

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1839.

LATE INTELLIGENCE.

By the English packet, which arrived on Wednesday evening, we receive Falmouth dates to August 10,—London, August 7.—We subjoin the most interesting items.

The Chartist agitation, and the movements in the east,—continue to be of most importance. The first, happily, we would hope, is subsiding as regards its most dangerous features, although it still gives much trouble and alarm. Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, in a speech on the subject, intimated that relief need not be expected, by any political reforms, for the evils of which the Chartists complain. The London Morning Post, a tory paper, warmly blames his Lordship for this declaration; as impolitic, and unfeeling, calculated to drive the parties to despair, and to produce the evils deprecated. A Mr. Somerville, a Chartist, has published a pamphlet likely to be very useful in deterring the more violent from seeking physical contests. The object is to show the improbability, or impossibility, of the masses having any chance of even temporary success against the military. The writer is called an uneducated man, but is said to be one of the most graphic writers of the day. The London Spectator, of Aug. 3,—in an article on the progress of disaffection among the masses, intimates that the state of feeling among the working classes is unsatisfactory in almost every popular district in England. The Home Secretary of State, it appears, is perplexed with applications for troops from various quarters, the armed force being insufficient. It is asserted that neither militia nor yeomanry can be, safely called out, and it is suggested, that recruits in augmentation of the army, might be a means of inoculating the entire force with Chartism. The same objection is made against extensive additions to the Police.—Chartism is said to be a "knife-and-fork" question,—a struggle of the labouring classes to raise their emoluments, and to live more comfortably. To meet the difficulties which this state of things presents, the existing ministry is said to be inadequate. Remedial measures appear to be emigration, on an extensive and judicious scale, and the repeal of the corn laws,—but then arise the questions,—if the body of the labouring classes be greatly thinned, can England hold its position as the greatest manufacturing country?—and would not the powerful agricultural interest resist, as heretofore, any attempt on the free importation of foreign corn?

An English paper says:—"No serious disturbances have been recently raised by these deluded persons. At Newcastle on Tuesday week, there was a considerable demonstration of numerical force; but the military and police succeeded in clearing the streets of the mob. There was a row at Stockport, in consequence of the caption of a quantity of Chartists arms. In one or two places it has pleased the Chartists to betake themselves to a very strange but harmless sort of demonstration. On Sundays they have assembled in great numbers and taken possession of all the seats in their parish churches, without creating any disturbance."

"The Chartists of Brighton have come to the patriotic resolution of abstaining from all exciseable articles, and have accordingly fallen vigorously to the smoking of herb tobacco, and the drink of herb tea."

"The Marquis of Londonderry inquired of the Premier, whether it were the intention of Government to take any further steps for the preservation of the public peace, against the attempts of the Chartists, than the mere increase of the military force. The Premier replied in the negative; but he stated that such steps as might be necessary would be taken, as circumstances arose."

Respecting the East, Lord Palmerston, while declining to be very explicit in the present posture of affairs, intimated that the independence of Turkey should be provided for.

The conduct of China, respecting the British dealers in opium, caused some parliamentary enquiries, but nothing definite resulted. The Government are said to be in a dilemma on this subject. They have hitherto respected the rights of independent nations, in commercial arrangements with China, but India policy, is said to point to a different course when a large commerce is actually at stake. If the opium trade be vicious in its nature; no calm and proper thinking person could desire to see it forced by the British government, no matter what commercial arguments may be used in its favour.

"A telegraphic despatch reached Paris to the effect that the Turkish fleet under the command of the Capitan Pacha, arrived at Alexandria on the 4th ult. The Pacha had declared that he would not restore it to the Porte, unless the Vizier, Chosrew Pacha, should be removed from office, and his own hereditary right to his dominions recognized. In the meantime the Egyptian army had received orders to retire behind the Euphrates. Hafiz Pacha had gathered together part of the scattered remains of his army to the number of 24,000."

PARLIAMENTARY.—On Aug. 1, Lord John Russell informed the House of Commons that a second action had been threat-

ened against Messrs. Hansard for printing and publishing minutes of evidence in reprint of the Lords' report regarding New Zealand, and alleged to contain matter libellous on Mr. Pollock's character. Lord John said that the time had come for the House to take higher ground than it had assumed in a late case, respecting its privileges, and he moved, that Messrs. Hansard only performed their duty in publishing the report and evidence in question, and that they be directed to take no notice of the letter of Mr. Pollock's attorney. His Lordship further moved, "that if the caution were disregarded, the parties should be called to the bar in order to be committed to Newgate for contempt." During the discussion on this question, his Lordship received a letter stating that a second action had not been ordered. The resolution was carried.

"On Aug. 2, Lord Brougham moved in the House of Lords, an Address to her Majesty, praying her Majesty's active interference with foreign powers, for the suppression of the Slave trade. The Address passed.

The Government Bill providing for a Police force for Birmingham was supported in the Commons by a majority of 74.

HOUSE OF LORDS, AUGUST 5.—Lord Wilton called attention to the proceedings of the Chartists at Bolton, and complained that the government had not taken proper steps to counteract them.

Lord Melbourne said, that the repression of all such disturbances was under the serious consideration of the government.

The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The motion for the second reading of the Postage Duties Bill gave rise to an interesting discussion.

The Duke of Wellington observed, that it was a measure that was most anxiously looked for by the country, but with respect to which much and increasing doubt was beginning to prevail, supposing their Lordships were to reject the bill, the government, if supported by the House of Commons, would, as he had before stated, have complete power to destroy the whole of the Post Office revenue, and to do all the evil which this bill could by possibility effect. At the same time, unless their lordships agreed to the bill, that improvement in the Post Office administration which they all desired to see carried into execution could not take place. Under these circumstances, he intended, though with pain and reluctance, to vote for the bill, and he earnestly recommended their lordships to adopt it.

The bill having been read a second time, was ordered to be committed on the 8th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 5.—A resolution was agreed to, on the motion of Mr. Rice, authorising the commissioners of the Treasury to advance from the Consolidated Fund a sum not exceeding £200,000, on the security of the coal duties, and other unexpended funds, provided for the building of London-bridge; such sum to be applied to the purpose of making additional improvements in the metropolis.

On Aug. 6th, Resolutions of Lord Brougham, respecting the administration of justice in Ireland, passed the House of Lords 86 to 55."

From a Falmouth paper of Aug. 10, we select the following scraps:

"The first power-loom for broad-cloth weaving that has ever been introduced into Ireland has been lately erected at Milltown Factory by Mr. Moore.—In the emigrant ship *William Rodger*, to Sydney New South Wales, 16 passengers died of fever between the Cape and Port Jackson; on their arrival at Sydney, after performing quarantine at Port Jackson, the fever again broke out, and carried away 42 individuals, chiefly adults.—The proprietors of the *Great Western* steamship are about to build a ship of iron, of about two thousand tons tonnage, with engines of a thousand horse power!—We are sorry to learn from the *Wolverford Mirror*, that a rencontre, which has been attended with fatal results, has taken place between the people and the police at Carlow.

Stead's patent wooden pavement, it will appear, is rapidly becoming general. Besides the Old Bailey, which is now in the course of paving, the Strand, Piccadilly, and Berkeley-square, are to be similarly treated. The experiment in Oxford-street shows that scarcely any wear or tear takes place, and daily use renders it more solid and consequently durable.

Letters from Hanover of the 20th state that great agitation prevails in the capital, and that fresh troops had been ordered there.

The hosiers of Nottingham and Leicester are making gloves and stockings having bands of India-rubber web knitted in at the wrists, and under the knees instead of garters; a patent has been obtained for the invention, and licenses, at five pounds a-year each, are sold to the frame-work knitters.—The *Stafford Advertiser* states—"Most of the workmen who recently turned out in that neighbourhood have resumed their employment, having consented to abandon the union and generally to accept the terms of the masters."

The Cyclops Steam-Frigate.—This magnificent vessel, the largest steam man-of-war in the world, was launched from Pembroke Dock Dock-yard a few days ago. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length 225 feet, beam between paddles 38 feet, depth

in hold 21 feet. Her tonnage is about 1,300, being 200 tons larger than the *Gorgon*, launched from the same slip about 18 months since. Her equipment, as a man-of-war, will be in all respects as a frigate, having a complete gun or main deck, as well as an upper or quarter deck. On the main she will carry 18 long 36-pounders, and on the upper deck four 48-pounders, and two 96-pounders on swivels, carrying a ball of 10 inches diameter, and sweeping around the horizon 240 degrees."

CANADA.—Nothing of immediate consequence appears from either Lower or Upper Canada. In the latter province the subject of Responsibility still occupied much of public attention, and there were abundant evidences that the question would cause much agitation for some time to come.

Martial law has been discontinued in the district of Montreal, by Proclamation published in the *Montreal Gazette* of the 24th Aug.; Martial Law does not now exist in Canada.

A Court Martial was expected to be convened in Cobourg for the trial of the prisoners lately arrested, respecting a conspiracy and intended attack on Cobourg.

A contagious disease, it is said, has appeared in the Parish of Point Claire, in the Island of Montreal. It carried off twenty two persons in the course of a week. It begins with a bloody flux. A case is said to have occurred at Montreal, which was cured.

P. E. ISLAND.—The crops are said to promise abundantly. A new Stage Coach has been established on the line between Charlottetown and George Town. It runs twice a week, and is drawn by two horses. The Wesleyan Centenary meeting had been held in Charlottetown, Rev. R. Knight took the chair; £375 were subscribed.

BOAT RACE.—The Whalers Joseph Howe and Edward Lowe, had another trial on Monday last. The latter won by about two lengths. The day was rough.

A Grampus measuring about 11 feet in length, was caught by three boys at the head of the North West Arm, on Thursday morning last, and was exhibited during the day.

A Theatrical corps has arrived in Halifax from St. John N. B.

It appears that a Bill has passed the Newfoundland Legislature having for its object the encouragement of Steam Navigation between that Island and Halifax.

Mr. Rodgers, lecturer on India, arrived in town from St. John N. B. and commenced his course on last evening in the room occupied as a lecture room by the Mechanics' Institute, Dalhousie College.

INQUESTS.—Two melancholy occurrences have taken place within a few preceding days. On Thursday night week, James Turner, formerly master of the brig *Kate*, fell from a three story garret window of a house in which he resided, in Albermarle street, and died in a few hours. He only exclaimed, "I am gone" when lifted up, and did not speak subsequently. Severe injury on the crown of the head caused death. The case is one of melancholy interest, and mystery. No person it appears, was in the room at the time deceased was precipitated from it,—he appeared cheerful and was perfectly sober a few minutes before the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

On Wednesday, another Inquest was held, on view of the body of Samuel Healy, late master of Brig *Velocity*. Deceased and others went on the harbour in a sail boat. The wind blew fresh from the south-east. All sail was set, and several pieces of ballast were thrown overboard by deceased's orders: the remainder shifted, and the boat went down. A boat from the *Inconstant*, Frigate, picked up the men; the deceased showed signs of life for about an hour; the usual remedies were immediately used to recover him, but in vain. Verdict, accidental death.

A GLANCE AT THE PERIODICALS.

As the Packet comes so opportunely for the present No., we devote a column, usually given to news items, to a series of characteristic scraps, gleaned in a glance at one or two of the periodicals.

THE MONTHLY CHRONICLE.—The August No. of this useful Miscellany, (which is devoted to Politics, Science, and Art) contains the following articles: Characters of Public Men,—Colonization of New Zealand,—Letters on the State and Prospects of Italy (No. III),—Elegiac Ode,—the War in the East,—Sonnet,—Illustrations of Antiquity,—the Cynical Moroseness,—the Social Condition of Jamaica,—Review of Literature. The first article commences with the following remarks, which may give some new light on an old and hackneyed subject:

PUBLIC CHARACTERS.—Public characters are said to be public property; but, like some other kinds of public property, the title to them is not very satisfactory. It is difficult to decide at what period the public acquires this property, or, in other words, at what time during a man's life, or how soon after his death, he may be engrossed and handed over to the community. If you