

## THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18.

**TEMPERANCE.**—The new excitement in Ireland is one of much interest to the philanthropist, and the philosopher. That vast masses of people, moved by moral influences, suddenly and simultaneously, should resign that which has been considered a source of enjoyment for centuries, and which has been interwoven into the national manners,—which has formed a fruitful theme for the poet, and the politico-economist,—which has given point to the humourist, and gall to the denouncer of the country,—is indeed deserving of deep attention.

The interest of the Temperance reformation, as exhibiting a curious phase of human character, and proving how rapidly and unexpectedly great changes may occur—is, happily, secondary to the excellent influences which are experienced by the individuals who compose the phenomenon;—while it astonishes the philosopher, gives cause of deep speculation to the press, in all its ramifications,—and attracts the notice of dwellers in palaces,—it gives elevation of character to the peasant, and cheerfulness and comfort to the cottage.

On this subject we subjoin the following extracts from a letter by E. C. Delavan, dated March 21st, to the Editors of the Albany Argus, as exhibiting some of the wonderful effects of the reformation, and anticipations of the results:—

“The Dublin Weekly Register of February 1st states, ‘that the number already enrolled on the Total Abstinence pledge amounts to 600,000.’—Later statements give the number as one million, and not an instance yet known of backsliding.

“The Limerick Chronicle says, ‘that the deposits in the Saving’s Bank have nearly quadrupled in three months.’ In Cork not a drunken person was seen in a fortnight.

“The Liverpool Mercury states: ‘That, already ‘the distillers in Ireland in consequence of the overstock of whiskey (caused by the temperate habits of the Irish people), are now seeking a mart in the West Indian and Portuguese markets.’

“At the Waterford quarter sessions, the Chief Magistrate congratulated the grand jury upon the absence of crime in the city since the visit of the Rev. Father Mathew.

“It is supposed that a great proportion of those who have listened to the powerful arguments of Father Mathew and his associates, though they may not have signed the pledge, practice upon its principles. The Irish and English papers which have reached me by the recent arrivals, are filled with the history of this wonderful moral reformation, and with speculations as to the influence it is to have on the future prospects of Ireland.—Unless England adopts and follows out the same principle, Ireland in my opinion will become the most powerful of the two countries.

“The London Times sees rebellion in the present temperance reform in Ireland!! The Irish press, admitting the charge, says, ‘Yes, there is to be a rebellion in Ireland; nay, it has already commenced; but it is a rebellion of truth and righteousness, which have long been groaning under the tyranny of custom. It is a revolt against the dominion of the animal appetites of the people; it is treason against the sovereignty of a degrading vice. The people are resolved to cast off the foul usurper, and enthrone moral rectitude in its stead. May they never ground their arms until success has crowned their efforts.’”

**WAR.**—Several American papers, received by last Mail, have leading articles on the Boundary topic, and the rumours which exist respecting a Boundary war. These seem peaceably inclined, although, as might be expected, mixing up a good quantity of braggadocio with their speculations. The New York Gazette, in an article on the subject, says:—

“Once a year regularly, just as the sap begins to run in the big maples, and the snows among the highlands are sending off their annual tribute to the ocean—when there is such a breaking up of ice and frost, and such floods in the streams, that no mortal enemy could get from the St. John’s up the Aroostook, or from Mars Hill over towards the western Penobscot—we have a flare-up in the Maine legislature about the everlasting Eastern Boundary”

The Gazette goes on to argue that neither country wishes for war, and that neither is in a situation to prosecute hostilities. To sustain this view, the unfinished, and exhausting war with the Indians is pointed out, on the American side,—and, on the British, the troubles in the East, the Chartists, and the delicate position of the Canadas. The Gazette then proceeds to make light of the matter in dispute, except as a question of right, and says, that the whole of New Brunswick is not worth a struggle, and that they would not take a present of the Canadas. We do not trust much to the pretended contempt of the Colonies,—at the best, it is as the fox crying, “Sour grapes,” but it may be a false cry to lull into security when peace is not intended. We cannot believe that war will occur, and we trust that all friends of the true glories of Britain, and the good of mankind generally, will deprecate such a possibility; but the people beyond the line should not depend too much on the causes which they say will ensure peace, and in so doing urge matters beyond endurance. The China difficulties could be easily arranged, or allowed to bide their time,—some concessions to the Chartists would negative the danger in that quarter, demands for men would

draught many of them into the army, or, at the worst, they would, in their maddest mood, be easily held in check by the roused spirit of the other classes of the people. As to Canada, no doubt, the comparatively few who would go to the last in a struggle against Great Britain, could be negated by a portion of those who would rally round the Imperial standard, leaving the military perfectly free for the enemy outside the borders. Of the other Provinces little need be said,—it is superfluous to remark, that they would, to a man, have no sinew, pecuniary or physical, which would not be devoted to the Parent State, in a struggle which they would believe was distinguished by right and justice and wisdom on the one side, and on the other by a desire to encroach and bully, and to force institutions which have not been found superlatively good.—But as regards the Americans, what fearful risks would they run, in drawing the sword, at the present time!—a line of Indians, like a Prairie fire, on one frontier,—British Grenadiers along another,—a fleet on the coast,—and, in the centre, myriads of slaves ready to rise for freedom at the smallest chance of success! May the U. States be kept from that species of madness which is said sometimes to precede destruction.

A Detroit paper, published in Michigan, asserts that letters from authorities in U. Canada, to the Indians on the shores of Lake Superior, had been intercepted,—and that they consisted of invitations to rendezvous on an Island in Lake Huron, with promises of presents, and prospects of employment. Considering the view that is taken of the employment of Indians, against any portion of white and civilized men, we are inclined to suppose that the statement is untrue or exaggerated. There are redeeming features in all modern wars;—though nation fights with nation, each does not consider the other as an herd of wild beasts, to be exterminated, no matter how savagely;—certain feelings, and principles, and classes, are respected, and thus war, except on brief and extraordinary occasions, is not altogether divested of some of the better feelings of humanity;—but the hostile Indian is, or was, as the wolf of his native woods,—cunning and swift to do mischief, and insatiable in his ferocity.

The trial of Wood, the Confectioner, for the murder of his daughter, has resulted in a verdict of Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity. It will be recollected, that the unfortunate man, in a paroxysm of feeling, occasioned by the secret marriage of his daughter, killed her by means of fire arms, in Sept. last, in the City of New York. Several witnesses proved facts by which it would appear that Wood had been for a long period subject to fits of nervous excitement, during which he had not the use of his reasoning faculties. He remains in the Lunatic Asylum.

A LETTER from the Captain of the Ship Fanny, of Boston, on her passage from Liverpool to New Orleans, discloses a daring and dreadful scheme which had been formed, by two of the crew, to seize the ship, and kill all else on board. The Fanny sailed on the 31st of January, with a crew of eleven men and three boys. On the night of the 12th February one of the crew informed the Captain, that he and two others had conspired to destroy all else on board, by surprise, and in detail,—steer the ship under the land at night, scuttle her, and get on shore in the boat, with the expected booty in specie. The two chief conspirators were immediately seized, and heavily ironed, and are to be delivered up to the authorities at New Orleans. The plan was daring and most bloody, and, the Captain thought, would have been effected only for the information received. One of the two pirates hurt his arm in a gale, and it is supposed that this was the cause of their imparting the designs to a third person, and, ultimately, of the saving of the crew. On what slight matters do great results sometimes depend!

A paragraph from the New York Sun, headed “The Barry Case,” informs the readers of that paper, that Mr. Barry had laid a complaint before the Legislature of the State, against the Judge who decided against him, respecting the guardianship of his child. Mr. Barry seeks the impeachment of the Judge. The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature has required explanations from Judge Inglis. It will be recollected that Mr. and Mrs. Barry had separated,—that their infant remained with the latter,—that Mr. Barry obtained its possession, but was afterwards induced to surrender, and to wait the decision of the Court, and that that decision was, that the child should remain with its mother during pending proceedings.

A Philadelphia paper gives a description of a display, designated The Triennial Parade of the Philadelphia Firemen, which must have been imposing, and which illustrates the importance and efficiency of that department. Upwards of fifty companies joined in procession, several numbering over one hundred members. They were attended by bands of music, banners, mounted marshalls, outriders, and all the pomp and circumstance which could be brought into requisition. One engine in the procession was only a few days completed, and cost nearly £600.

**MECHANICS’ INSTITUTE.**—Rev. Mr. McIntosh continued on Pneumatics, last Wednesday evening. The nature of the atmos-

phere was again illustrated by a number of very beautiful experiments.—The room was crowded. We do not recollect a session in which the attendance has been so large at this time of the year. We trust that this evinces a rapidly growing taste for such enquiries. A love for literature and science would be a happy change, from apathy, or a devotion to chitlsh frivolities. Mr. John Chamberlain will lecture next Wednesday evening on Geology.—The lectures of the Session will close on Wednesday eight-nights, with an Address from Doctor Grigor.

**LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.**—Some good recitations marked the exercises of last Monday evening. Subject for next Meeting —

**COLONIAL.**—Quebec papers furnish the particulars of the death of Dr. McDonnell, R. C. Bishop of Kingston, Upper Canada. The Bishop died at Dumfries, Scotland. He was well known in Scotland and in Canada, and made himself conspicuous in behalf of Government during the first outbreak of political contention in the Canadas. He offended many of his own communion, by taking a decided part early in the quarrel; but it appears that he saw the danger which impended, and endeavored to avert it, while some supposed him a mere political partizan. A letter from Earl Gosford, to Mr. Rolph, the Emigration delegate from Canada, thus alludes to the Bishop’s death:—“On public, as well as private grounds, his loss must be deeply deplored—to Canada indeed irreparable, and at a moment too, when the knowledge, judgment, experience, integrity, and philanthropy, which he so eminently possessed, were greatly needed in the settlement of its affairs: that country can scarcely expect to find his like again! I had the happiness and satisfaction of knowing him intimately—and in honesty of purpose, in spotless integrity, manly mindedness, and in benevolence of feeling, he was not to be surpassed.”

The Montreal Gazette gives a list of eleven Military Moose hunters, who, in excursions from that town, killed, during the month of March, twenty-six Moose. What a wanton waste of life, this appears, among the stately denizens of the forest.

**MARRIED.**

Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, Mr. N. Sarre, a native of Jersey, to Miss Sophia Hornish, of this Town.  
On the 8th inst. by the Ven. Arch. Willis, G. W. Daniel, Esq. to Jane, widow of the late Wm. Deblois, Esq.  
At P. E. Island, on Tuesday, the 24th ult. by the Rev. John Shaw, the Rev. Benjamin Scott, Baptist Missionary, Lot 49, to Clementina, third daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Bagnall.

**DIED.**

At Middleburgh Mass. March 9, 1840, aged 36 years, Mrs. wife of Elder Robert Dickson, late of Nova Scotia.—Her last end was pensive.  
On Sunday morning, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. Michael Creamer.  
On Friday morning of dropsy, Mr. D. McSweeney, late warden in H. W. Naval Yard, in the 41st year of his age.  
On Friday morning, after a tedious illness, Hetty, consort of John Howe, Esq.  
At Yarmouth, on the 3d inst. Lieut. James Fox, keeper of the Yarmouth Light House, and formerly of the Royal Navy.

**CAUTION!**

JUST received a few PATENT BAR FOLIOS, for the preservation of Sheet Music. Persons desirous of preserving their music will do well to apply immediately at the Book Store of  
ARTHUR W. GODFREY.

April 18.

**NEW BOOK STORE.**  
NO. 88 & 89, GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for Sale as above cheap for Cash or approved credit:

Dilworth’s, Fenning’s, Carpenter’s, and other Spelling Books,  
Murray’s and Lennie’s Grammar,  
Pot, Foolscap, Demy, and Post Papers,  
Red, Black, and Blue Writing Inks,  
Printing Ink in canisters of 8 and 16 lbs.  
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Scott’s Poems,  
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Bibles and Prayer Books, handsomely bound in Morocco,  
Very cheap School Books, with plates—and Testaments,  
Murray’s Introduction and Sequel,  
Campbell’s Rhetoric—Blair’s Lectures,  
Johnston’s and Walker’s Dictionaries,  
Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress,  
Do. with notes,  
A large collection of handsomely bound Miscellaneous Works,  
Steel slip Pens,  
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Toy Books—a great variety,  
Pope’s Homer, and Cowper’s Poems,  
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Camel Hair Pencils,  
Lead Pencils, and Indian Rubber,  
Sealing Wax and Wafers, and Wafer Stamps,  
Wafer Seals, with mottos and names,  
Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Ledgers, Blotters, &c.  
Slates and Slate Pencils.

Orders from the country thankfully received and punctually attended to. A liberal reduction made from the retail prices to persons sending orders to the extent of £5; and also a discount all Cash purchases.

ARTHUR W. GODFREY.

February 22.

**JUST PUBLISHED.**

“THE LETTER BAG OF THE GREAT WESTERN,”  
And for sale at the Bookstore of

ARTHUR W. GODFREY