the above mentioned places, was indeed honourable and surprising.

We would suggest that the Secretaries should take an early opportunity of forwarding us their lists. We have not yet received the list from Charlotte Town.

ERRATA.—We are requested to correct an error in the first page of our last number: on second column, 11th line, for "eagles, read, "angels."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters have been received from A. H. Cocken, Esq.; L. Marshall, Esq.; Rev. T. H. Davies; Rev. W. Wilson; Mr. M. Burns.

TO AGENTS.

We are obliged to repeat our earnest appeal to our country Agents to forward, *without delay*, the sums in advance, for the second half year of the present volume, now due as well as for all arrears.

We have not heard from our Agent at St. John, N. B.

From the Colonial Pearl.

ITEMS—FOREIGN, DOMESTIC, &c.

In our last we gave the chief items brought by the British Queen. The Royal Speech at the prorogation of Parliament has since come to hand, but it does not contain anything of sufficient interest to call for republication in our Summary. Its substance is as follows:

A definitive treaty, mediated by the five powers, had been concluded between Holland and Belgium,—the same powers had provided for the peace of Eastern Europe, and had determined to uphold the independence of the Ottoman Empire. Great Britain had succeeded in causing a reconciliation between France and Mexico. A convention had been concluded with France, for arranging difficulties regarding the fisheries. The Queen expressed her determination to persist in endeavours for the extinction of the slave trade. The differences with Persia had not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. Prospects were in favour of late British movements in India. Her Majesty cheerfully concurred in measures calculated to preserve internal tranquillity in England and in the reduction of Postage bill. The conversion of unfunded debt into stock, afforded evidence of the confidence placed in the credit and resources of the country. It was with pain that her Majesty was compelled to enforce the laws against those who resisted, by force, the lawful authorities, but Her Majesty relied upon the good sense of her

people for the maintenance of that order which was necessary for the prosperity of all classes.

The Dublin Precursor Society has been dissolved.—Mr. O'Connell announced his determination to advocate Repeal,—a new Society, called the New Registry Association, has been formed, and is intended to take the place of the Precursor Society.

Some Russian losses on the coast of Circassia are recorded. The Russians had been victorious in a battle, but had suffered severely.

It was confidently reported that Don Carlos was a prisoner, and that the civil war in Spain had been, consequently, concluded.

STEAM.—An American paper gives a list of Steamers expected to navigate the ocean in 1841. These amount to, 32 British Steamers,—and 10 French,—their burthen equal to 58,260 tons, and their power, 18,048 horses. The European ports of these are, Bristol, Liverpool, London, Portsmouth, Glasgow, Falmouth, Havre, Brest, Bordeaux,—and their American, and other places of call,—New York, Boston, Halifax, West Indies, Brazil, Havana, U. S. Southern ports, Egypt, and Vera Cruz.

UNITED STATES.

MAINE.—Governor Fairfield has been re-elected majority over his opponent, of 8000 votes.

THE AMISTAD.—Much interest continues in this case. Arguments regarding jurisdiction have been heard before the courts. It appears to have been decided, that the district court has jurisdiction.

Melancholy accounts are furnished of the prevalence of yellow fever, to the southward. Some unfortunate emigrants, French and Germans, seeking refuge in the new world, and tempted by high wages, dared the pestilential cities, and were swept off with awful celerity.

CONFLAGRATION.—Another destructive fire occurred in New York on the afternoon of Sept. 23. The New York Gazette gives the following account of this disaster:

"At about five o'clock yesterday afternoon the interior of the National Theatre, in Church street, was found to be on fire, and in a very short time the whole of that fine edifice was so completely enveloped in flames as to render it quite impossible to extinguish them, and the entire building has, at this moment, nothing left but the walls. So rapid was the conflagration, that we believe the whole mass of magnificent and costly scenery, as well as the immense properties of every description belonging to this great establishment, shared the fate of the building. By this disaster, Wallack has lost at one fell swoop, the fruits of years of indefatigable enterprise, and unremitting industry. The intrinsic loss to M. Wallack is enormous, to say nothing of his misfortune in other and extraneous aspects of the case. He had just fitted up this large, and by far the most magnificent of our theatres, at a very great expense, and has recently brought across the Atlantic a company of performers of the first class—some of them at the very head of their profession in both hemispheres, and now he and themselves in one sad hour of disaster, find all lost! By this calamity one hundred and fifty individuals are directly deprived of their only means of support—many of them in utter destitution, and more than