

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1838.

A JOURNEY OF FOURTEEN DAYS.—We are indebted to Mr. Keefler's reading room for the interesting intelligence of the arrival at New York of the GREAT WESTERN steamer from Bristol in fourteen days. The first steamship which sailed from England this season on the Atlantic route was the SIRIUS. This vessel belongs to the St. George Steam-Packet Company, and has heretofore run, with a good reputation between London and Cork. She is, of course, not expressly built for the Atlantic route, being one of the elder and European boats; her tonnage about 700, with engines of 320 horse power. But the Sirius is a mere toy compared with the Great Western. This noble steamer has a burthen of 1,340 tons. Now, the largest steam-ship in her Majesty's Navy, the Gorgon, has but a tonnage of 1150. The length of the Bristol boat is about 240 feet; each paddle shaft, after turning, weighs 6½ tons and the intermediate shaft 4½ tons, with diameters of 18¾ and 17½ inches. Her cylinders are 73½ inches in diameter—the Gorgon's 64 inches only—and nearly rivalling the size of the hugest ever used in the most extensive operations of the Cornish mines. She has four boilers, rated to weigh with the water in them, 180 tons—bordering on a stowage room capable of containing, in iron boxes nearly 900 tons of coal, and her two marine engines are stated to have a 225 horse-power each. The fore-cabin is 46 feet long—the state-cabin 82 feet in length and 34 in extreme breadth, having 128 sleeping places for one class of passengers, besides 20 for servants. She has room for 200 tons of cargo. It is this mighty vessel expressly built for the route which has crossed the Atlantic in fourteen days. Another steamer will soon be on the passage called THE VICTORIA. She again is much larger than the Great Western. The cost of this mammoth craft is rated at £100,000. Her tonnage is stated at over 1800, nearly 500 more than her Bristol rival. Her length on the water-line is 230 feet—the length of keel supposed to exceed that of any existing man-of-war—extreme length, 253; 40 feet breadth of beam; 40 feet breadth of beam and 27 feet depth of hold; whole breadth including paddle-boxes, 69; displacement 2740 tons; draught when laden 16 feet; cylinders 78 inches diameter; paddle wheels, 30 do; with two engines of 250 horse-power each. Hail to thee Victoria!

BRITISH NEWS.—Her Majesty's Packet Swift arrived here on Tuesday evening. She brings London dates to the 5th ult. and Falmouth papers to the 7th. The only additional item of importance to our former news, is the near defeat of Ministers on the expense of Lord Durham's Mission to Canada. In the House of Commons on the 3rd of April, Lord Chandos moved the following resolution:—It is the opinion of this house that the duties of the Lord High Commissioner and the Governor-General of her Majesty's North American provinces should be conducted with the utmost possible degree of economy, consistent with a just remuneration of the persons employed. That it appears by returns which are before this house, that the amount of the expenditure for one year on the establishment of Lord Gosford, as governor-general, amounted to £12,678; and that it appears to this house, that such establishment was founded on a just and liberal scale, and is a proper precedent to be acted upon in the case of the establishment of the Earl of Durham."

After a long debate on the question, in which Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russel took a conspicuous part, on the division the numbers were—

For Lord Chandos's resolution	153
Against it	160
Majority against the resolution	2

Much interest prevails in England with regard to the apprenticed negroes of the West Indies. On the 29th of March, Sir George Strickland moved "that the House is of opinion that apprenticeship in the British Colonies, as established by the act of abolition passed in the year 1833, shall cease and determine on 1st of August in the present year." The debate was brought to a close on the succeeding night. The division was,

For Sir G. Grey's amendment (the second reading of the Slavery act amendment bill)	269
Against it	205

Majority against abolition 64

The chief speakers in favour of the resolution were Mr James, Mr O'Connell, and Dr Lushington: on the other side Sir Edward Sugden, Mr Plumptre, Lord Howick, Lord John Russel and Mr William Gladstone. In reference to this defeat of the Anti-slavery members our readers will find a powerful letter of Lord Brougham's inserted in our pages. The House of Commons was to rise on Wednesday the 11th of April, for the Easter Holidays to reassemble on Tuesday, the 24th of April.

Four divisions of the Guards, 400 each, have marched for Portsmouth, to embark for Canada on the 10th of April. On Monday, the first battalion of Fusileer Guards marched into Wellington Barracks, en route from Bristol, where they arrived from Dublin.

TO THE DELEGATES REPRESENTING THE ENGLISH PEOPLE ON THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

Gentlemen,—I offer you, and I respectfully tender through you to the people of the United Kingdom, my condolence upon the unhappy event of last night—an event which is calculated to blast the hopes of all our countrymen in Europe, and to spread dismay among our ill-fated brethren in the colonies.

Of a decision pronounced by those who were believed to represent the people in Parliament, it becomes us to speak with respect. But we may surely be permitted to lament that they have thought fit to seek the confidence of the nation by flying in its face, and supporting a Ministry which, bent upon self-destruction has kept no terms with its only supporters—has sought an alliance with the enemies of freedom—and, after persisting in measures for the revival of the execrable slave-trade, has dealt a death-blow to the most cherished hopes of the whole empire, by declaring that slavery shall not cease.

A death-blow it shall not be to those cherished hopes. We are engaged in a sacred cause, and we may defy the frowns of an ephemeral power sustained by Court favour alone, when we have on our side truth and justice, the principles of religion and the dictates of humanity—and are supported by the voice of millions in England—and are urged on by the groans of myriads in the islands—I am sure you will persevere until we prevail. I know that I shall continue with unbroken spirit to lead you on. From this defeat of an hour I only gather new zeal to pursue the glorious course before us, that justice may at length be done and the cause of right may overcome all its enemies.

I am your faithful servant,

March 31, 1838.

BROUGHAM.

LORD DURHAM'S MISSION.—The Hastings, 74, Captain Locke, is fitting up in grand style, and with the greatest expedition, at Sheerness, to convey the Earl of Durham and suit to Canada. She will be accompanied by a government armed steamer, which will convey his lordship to the different parts of inspection where a large ship of war could not ride in safety. The horses and equipages will be shipped by the 1st or 2nd of next month, and the expedition will sail about the 10th. The Hastings will be joined by several other vessels from the West India Station, and arrangements have been made by the Lords of the Admiralty for a good supply of gun-boats from Jamaica and the other islands to be ready at a moment's notice, for the landing of the troops in the disturbed districts, should the rebels not lay down their arms and return peaceably to their homes after the proclamation has been promulgated.

A correspondence between Lord Durham and Lord Glenelg, relating to Lord Durham's establishment as Governor-General of British North America, has been laid before the House of Commons. Appended to the letters is the following.

Memorandum of the Salaries required for the Establishment of the Earl of Durham, as Governor-General of British North America, and her Majesty's High Commissioner, &c. &c.

Governor-General	—
Chief Secretary	£1,500
Military ditto	700
Two Assistant Secretaries (Clerks)	500
Legal Adviser	1,500
Private Secretary to the Governor-General	—

In his letter to Lord Glenelg, Lord Durham states that the only appointments he has made are those of Mr. Edward Ellice, as Private Secretary, and Colonel Couper, as Military Secretary. He does not intend to make any other appointment till after his arrival in Canada.

UPPER CANADA.—Samuel Lount, and Peter Matthews were executed at Toronto, on Thursday the 12th ult. for high treason. They walked with a firm step to the scaffold. An immense concourse of people were present. The square in rear of the jail, was surrounded by the volunteer corps of provincial militia, stationed in Toronto. Petitions had been sent to Gov. Arthur for mercy, or even an extension, signed by some three thousand citizens of Toronto and its vicinity; the Executive Council had been called together, but nought availed to stay execution. The bodies, notwithstanding the earnest application of their wives and friends were delivered up for dissection. The execution created anew a strong excitement. Four more, Theller, Montgomery, Anderson, and Morden, were to be executed on the 30th; and seven at Hamilton on the 24th.

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN.—I thank you most unaffectedly for your congratulations on my assuming the government of this Province, and for the very flattering allusion you have made to my services in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

That my appointment in succession to so distinguished an officer as Sir Francis Bond Head is acceptable to you, will, I am sure be gratifying to Her Majesty.

Your voluntary pledge to afford me the cordial and zealous support and co-operation of the loyal inhabitants of Toronto in administering the laws, and preserving unimpaired the valued

institutions of this part of the British Empire, is a tower of strength to me; on which I shall firmly rely in my sincere endeavours to maintain and uphold the constitution of Upper Canada as by law established, which you justly so highly prize.

There is not, I believe, recorded on the page of history, an instance wherein the great body of the inhabitants of any country have more unequivocally testified their devotion to the person of their Sovereign, and their attachment to the laws by which their religious and political rights and liberties are secured to them; and the conspicuous part which has been taken by the municipal authorities of the city of Toronto on this memorable occasion will, I am certain, be marked by some special act of Her Majesty's favour and distinction.

Your address is the more peculiarly gratifying to me at this moment, as by a full knowledge of, and confidence in, its power, the Executive Government is more at liberty where justice does not absolutely forbid it, to unfurl the banner of mercy.

Harshness and severity are distinguishing marks of weakness and apprehension.

The country is strong enough to be magnanimous—and the inhabitants of Upper Canada have the reputation of being a religious people; it will now be open to them collectively, and individually, to give proof of the Christian profession, by forgiving without any vexatious upbraiding the extreme injuries they have received.

"The quality of mercy is not strained;

"It droppeth as the gentle dew from Heaven upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed; It blesteth him that gives and him that takes, it is mightiest in the mightiest."

If the great victory which has been achieved be now used with moderation and well-timed conciliation, the late seeming frown of Providence upon this noble Province may issue in a very great blessing; for I do not despair of seeing many persons now come forward openly and avowedly as loyal supporters of the constitution who, although hitherto advocates for some partial changes in the institutions of the country, nevertheless would be desirous to make the most public declaration of their detestation of traitors, and murderers, and incendiaries, and thus you may become a more united, and therefore a more happy people.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. Mayor, of assuring yourself, the Aldermen, and Commonality of Toronto, that I shall be at all times most ready and most desirous to co-operate with you in every measure that has a tendency to advance the interests of this rising City, and promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of its inhabitants.

GEORGE ARTHUR.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF "THE CLOCKMAKER" to be published in England and the colonies this spring will contain, The Meeting—The Voluntary System—Training a Carriboo—Jack Bradshaw—Travelling in America—Elective Councils—Slavery—Talking Latin—The Talesman—The Snow Wreath—Italian Paintings—Shampooing the English—Putting a foot in it—English Aristocracy and Yankee Mobsocracy—Confessions of a deposed Minister—Canadian Politics—A Cure for Smuggling—Taking off the Factory Ladies—The Schoolmaster Abroad—The wrong room—The Clockmaker's parting advice.

We are glad to learn by the Recorder of Saturday, that it is intended to run one of the steam-boats, twice a week, up the Basin, as far as the Nine-mile House. Such an arrangement would be a very great accommodation to those persons who have recently erected mills in that neighbourhood, as well as to the inhabitants of the adjoining settlements, and would afford the means of pleasant and healthy excursions to the inhabitants of Halifax during the summer.—*Journal*.

WOODSTOCK, April 14.—The New Mail Stage Coach line which is to run once a week between Fredericton and Quebec is now in operation—it commenced running on Wednesday last. This arrangement will afford a comfortable conveyance at all seasons of the year, from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the Canadas, and do away with the necessity of travelling through the United States.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 2d May, 1838.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint John Whidden, Esq. to be Surrogate Judge and Commissary of Her Majesty's Court of Vice Admiralty at Halifax, during the absence of, and in the room of, the Worshipful Charles Rufus Fairbanks, Esq. Judge and Commissary of said Court.

HALIFAX, SS.

Supreme Court, Easter Term, 1838.

James R. Lovett, Charles Young, James Fogo, George H. MacColla, and Frederick W. Grantham, Esquires, were this day duly admitted and enrolled Barristers at Law, of this Hon. Court. Henry C. L. Twining, Student at Law, having taken the usual oaths, was this day admitted and enrolled an Attorney of this Hon. Court; and Charles H. Peters, Esq. of St. John, N. B. was also admitted and enrolled a Barrister and Attorney of this Hon. Court.

J. W. NUTTING, Prothy.