

## THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1838.

NEWS BY THE GREAT WESTERN have been received at New York, 20 days later than by previous advices. An abridgement of the more interesting items we present below.

The Liverpool, steamer, sailed from Liverpool at the appointed time, October 20th. She was seen on the 21st at 8 A. M. with her engine stopped, and blowing off her steam. She was seen again on the same morning at 11 A. M. Tuskar bearing W. N. W. distant about 9 miles, going at between 9 and 10 knots an hour against a strong head wind and sea. The Liverpool had fifty-one passengers.

It was reported that a short extra session of Parliament would be immediately held, in consequence of Lord Durham's resignation, of which intelligence was carried out by the Great Western.

Dispatches from the British Government for Lord Durham, were sent off by the steamer Liverpool—they were answers to those sent out by the Great Western.

Dr. Lushington has succeeded the late Sir John Nicol as Judge of the Admiralty Court. The salary is £2500.

A new commercial treaty has been entered into between Great Britain and Austria, which is spoken of as highly advantageous to the interests of British commerce, and otherwise of importance. One of the principal provisions of the treaty places Austrian ships arriving at British ports, from ports in the Danube, on the same footing, in respect to ship and cargo, as British vessels—that is to say, dispensing with the British navigation laws.

The Queen was to take up her residence at Brighton on the 10th November, and remain there until within a few days of Christmas.

The Duke of Devonshire has given up his claim to about £20,000 arrears of tithes due to him as lay proprietor of certain parishes in Ireland.

The news from Spain was still unfavourable for the Queen. Pardinia, one of her generals, has sustained a severe defeat from Cabrar, who had also collected an immense amount of booty, with which he was slowly retiring to rejoin the main army of the Carlists.

Louis Bonaparte has left Switzerland. He passed Coblenz on the 18th, on his way to England.

These letters also say that the British and Turkish fleets it is said had united and repaired to the entrance of the Dardanelles; and it was believed that they would pass into the Black Sea, to watch the proceedings of the Russians.

Messrs. Curling and Young, of Limehouse, builders of the British Queen, have begun a steam-ship of 2000 tons, being 100 more than the British Queen. She is not to be so long as that vessel, but much wider.

LONDON, Oct. 23. EARL SPENCER.—The journey of Earl Spencer to Windsor had caused some excitement in the city in the early part of the morning, the opinion was that he was going to Canada in the place of Lord Durham, since which, it is reported that he is to take the place of Lord Glenelg, as Secretary for the Colonies.

On the arrival of despatches from Canada by the Great Western, on the 18th ult. Lord Melbourne came from Windsor, was in Downing-street a few hours, and hurried off to Windsor again. The Liverpool steamer was detained two hours on the 20th, to convey to Canada despatches, in answer to those brought on the 18th. On the 22d Earl Spencer had an interview with Lord Melbourne and immediately proceeded from Downing-street to Windsor. On the 23d there were rumours in London of the resignation of Lord Glenelg, and of the appointment of the Duke of Richmond or Sir William Horton to succeed Lord Durham.

The sale of fancy work at Tain, for the benefit of the Cape Breton Highland Emigrants, has been crowned with much success. The handsome sum of £80 sterling was realized—a truly seasonable supply for our poor countrymen, and a proof of the benevolent exertions made by the ladies of Tain.—*Inverness Courier*.

THE NAVY.—The greatest despatch is manifested in the equipment of the Ganges, S4, at Portsmouth. All the disposable artificers are at work on her, and she will be ready for commission in about a week. The Thunderer S4, is likewise preparing at Plymouth, and the Cambridge, 80, at Chatham. The Vernon 50, at Sheerness, is also ordered for Commission. The Indus, a new teak built 80 gun ship, will be ready for launching before the end of the month. The new Corvette Daphne, to mount 18 guns, will be ready for the pendant in about a fortnight. The Wasp, 74, now in dock, is ordered to be cut down to a 60 gun frigate.—*Hampshire Telegraph*, Oct. 22.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 23.—The Champion, 18, Commander St. Vincent King, arrived this morning from the North American and West India station. The Edinburgh, 74, Captain Henderson, got away yesterday, she goes to Jamaica, and is to be attached to Sir Charles Paget's squadron. About 150 disposable seamen and marines, to form the crew of the Niagara and Bull Frog on the lakes in Canada, have been sent out in the Edinburgh and Pique.

The Barossa transport has left Spithead for Cork; she will there embark some detachments of troops for the regiments in the West Indies, and then proceed to Barbadoes, a draft from the 8th and 89th regiments at Gosport having gone from hence.

Royal Tar Steamer in the Bay of Biscay.—The Royal Tar left the river on Friday, 12th instant, for Lisbon and Gibraltar. On reaching the Bay of Biscay she met a heavy sea and stiffish breeze, which strained her to that degree that she was half full of water before the captain and crew were aware of it. If there had not been six pumps to go to work with she must have gone down. There were 65 passengers on board; and when it was reported that the ship was sinking, the scene of dismay and uproar that ensued baffles description. The passengers have landed at Falmouth, there to await the arrival of another steamer.

LOWER CANADA, Montreal, November 10.

The Upper Canada mail arrived last night, but brought no papers. No passengers came down.

A boat belonging to Messrs. Henderson, Hooker & Co. laden with flour and beef, was driven across from Coteau du Lac to the opposite shore, by stress of weather, where she sunk, she was taken possession by the Rebels.

Along with John Macdonnell was brought to town, a Mr. Nigus, who has been peddling about for some weeks since in all the most disloyal sections of the country, as a Chicago Canal Contractor, but he was almost immediately released.

Prisoners continue to be brought in. On Wednesday a party of Police under Captain Browne and Lieut. Worth, returned from an expedition to Varennes, where they had succeeded in taking three Rebels of the names of Louis Beaudry, Ed. Robitaille, and A. Archambault, and a small cannon, a five or six pounder.

Whatever may be the sympathy on the other side of the lines, it does not beat the excitement on this side. Two of the rebels had already been hung by the force detached from Montreal.—*Montreal Transcript*, November 19.

Montreal, Nov. 12.—By a private letter received yesterday, we regret to learn that Mr. George Hay, a respectable farmer residing on the banks of the Richilien, about six miles above St. Valentine, has been robbed by the rebels of all his moveable property, including his valuable stock of cattle, sheep, pigs, etc., and that all the loyal inhabitants on that side of the river, have experienced similar treatment. Mr. Hay's house had been used as a barracks for several days by about 2000 of the rebels.

The Chambly mail carrier who arrived yesterday afternoon, reports that the volunteers had been fired upon by the Rebels, and that Mr. Dixon, the postmaster, had been obliged to fly to the fort for protection.

Nine prisoners who had been arrested in the neighbourhood of St. John's, were brought to town yesterday afternoon in the Princess Victoria.

We learn from the prisoners that a notary of Chateaugay of the name of Dumarez held the rank of Chief Commissary, but had decamped over the line 45 with \$250, which he had in his official capacity, taken from a tavern-keeper of the name of Mallet.

The affair or rather affairs at Lacolle, were of more consequence than we had supposed. It appears that the whole strength of the rebels was engaged in it, and that they were signally discomfited. The first attempt was made on the 6th by Cole and Gagnon. The great object was to open a communication between Napierville and Rouse's Bay, where the rebels had a schooner, on board of which was their principal supply of arms, consisting of sundry muskets and a six pounder.—The attacking force consisted of about 400 men, and the attack commenced about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 6th. The defeat of the rebels was complete, and they left in the hands of the volunteers their six pounder, about 250 stand of arms and a quantity of ammunition. Their loss was 7 killed and 8 prisoners. The wounded escaped over the lines. Two of the volunteers were killed and two wounded.

On the morning of the 9th, the attempt was made by Nelson himself, with 300 well armed men from Napierville, and 200 more who had swords and pikes. The attack this time was upon Odeltown, which was defended by 200 volunteers under command of Colonel Taylor. The following is his account of the affair.

Odeltown, Nov. 18, 1838.

Sir—I have the honour and the satisfaction to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the successful result of an affair with the rebels, which took place this morning. The insurgents mustered 1000 strong, under the personal command of Dr. Nelson. They attacked my advanced guard at Captain Weldon's at about a quarter to 11, A. M., upon which I immediately directed the concentration upon Odeltown church of the small force of 200 men under my command.

The enemy extended around us, and kept up a sharp fire, which was as sharply answered. After an action of two hours and a half, during which several brilliant sallies were made by the volunteers, the insurgents retreated, leaving 50 dead, and carrying off several wounded.

I regret to say that Captain McAllister and 4 men have fallen, and that Lieutenant Odell and 9 men have been wounded—none of the latter, however, are seriously injured.

When I arrived at Caldwell's Manor, at day-break, I learnt the great disparity of force which existed; I heard, also, that the loyalists were much worn out by constant watching and harassing duty. I, accordingly, wrote Captain Gratton, at the Isle aux Noix, asking him, if he could, consistently with the safety of the Fort, give me any aid. That officer promptly replied, by coming in person with a detachment, but unfortunately he reached Odeltown too late to participate in the engagement.

A reinforcement from Hemmingford, under Major Schriver, arrived also after the retreat of the rebels.

It is my intention to advance and take up a new position at Lacolle to-morrow morning.

After the above plain recital of events, it were needless for me

to say, that I have every reason to speak in the highest terms of approbation of the gallantry and conduct of volunteers under my orders.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES CYRIL TAYLOR, Lt. Col.

Lieut. Griffin, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

It appears that the Odeltown Volunteers were in possession of the Cannon, which was captured on the 7th inst. at Lacolle, and it was on this occasion turned with dreadful effect against the rebels. When they were advancing up the road to the church where the volunteers were posted, one discharge of grape shot, cleared, as one of their number said, a space of ten feet wide through their ranks. It was only fired three times in all, when the volunteers were compelled to keep inside the Church; but in the frequent efforts made by the rebels to take the gun, which was left outside, such a destructive fire was kept up from the windows, as rendered all their attempts abortive.

The insurgents have evacuated their head quarters at Napierville, which was found abandoned by Sir John Colborne on his arrival there on Saturday. This intelligence was communicated in the following despatch.

Napierville, 10th Nov. 1838, Saturday, 9, A. M.

Sir,—I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to inform you, that the force under his command has just arrived here. The rebels to the number of 2000 evacuated the town about two hours ago, and about the same number had previously gone off, many of them having thrown away their arms. The cavalry are now in pursuit of the former, on the Chateaugay road. Colonel Love's column reached the town from St. Valentine, at the same time with the head quarter division.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN EDEN, D. A. G.

Colonel Wetherell, C. B. Commanding Montreal.

Beauharnois has been retaken, and all the prisoners have been rescued. There seems to have been a fight, for although the despatch announcing the retaking of Beauharnois gives the other particulars, it mentions that the loss of the troops was one man killed, and three wounded. The passengers of the Brougham were found at Beauharnois and rescued. The boat was a good deal crippled in the machinery, and was towed down to Lachine. The mail had not been discovered by the rebels, and was found on board unopened.

BEAUHARNOIS, 10th Nov. 10, P. M.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that, in conjunction with Colonel Philpotts, a detachment of one officer of Engineers, twenty-two Sappers and Miners, one captain, three subalterns, four sergeants, two buglers, and one hundred and twenty-one rank and file, 71st Regiment, with upwards of one thousand Glangarry men, were landed at Hungry Bay this morning, marched, and took Beauharnois, rescued all the prisoners, with the exception of Messrs. Ellice, Brown, Norman, Ross, Norval, Bryson, Houndslow, and Surveyor, supposed to be at Chateaugay—with the loss of one man killed, and three wounded, of the 71st Regt.

The men are much fatigued, and we wait here for orders.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

L. CARMICHAEL, Colonel P. S.

Major Hall, Assistant Quarter Master General.

Mr Ellice and the other gentlemen made prisoners by the rebels at Beauharnois, arrived at Montreal, on Sunday. The Courier gives the following account of their landing:—

Considerable sensation was created in town yesterday by the arrival of Messrs. Ellice, John McDonald, John L. Grant, John Bryson, John Ross, — Hounslow, David Normand, Dr. Surveyor, and another whose name we did not learn, about whose safety some apprehensions had been entertained. It appears that after their capture at Beauharnois, they were, as was supposed here, conveyed to Chateaugay, where they were entertained in a room from which daylight was carefully excluded, but they were allowed to have candles burning. During this time they were well treated by the cure, and the nuns, who were permitted to send them a profusion of luxuries from their larder cellars. They were also allowed to proceed in the same carts to Laprairie, and were even advised, it is said, by some of the older rebels which road to take as the safest.

Through the whole of yesterday very large volumes of smoke were visible in the direction of Chateaugay, and last night a large portion of the heavens was illuminated by an extensive blaze, which was visible in the direction of St. John's, supposed to be St. Athanase.

The following was received this morning.

L'Acadie, 12th Nov. 1838.

Sir—I am directed by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, to acquaint you that the rebels who had assembled in arms in the District of Montreal, have been entirely dispersed by H. M. troops and the volunteers.

I have the honor, etc.

WM. ROWAN, Military Secretary.

To Charles Buchanan, Esq. H. M. Consul, N. York.