

**BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.**—It may be interesting to many of the readers of the Pearl to have a list of the different moral and religious societies in England which hold their anniversaries in London during the months of April and May.

1. Newfoundland School Society.
2. Ladies' British Society for Promoting the Reformation of Female Prisoners.
3. Newport Pagnell Evangelical Institution.
4. British and Foreign Temperance Society.
5. British and Foreign Sailors' Society.
6. General Annuity Society of the Church of England.
7. Infant Orphan Asylum.
8. Wesleyan Missionary Society.
9. Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society.
10. Baptist Home Missionary Society.
11. Baptist Irish Society.
12. Christian Instruction Society.
13. Church Missionary Society.
14. British and Foreign Bible Society.
15. Baptist Missionary Society.
16. Prayer Book and Homily Society.
17. British Reformation Society.
18. Sunday School Union Society.
19. Baptist Union Society.
20. London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.
21. Religious Tract Society.
22. London Hibernian Society.
23. British Reformation Society.
24. British and Foreign School Society.
25. Trinitarian Bible Society.
26. Society for Prevention of Juvenile Prostitution.
27. Church Pastoral Aid Society.
28. Naval and Military Bible Society.
29. European Missionary Society.
30. Irish Evangelical Society.
31. Protestant Association.
32. London Missionary Society.
33. London Association in Aid of the Moravian Missions.
34. District Visiting Society.
35. Church-rate Abolition Society.
36. Colonial Missionary Society.
37. Society for Protection of Religious Liberty.
38. London City Mission Society.
39. Itinerant Society.
40. Hospital Accident Case Society.
41. Home Missionary Society.
42. Society for the Protection of Defenceless Native Tribes.
43. Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace.
44. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
45. Female Servants' Home Society.
46. Society for Promoting the due observance of the Lord's Day.
47. Society for the Suppression of Vice.
48. Bible Christian Missionary Society.

### THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1838.

**DAY OF THE CORONATION.**—Yesterday Halifax presented a scene of innocent festivity and rejoicing, worthy the metropolis of this loyal and happy province. Every thing combined to render the day memorable. The weather was charming in the extreme—the sun sending down his warmest rays and the delicious breezes fanning you on every side. The expectations of the people were raised to the highest pitch of excitement—indeed it was evident from the crowds which flocked to various points of attraction, that all hearts were attuned for the happy occasion. The morning of the day was auspicious—and when the shades of evening dispersed the multitudes of loyal spectators, all retired pleased and satisfied. Even the children partook of the gaiety and cheerfulness of the day—and a ribbon on their caps with the name of Victoria inscribed upon it, seemed to make them sit about more proudly and happily. One feeling of exultation pervaded all classes—the poor were blessed, and the rich were not less delighted—the groups of young in their holiday attire were all mirth and cheerfulness, while now and then you would meet with a very aged individual, who appeared for the joyous time to have lost the weight of years. The 28th of June will not soon be forgotten—nor will Halifax soon witness another day so marked by generous loyalty, and universal rejoicing.

For the benefit of our distant subscribers we may give an outline of the proceedings, in honor of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Coronation.

On Wednesday evening the Irish Society roasted an Ox on the common. At sunrise on Thursday the Militia Artillery fired a royal Salute three times repeated. At 8 o'clock A. M. the Ves-

sels in port exhibited their colors—flags of every description were displayed from the Exchange, Custom House, Dalhousie College, Province Building, and the Churches. "Merry Peals" were rung and continued at intervals until 11 o'clock, A. M. At 12 o'clock His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell reviewed the troops in garrison—three rounds were fired and three hearty cheers given by the Soldiers to Victoria their Queen. At half past one o'clock the NOVA SCOTIA PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY left the parade in front of Dalhousie College and went in procession to Government House where they gave three most hearty cheers to the Queen. At three o'clock a Procession was formed in the following order:—

Companies of Militia,  
Committee of Management preceded by the Sheriff,  
Band of Music,  
The Masonic Lodges,  
The Highland Pipes,  
The North British Society,  
Band of Music,  
The Charitable Irish Society,  
The Carpenters Society,  
Band of Music,  
The Truckmen on Horseback,  
Joseph Campbell  
And his colored brethren.

This procession moved from the Parade to the upper side of the Government House—where each Society halted and gave three loyal cheers for the Queen; after which they proceeded to the Common and dispersed. Tents were erected on the common provided with Beef, Bread and Porter for gratuitous distribution. During the afternoon various sports and amusements gave life and animation to the thousands who thronged the Common. At dusk the Province Building, Dalhousie College, the Engine House, Carpenters' Hall and a few private houses were brilliantly illuminated. The Engine House with its number of transparencies and covered with evergreens, attracted general attention. A transparency of the Nova Scotia Philanthropic Society was conspicuous in front of Dalhousie College.

At 9 o'clock a succession of splendid fireworks were displayed on the grand Parade.

Thus closed the memorable day of the 28th of June. All the festivities of the day passed off with great spirit and hilarity. It was a holiday of the people and as such was richly enjoyed. Generally, we believe, all were orderly, peaceful, and quiet. In short, many, many years may elapse before Halifax will witness so bright and triumphant a day as that on which Victoria was crowned Queen of all the British Dominions. *Vivat Regina!*

The following paragraph falsifies the account of the steamer Great Western being 17 days on her homeward passage:—

The Great Western, Steamer, from New York, at Bristol in 14½ days; sailed from New York 7th instant, and will leave Bristol for New York 2d June.—*Liverpool Paper.*

The Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday morning 17th inst. from Bristol, in 14½ days.

The Sirius arrived home (at Falmouth) on the 19th ult. making the passage in 18 days. Her passage was protracted by the difficulty of keeping up steam, from the inferior quality of her coal. The Sirius arrived at New York from Cork on the evening of the 18th inst., sailed from the latter port on the 31st May.

At a highly respectable meeting of Merchants and shipowners, held yesterday, it was resolved to establish a joint stock navigation company, to facilitate the intercourse between this port and New York. The prospectus has been published.

*Liverpool paper.*

Prince de Talleyrand died on the evening of the 17th May.

In the House of Commons, May 22, a resolution was moved by Sir E. Wilmot, declaring that the apprenticeship system should immediately cease, and though opposed by Ministers was carried by a vote of 96 to 93 in a thin house. Subsequently a motion of Sir G. Grey, that it was not advisable to proceed on the resolution passed by a vote of 250 to 178.

Sir R. Peel brought forward his promised views of the measures regarding Ireland, on Monday the 28th ult. which were met by Ministers with great satisfaction,—a variety of reports are in circulation that a coalition will be formed, and that there will be no objection in making room for Peel, Stanley, Graham, and others, to throw overboard Palmerston, Glenelg, Spring Rice and Hobhouse.

The new poor laws have given rise to a fatal riot in Canterbury. A person of the name of Courtenay (calling himself Lord Courtenay) who opposed them, being arrested, fired a pistol at the officer and killed him. He then appealed to the populace for protection, and a number responded to the appeal, who took refuge in the adjoining woods. A party of the 45th were called out to disperse them. An officer of the name of Bennet, was shot by Courtenay, and the officer in command of the party dangerously wounded. Courtenay was killed and several other lives lost.

There were strong symptoms of riot at Reading, on the 31st of May, in consequence of which, two hundred special constables were sworn in, and the Life Guards were ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

The following particulars are from the Montreal Courier of Saturday last:—Yesterday evening the celebrated General Sutherland and Theller, Colonel Dodge and seven others—all State prisoners, on their way to England, from whence they will be transported, arrived in Town from Toronto, via the Rideau Canal, under the guard of a detachment of the Toronto Queen's Rangers, consisting of one Captain, two Subalterns, two Serjeants and twenty-nine rank and file. Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, also accompanied them. They reached Lachine about 3 o'clock, and were shortly after removed from the steamer Ottawa into a batteau which brought them to town through the Canal. The two Generals and the Colonel, were cabin passengers from Kingston to Lachine, and were without irons. The other seven were chained in pairs, and exhibited a most wretched appearance—some of them appeared mere boys. Sutherland wore a kind of blanket half military looking coat, and blue cloth cloak. He is a handsome man, with an intelligent but bad expression of countenance. Theller, who is a short, stout, impudent-looking fellow, appeared wholly unconcerned about his situation, and converses freely with every person who addresses him. Dodge has an handsome, but pale and dejected countenance. He wears a green shade over one of his eyes, which he lost at the time he was arrested. Twelve others came as far as Kingston with them. Among whom were Montgomery, John G. Parker, and the two Shepards. The batteau with the prisoners passed through the locks, and was brought alongside of the British America, on board of which they were put with an adequate guard. Soon afterwards they were removed to the new jail. A large concourse of citizens crowded the beach to see their arrival, and they had a numerous escort of the curious from the British America to the citadel."

*From the Montreal Herald, June 12.*

His Excellency the Earl of Durham has ordered instructions to be issued, for the present, that the improvements in the houses which he has engaged in town, shall be discontinued. Various rumours are in circulation in consequence, but none that are general, are true. Lord Durham has demanded the delivery to the British authorities of the prisoners concerned in the burning of the Sir Robert Peel.

*Extract from a Letter dated Cornwall, U. C. 14th June.*  
A very bad feeling exists on both sides, all along the frontier; and I am very sorry to say that it is growing worse every day. Sir John Colborne passed this to day on his way to Quebec. On his arrival there he will immediately dispatch two or three more regiments to this Province. He has made arrangements to place the whole frontier in this quarter in a strong state of military defence. Lord Durham is expected here on Wednesday next. He intends taking a tour of the Upper Province; and it is current: reported that he intends moving the seat of government from Toronto to Kingston. This is said to have been recommended by Sir George Arthur.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Toronto Patriot of Tuesday says, "Another division of the pirates is at work on Lake Erie, where a schr. laden with merchandise, belonging to Mr. Chrysler of Niagara, has been captured. A despatch announcing this new outrage, arrived in the city last night, but nothing more than the bare fact has transpired." Two steamboats with troops on board are searching among the islands for the plunderers.

*From the Albany Journal, Monday Evening, June 18.*

**IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONTIER.**—We learn from Mr. J. W. Turner, deputy marshal at Oswego, who arrived here this morning express from Lewiston, that the patriots of Upper Canada have made a rally on their own soil, having formed a camp in 'Long Swamp' an extensive marsh lying between Grand Island and Chippewa Creek, where they are now fortifying themselves. The nucleus of this force was formed by refugees who crossed over from the United States in parties of twenty or thirty at a time, so as to elude British vigilance; but volunteers are said to be flocking to them from all quarters. The number entrenched when they were discovered, is supposed to be from 200 to 400. The alarm was instantly given, and an express sent off to Toronto for a regular force to extirpate them. This news is very vague—we believe it comes by way of Toronto—but we think it may be substantially relied on.

**TROOPS.**—A further arrival of troops took place this day, in the Transport *Barossa*, Captain Trivett, which vessel left Cork on the 4th of May. These troops consist of twenty-two officers and 584 men of the 15th, 34th, 66th, 71st, 83rd and 85th regiments. These regiments being stationed above Quebec, the steamer which leaves to-night will take the detachments on their way to the stations of their respective regiments.—*Quebec Mercury June 16th.*

The harbour of Quebec afforded, yesterday afternoon, another of the magnificent spectacles which have so frequently, this year, delighted the lovers of the picturesque. The weather was de-