

## THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1838.

**JUNE PACKET.**—The Lord Melville arrived here on Wednesday morning in 32 days passage, from Falmouth. By her London dates have been received to the 7th of June. We find no news of the least importance in the late papers. The Great Western has almost rendered useless the whole of our file of papers.

Boston papers to the 2d inst. were brought by the Acadian. They furnish accounts of an attack made upon a small British Party near Queenston, by a much superior force from the American Frontier, in which the former suffered some loss. The Buffalo paper gives a report of the defeat, subsequently, of the Insurgent Force, and the capture of the ringleaders. We shall probably receive more particulars of those events in a day or two. *Gazette.*

**GLORIOUS NEWS.**—Late Jamaica papers contain the gratifying announcement that the planters of that island are about to grant emancipation to their three hundred thousand apprentices. The only topics of dispute among the papers seemed to be respecting the day on which universal liberty should take place, and the reasons which should be assigned for so extraordinary a sacrifice to humanity and justice. For many months, the Jamaica Watchman, (now the Morning Chronicle) conducted by two distinguished gentlemen of colour, has been forewarning the people that the first of August, 1838, when the non prædials were to go free, and leave their fellows in bondage, would bring trouble;—not insurrection and murder, but discontent and probably a general refusal to work. As the day drew nearer, other papers, the Royal Gazette for instance, sounded the note of alarm. The Assembly met in January, and voted that they would not entertain a proposition for abolishing the apprenticeship. Things went on, and the agitation in the Mother Country drove a reluctant government to the adoption of Lord Glenelg's arbitrary bill, as a salvo for his refusal to comply with the wishes of the British nation. This Act, however, accompanied with the Duke of Wellington's speech, declaring much strong coercion to be necessary in order to bring the planters to justice, and placing the planters and managers entirely at the mercy of the royal governors and special magistrates; seems to have produced a desirable change in their views.

As soon as notice of its final passage was received, Sir Lionel Smith, issued a proclamation, declaring it to be the law of the island from and after the 9th of June, and at the same time ordered the colonial legislature to convene on the fifth of June. We give below the Governor's speech on the opening of the legislature, and from which it may be gathered that there is a sure prospect of the complete emancipation of all the slaves of the island at a very early date. In fact there is now no opposition—not a voice raised against the grand measure of immediate emancipation in the Island of Jamaica.

**EMANCIPATION OF 300,000 SLAVES.**—Message of the Governor of Jamaica at the opening of the Special Session of the Colonial Legislature, June 5th.

"Gentlemen of the Council,

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"I have called you together at an unusual season, to take into your consideration the state of the Island, under the laws of apprenticeship for the labouring population.

"I need not refer you to the agitation of this subject throughout the British Empire, or to the discussions upon it in Parliament, where the honorable efforts of the Ministry were barely found sufficient to preserve the original duration of the law, as an obligation of national faith.

"I shall lay before you some despatches on the subject.

"Gentlemen—General agitation and Parliamentary interference have not, I am afraid, yet terminated.

"A corresponding excitement has been long going on among the apprentices themselves, but still they have rested in sober and quiet hopes, relying on your generosity that you will extend to them that boon which has been granted to their class in other Colonies.

"Gentlemen of the Council,

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"In this posture of affairs it is my duty to declare my sentiments, and distinctly to recommend to you the early and equal abolition of Apprenticeship for all classes.

"I do so in confidence that the apprentices will be found worthy of freedom, and that it will operate as a double blessing by securing also the future interests of the planters.

"I am commanded, however, to inform you that her Majesty's Ministers will not entertain any question of further compensation.

"But should your views be opposed to the policy I recommend, I would entreat you to consider well how impracticable it will become to carry on coercive labor; always difficult, it would in future be in peril of constant comparison with other colonies made free, and with those estates in this Island made free by individual proprietors.

"As Governor, under these circumstances, and I never shrink from any of my responsibilities, I pronounce it physically impossible to maintain the apprenticeship with any hope of successful agriculture.

"Gentlemen of the Council,

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"Jamaica is in your hands—she requires repose, by the removal of a law which has equally tormented the laborer and disappointed the planter.

"A law by which man still constrains man in unnatural servitude. This is her first exigency. For her future welfare she appeals to your wisdom to legislate in the spirit of the times, with liberality and benevolence towards all classes."

On the return of the House, the speech was referred to a special committee.

The Jamaica Despatch (edited by colored people) expresses great dissatisfaction with the speech, as coming from the organ of a ministry that has just declared itself against the abolition of apprenticeship, but says that "the legislature of Jamaica is preparing to grant entire and unqualified emancipation."

**PROCLAMATION OF LORD DURHAM.**—This important document we have inserted in our columns. It will be seen that it grants an amnesty under the provisions of an Ordinance, to persons confined, or who have fled the province, on account of political offences, with the exception of those who are accused of the murder of Lieutenant Wier, and of Chartrand, and of certain other individuals whose cases are specially provided for in the Ordinance. The individuals undermentioned having confessed their guilt are to be transported to Bermuda, namely:

Wolfred Nelson,  
R. Bouchette,  
B. Viger,  
S. Marchessault,

H. A. Gauvin,  
Tonissant Goddu,  
Rodolphe Ripvieres,  
L. H. Masson.

The Mercury thinks this punishment a just one, and contends that to have enforced a rigid execution of the laws in case of their guilt being proved on trial, would have been "little less than the infliction of a political vengeance and a sacrifice of human life, which the actual state of the province does not require." The Mercury, however, confesses that "in the state the Province yet remains an appeal to a Jury could not now have been made with any chance of success." "A number of individuals are outlawed—the names are as under

L. H. Papineau,  
C. H. Cote,  
Robert Nelson,  
E. O'Callaghan,  
E. Rodier,  
T. S. Brown,  
L. Duvernay,  
E. Chartier,

John Ryan, Sen.  
John Ryan,  
Louis Perrault,  
G. Et. Carter,  
Pierre P. Demaray,  
J. F. Davignon,  
Louis Gantier,  
Julien Gagnon.

Province of }  
Lower Canada. } **DURHAM.**

**VICTORIA** by the GRACE OF GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern, GREETING:

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS our Province of Lower Canada hath been long disturbed by political dissensions, and was recently afflicted with Rebellion and Civil War, whereby it hath become necessary to suspend the constitution of the said Province, and to provide for the temporary Government thereof, by means of extraordinary powers, conferred upon Us by the Imperial Legislature; And Whereas We are firmly resolved to punish with the utmost severity any future act of insubordination in Our said Province, and more especially to prevent in future, as far as is in our power, the occurrence of dissensions similar to those by which Our said Province has been long disturbed as aforesaid, by effectually removing all causes of dissension, so that Our said Province may be established in Peace as a loyal and truly British colony; And Whereas in the exercise and in pursuance of the extraordinary powers as aforesaid, it hath been ordained and enacted by an Ordinance this day made and passed, according to law, entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada," that it shall be lawful for Us to transport certain persons named in the said Ordinance, to Our Island of Bermuda, during Our pleasure, and that, if the said persons, or certain other persons, also named in the said Ordinance, who have withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of Justice, beyond the limits of our said Province, shall at any time hereafter, except by permission of Our Governor General of Our Provinces on the Continent of North America, and High Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important questions depending in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, or if there shall be no such Governor General, or High Commissioner, by the permission of the Governor in Chief, or Governor, or other person administering our Government of Lower Canada, as provided in the said Ordinance, be found at large or come within Our said Province, they shall in that case be taken and deemed to be guilty of High Treason, and shall suffer death accordingly; And Whereas, under the peculiar

circumstances of our said Province, as aforesaid, it is not less expedient in our judgment, than grateful to our heart, to mark, by an act of Royal Grace, our recollection of the ancient, and well-proven loyalty of all our Canadian subjects, rather than by any severity of punishment, our sense of the recent disaffection of some of them:—KNOW YE THEREFORE, that We have ordained, directed and declared, and by these presents do ordain, direct, and declare, that no further proceedings shall be had, or taken, against any persons whatsoever on account of any High Treason, or offences of a treasonable nature, with which they now stand charged, or wherewith they may be chargeable at this time, but that all such proceedings, without exception or distinction, save as hereinafter mentioned, shall henceforth cease and determine. And it is Our further will and pleasure, that with the exception of such persons as are in that behalf named in the said Ordinance, and whose cases are thereby provided for, all persons at present in custody and charged with High Treason or other offences of a treasonable nature, and also with such exception as aforesaid, all persons who have withdrawn themselves from the pursuit of justice beyond the limits of our said Province, shall immediately upon giving such security for their future good and loyal behaviour as our said Governor General and High Commissioner, or if there should be no such Governor General or High Commissioner, then the Governor in Chief, Governor, or the person administering the Government of this Province shall direct, be at liberty to return to their homes, and may and shall there remain wholly unmolested by reason of any High Treason or other offences of a treasonable nature, in which he or they may have been concerned.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province, of Lower Canada to be affixed thereto.

WITNESS our Right Trusty and Right Well Beloved JOHN GEORGE, EARL OF DURHAM, Viscount Lambton, etc. etc., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor-General, Vice Admiral and Captain General of all our Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of North America, etc. etc.

At our Castle of St. Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province of Lower Canada, the Twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the second year of our Reign.

(Signed;) D. DALY,  
Secretary.

We are sorry to add that both his Excellency, the Governor-General, and his Excellency Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, have met with accidents within the last two days; fortunately neither have proved so serious as might have been the case. Lord Durham when descending the ladder from the Inconstant, frigate, on Tuesday, to embark in the barge, unfortunately caught his heel in one of the steps, and he fell forward with much violence, and had not the fall been broken by Admiral Sir Charles Paget, who was already in the barge, the consequences must have been alarmingly severe.

Sir John Colborne's accident was by falling off his horse yesterday, when his Excellency was taking his morning ride; whilst proceeding at a hand gallop the animal fell, and the gallant General received some cuts and bruises in the face; he however, remounted and proceeded home, declaring himself but little hurt.—*Quebec Mercury*, June 28.

**QUEBEC, JUNE 30.**—Messrs. Papineau, Cote, O'Callaghan, R. Nelson, and twelve others who have fled to avoid the pursuit of justice are outlawed, and if taken at large within the Province, are to suffer death as guilty of treason,—the same penalty attaches also to the return, without permission, to those transported to Bermuda.

Jalbert and the others confined for murder, are excepted from the operation of the Ordinance (and will take their trials in due course,) as are also all those who aided in the escape of Louis Lussier, from the prison of Montreal.

The Proclamation allows all political delinquents, with the exception of the persons whose cases are particularly provided for by the Ordinance, to return to their homes upon giving security for their future good and loyal behaviour.—*Mercury*, July 30.

**THE LANCERS.**—Montreal, June 25th.—"By a passenger from Upper Canada on Saturday night, an Extra of the Niagara Reporter of the 21st inst. was received, which gives the particulars of another outrage committed by a band of armed men who crossed the Niagara River, in the middle of the night of the 20th, burned the tavern of Mr. Osterout situated at Short Mills, wounded two lancers and took eight others prisoners, who were stationed in the house. The Lancers were asleep when the house were attacked, but they soon took to their arms. During the action two of the Lancers and one of the enemy were wounded. The house was then set on fire and the Lancers were obliged to surrender. At daylight they retired in the direction of Swan Creek, where they have been encamped for some time, taking eight of the Lancers with them and their wounded comrade in a waggon which they took forcible possession of. Their principal