

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1838.

By arrivals from England via New York, we have received the following interesting news.

The Royal William, Steamer, which left New York on the 4th of August, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have refused to allow a statue of Lord Byron by the celebrated Thornwaldsen, to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

Parliament, after having been in session for 178 days, was prorogued on Thursday the 16th, by Her Majesty in person. The speech was read by Her Majesty in her usual clear and impressive manner.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The state of public business enables me to close this protracted and laborious session.

I have to lament that the civil war in Spain forms an exception of the general tranquility. I continue to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most amicable relations.

The disturbances and insurrections which had, unfortunately, broken out in Upper and Lower Canada, have been promptly suppressed, and I entertain a confident hope that firm and judicious measures will empower you to restore a constitutional form of government, which unhappy events have compelled you for a time to suspend.

I rejoice at the progress which has been made in my colonial possessions towards the entire abolition of negro apprenticeship.

I have observed with much satisfaction the attention which you have bestowed upon the amendment of the domestic institutions of the country. I trust that the mitigation of the law of imprisonment for debt will prove at once favourable to the liberty of my subjects, and safe for commercial credit; and that the established church will derive increased strength and efficiency from the restriction of the granting of benefices in plurality.

I have felt great pleasure in giving my assent to the bill for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland. I cherish the expectation that its provisions have been so cautiously framed, and will be so prudently executed, that whilst they contribute to relieve distress, they will tend to preserve order, and to encourage habits of industry and exertion.

I trust likewise that the act which you have passed relating to the composition for tithe in Ireland, will increase the security of that property, and promote internal peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I cannot sufficiently thank you for your despatch and liberality in providing for the expenses of my household and the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the Crown. I offer you my warmest acknowledgements for the addition which you have made to the income of my beloved mother.

I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the ordinary public service, as well as for the readiness with which you have provided means to meet the extraordinary expences rendered necessary by the state of my Canadian possessions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many useful measures which you have been able to consider, while the settlement of the civil list and the state of Canada demanded so much of your attention, are a satisfactory proof of your zeal for the public good. You are so well acquainted with the duties which now devolve upon in your respective countries, that it is unnecessary to remind you of them. In the discharge of them you may securely rely upon my firm support, and it only remains to express an humble hope that Divine Providence may watch over us all, and prosper our united efforts for the welfare of our country.

After the speech had been read, the Lord Chancellor announced the prorogation of Parliament to the 11th October next.

RETURN OF THE DELEGATES.—The Hon. J. W. Johnston, and the Hon. J. B. Uniacke, arrived in Town on Friday evening last from Quebec—they landed at Pictou from H. M. steamer Medea.

The Deputations from the Provinces to his Excellency the EARL OF DURHAM, were suddenly interrupted in their consultations with his Lordship, by his determination to resign the high office he held, in consequence of the recent proceedings in the House of Lords with regard to his government, and in which Her Majesty's Ministers acquiesced. We have inserted a very respectful address to his Lordship from the Delegates, and the answer given to it which possesses much interest; it presents his Lordship's views, and the measures contemplated by him for the good government, welfare and prosperity of Her Majesty's North American Colonies. We are not at all surprised at his Lordship's resignation—no other alternative consistent with his

dignity, was left to him. The Malabar was preparing to receive His Excellency and Family.

What steps Her Majesty's Ministers will now take, as respects the Canadas, we are at a loss to conjecture—the proceedings of Parliament, their acquiescence in them, and the consequent resignation of the Earl of Durham, are all calculated to excite the most anxious feelings in every loyal British bosom.

The announcement of his Lordship's determination to proceed immediately to England created the utmost excitement in Quebec; he had been waited upon by large numbers of the respectable inhabitants, and public meetings were called, for the purpose of requesting him to continue in the government. The gentlemen of the Deputation express themselves highly gratified with the manner with which they were received by his Lordship. —*Journal.*

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.

This afternoon, the highly respectable and influential gentlemen, composing the Delegations from the Eastern Colonies, waited in a body on His Excellency the Governor General, and delivered the following address:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, Governor General of the British North American Provinces, etc. etc.

In approaching your Lordship on the eve of our departure from Quebec, we beg unanimously to offer to your Lordship the expression of our highest respect, and of the deep concern with which we have heard of your Lordship's rumoured intention to resign the Government of these Provinces.

The duties of the mission with which we have been entrusted by the Lieut. Governors of Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and the frankness of communication permitted by your Lordship, have brought us into acquaintance with your Lordship's feelings and views in relation to British North America; and irresistibly impressed our minds with the conviction, that your Lordship cherishes an ardent desire to elevate the Colonies committed to your Government, and entertains conceptions calculated to render that desire effective.

In a review of the short period of the Government under your Lordship's personal direction, we behold your Lordship with that feeling so congenial to Englishmen which turns with repugnance from the shedding of blood on the scaffold, blending mercy with justice; while returning tranquility had already rewarded an administration conducted without the sacrifice of one human life; and we were aware that improved laws and institutions were in preparation, which under a Government firm, mild, and impartial, gave to the future the reasonable prospect of restored confidence and renovated prosperity.

For the Provinces with which we are more personally connected, we saw in the warm interest, the enlightened and comprehensive views, and extensive powers of your Lordship, the dawning of vigor and improvement hitherto unknown. With your Lordship's departure those anticipations will we fear fade away; but although it should be our lot to see these Provinces continue feeble and nerveless compared with the condition at which their natural advantages entitle them to aim, yet shall we ever remember with gratitude the statesman who, exalted in the first rank and treading on the highest eminences of political life in our common country, hesitated not at the call of his Sovereign, with disinterested zeal, to undertake an office of unparalleled difficulty, and has given to those distant territories the benefit of his enlarged experience and vigorous conceptions.—Your Lordship's comprehensive mind has opened to our view the animating prospect of great public improvements advancing our common welfare, and which will ever associate your Lordship's name with the highest prosperity of the Colonies.

We are unwilling to abandon the hope, that your Lordship may yet continue in the administration of your high office. Under any circumstances we beg to assure your Lordship, that our most ardent wishes for the happiness of the Countess of Durham, your Lordship and family, will accompany you through life.

J. W. Johnson, Member of the Legislative Council Nova-Scotia.
James B. Uniacke, Member for County of Cape Breton, and Member of Council.

Wm. Young, Member of Assembly for the County of Inverness.
M. B. Almon,

Deputation from Nova-Scotia.

Charles Simmons, Member of the Executive Council, and Speaker of Assembly of New Brunswick.

Henry Peters, Legislative Council.
E. Botsford, Member of the Executive Council, and House of Assembly.

James Kirk.
John Robertson,

Deputation from New Brunswick.

I. H. Haviland, Member of Executive and Legislative Councils.
Geo. Dalrymple, Speaker of the House of Assembly.
Joseph Pope, Member of Assembly for Prince County.

Deputation from Prince Edward Island.

To which address, His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:—

It is impossible for me to express to you in language sufficiently strong, the feelings of gratitude and pleasure with which I have received this address.

Representing, as you do so worthily, the three Provinces of Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, this proof of your confidence in me, and approbation of the principles on which my Administration has been conducted is most gratifying to me.

I assumed the Government of the North American Provinces, with the predetermination to provide for the future welfare and prosperity of them all; never doubting that such a provision would be the best, nay the only, real security for their permanent connection with the British Crown. In communications which have taken place between us, and from which I have derived equal pleasure and information, you have been fully apprised of my views and intentions. These you have appreciated and recognized in a manner for which I can never be sufficiently grateful. I have, indeed, had a difficult and laborious duty to perform. The result of my endeavours however, is one of which I need not be ashamed. In the short space of little more than three months I have seen tranquility restored, and confidence reviving. I have caused substantial justice to be administered, tempered by mercy. I have carefully examined, with a view to reformation, all the institutions of the Province more immediately committed to my charge; and I was on the point of promulgating such laws as would have afforded protection to all these great British interests which have been too long neglected. I had also, as well you know, devoted the most careful attention to all subjects which could affect the general interests of all the Colonies, and had brought nearly to maturity the plan which I intended to submit in the first instance to the consideration of the Provinces, and eventually of the Cabinet and the Imperial Parliament. In this, I trust useful course, I have been suddenly arrested by the interference of a branch of the British Legislature; in which the responsible advisers of the Crown have deemed it their duty to acquiesce. Under these circumstances, I have but one step to take—to resign that authority the exercise of which has thus been so weakened as to render it totally inadequate to the grave emergency which alone called for its existence.

Be assured, however, of this, Gentlemen,—that this unexpected and abrupt termination of the official connection which united me with the North American Provinces, will not weaken in my mind the feelings of deep interest which I shall ever take in their fate, or render me less anxious to devote every faculty of my mind, every influence I may possess, to the advancement of their interests, and to the establishment, on the most lasting foundation, of their welfare and prosperity.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—We can state on competent authority that, notwithstanding it has been thought expedient to disallow Lord Durham's Amnesty Ordinance, His Excellency has received letters from Viscount Melbourne and Lord Glenelg, expressing in the warmest terms their approbation of his Lordship's measures in the administration of this Government, and discharge of the important duties of High Commissioner.

The following we extract from an able article in the Quebec Gazette, on Lord Brongham's Anti-Amnesty Bill:—

“We have nothing to do with the parties or factions which prevail in England,—no community of feeling with them, otherwise than as fellow subjects. We have no voice or influence in forming the Government of the United Kingdom. As dutiful subjects of the Crown, we are bound to honour and obey those acting under its authority, no matter what party at the time may be in power. We cannot speak of a majority of the House of Lords as a faction, or ascribe to them wrong or improper motives; but we know and feel, that right or wrong, they have sanctioned a grievous injury to the North American Colonies, who, we humbly presume, have no reason to dread any permanent danger to their liberties from the exercise of any degree of authority necessary to restore and secure peace to this country. We can only regret that their Lordships are more uneasy on that head than the colonists. We sincerely regret that a body, which we have been taught to reverence for their hereditary interest in the welfare of the nation, their high traditional notions of honour and patriotism, joined with wisdom, experience and independence, should have inflicted on us, who are entirely innocent of Lord Durham's appointment, and have no control over his acts, a cruel prolongation of our sufferings, and, as we conceive, an injury to their own character and the interests of the Great Empire, of which we also form a part.”

The following General Order was issued by Major General Macomb, of the United States Army, previous to his leaving Detroit:—

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
DETROIT, Sept. 8, 1838.

1. Officers authorized to enlist men for the Army of the United States, will be particular not to enlist deserters from any service whatever, especially from the British Army in Canada.
2. Officers commanding the frontier will not allow noncom-