

OPINION IN SCOTLAND ON THE FACTORIES' EDUCATION BILL.

We are glad to observe the intelligent and vigorous resistance made by the English Dissenters of all denominations to some of the clauses of a bill introduced by Sir James Graham, with the professed object of promoting education in the factory districts of England.

We have watched, with some little attention, the recent momentous and somewhat characteristic movements of the Church of England. We have not failed to see that whilst her bishops have looked on with complacent delight whilst our venerable Establishment has been going to pieces, and whilst their own has become corrupted to the core, the more bigoted members of the English Church have evidently been grasping at supremacy in the British dominions.

Of course there is an extreme on the other side. Education, to be of any value, must be based on Christianity, and pervaded by the oracles of Divine truth; but in England the problem of who shall superintend the process of education is one of peculiarly difficult solution.

Love of Jews for Jerusalem.—With all this accumulated misery, with all this insult and scorn heaped upon the Israelite here, more even than in any country, why, it will be asked, does he not fly to other and happier lands?

At nine o'clock the park and tower guns announced the joyful event to the inhabitants of the metropolis, by a double Royal salute of 42 guns.

Summons were issued, by order of the Lord President, for a Privy Council to assemble at the Council Office at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury was ordered to prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the safe delivery of the Queen, and the happy birth of a Princess.

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COMMERCIAL.—The advices from the principal manufacturing districts indicate a gradually improving trade. The demand for produce continues good, and considerable business has been done, though, comparatively speaking, little activity has prevailed, and no improvement can be noticed in prices.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the 28th ult. the number of petitions against the Education clauses of the Factory Bill was unusually large, and seemed to emanate from the country generally, rather than, as is in most instances the case, from any distinct district or separate interest.

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wards she again received severe injuries, so much that it was determined to abandon her, but the master (Hearne) unable to undertake the task of travelling to the shore on the ice, could not be prevailed on to leave her. His son, a lad of about 18 years of age, implored his father with tears to make the effort, but in vain; upon which he at once determined to remain to share his father's fate.

The Right Rev. Dr. Fleming returned to St. John's on the 7th ult., after a fatiguing visitation to the outports, at that inclement season.

The Legislature was still in Session at the latest advices, but nothing of importance had resulted from their labours.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1843.

At a late hour on Thursday evening, the St. George, steamer, arrived from Pictou, with the first English Mail, brought out to Halifax by the R. M. Steamship CALYDONIA.

The news furnished by the English papers is not altogether of an uninteresting character. The most important items, however, are the melancholy and unexpected demise of the Duke of Sussex, and the gratifying intelligence of the Birth of a Princess.

We are gratified to observe that the Commercial prospects of the United Kingdom continue to brighten, and that there is every probability of a good and plentiful harvest.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who expired at Kensington Palace at a quarter-past twelve on Friday afternoon. The fatal termination of his illness, though sudden, was not wholly unexpected.

This day, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, his Royal Highness Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, uncle to her Most Gracious Majesty, departed this life, at Kensington Palace, to the great grief of her Majesty and of all the royal family.

A Supplement to the London Gazette was published on Saturday, which contains an order for the court to go into mourning for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, from Sunday last, the 23d inst., to Sunday the 14th May.

The remains of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex are to be deposited in a mausoleum to be erected in the Kensal-green Cemetery, and for the first time a Prince of the blood Royal will repose in a public cemetery.

BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.—On the 25th ult. at four o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess. In the room with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Loecek, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson; also the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of her Majesty's household.

The Queen was safely delivered of a Princess at five minutes past four o'clock this morning.

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29th April, 1834, which recorded the fixed determination of the then existing House of Commons to maintain unimpaired and undisturbed the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, which they considered to be essential to the strength and stability of the empire, to the continuance of the connection between the two countries, and to the peace, security, and happiness of all classes of his Majesty's subjects.

Mr. LEFFROY inquired if the attention of government had been directed to a great meeting which had lately taken place in Ireland, avowedly for the purpose of repeal; whether the government considered such meetings legal, and whether any measure was contemplated for their prevention.

Lord ELLIOT replied, that the subject had attracted the anxious attention of government, that such meetings undoubtedly disturbed the tranquillity which was essential to the prosperity of the country, and that every power which belonged to the executive should be employed to preserve the peace and protect the prosperity of all her Majesty's subjects.

FACTORY EDUCATION BILL.

On the 1st inst., Sir James Graham announced the alterations which it was the intention of government to make in the education clause of the Factory Bill. He said that considerable excitement prevailed throughout the country on this subject, and that the dissenters seemed generally opposed to it; it was, therefore, the duty of government to meet the question at issue.

The resolutions of the Wesleyan Methodists on the subject, from the number of that denomination, and the efforts which they had made for the advancement of education, were worthy of respect and consideration. It was his intention to make the sending of children to Sunday schools entirely optional on the part of their parents, by which one of the material objections would at once be removed.

“ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.”—It is only by manufacturing its own articles of consumption that any country can become independent; and it affords us much pleasure to observe the manufacturing spirit which is daily becoming more manifest in this Province.

THE STEAMER ST. GEORGE, we observe, has undergone a thorough cleaning, painting, varnishing, &c., in her interior, during the past winter. She is every way worthy of better patronage than will, we fear, be extended to her during the present “dull times.”—Ed.

THE NEW COLONIAL BUILDING.—On Tuesday last, at about half-past Two, p. m., the foundation stone of our new Colonial Building was laid by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

“Honbles. A. Lane, T. H. Haviland, James Peake, Edward Palmer, John M. Holl, Committee appointed by the Executive Government to superintend the erection of the Building.”

Want of space compels us to omit any further particulars at present; we may, however, possibly revert to this subject in our next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir:—“There is nothing so contemptible,” said Brasidas, when he seized a mouse, and being bit by it, let it go, “but what may be safe, if it has the courage to defend itself.” Most magnanimous WHIZ of three shots—“Hurrah my bold captain.” Now really “slaver my timbers” if you have not proved, beyond a doubt, that your heart is bigger than a pin's head; that it is not in your stomach, and that you are truly “larn'd.”

In fact, by WHIZ?—a Roscius—a genius struggling for emancipation—is a work which ignorance may despise, at which malice may carp, and scribblers may rail, but which will rank with the labours of Hensius, Burman, Heyne, or Locke, as long as literature itself shall live. Besides its critical merit, it exhibits the richest display of the flowers of prose that was ever presented to the New World, and will amply reward the perusal of every man who has sensibility to relish the finest touches of human genius.

Spumantemque dari, pecora inter inertia, votis Optat aprum, ant fulvum decedere monte tonum.

But confiding in the strength of his faculties, and richness of imagination, we see him borne away triumphant, like the Victors of Olympia, to the highest pinnacle of fame, which no “Venus rising from the sea” can exceed in natural beauty, brilliancy and grandeur; nor could Hercules himself wear

the irresistible weapons and the lion's skin with more natural supremacy. Malice itself cannot fix a stain on his private conduct, or impeach his integrity with a desire for truth that would carry him through fire and water, joined with a calm and unruffled serenity—“Send into his limbers another broad side”—a gentle demeanour—“Now rake him with canister—pour in your grape”—and a principle of understanding not easily accounted for—“He's crippled, my hearties, and cannot escape.” With a consanguinity as renowned as his deeds of arms, it is delightful to see how he can unbend his serious thoughts with a playful ease and negligence, when in the private circle of his friends; in fact, of his goodness and greatness it would be an endless task to speak; such a man must add one more imperishable name to the illustrious of his country. I trust, Sir, as a man of truly liberal and generous mind, you will view without indignation the thunders of praise hurled upon a head so distinguished for virtue and “larning,” and make every human allowance for well-intentioned, if misguided zeal. I must confess myself to blame for reminding an old man, in terms, it appears, analogous to nothing—“pity 'tis true, and true 'tis pity”—of the wasting hand of time and sepulchral visitations, or

Talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs, And that small portion of the barren earth That serves as paste and covering to our bones,

as if it concerned him who in “larning” and wisdom is the Solomon of our age,—as undefined in all his ways as a Jehoshaphat and Hezekiah, zealous as a David, religious as a Josias, and who would in morality prefer the ten commandments to Confucius, or St. Paul to Socrates. It was too bad—it was horrible! I really should, for this offence, well deserve to be indicted under Martin's Act for cruelty to animals.

Renowned WHIZ, are not tales frequently circulated with the inflated bombast of the “larned,” which, according to the late and learned Lord Mansfield's doctrine, could not fail to be deemed great libels, with a true spirit of virulent hostility. I confess that I am one of those amongst a few who have suffered from this contagious breath of slander, emitted even reeking from the very nostrils of a party insatiable, whose caution, and well preconcerted, low, slinking, lying and cowardly attacks are made with an ingenuity to avoid detection truly astonishing, unparalleled but by adepts “larned” in the art. Surely, Mr. Editor, with your distinguished share of mercy and judgment, you would not desire to see our characters slain as Sampson slew the Philistines, with the jaw of an ass. Age can be no excuse, for without vanity I must admit the season of youth as more particularly exempt from those infirmities of disposition, and worse than infirmities of conduct, which often grow upon them and abandon a more advanced period of life. What intrinsic claims does age possess to our veneration, unless illustrated by virtues of a sterling character? God forbid that I should ever be guilty of disrespect to gray hairs, but this I say, that it is most inconsistent—it is most unreasonable—it is most futile—for those whose lives have been spent in vilifying with zealous rancour the age and experience of society, and ridiculing the institutions of their country, to expect that their old age will ever excite feelings of veneration, or be counted worthy of imitation by their posterity.

WHIZ, who fearlessly enters into a long “ungrammatical” jargon, that would disgrace a Sunday School juvenile of the present epoch, in his justification appears to have, with his “six common ideas,” no idea of common sense. However, it's all of a piece, for I have every reason to believe, that this branch of “larning” is in accordance in origin with his professional acquirements, which, without ambiguity, may be stated with his purchased diploma to consist in—

“I physics, I bleeds and I sweats 'em, I repeats it, they dies, and I lets 'em.”

How astonished the gentleman appears, because he cannot get the reasonable part of the community, independent of “national peculiarity,” to agree with him in his opinion of Medicus. Mark how assiduously he avoids alluding to the statements I have made in my last; but like a true-bred Yankee, he defends himself by endeavouring to prove that his antagonist in character is no better than his own; ridicules the lash under which he is justly writhing—and as he cannot get out of the mire, endeavours to pull his rival into it with him. WHIZ dwells with particular stress on “merciless exactions.” Here he is perfectly unintelligible to me; his “shot” has certainly missed his man. I have heard a good deal of “merciless exactions,” and of some fellows who would coin money even out of Bardolph's nose. Extravagant charges were very common a few years ago, no doubt, and gave rise sometimes to a little pleasantry. In illustration, I will state one case. Doctor (meeting his patient)—“Well, my man, when are you going to pay me?” Patient—“Why, please your honor, I 'ant got what will buy a loaf?” Doctor—“You hav'nt, eh! then I take all you've got.” Patient (after a pause)—“Will you take all the young 'uns, Sir; there is nine on 'em?”

Farewell, WHIZ—mighty, mighty, immortal WHIZ—farewell! According to thy imperial dictate I retire, as I would from the dreaded shapes of Syracus and Caliban, in confusion.

So when Medicus strove To invade the skies, and wage a war with Jove, Soon as the ass of old Silenus braved, The trembling rebel in confusion fled.

Queen's County, May 17, 1843.

IMPORTATION OF SHEEP.—The Central Agricultural Society have just imported, per Barque Civity, from Bideford, twenty-eight first-rate sheep, of the Leicester breed, in accordance with a vote of the House of Assembly passed by that body in the Session of 1842. These animals have been selected with great care by Mr. C. Cross, of this town, a gentleman well qualified, from his practical experience in such matters, and from his long residence in this Island, to make a judicious selection. Two or three of these animals, we understand, obtained prizes at a cattle show in England a short time since. The number originally shipped was thirty, but two unfortunately died on the passage. The remainder are all in fine condition. By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that these fine animals are to be disposed of by public auction on the 31st inst.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, the 4th instant, Mr. A. P. Taylor, Merchant, of Souris, accompanied by a lad of the name of McDonald, left Souris, in an open boat, for Georgetown, and safely arrived there. On their return on Saturday, the 6th inst., the wind blowing freshly, when within half an hour's sail of their own home, they were observed off Grand River, in the act of lowering the sails, and in an instant after, the whole disappeared. It is supposed that, on rounding the point at Grand River, a sudden gust of wind must have struck the boat, capsized her, and that she instantly filled with water, and went down. The boat has since been drifted on shore, at a place called Chepstow, about four miles to the eastward of Souris. It is remarkable that this boat is the same out of which the unfortunate youth Hutchinson was lost about a year ago, and that the lad who has been drowned with Mr. Taylor, is the same who was in the boat with Hutchinson, at the time he came to his untimely end. Those whom Mr. Taylor has left behind him, more immediately to feel and lament his loss, are his wife, two children and his mother. As a verification of the old saying, “troubles seldom come single,” we just mention, Mr. Taylor had been purchasing produce all the winter before his leaving home for the last time, had chartered a vessel of a Frenchman to take his produce to Halifax. In his absence the vessel was loaded in Souris Bay, the Frenchman ran into Souris harbour, the Captain crew went on shore, and during the night the vessel, through neglect, was allowed to lodge on her anchor, w stove a hole in her bottom; and the consequence has! the spoiling of nearly the whole cargo.—Islander.

Passengers.

In the St. George, from Miramichi, on Tuesday.—Mr. Dugg Mrs. Peters and two Misses Peters—8 in the steerage. In do. from Pictou, on Thursday.—Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Rev. M. Intyre, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, G. Birnie, Esq., Messrs. Butcher, Leppencott, Carruthers, Mrs. Rankin—11 in the steerage.—In the John Bromham from Plymouth.—Mr. W. Smard Master W. Bromham.

In the Ann Kenny, from London.—Mrs. Holloway a children. In the Civity, from Bideford, Mr. C. Cross.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland dates to the 28th April have been received. St. George's Day was celebrated on the 25th ult. His Excellency Sir John Harvey dined with the St. George's Society, who, with their guests, numbered 120, upon the occasion.

The Seal Fishery has been tolerably successful as to the catch, but upwards of twenty sail of craft, of a superior description, have been totally wrecked, and many lives lost in this hazardous employment. One of the papers mentions the arrival up to April 11, of 38 vessels, having 105,000 seals—and subsequent dates swell the number. The Indicator records the following remarkable instance of filial piety:—

It has seldom occurred that the Journalist should have to record so many instances of loss on the sealing Voyage of Newfoundland as at the present season. Already has rumour brought an account of no fewer than twenty vessels totally lost, and several entire crews, with a great number of hands from various vessels. About a fortnight since, as many Schooners drifted past this Harbour, fast locked in the ice, the Breton, Hearn, Master, was reported damaged and in danger, within about two miles of the Shore. The news reached the Catholic clergyman about the hour of Mass in the morning, and they immediately prayed the congregation to lend their assistance, upon which a large number of persons proceeded on the ice, and having unloaded her of her seals, they repaired her, replaced her seals, and left her. A few days after-