

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER 9. 1837.

CIVIL WAR IN LOWER CANADA.

THE struggle in the ill-fated province of Lower Canada has commenced—blood has been shed—and the independence of the country proclaimed. For our own part we hate war whether it is waged by those who are termed rebels or carried on by those who have the approval of the higher powers. No war, we verily believe, offensive or defensive, is sanctioned by the 'KING OF KINGS.' In this respect our views coincide with those of the consistent 'Friends.' And in a degree these principles of Peace are recognized by British law; for that law regards an appeal to the sword by two individuals, in the adjustment of cases of honour, as a capital crime—but though duelling is thus branded with infamy by our laws, yet national quarrels may be settled by the sword and the bayonet. In the former case the person who slays his antagonist is regarded in the light of a murderer—in the latter the Soldier who destroys multitudes is lauded to the skies, and the victor's wreath is planted on his brow. Or if he falls on the field of carnage, why then he falls 'covered with glory.' But what glory? The glory that is reflected on seas of blood—the glory that is waited to and fro by the sighings of orphans and widows—the glory which is echoed from the bottomless pit. The glory of blood! The glory of orphanage! the glory of death! Says Dr. Franklin—"We daily make great improvements in natural—there is one I wish to see in moral philosophy—the discovery of a plan that would induce and oblige nations to settle their disputes without first cutting one another's throats. When will human reason be sufficiently improved to see the advantage of this? When will men be convinced that even successful wars at length become misfortunes to those who unjustly commenced them, and who triumphed blindly in their success, not seeing all its consequences?" And such a time, shall come, for so it is decreed—"Nations shall learn war no more."

THE FIRST BLOOD SHED.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 10th, a considerable number of warrants were lodged in the hands of Mr. Delisle, the High Constable, who entered immediately upon the discharge of his duty, and succeeded in arresting six of the delinquents, viz: Andre Ominet, President of the "Fils de la Liberté," J. Dumbuc, Francis Favreuil, George de Boucherville, advocate, Dr. Simard and a student at law, named Leblanc. Several other warrants were not served, owing to the absence of the parties, for whose benefit they were intended. The persons arrested were lodged in jail. The crime alleged against them is not certainly known. It is supposed, however, to be High treason.

At 8 o'clock the same evening, a party of eighteen of the Royal Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Ermatinger, was despatched at St. Johns via Longueuil and Chambly, to arrest two obnoxious individuals at that place, Dr. D. Avignon and Demaray. Having effected their object, they set out on their return to Montreal about 3 o'clock in the morning. On their way they were opposed by about 300 men, many of whom were armed with rifles and muskets, and protected by a high fence on each side of the river. The party in advance on attempting to pass, were fired upon, and compelled to fall back upon the main body, and Lieut. Ermatinger was wounded with duck shot in the head and shoulder, and several others of the party were also wounded, some severely. Several of the horses were also more or less wounded. In turning to retreat, the waggon which contained the two prisoners and the constable, was overturned, and the prisoners escaped. The troop of cavalry then made their way to Longueuil, across the fields, where they found a detachment of two companies of the 2nd regiment, which had been despatched at an early hour from Montreal to support the cavalry in case of necessity, but whose orders were not to proceed beyond Longueuil. The whole body then returned, without their prisoners, to the city, to await further orders.

The Courier adds, that the four companies of the Royal Montreal, received orders to march early on the morning of the 18th, under the command of Lieut. Col. Wetherell, on special duty between Longueuil and Chambly. They will be accompanied by one or two field pieces—says the Courier:—we trust their orders will be such as to bring to a speedy issue the whole of yesterday's

From the Boston Patriot of the 29th Nov.

The following interesting intelligence we received last evening in a slip from the Free Press Office, of Burlington, Vermont, bearing date of November 26.

By the Steam Boat Franklin, which arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, we learn that an engagement has taken place between 200 of the British regulars and the Canadians at St. Dennis, in which the latter were successful. The loyalists lost 16 killed and wounded, and two brass pieces. Captain Malcolm is reported as mortally wounded. The Patriot loss is not known.

It appears that the Patriots have made a stand at St. Charles, about 80 miles below Montreal, and are repairing an old French Fort. Their number is stated at two thousand or more, and well armed and furnished, and they have eight brass pieces. On Wednesday a detachment of eight hundred regulars and three hundred volunteers left Montreal with the intention of breaking up their post. They landed on Thursday, and had taken up their line of march for St. Charles. The advance guard, consisting of 200 regulars, had proceeded as far as St. Dennis, when they were attacked by the Canadian populace, and after a severe engagement driven back, with the loss of 15 killed and wounded.

On Thursday night a steambot arrived at Montreal, bringing the bodies of the slain, when a new detachment consisting of the entire regular force in the city, was immediately despatched down the river. The next boat will undoubtedly bring us further and more decisive particulars, which we shall furnish in another bulletin. All seems to depend on the result of this expedition, as the entire regular force of the government is engaged in it. The Patriots have a FORTRESS at St. Charles, and are casting their own Cannon.

Report says that the Patriot Force at St. Charles is under the command of two French Officers of distinction, trained under Bonaparte. Of this, however, we have no authentic information.

From the Montreal Herald of Saturday.

Papineau and O'Callaghan, the leaders of the movement party, or patriots as they call themselves, were at St. Charles on the 21st, where they have taken possession of the old Fort, which they are repairing and provisioning. From letters of the officers in the British army, it appears that the Patriots have succeeded in getting six thousand men under arms in that vicinity, which they intend to make their head quarters. A letter from Belle Riviere of the 20th, states that the tri-coloured flag was raised at the church of that place the day previous, (Sunday) where the French people met early in the morning in force, all armed. Parties were sent to the stores in the neighbourhood demanding all the powder on hand, of which they received over one hundred pounds. One Barcelo had been employed for a fortnight previous in enrolling names and collecting money for the purchase of arms and ammunition. Barcelo has proposed to his followers to massacre all the British inhabitants in the parish in case of any row taking place, and the loyalists taking sides with the Government. They threaten to compel the British to take up arms with them; and they were at the last accounts making a fortification, camp and block houses in the neighbourhood of Grand Brule, and another not far from St. Eustache.

From the Montreal Herald of the 23rd.

Yesterday, Mr. Perrin, of St. Antoine, shipped some wheat in boats to the care of Messrs. Dempster & Rodgers, of this city, but a portion of it was seized for the patriotic army, by Mr. T. S. Brown, who appears now to have charge of the Commissariat. Information was received in town yesterday, that Mr. Papineau slept on Tuesday evening at the house of Wolford Nelson, and that he is now at St. Charles along with O'Callaghan, Brown, Desrivieres, Gauvin, Cartiel, Beaubien, Duverney, Louis Perrault, and several other rebels.

Mr. Debartzch's house has been fortified and trenches dug around it, to enable its defenders to stand a siege; his cattle have been killed and salted, so that the rebels expect to retain possession of their winter quarters for some time. A letter received in town yesterday, from one of the cavalry stationed at Chambly, reports the number of men in arms at five or six thousand, but this is manifestly an exaggeration, and the appearance of the troops before them will tend to diminish their numbers very sensibly. At Vandrevil disturbances have also broken out, and the peaceful inhabitants been threatened with every species of violence.

We have seen a letter from St. Armand, which mentions that Dr. D'Avignon and Mr. Demaray, who were rescued from the volunteer cavalry, have taken up their residence at Highgate, a few miles across the line of 45, where a number of the rebels, who expected that warrants would be issued against them, have thought it prudent to retire. Joshua Bell is amongst them, but no names are mentioned of any other individuals from Montreal, as the writer of the letter did not know all the parties. The carters who

drove Dr. D'Avignon and Mr. Demaray to the States were arrested, and fifteen letters were found in their possession, which were immediately forwarded to the Attorney-General, and it is expected that some important information may be obtained from them.

The old Fort at St. Charles, spoken of in the preceding extracts, is on the right of the road from Laprairie to St. John's. The Fort is situated among the chain of hills known as the Chambly mountains. The house of Mr. Debartzch is between the Fort and Chambly, about three miles from the latter. Mr. Debartzch is a member of the Executive Council, and is now, we believe, at Quebec. Of course the occupation of his house, and seizure of his cattle, &c. are considered by the insurgents, 'a spoiling of the enemy.'

MOST IMPORTANT.

We have just received the following important information:

Lt. A. Campbell has just arrived from Windsor, and states that the steamer from St. John had arrived there to convey the Troops—he says that accounts had reached there via Boston, that COLONEL WETHERELL had been repulsed with the loss of THREE HUNDRED MEN, made prisoners!—T.R.

Friday Evening, 6 o'clock.

We have just learned that Lt. Arthur Campbell, one of His Excellency's Aids, has just arrived from Windsor; the Capt. of the Steamer told him, that a report was received at St. John, just previous to his leaving, that City, that there had been another action in Lower Canada. That the loss on the side of the British Army had been 300, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and Mr. Campbell further understood that a Boston Paper, confirming the report, had been received.

The Canadians, it is also said, have DECLARED THEIR INDEPENDENCE.—*Novascotian Office.*

NEWS BY THE PACKET.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN FROM THE LADIES OF ENGLAND ON BEHALF OF THE NEGRO APPRENTICES.—We are authorised to state, that the delay which has taken place, in presenting this address to the Queen, has arisen from the rule established at Court, which prevents her Majesty from receiving Deputations of private individuals, to present Addresses, except at a Levee, and, as none have been held since the dissolution of Parliament, the presentation has been necessarily delayed. It might have been presented through the Secretary of State, but it was thought best that her Majesty's special attention should be called to it by a deputation, who will take the opportunity of presenting it at the first Levee which may be held. The number of signatures appended to it, amount to very nearly 45,000.

A paragraph stating that Mr. Roebuck had left this country for Canada, has met with an official contradiction from the Courier, which declares it to be without foundation.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on Thursday next, (to-morrow,) to receive the lord mayor elect, and signify her Majesty's approbation of the choice made by the livery of London; after which ceremony, the lord chancellor will give the usual breakfast to the judges, Queen's counsel, &c. at his residence in Bruton-street; it being the first day of Michaelmas term.

The following circular has been addressed by Lord John Russell to the Parliamentary friends of government, requesting their attendance at the opening of the ensuing session:—"Whitehall, Oct. 16, 1837. Sir,—As the House of Commons will meet on Wednesday, the 15th of November, for the choice of a Speaker, and will proceed on Monday, the 20th, to the despatch of business, I earnestly request your attendance on those days. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obt. servant, J. RUSSELL."

Sir R. Peel and family arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 13th inst., on their way to Munich.

Edward Dwyer, the *fidus Achates* of O'Connell, and so many years secretary to the Catholic Association, died on Wednesday evening, in his 70th year.

The sale of the Hampton Stud took place at Hampton Court on Wednesday. The weather was not favourable, and the attendance of noblemen and gentlemen scanty; but there was a crowd of plebeians, who, notwithstanding the rain, enjoyed the scene prodigiously. Altogether, the stud brought 15,692 guineas; being a larger sum than was expected. The Colonel, which was the most valuable animal in the lot, appeared at the sale in high condition, but brought 500 guineas less than was expected, his price being only 1,550 guineas. Tattersall bought him, but it is not known for whom.