

## THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1839.

DINNER TO THOMAS C. HALIBURTON, ESQ.

The Dinner to which our highly talented Countryman, the Historian of Nova Scotia, and the author of Sam Slick's Letters, was invited by very many respectable Members of this Community, took place last evening in Masons' Hall. The Hon. J. B. Uniacke presided, and was ably assisted by James McNab, Esq. Among the Guests were His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, Sir Rupert D. George, the Hon. Mr. Villiers, the Hon. the Chief Justice, Col. Smelt, Lt. Colonels Jones, Mercer, Ross, Bazalgette and Ball, Capt. Pring, Wallis, Baynes, Lushington, Milne and Byng, of Her Majesty's Ships in Port, and a number of other Military and Naval Officers. The following Toasts were given from the Chair, and drank with enthusiasm as were also many others, which were volunteered:

1. THE QUEEN—God bless her—may her reign be long, happy and glorious.

2. THE QUEEN DOWAGER and the Royal Family.

3. Our Worthy GOVERNOR SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, whose acknowledged bravery in the field has been surpassed by the zealous discharge of the trust reposed in him by our Sovereign, as her Representative in this Province.

4. THOMAS C. HALIBURTON, Esquire, our distinguished guest and countryman.—to him his native land is indebted for the first record of its History, and by his genius and talent its name is enrolled in the annals of literature.

5. SIR THOMAS HARVEY and the Navy.—We welcome the defenders of our Country, and the proud ships that bear them to our shores.

"Britannia needs no Bulwarks,  
No towers along the steep,  
Her march is o'er the mountain waves,  
Her home is on the deep."

6. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, LORD HILL AND THE ARMY.—In war their swords spread dismay among our enemies, and they reaped the laurels of valour. In peace their genius has enriched Science, and embellished Literature.

7. THE COMMANDANT AND GARRISON OF HALIFAX. May the social intercourse which has ever existed among us, continue uninterrupted.

8. THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA, THE BISHOP OF TANEN, and the Clergy of every denomination in this Province.

9. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND BENCH OF NOVA SCOTIA. Their impartial administration of the laws ensures the protection of our rights.

10. The Poets, Sculptors, Painters, and Musicians of Great Britain, by whom the imagination and feelings of Genius are perpetuated—the sylvan scenery of Albion, the beauty of her daughters, and the heroism of her sons, immortalized.

11. THE HISTORIANS OF THE WORLD.—Emulating the example of their ancestors, and incited by the achievements of those who illuminated bye-gone ages, Britons are taught to value their rights.

12. THE CLOCKMAKER.—"If here aint the Clockmaker agin as I'm alive."

13. THE LAND WE LIVE IN.—May her growth strengthen the tie that binds her to the Mother Country, and may we never forget that we are sons of sires who trampled down tyranny for their birthrights, and gave freedom to the world.

14. THE COLONIAL AND ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—Hark what the Clockmaker says:—"You ha'nt no notion what Steam is destined to do for Nova Scotia,—it will make her look as bright as a pewter button yet, I know;" and if you don't believe me see page 331.

15. THE PRESS.

16. OUR SISTER PROVINCES.—Children of the same mother, may we ever unite to advance the cause of liberty, and maintain the integrity of the British Empire.

17. THE SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES OF NOVA SCOTIA.—May they elevate the character of the Country, and by fostering industry, talent, and genius, show that 'Knowledge is power.'

18. The immortal memories of SHAKESPEARE, SCOTT, BYRON, and BURNS, the pride of our Poesy and language.

19. THOMAS MOORE.—Bard of the Emerald Isle, long may he live to strike the chords of Erin's harp.

20. THE COMMERCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Like the giant of old she stretches forth her hundred arms, and, directed by intelligence, brings back the wealth of every clime to enrich our country.

21. THE FAIR DAUGHTERS OF ACADIA.—The smiles of Women soothe the cares of life.

22. OUR DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

23. OUR NEXT MERRY MEETING.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Naval Com-

mander in Chief, immediately after their healths were drank, respectively rose and returned thanks for the compliments paid to them.

The President, on rising to propose the health of Mr. Haliburton, made some prefatory remarks in a very happy style. He glanced back to the days of his boyhood, when, with his worthy friend, he loitered among the Academic Groves, and they competed together in their studies,—he gloried in the circumstance, and felt a warm glow of pride at contemplating the exalted eminence on which he (Mr. H.) stood among his Countrymen—honored for his talents, and beloved for his private virtues.

The Toast was given, and received with rapturous applause.

Mr. Haliburton rose—(gladly would we publish every syllable of his excellent speech, were it in our power to do so, but unfortunately it is not.) He thanked the Hon. President for the flattering remarks with which he prefaced the Toast—and the Company for the kindly feelings they had evinced on drinking it. He alluded to the History of Nova Scotia, and gave his reasons for writing it. As a native, he felt that his Country had been misrepresented in all the Books which had noticed the Province—it was declared to be cold, sterile and forbidding, and only a fit habitation for Wolves. The Reverend Doctors Cochrane and Brown had both taken great pains in collecting materials, with the intention of submitting similar works to the public, but the hand of death had interposed, and their labours were stopped. He had written the history of Nova Scotia not as a Tory, a Whig, or a Radical, but because he was proud of his native land, and anxious to explain its history—it geographical position—to shew its fine harbors, and to point out its numerous important resources—the work, he said, was hastily written, and while his time was occupied with legislative business, and the arduous duties of the profession to which he belonged—he was aware of many defects in it, but he was also well aware that they had been generously overlooked. Much as his friends might have considered he had done for his country by the History to which he had alluded, still he became satisfied that he had not done enough. He longed to see the industry and enterprise of the Province fully brought forth, and its prosperity more rapidly advanced—with this view he had given publicity to the "Sayings and Doings" of Samuel Slick, with whom he had made two journies, and intended undertaking a third. He repeated his acknowledgements for the honor paid to him, and resumed his seat.

Many of the learned Gentlemen's observations possessed a thrilling interest, even to those who sat at the festive Board and the scene of whose public life is continually changing—but upon those natives of the Province who were present, and those who now feel it to be their home, they had indeed a powerful effect—they felt as proudly of their Country as any subjects of our good Queen in the most favored part of her Empire.

The Toast to the Clockmaker called forth a second Speech from Mr. Haliburton, which afforded a rich treat to the Company—flashes of wit and humour were continually sparkling, and throwing their animating influence on all around him.

The health of the Duke of Wellington was warmly received. His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell felt most sensibly the compliment paid to this great man—and in strong and energetic language eulogised his merits and public services.

The Hon. the Chief Justice replied in handsome terms to the compliment conveyed in the 9th Toast—and took the opportunity of observing that in very many instances he had the pleasure, with his fellow townsmen, of doing honor in the room in which the Company was then assembled to the late Parent of our beloved Sovereign, to Governors, Generals, Admirals, and other meritorious Individuals of exalted rank; but, says His Lordship, we are here this day met to do honor to a native of Nova Scotia: he had felt most forcibly the truth of the remarks made by the Hon. President in reference to their talented guest—he felt how much that gentleman deserved all that had been said of him. Highly gratified as he was at beholding him thus honored and respected by his countrymen, he could also feel that there was an individual present whom Nova Scotians will always gladly honor—Captain Wallis (of the Madagascar)—though many years had elapsed since he had gallantly led an enemy's Frigate into our port, the circumstance he was sure was recollected by all present, he rejoiced at seeing him among them, and at the honorable rank which he held in the public service.—His Lordship concluded by proposing the health of the gallant Officer.

Capt. Wallis returned thanks—though his visits to this his native land, were "few and far between"—still the sensations he experienced on his return here were truly delightful—indeed greater than he had the power of describing—he felt honored by the notice which had been taken of him—grateful for the uniform kind attention he always met with from his fellow-townsmen—and particularly gratified that the Commander in Chief, under whom he had the honor to serve, should then have been present to witness the warm-hearted feelings which had been evinced towards him.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Vice Admiral, with their respective Suites, retired about half-past twelve, and were gradually followed by the rest of the Company.

The Dinner, the Wines, the Decorations of the Room, indeed all the arrangements, reflected great credit upon the Committee of Management. The fine Band of the 23d Regiment was in the Orchestra, and its enlivening influence was felt by all.—[For the above account we are indebted to the Gazette of Wednesday.]

PROTOGENIC DRAWING.—We are glad to find that our notice of the new-art of sun painting in our last, has excited considerable interest among our readers. One of our friends who read the article has since formed several photogenic pictures with ease and success. And by following the directions contained in the article alluded to, any person may make natural objects delineate themselves, without the aid of the artist's pencil. By varying the proportions of the materials employed by Dr. Bird, the ground upon which the images display themselves, is variously and pleasingly coloured. The blue coloured variety has a very pleasing effect, somewhat like that produced by the Wedgwood ware, which has white figures on a blue ground. The paper to be prepared for photogenic paper, (and which is now on sale in London) should be good. Mr. Talbot prefers the Bank Blue Wove letter paper. The subjoined remarks we copy from a late London periodical:—

"The first kind of objects which Mr. Talbot attempted to copy by this process, were flowers and leaves. "It is so natural," says he, "to associate the idea of labour with great complexity and elaborate detail of execution, that one is more struck at seeing the thousand florets of an *agrostis*, depicted with all its capillary branchlets (and so accurately, that none of all this multitude shall want its little bivalve calyx, requiring to be examined through a lens), than one is by the picture of the large and simple leaf of an oak or a chestnut. But in truth the difficulty is in both cases the same. The one of these takes no more time to execute than the other; for the object which would take the most skilful artist days or weeks of labour to trace or to copy, is effected by the boundless powers of natural chemistry in the space of a few seconds."

"To give an idea," continues he, "of the degrees of accuracy with which some objects can be imitated, by this process, I need only mention one instance. Upon one occasion, having made an image of a piece of lace, of an elaborate pattern, I showed it to some persons at the distance of a few feet, with the inquiry whether it was a good representation; when the reply was that they were not so easily to be deceived, for that it was evidently no picture, but the piece of lace itself."

The reader may probably have heard of one of the legends of that intellectual and extraordinary people, the Germans; where Peter Schlemil sells his shadow, the purchaser of which kneels down in the broad sunshine, detaches the shadow from its owner's heels, folds it up, and puts it in his pocket. By the spells of our scientific enchanter, Mr. Talbot, this most transitory of things, the proverbial emblem of all that is fleeting and momentary, may be permanently fixed in the position which it seemed only destined for a single instant to occupy. Such is the fact, that we may receive on paper the fleeting shadow, arrest it there, and in the space of a single minute, fix it there so firmly as to be no more capable of change, even if thrown back into the sunbeam, from which it derived its origin.

MONTREAL, May 17th.—We regret to learn that a number of British Loyalist families have been obliged to desert their farms at La Tortu, in consequence of a system of intimidation being pursued towards them by the Canadians, who threaten the destruction of their lives and property, if they do not leave. It will be remembered, that La Tortu was the scene of the most cold-blooded murder that was perpetrated in the last rebellion; and some of those who are now compelled to leave their houses, were witnesses against their murderers. Depositions have been made before the proper authorities as to the nature of the threats and their authors, and we have not the smallest doubt, the supremacy of the law will be vindicated, and loyalty protected.—*Courier*.

MONTREAL, May 22d.—We understand, that yesterday, the Agency of the Upper Canada Bank here refused to take its own notes in payment for a draft, although the usual discount of 1½ per cent, was offered. The consequence is, that the Bank of Montreal and the City Bank have refused to take the Upper Canada Bank notes at the usual discount, or indeed, on any terms; as they now hold the same irredeemable paper to a very large amount, at considerable loss, as it is so much dead, unproductive capital.—*Courier*.

TORONTO RUMOURS.—Our Venerable Archdeacon goes home early next month to be consecrated Bishop of Upper Canada. Sir George Arthur, on his resignation, to be replaced by the Hon. Fox Maule.—*Palladium*.

FREDERICTON.—We understand that her Majesty's Government have expressed their entire approbation of all the measures adopted by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in relation to the proceedings of the State of Maine, including the temporary arrangement effected through the medium of General Scott.—*Royal Gazette*.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.—It appears from the documents which we this day publish, that the authorities of the State of Maine, are determined to hold and to exercise, sole and undivided controul over the whole of the territory said to be in dispute; they have driven off Mr. M'Laughlin from his wardenship, and forbade his interference respecting the Timber cut by trespassers or others!—*St. John Chronicle*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Papers received during the week furnish the Lieutenant Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session. It is a sensible, business like sort of document, though some of the Papers find fault with him for not commencing public business by abusing the Assembly. The following are extracts:—

A question of privilege vs. prerogative, almost immediately arose between the Governor and the House. His Excellency having appointed Hugh W. Hoyles, Esq. to be acting Clerk of the Assembly, during Mr. Archibald's absence on leave, that body refused to receive him, and appointed Mr. Walter Dillon. The Governor, therefore, intimated, that if they persisted, he must prorogue them and refer the matter home, and a call of the House was ordered for the further consideration of it on the following Wednesday.

A destructive fire broke out at St. John's, N. F. on the 12th, which consumed the whole block of buildings on the north side of Water Street, extending from the fire-break on the west side of Beck's Cove, to Mahon's Lane. Fifteen houses were destroyed, most of them belonging to the late Messrs. Duggen and Mahon. Many of the houses in the adjacent ranges were more or less injured, and much furniture lost or destroyed.—*Nova Scotian*.

TRADE.—Memorandum of the quantity of Foreign Produce, imported into this port from the foreign West Indies, between the 5th March and the 30th May, 1839.

Sugar—3302 hhd's, 61 tierces, 1110 bbls, 498 cases, 100 seroons.

Molasses—2207 puncheons, 78 tierces, 72 barrels.

Rum—584 puncheons.

Coffee—20 barrels, 998 bags.—*Journal*.