

may be, and unquestionably they are painful enough, they are not evidence that no better scheme of colonization can be found compatible with the safety and improvement of the Aborigines. We cannot admit the doctrine that the establishment of a civilized community in the neighborhood of uncivilized tribes, must be injurious to the latter, without supposing something extremely defective and improper in the regulations and principles of the former. Let these be corrected, and the evils must be diminished. With regard to the Indians of this province, it is certain that many evils have followed their intercourse with Europeans. Their possessions have been intruded upon without tending. Our most vicious propensities have been transferred to them without check. And our diseases have been introduced amongst them without corresponding efforts at prevention or cure. Indeed, the sight of our squalid, ragged Indians speaks volumes as to the deteriorating influence of their union with Christians. It is well that we have begun to feel our obligations and responsibilities. The members of the Nova Scotia Philanthropic Society could not have proposed a more worthy object than the relief of the destitute Aborigines. Engaged in so noble a pursuit they will have the good will and assistance of all classes of the community. A strong manifestation of feeling in favour of the coloured races, has been recently made in Great Britain; indeed, the attempts which are making to protect and elevate them, are among the most remarkable characteristics of the age. Only by the last English Packet we received the information, that the British and Foreign Aborigines Protection Society have offered a prize of £50 for the best Essay on the present state of the uncivilized and defenceless tribes; on the causes which have led to the diminution of their numbers, and to their debased condition; and on the best means of protecting them, and of promoting their advancement. A powerful appeal has also recently been made by the indefatigable and talented WILLIAM HOWITT, on behalf of the same great cause. From Mr. Howitt's able work on "Colonization and Christianity" we extract the following remarks, and with them we shall close the present article.

We have now followed the Europeans to every region of the globe, and seen them planting colonies and peopling new lands, and every where we have found them the same—a lawless and domineering race, seizing on the earth as if they were the first born of the creation, having a presumptive right to murder and dispossess all other people. For more than three centuries we have glanced back at them in their course, and every where they have had the Word of God in their mouth, and the deeds of darkness in their hand. . . . Many are the evils that are done under the sun; but there is and can be no evil like that monstrous and earth-encompassing evil, which the Europeans have committed against the Aborigines of every country in which they have settled. And in what country have they not settled? It is often said as a very pretty speech, that the sun never sets on the dominions of our youthful queen; but who dares to tell us the more horrible truth, that it never sets on the scenes of our injustice and oppressions! . . . For more than three centuries, and down to the very last hour, as this volume testifies, has this system, stupid as it is wicked, been going on. Thank God, the dawn of a new era appears at last!

The cause of the Aborigines is the cause of three-fourths of the population of the globe. It is therefore with pleasure that I have seen the *Aborigines Protection Society* raise its head amongst the many noble Societies for the redress of the wrongs and the elevation of humanity, that adorn this country. Such a Society must become one of the most active and powerful agents of universal justice: it must be that, or nothing,—for the evil which it has to put down is tyrannous and strong beyond all others. It cannot fail without the deepest disgrace to the nation—for the honour of the nation, its Christian zeal, and its commercial interests, are all bound up with it. Where are we to look for a guarantee for the removal of the foulest stains on humanity and the Christian name? Our government may be well disposed to adopt just measures; but governments are not yet formed on those principles, and with those views that will warrant us to depend upon them.

STEAM AGAIN.—A line of steam packets between England and Halifax! One can hardly realize it is certain, and yet our late papers has brought this most unexpected, most gratifying intelligence. If Halifax with such an advantage does go not ahead, she will deserve to be abandoned by every enterprising and intelligent person.

PEARL ADVERTISER.—We have been reluctantly compelled to discontinue our cover, owing to the small advertising patronage received. To those persons who favoured our project we return many thanks. For the present, advertisements will be excluded from the columns of the Pearl, thereby rendering the Halifax Pearl the cheapest paper in the Province.

The Pearl Office is removed to the store lately fitted up by Messrs Wier & Woodworth, near the head of Marchington's Wharf,—entrance south side.

St. John, N. B. Oct. 27.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

By the fast sailing ship Marchioness of Bute, which arrived this morning from Liverpool, we received our files of London and Irish and Scotch papers—the former to the 26th September, being seven days later than those brought by the steamer *Royal William*.

The Earl of Munster will, it is said, succeed Sir Colin Campbell as Lieutenant Governor of Nova-Scotia, and the latter will proceed to Canada, as Commander of the Forces, in consequence of the resignation of Sir John Colborne.

We understand that Government has decided on establishing a line of steampackets between this country and Halifax, N. S. and that the contract will be thrown open for public competition. We need not point out the advantage to commercial communications which will result.—*Government print.*

The Eagle, 743 tons, is the vessel appointed for the conveyance of drafts of the 23d, 36th, 65th and 63d Regiments to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Courier Francais of Monday contains the following report of a new insult to England offered by Russia:—"The Austrian polacca Madoul di Casteloovo, and the English brig Spiridione, of the Ionian Islands, having taken in cargoes at Varna, in the Black Sea, for Asiatic Turkey, were hailed about 40 or 50 miles from Batoum by an armed Russian cutter, and compelled to anchor at the mouth of the Rion, and wait the orders of the chief of the Russian squadron, who maintained his right to search all vessels, from whatever port and wherever bound, unless bearing passports for Odessa or the Crimea. It has been also stated at Trebizond that another English brig had been detained at Gouriel, and her licence to navigate the Black Sea taken from her by the Russians.

According to the Times the affair of Prince Louis Napoleon is likely to assume a more serious aspect than we ever anticipated. The French Army, it is said, has been tampered with by the agents of the Prince, and various officers and soldiers are placed under arrest on a charge of having participated in a plot to place him on the throne of France. We are not possessed of any information as to the extent of this conspiracy, but are only assured that the danger of a military insurrection in France is not imminent.—The question occupies the chief attention of the French journals.

On the subject of the menacing collision between France and Switzerland, the Beobachter, a Swiss journal, on the authority of a letter from Geneva, states that the government of that canton and city is making every necessary preparation against an attack, and has directed Colonel Dufour to examine all the fortifications, arsenals, depots of arms, etc.; that it has purchased a considerable quantity of lead, and has ordered the first military contingent to be ready to march at the first call.

The accounts from Spain confirm the report of Espartero's retreat, but throw no light upon his motives. The Carlists rejoice in the present position of affairs with unalloyed triumph. In fact every thing at present seems to bid fair for an early termination of the war, but similar appearances have so often proved deceptive, that we place little reliance on them now.

QUEBEC, October 16.—The city was this morning in a state of great excitement, it having been discovered that Theller Dodge, and three others of the Rebel prisoners, confined on Cape Diamond, had made their escape. So far as we have ascertained the particulars, they got out of the casemate, by cutting one of the bars of the window, by which means they got into the small yard surrounded by pickets 12 feet high, by which the front of the casemate is enclosed. They then got over the picketing, and four of them, including the two we have named, got into the ditch and thence into the town, the fifth had not the courage to make the descent from the wall, but remained in the Citadel and was re-taken this morning as were two others who got out, but Theller and Dodge are still (5 o'clock) at large, notwithstanding the strictest search has been made for them on all premises adjoining the glacis in St. Lewis street, in houses in St. Lewis-street, and in all the houses surrounding the Ursuline Convent, as well as the out-buildings of the convent, it being supposed that they had passed through the house of one of their friends, and secured themselves in the garden or in the farm yard, or in some of the out premises of the nunnery.

How they could have passed the two sentinels, the one within, the other outside the yard of their prison, without discovery, is yet to be accounted for, and is we hear, the subject of a very rigid military enquiry. It is also thought that they have been assisted by friends in the town. We have been told that two persons, apparently strangers, knocked last night at the door of a house in Garden-street and demanded admittance. On being asked who they were, the answer given was Mr. Newcomb and friend,—they had possibly mistaken the house; the two men who were taken were given up by the landlord of a house in that street; they had we learn, been out all night and entered the house in the morning to get a dram. The police and the military are making diligent search in the block of houses surrounding the Ursuline premises.—*Mercury.*

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.

The large building in the Barrack Square, at Chambly, occupied by the officers at that Station, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of Thursday, the 18th inst. The fire broke out at 2 o'clock, and there is too much reason to fear that an officer (Lieut. Carey) has perished in the flames. He was last seen returning into the burning building to rescue some property from his room.

We grieve to add, that, by later accounts, no doubt rests upon the dreadful fate of Lieut. Carey. Capt. Smith is also severely burnt.

The Montreal papers of the 16th instant state, as one consequence, following the annulling of the Earl of Durham's Ordinance, that Mr. Louis Perrault, Printer of the late paper called the Vindicator returned to that City on Sunday last.—The arrival of many more of these gentry with Messrs. E. E. Rodier and George Cartier from the United States, were daily expected.

We hear that His Excellency the Governor General has reluctantly abandoned his intention of proceeding to Washington, and passing through some of the United States on his way to England. His Excellency will sail from hence on the first of November. We

have reason to believe that this change in his plans, have been considered necessary both by His Excellency and the commander of the Forces, in order that Her Majesty's Ministers should be immediately apprized by the highest authority of the Province, in person, of the critical state in which they are placed. In the meantime, His Excellency has given the Commander in Chief the fullest authority and power, to call into active service any amount or description of force, which may be necessary for the complete defence of the frontiers, and the preservation of internal security.—*Mercury.*

A CHAPEL SCENE.—The doors of the Independent Congregational Church, at Bayford U. C. were broken open, in the night, and one of the locks carried away, in order that the Bishop of Quebec might preach in it, without the permission of the Trustees and its Minister, Mr. Nall; and, that in consequence thereof "a goodly number of able-bodied men" of the congregationalists assembled at an early hour, before the service began, and so effectually garrisoned the Church, as to compel the Episcopal Minister, and his party, to give up the contest, and retire to the school-house. Such scenes, and such contests, amongst people calling themselves Christians, are to us so disgusting and abominable, that we must decline writing any more on the affairs in question.

A most disgusting scene has lately been enacted at the London District Assizes.—Our readers may recollect that a Dr. Wilson was arrested some time since in Norwich, and rescued from his captors by several of his neighbours, among whom were two brothers of the name of Scor, sons of a highly respectable Quaker in Norwich. These young men have been tried for the robbery of a pair of pistols taken in the scuffle, convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of this month. Surely the Government are determined that we shall have trouble when the cold weather sets in. If these men are executed the consequences may be easily predicted.—*Id.*

OUR PAPER.—The *Montreal Transcript* speaks of the PEARL in the following complimentary terms:

"We have received some numbers of a periodical entitled the *Halifax Pearl*, and published as the title indicates, in Nova-Scotia. This a most gratifying acquisition to the periodical press—not only on account of the taste and talent displayed in its contents, but also as being the only periodical emanating from the British North American Colonies that can compete with those of the United States: some of which it much resembles, both in appearance and general character. It should meet with a truly British encouragement."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Institute will be opened on Wednesday evening next with an introductory lecture by W. Young, Esq.

MARRIED.

At St. John, N. B. on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the Rev. James Hanney, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Richibucto, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Francis Salter of Newport, Nova Scotia.

At St. John N. B. on Monday evening, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. David Rankin, of Halifax N. S. to Miss Emma G. Lockhart, of that City.

At Charlotte Town P. E. Island, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. C. Jenkins, Mr. Marsden Selig, of Halifax to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. William Clarke, of New Glasgow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, October 27th—Brigt. Sir S. Chapman, Hant, Port Antonio, 26, and Bermuda, 8 days—sugar to J. & M. Tobin; schr Sarah, Barrington—fish and oil; Returned from sea, brig Herald, Frith, bound to the West Indies.

Sunday, 28th—Schr Hazard, Winchester, Annapolis, 5 days—produce; brig. Otter, Dill, Matanzas, 13 days, sugar to G. P. Lawson; Falcon, Dixon, Hamburg, 67 days—general cargo, to J. Bazalgette; Maitland, Yarmouth, dry fish; Fly and Bold Wolf, Cape Negro—do; Britannia, Margarets Bay—do.

Monday, 29th—brig Tory, Kelly, Berbice—molasses, to Fairbanks & Allison—left brig Redbreast, to sail next day, Margaret, Doane, to sail same day for St. Thomas, John, hence; spoke, off Berbice, brig Acadian from Liverpool for Demerara; schr. Frederick, Port Medway; New Messenger, Miramichi—lumber and shingles, to J. & M. Tobin; True Brothers Slocomb, Liverpool, NS; Waterlily, Snow, do. 12 hours, flour; Mary, Jane, P. E. Isl'd 7 days—produce. Returned—Britannia and Active, for St. John, N. B., and Jane, for Miramichi.

Wednesday, 31st—HMS. Malabar, Commander Harvey, Prince Edward Island, 7 days; Schrs. Olive Branch, Bachelor, Morning Star, and Mariner, Newfoundland—all with fish, etc.; brig. Griffin, Ingham, Bermuda, 8 days—ballast to Saltus & Wainwright; Reward, Hannam, Kingston, 28 days—do. to Hugh Lyle; schrs Nile, Vaughan, St John, N. B. 58 hours—herring, oil, etc; Eliza Ann, Smith, St. Stephens, N. B. 6 days—lumber to W. B. Hamilton.

Thursday, November 1st—Schrs E. Hamilton, Canso, fish; Ben, Farry, P. E. Island, 7 days—produce; Mary Deagle,—do, 12 days; Cornelia, Campobello—shingles to Jos. Allison & Co.

Friday 2nd—Schrs Sovereign, Wood, P. E. Island—produce; Margaret Ann, Wallace, lumber; Hawk, Mabou—beef, pork, etc.

CLEARED.

October 26th—schr. Britannia, Covill, St. John, NB.—dry and pickled fish by J. Strachan and others; 27th, schr Sibella, Musgrove, Bermuda—assorted cargo by Frith, Smith and Co.; Active, Kenderick, St. John, NB.—do by Saltus and Wainwright, M. B. Almon and others; Persa Pengilly, New-York—coal by J. H. Draine.

Sailed.—Friday, 28th inst. H. M. Packet Skylark, Lieut. Ladd, Falmouth.