

Our friend will now see that with all ingenuousness we have endeavoured to interpret our *play of words* in our last number; and perhaps in the performance of this duty we have only thrown others into perplexity. It may be asked by some "What can be the reason that the Pearl so strongly abjures religious controversy?" Once for all we will set this question at rest. We are fully persuaded that a religious discussion might be conducted without any diminution of love between the parties and amongst their separate friends, but we have never yet seen one of this character, while we have observed a number which have engendered ill-will and malice among the belligerents. We are satisfied also that polemic divinity might be made subservient to truth and tend to the abandonment of error, but the want of success on either side between two controversial writers is notorious; and almost without exception, the combatants end just where they began, their understandings hold fast the same opinions, perhaps with this disadvantage, that they are a little more obstinate and rooted in them. And this obstinate adherence to the same views extends beyond the disputants to the wide circle of their religious acquaintance. An exciting cause of religious controversy arose in this community the past year—suppose that our columns had been opened for the discussion: we must, in all fairness have allowed both parties to figure in our pages, for to have denied admission but to one of the writers, would have appeared like gross partiality or any thing, rather than a sincere desire to ascertain the truth; indeed with our views of justice, it would be the most crying, palpable injustice. But had the two parties discussed the matter in the Pearl, it must have been in a great measure to the exclusion of the beauties of literature, the facts of science, and the sweets of piety. And what would have been the results? By this time, perhaps, the controversy would have been closed and the field cleared of combatants, but no one expects such a miracle as that either of the writers would be convinced of his error; and of the readers of the controversy we doubt whether as many as six of them would change sides. Nor can we see how it could be otherwise, according to the popular plan of expounding the scriptures. A mode of interpretation is adopted by almost all religious controversialists which makes it a metaphysical impossibility to convince your antagonist of error. One person quotes a verse or more from the Bible in favour of a certain position, and the words in themselves, without regard to their connexion, will admit the construction he desires, but he seldom thinks it necessary to give their genuine sense, that is, to limit or explain their precise meaning, from the place they stand in, and the relation they bear to what goes before, or follows. And so of the opposite opinion a passage is introduced as if it were a distinct sentence, complete in itself, and is explained accordingly. And thus, multitudes of texts are easily produced on both sides. And so long as it is considered proper to treat the Bible as a scrap-book, and to consider it as a great volume of fragments, and "to detach a sentence from the paragraph to which it belongs, and explain it in a sense dictated only by a combination of the syllables or words, in themselves considered," so long we shall despair of any good arising from controversy. Now if any of our readers have a single work on religious controversy which explains every quotation of scripture introduced, solely by its context, and gives a determinate sense to the words by their companions and adjuncts, we should like exceedingly to see it, for it does not fall to our lot, amongst a few hundred volumes of books, to possess such a treasure and novelty. And we do not see of what use it would be to fill the Pearl with controversy, which sours the temper and inflames the passions, and ends in—NOTHING.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Of further troubles in the ill fated Canadas we fear there is too much certainty. The *New York Commercial* says "It is beyond doubt a fact that a cordon of lodges has been formed along the frontier counties, extending from New Hampshire to Detroit. The object is to wrest the Canadas from the British Empire. The number of men already enrolled is computed at very many thousands. We write only of facts which are positively known to the officers of our government." Sir George Arthur in a proclamation states "that he is in full possession of all the designs of the enemy." The *Kingston Chronicle* declares "that the brigands boast of having generals of experience in their service—that they are plentifully supplied with arms and ammunition, even including field artillery, and that they number upwards of 40,000." The *Montreal Herald* remarks, that "Sir John Colborne has received the most positive information that along the whole frontier line of the states of New York, Ohio, and Michigan, the most extensive preparations are making for an invasion." Both the Upper and Lower Canada papers are nearly unanimous in their belief that a very formidable organization is in progress on the American side of the line. But with the many false rumours of last winter, people will be slow to believe any new reports.

The Governor has called out a portion of the Militia of Upper Canada as a volunteer force. The garrison at Toronto is to be increased to 2,000 bayonets.

The Episcopal Clergy in Toronto have resolved, it is said, to petition the Provincial Legislature to re-invest the Clergy reserves in the Crown.

Five important proclamations have been issued in U. C.—one declaring a general amnesty (pity that it should not have been issued before the eleventh hour) in favor of all parties who have fled the province, not having been indicted for treason—the other four are declarations of attainder against such persons as have fled the province, having been indicted for treason, provided they do not return and submit to justice by the first of February. Very likely they will run into the lion's mouth.

QUEBEC.—Several batallions of provincial Troops will be forthwith embodied for five years' service—They will be stationed in the disaffected parishes and along the frontiers.—We perceive from the *Montreal Herald*, that Capt. Goldie and Col. Eden have arrived in that City, preparatory to arrangements being made for carrying this intention into effect.

NEWS BY EXPRESS.—Since our last two Officers have arrived from Quebec with Despatches for His Excellency the Commander in Chief—Lieut. Ingall, of the 15th Regt. and Major McCord of the Militia of Lower Canada—the former left on the 31st October, and reached Halifax on Thursday last—the latter left on the 5th inst. and delivered the Despatches with which he was charged at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Sir John Colborne, we understand, has requested His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell to furnish him with some additional military force. The 65th Regiment has been ordered to proceed to Quebec. On Sunday last the Corps was at Pettitcodiac on its way to Shediac, where the *Medea* Steamer, and a hired Transport were momentarily expected, for their conveyance.

Three or four days before Major McCord left Montreal, information had been received there of some suspicious proceedings going on at the house of the noted Gagneau. A party of her Majesty's Dragoons and some of the 15th Regt. immediately proceeded thither—surrounded the house, and took six Canadians prisoners—three of whom had previously, after undergoing confinement in jail, been allowed the benefit of the Amnesty—they were well armed with American Muskets and had plenty of Ammunition.—Major McCord also states that Volunteer Corps were also forming in most of the Townships of Lower Canada.

Lord Durham, his Family and Suite, took their departure from Quebec on the 1st inst. in HMS *Inconstant*.—*Halifax Gazette*.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Through the politeness of John Howe, Esqr., we have been favoured with a slip from the office of the *Quebec Gazette*, containing the following important news.

*Quebec Gazette Office, Nov. 6, 1838.*

We hasten to lay before our readers the following important intelligence which we have received this morning from our Montreal Correspondent:

"Montreal, Sunday afternoon, 4th Nov.

"By affidavits of two of Mr. Ellice's servants, it appears that the Manor House at Beauharnois, was surrounded by about 400 rebels last night, who took possession of the premises and made prisoners of Messrs. Brown, Ellice, Ross and Norval; and also possessed themselves of about 16 stand of arms and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Ross, I have been told, is wounded.

The next in order is the gallant conduct of the Caughnawaga Indians, who rushed from their Church this morning on hearing that the rebels had arrived, and headed by a tried Chief, arrested and disarmed 64, all of whom they brought prisoners into town at two o'clock.

"Two individuals, one named Walker, were barbarously murdered last night, a few miles above Laprairie. Their wives and families have come into Town, as also about 20 families from Laprairie, as an attack on that village was hourly expected from the immense gathering of rebels at L'Acadie, etc. When the Princess Victoria reached Laprairie last night with the Artillery for St. John, it was ascertained that they could not proceed, as a part of the Rail Road had been destroyed. They therefore, remained on board, and came well nigh being along with the boat, burned up. In the confusion after the boat had reached the wharf, some combustible material was put into the sailors' beds and set on fire. It was, however, accidentally discovered before it made much head, and extinguished.

"From Chateauguay I heard that John Macdonald, a Captain of Militia and a Magistrate, has been shot dead.

"The Canada, after reaching Sorel last night, was ordered back by the person in command of the Garrison there with despatches for Sir John Colborne, who arrived this morning in the John Bull.

"The Canada left again about noon with return despatches, and the John Bull proceeded to Sorel to bring up the family of Sir John.

The town has been in a bustling state of confusion all day. A number of arrests have been made. Among the number are—D. B. Viger, Doctor Chapin, Charles Pigeon, John Donegani, Harkin, Charles Mondelet, H. L. Lafontaine, Lebonite, Girouard. The latter, of St. Charles notoriety, has lately been in partnership with a person of the name of Moreau, as auctioneer.

"Notwithstanding there has been a heavy fall of rain all day, the different volunteer corps have been under arms, in their respective places of meeting, and the colonels of the regiments in town have been actively riding about the streets all day. There was a guard of five sentinels on the Bank of Montreal last night, and patrols of horse and foot.

"The driver of the Quebec mail was detained on his way to Montreal last night at Bout de l'Isle, for several hours. He states that there were about twenty in the house all well armed.

"L. Guerout, F. Perin and some others, came to town this morning from the Chambly river. They report that there were yesterday about 400 in arms at St. Charles, and the number rapidly increasing.

"The *Charlevoix* arrived last night, and has, I understand, along with the *Britannia*, been taken possession of by Government. It has been reported through the day that Sir John Colborne has declared Martial Law, but I believe the proclamation is not yet issued."

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—This most novel subject was brought before the Mechanics' Institute at its last meeting, and as we anticipated, Dr. Grigor had the pleasure of addressing a very full house. As prefatory to the lecture, the Doctor occupied considerable time in noticing the difficulties which all new sciences had to contend with, more especially from ignorance, sarcasm, wit, abuse, and incredulity. Instances were cited of the strong opposition raised against the discoveries of Galileo, Sydenham, Harvey, Jenner, and Gall. After a very chaste and appropriate introduction, the Doctor gave a concise history of the origin and progress of animal magnetism.—The modern manipulations employed by the magnetizer were noticed, an example of which the lecturer introduced to the meeting by performing the passes on a labouring man afflicted with epilepsy who, in an incredibly short space of time fell into a profound sleep, and in that condition bore very rough handling without any symptoms of wakefulness. A number of cases were read from the report of a commission of the Royal Academy of Medicine of France, and the business of the evening closed with an interesting conversation. Dr. Grigor, although a warm advocate for the new system, yet if we understand him, does not give much credence to the many marvellous reports concerning somnambulism or magnetic sleep-walking, clairvoyance or magnetic clear-sightedness, and prevision or magnetic prophesying. Whether there is any truth in animal magnetism or not, the lecture was heard with intense interest, and will, no doubt, set the intellectual organs of many persons in operation for some weeks to come, and this we conceive will be no small advantage. If time permit we may yet introduce the subject more fully to our readers, and commit to them the office of deciding between the magnets and the anties.

MR. DONALD will lecture next Wednesday Evening ON EDUCATION.

The Season of the Literary and Scientific Society will commence to-morrow evening. Dr. ANDERSON will deliver an Introductory Lecture.—*Pictou Observer*.

Raised, on the farm of Alexander Marsh, in Economy, a white Globe Turnip, weighing 20½ lbs, being freed from earth and top, and having no spreading roots.—Nov. 3rd 1838.—*Communicated*.

## MARRIED.

At the Wesleyan-Chapel, Brunswick Street, on Sunday, August, by the Rev. J. Marshall, Mr. T. Smith, of London, to Mrs. Sophia Saunders, of this town.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. James Venables, to Miss Sarah Ann McParlen, both of this town.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED.

Saturday, November 10th.—Schr. *Sophia*, P. E. Island, produce; Experiment, Partwell, Burin, 8 days, dry fish—schr. *Edward & Samuel*, Balcomb, had sailed from St. John's N. F.

Sunday, Nov. 21.—Schr. *Victory*, Terres, P. E. Island, 7 days—produce; *Lark*, Guysboro—dry fish; brig. *Lady Chapman*, Gilbert, Kingston, 25 days—ballast, to J. & M. Tobin; schr. *William Henry*, Barrington—fish and oil; Mailpacket brig *Velocity*, Healy, Boston, 5 days; schr. *Edward & Samuel*, Balcomb, St. John's N. F. 7 days—dry fish to J. Strachan; *Victory*, Terrio, P. E. Island, 7 days—produce; *Lark*, Guysboro, dry fish.

Monday, Nov. 12.—H. M. Ship *Andromache*, Capt. Baynes, Quebec, 7 days; schr. *Collector*, Phelan, St. John's N. F. 7 days—dry fish, and salmon; to J. & M. Tobin, R. Noble, W. Roach and others; *Mary Ann*, Pugwash—timber; *Rambler*, Campbell, P. E. Island—produce; *Mary*, Pictou—coals; *Britannia*, Margaret's Bay—herrings; *Hero*, and *Mary Ann*, P. E. Island—produce; *Louisa*, Lorrway, Sydney, 14 days—coal; *Mary* and *Irene*, Arichat, coal; *Mary*, and *Rising Sun*, P. E. Island, 10 days—produce; brig. *Harriet & Elizabeth*, Young, St. John's N. F. 7 days—dry fish and salmon to S. Curran & Co. and others;—left schr. *Orion*, hence, arrived 4th inst.; schrs. *Esperance*, Cagnion, Arichat, 3 days—dry fish, soap, etc.; *Queen Victoria*, Babin, Miramichi, 9 days—lumber to J. & M. Tobin; *Four Brothers*, Bouten, Shediac, 4 days—lumber and shingles to Fairbanks & Allison; Spanish galleot *Publo*, Barasorda, Havana, 23 days—ballast, to Creighton & Grassie; schr. *Agnes*, Arbour, Gaspé, 12 days, dry fish, etc. to Creighton & Grassie;—has 2 passengers and part of the crew of ship *Sterling* from London, and Capt. Ross and 4 of the crew of ship *Victoria* from Liverpool, cast away at Gaspé, bound to Quebec. *James*, Seymour, hence; schr. *Victoria* of Shelburne sailed for Salt Key and New York.

Tuesday, Nov. 13.—Schr. *Tappers*, Maison, Pictou, dry fish; *Rosanna*, McLean, Liverpool, N. S. 2 days, do, passed brig. *Hero*, from Demerara going into Liverpool, N. S. brig. *Victoria*, Crockett, Boston, 4 days, general cargo to Fairbanks & Allison, H. Fny, and others; schr. *Trial*, Hancock, St. John's N. F. 9 days, dry fish to T. Bolton; *Oracle*, Muirhead, St. Andrew's and Shelburne, lumber, etc. to W. Roche, *Rising Sun*, Labrador, dry fish and oil, to Fairbanks & Allison; *Amethyst* and *Yarmouth Packet*, Yarmouth, produce; *Acadian Lass*, P. E. I., produce.

Thursday 15th, Schrs. *Speculator*, Young, Lunenburg; *Hope*, Bruce, Shelburne; *Snowbird*, Pierce, do, staves; *Mariner*, Argyle, do; *Sultan* and *Triumph*, Annapolis—produce; *Ann*, Reynolds, Campbell, 4 days, shingles and herrings, to J. Allison & Co. and W. J. Starr.

Launched from the Ship Yard of Messrs Samuel Mack and others, a fine brig of two hundred and twelve tons, new measurement, called the *Queen Victoria*. Liverpool, N.S.