

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1838.

"EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—The 'Cry and Prayer against the Imprisonment of Small Children,' in the present number, will arrest the attention of parents, and instructors of youth. In reading Part Fifth of Lockhart's Life of Scott, we remark, in one of his letters to his son Walter, the fervent expression of sentiments in entire unison with those of our correspondent upon this subject; and Bulwer, in 'Ernest Maltravers,' embodies kindred views, in some sound and judicious remarks upon the education of the young. This over-tasking of immature intellects is exciting public attention, both abroad and at home. A work by a valued contributor to this Magazine, (A. Brigham, M. D., of the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons,) which treats of the abuse of the brain in children, was recently warmly commended in the Edinburgh Quarterly, and the positions of the writer enforced by unanswerable arguments adduced by the reviewer."

We copy the above extract from the New-York Knickerbocker into our editorial columns with the design of calling the special attention of all our readers, to a subject of such commanding importance. After they have carefully perused the 'Cry and Prayer,' on our fourth page, we shall allow them a very gracious respite, but next week they may expect from us some further remarks explanatory of views so accordant with the physiology of the human body.

THE FOREST WREATH.—We have been politely favoured with an extract from Mr. Leggett's forthcoming work, 'The Memento,' on the subject of his former publication. From the paragraph below which we quote from an able American periodical, it would appear that the critics of this continent are not remarkable for the candour of their criticisms. *Severity*, so says our oracle, is the characteristic of their productions. The fault, however, we charitably conclude, is to be attributed to the nature of the climate, and not to the natural unkindness of reviewers.

"The reception of young writers among us is by no means always what it should be. There is not sufficient attention given them. Their faults are not kindly pointed out, and their excellencies commended; and they have too often no other way but to get along as they can, and find at last, that if success does crown their efforts, it is so embittered, that they would almost as soon do without it. In support of this position, we might adduce the reception of Mr. Bacon. He has not been without liberal supporters; still, one or two critics of reputation have come down upon him with such ponderous bludgeons, as might well have beaten his brains out. We trust, however, that his brains are safe, and we are glad of it, for in our opinion, such brains as his should not be scattered, unless he makes a worse use of them than appears in this volume. As a first effort, the work, as might well be expected, has not the uniformity and finish of older writers; still there is such manifest ability in it, as makes us confident the author can do much in future. There is a soundness in his thoughts, the language evinces much taste and talent; while the great moral independence of the volume gives it an additional claim upon our attention."

UPPER CANADA.

KINGSTON, Feb. 20.—The warning which we gave in our last number, was soon proved to be well founded. In a day or two afterwards information was received here, stating that a large number of Americans, some accounts said ten thousand, had united with McKenzie, and designed to capture Kingston and Fort Henry by a *coup de main*. On Saturday, this information was also given to our authorities by one of the United States' Deputy Marshals, who stated that there was cause to apprehend an extensive organization for the purpose, and that the Government had no force at hand to restrain the people, and we were therefore to expect an attack. Information was also given that the pirates had a friend in the fort, who had engaged to spike the guns on the night when the attack was to be made. The only person against whom a suspicion of such baseness could be attached, has been dismissed from the militia service. Immediately on the receipt of the information, a Rifle Company was formed, and rifles distributed among them. A volunteer guard of one hundred kept watch all night at the Court House, and was renewed every night. Piquets were sent out in all directions, and the guns on the batteries at Mississauga point and point Frederick, some of them eighteen pounders, were loaded with canister-shot. These guns command, with a cross fire, the whole field of ice in front of the town, and can arrest the advantage of any party in that direction. The guns on the Fort and at the Block Houses are all ready to pour destruction on the invaders. Several streets were barricaded. On Sunday, Captains Lockwood and Clark's companies of Lenox militia arrived in town, with Captain Fralick's troop of horse; and yesterday others arrived. These various reinforcements and the volunteer companies, have increased the effective strength of this garrison to upwards of 1200, besides several hundreds ready at a moment's warning. Besides, our strong force in Artillery gives us a tenfold superiority over the

pirates, to say nothing of other defences. On Friday forenoon, a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Lieut. Wilkins, arrived here from Montreal; and yesterday they, with the party previously here, and some of the Marine and Perth volunteer Artillery, were exercised with guns on the ice in front of the town, firing blank cartridge.

Since the above was written, we have seen one of our townsmen who has just returned from the other side. He states that on yesterday morning at one o'clock, the arsenal at Watertown was broken open, and robbed of 500 stand of arms. 1500 stand were in the arsenal, but the robbers could take on more. There is no doubt but the others would soon be taken. For the last ten days the Americans have been collecting arms and provisions, and our informant saw some of them receiving arms, powder and pork. Their intentions are now placed beyond doubt, and we have only to regard them as enemies, and be ready for attack.—*Kingslon Herald*.

KINGSTON, Feb. 21, 1838.

THREATENED ATTACK UPON KINGSTON.—A considerable degree of excitement has prevailed in this place within the last few days, in consequence of various reports that our sympathizing neighbours, in conjunction with McKenzie and others, were meditating an attack upon Kingston. Certain intelligence has from time to time been received, that the people of Jefferson County were frequently seen drilling at night, holding private meetings, collecting money and provisions, and that they actually contemplated the taking of our good old Town and Fort Henry by a *coup de main*. On Monday the news reached us, upon undoubted authority, that the sympathizing rabble actually broke into the arsenal at Watertown, and stole from 600 to 800 stand of arms.

Yesterday, news reached us that the pirates had deposited the stolen arms on Sir John's Island, on the St. Lawrence, a few miles below Kingston. Accordingly yesterday evening a party of Riflemen under Capt. Sanders proceeded to reconnoitre the place, but could find nothing, and returned about 10 o'clock last night.

It is certain, however, from various suspicious movements observed along the south side of the St. Lawrence, that an immediate attack upon Canada is meditated; upon what point remains to be seen. All we can say at present is, "Let them come if they dare." We venture to say, that the gallant subjects of Her Majesty will not long permit our soil to be polluted by the presence of such miscreants.

Troops are pouring in on us from all quarters since our last; the Light Dragoons attached to the Addington militia, under Lieut. Fralick, a company of foot under Capt. Lockwood, two companies of the first Lenox, under Capt. Darland and Wheeler, and the Belleville Rifle Company, under Capt. Wellington Musney, have arrived in town; and two companies of the 2d Hastings militia under Captains McKenzie and McAnay, are to be here this evening; Capt. Portt, with 65 to 70 of the Mohawk Indian warriors came in last night.

Since writing the above, intelligence has reached us that the pirates have concentrated on Grindstone Island, opposite to Gananoque. It is a small Island belonging to the United States. In what force they have assembled we have not ascertained.—

Chronicle & Gazette.

LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC, Feb. 27.—Accounts have reached town to-day, that Capt. Phillpot, with a party of the Cornwall Volunteers, had dispersed a large number of rebels who had taken possession of Hickory Island. Five were taken prisoners and many arms taken.

I have seen a letter dated Cornwall yesterday, which mentions that all the forces at that place have been ordered to proceed to Brockville immediately. A postscript, dated 4 o'clock, P. M. mentions that an Express had just arrived bringing the intelligence that Belleville is in the possession of the rebels, with Mackenzie at their head. This must be a mistake as regards Belleville, as the writer must have meant Brockville. The postscript, from the appearance of the writing, having been performed in great haste.

Correspondence of N. Y. American.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—Doubtless you will be interested in learning the progress of events in this quarter. There has been another atrocious scene in this disgraceful drama unfolded. The facts are briefly these: In order to bring about a war between the United States and Great Britain, the conspirators of this place and vicinity had formed a plan which was in a rapid course of fulfilment, to cross over into Canada at night, and under cover of darkness, to carry on their hellish designs—set fire to the village of Waterloo, and the dwellings of the most obnoxious individuals—Major Kirby's in particular—and plunder certain stores which had been designated. This, it was naturally supposed, would provoke similar retaliatory measures, and eventually bring about a war between the two nations. Thanks to the vigilance of Col. Worth, their fiend-like scheme was discovered, and warrants were yesterday issued for four of the principal actors. But two have as yet been caught. These are Major Chase (one of the Navy Island heroes) and a Mr. Parker.—The examination com-

menced yesterday, and has been continued throughout to-day, and is not yet (5 o'clock, P. M.) brought to a close. The greatest efforts are being made to shield the culprits and stifle the investigation—as it is strongly suspected that many would figure in the business who are not at present suspected. If these people are not punished, there is no use for laws or penitentiaries.

P. S. The accused has been ordered to give bail for his appearance.

From the Boston Atlas, Feb. 28.

IMPORTANT FROM UPPER CANADA.—By the concurring reports contained in the Western papers, it is evident that a simultaneous movement was made upon Canada by the revolutionists on the 22d instant. The papers from St. Lawrence frontier and Montreal teem with rumors. It would seem that it was in contemplation to make a simultaneous attack upon Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and Malden, on Tuesday the 22d. Pupineau commanding the patriot forces at Montreal, Van Ransselaer at Kingston, Mackenzie at Toronto, and Sutherland at Malden. That the insurgents are in considerable force, though much scattered, there can be little doubt. We have little doubt that many of the unquiet spirits upon the frontier, emigrants and others, who have been thrown out of employ by the paralyzing policy of our government, have embarked with readiness in this desperate enterprise, merely through the want of something to do.

Gen. Van Ransselaer expected to have 3000 men at Kingston. How many were to be at the other places were not known. It was expected, however, that McKenzie would be able to take Toronto without resistance. Gen. Van Ransselaer while at Syracuse, stated that they had plenty of arms, except swords and pistols, and plenty ammunition. It was understood that the arms would be taken from the arsenal at Sackett's Harbour. A great many unarmed persons have been in the vicinity of Cape Vincent for some time, waiting probably for Gen. Van R. to mature his plans. A large number of persons from Onondago country have gone to Kingston.

By a letter from Watertown, (N. Y.) reports have reached that place that the insurgents have taken possession of Brockville, (U. C.) with the view of making a descent upon Kingston.

Van Ransselaer and Mackenzie appear to have been dodging about on the frontier quite unmolested in their movements.

Cannon and loads of small arms were passing through the northern part of the State in the direction of Kingston.

The Canada bill makes but slow progress in Congress; we should not be surprised to find the reinforcements from England arrived and strengthening the whole Provincial Frontier, before the deliberations at Washington are finished, or at least before the resolutions thereupon can be carried into effect. In the meanwhile it is fortunate for international as well as individual peace, that such officers as General Scott and Col. Worth are in authority upon the American frontier. Without them it would be found, we fear, a difficult matter to preserve the two nations from hostile collision, such is the folly of the visionary champions of liberty. *N. Y. Albion.*

During the debate on the invasion of the Province and the capture of the steamer Caroline—

Mr. Speaker McNab said—It is not a time when we should, as it were, "stand shivering in our shoes," because they choose to bluster and bully by means of their official correspondence, which, if I have any skill in judging, all emanated from McKenzie himself. It is a matter of public notoriety, of which not a child who is able to read can be ignorant, that the Americans have committed unprovoked aggressions upon our territory. And Van Ransselaer, who had command of the invading forces, was living in the same house and upon the most friendly terms with Gen. Scott, whose mission to the frontier was ostensibly to put a stop to the piratical and hostile proceedings of their people. And then they talk to us about the impracticability of restraining their citizens. Are we to be told that the authorities have not sufficient power? Then let them suffer the consequences. Let them be answerable as a matter of justice and common right, for the mischief which they have committed. They have been as much in a state of war against this Province as it is possible for any people to be, and I hope it will be plainly and unhesitatingly expressed, that they may see and be convinced that their conduct is well understood, and that they are held in contempt and defiance. He (the Speaker) would just mention an instance of duplicity on the part of the renowned General Arcturarius—a fact which came within his own knowledge. That distinguished personage meeting upon a road a detachment of recruits conveying a piece of ordnance destined for the service of the belligerents upon Navy Island, questioned as to what they were going to do. "Oh we are only going to shoot ducks," was the ridiculous answer, which completely satisfied the Government Official, who allowed them to proceed unmolested. Are our eyes to be blinded by conduct such as this? and are our mouths to be sealed? Are we to look quietly on without opening our lips? I hope not. I hope there will not be a dissenting voice to the passing of the Resolutions.