

## EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.

"Marcus Aurelius, one of the wisest and most illustrious emperors that Rome ever had, thought the goal for two things especially: for he had 'ing had excellent tutors himself, and that he had found the light for his children.'"  
—*Rollin*.

In the preceding letters, I referred to some of the bad practices to be avoided, and some of the contrary habits which ought to be formed in the education of youth. Many other suggestions of a similar nature, might be made; but such a course would expand this part of the subject to a greater extent than I intended, or would be convenient for publication in a newspaper. Matters of sobriety and regularity require much attention at a very early period, and would deserve, did circumstances permit, more than a brief notice. For the present, I must proceed to other topics.

Parents often commence imparting to their children that intellectual education, which they design to be continued by a professional teacher. They should take care that they are competent to the task of instruction. It is generally supposed that a person who has learned to read is qualified to teach a child the alphabet, and the arrangement of letters into syllables and words. The supposition is not well-founded. Many who have learned to read, have not learned to read well; and of those who can read moderately well, few are qualified to instruct in the proper division of words into syllables, and in the rudiments of pronunciation. Errors in this department of education may be considered trivial and unworthy of serious remark by those who are not better informed;—but not by any who have had experience, or are capable of making correct observation. The labour necessary to overcome in a child, the habit of mispronouncing a word, is incredible. I have frequently known a teacher's efforts, for years to reform an incorrect mode of utterance in a pupil, entirely unavailing. Some children can learn bad habits more readily than others, but with most it is an easier task to teach them from the beginning, than to eradicate even a few errors which they may have acquired by a wrong method of tuition. Parents should not attempt to teach their children more than the alphabet, without themselves understanding the nature and power of letters, and the just method of spelling (and pronouncing) words. Their labour otherwise will be worse than lost. But when properly qualified, let them impart all the instruction they can, before committing the child to the care of a public teacher.

What is done should be done well, is a remark peculiarly applicable to the business of education. The practice of half learning things, is reprehensible at anytime, and remarkably so in early youth: it is a tendency, when once tolerated, to acquiesce in all after efforts in acquiring knowledge, or in any other pursuit. A mistaken fondness prompts the parent, who takes the trouble to do something in the way of instruction to his child, to permit a negligent and incorrect habit of learning: the child is afterwards sent to school, and perhaps receives reproof and punishment for what is more the fault of his parent than of himself.

Intellectual education is best performed by a private or public teacher. It is not my intention to determine which is the better;—but to make some general remarks that may be of advantage in the selection of either. The capability of a school master in public estimation, is too often made to follow the inverse ratio of the tuition fee. The fallacy of the proverb, that what is cheapest is best, is more readily detected in anything, than the establishment of a school. I am confident in these provinces, an unblemished character, brilliant talents, superior acquirements and facility in teaching, will not in a majority of cases be considered a fair equivalent for more than customary wages; and if two teachers present themselves in the same district at the same time, the one in every respect qualified, the other ignorant and depraved, but offering his services at a cheaper rate; the latter will more frequently be successful than the former.

In selecting a teacher, that which should be first considered, receives little, if any consideration at all. Character, the most important requisite, is generally forgotten, or if there is any enquiry, it is so superficially made that very few are rejected on that score; and at the present in this and the neighbouring provinces, a great number of the schoolmasters are men whose dissipation or other defects of character, have obliged them to relinquish other occupations, and have driven them as a last resource to teaching, in order to acquire the means of subsistence. A few years ago, I visited a village, populous enough to contain four schools. One man in it discharged the double duty of teaching a school and keeping a grog shop of the lowest description. He had also, in his endeavours to be useful, borrowed some articles from a neighbour without asking leave. Some person was threatened enough to have him indicted for theft, if I recollect rightly; however, their was no doubt about the offence. I do not know how the affair terminated, but he continued his school for some time after the above mentioned fact came to light;—and strange to say, had more scholars than any other teacher in the same village, of good education and unblemished character. Whether his license was taken from him, or he resigned of his own accord, I did not ascertain.

In discussing the merits of a teacher, previous to engagement, I have often been surprised at the coolness with which many talk of such vices as intemperance. Loss of time seems to be the principal, I might almost say the only, objection to intemperance on the part of the teacher. The effect of example upon the scholars is not much regarded. The tendency of the pupil's mind to acquire his

teacher, and thus furnish an almost insuperable bar to improvement, does not get perhaps a solitary thought. If the applicant promises fair and ask little remuneration, he will be engaged, and if he is not often seen intoxicated during school hours, he may give tolerable satisfaction. Now every parent may assure himself that if scholars once know their teacher to be the victim of intemperance at any time, one of two evils is produced: either their natural aversion to the use of ardent spirits, is diminished, or they thoroughly despise their instructor, and render his labours comparatively useless. But if a parent is viewed in more appropriate colours, and disavowed to a greater extent, than it is before the introduction of temperance societies, much vigilance and reformation are yet required.

Other features of character are still less regarded. Integrity in business, truth, honour, belief in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, disuse of all profane and obscene language, and other things might be mentioned. Many teachers are defective in some of these respects, and some are deficient in many. How is it possible for a dishonest man, to guide the development of honesty in the youthful mind? Is a fair proper model for instruction in the path of truth? Is a mean, fawning, servile, wretch, the man to instil into the minds of youth principles of benevolence and honour? Is the practical infidel, the best pattern of veneration for the word and worship of the Supreme Being? Is the sycophant the best guide in the attainment of a chaste and becoming style? We find such characters to an alarming extent placed in the very important situation of instructors of youth, a situation than which nothing can afford greater facilities for doing permanent and lasting good, or inducing the most serious and irreparable injury. Very few would take into consideration, any other purpose than a schoolmaster, a man upon whose honesty, or truth, or sobriety, they could not depend; and fewer still would retain such a person, after he had shown symptoms of delinquency. If we should judge from general practice we might conclude, that the morals of the young were of less consequence than policy, gain, or tricks in the way of business.

The Boards of Education, or Commissioners, it may be thought are a remedy for the abuses of this nature formerly existing. They do good no doubt, but as yet they afford a very imperfect remedy. The Board know personally but few of the applicants for licences; they are obliged consequently to depend upon certificates of character, and a man must have a bad character indeed, that cannot by some means obtain the required certificate. There are some too who teach without licence. In order to give effect to the Board of Education, parents and proprietors of schools should lend their assistance. As every man however ignorant, can be a judge of character, he should take the matter into his own hands, and determine for himself, and refuse to employ any man whether licensed or not, against whose character some suspicion might be entertained. The slightest consideration must convince any person of the propriety of these directions, and surely there can be little difficulty in carrying them into effect.

The reason of the carelessness with which this matter has hitherto been treated, is I apprehend an under estimate of the influence which the teacher's example, particularly if bad, has upon the minds of his scholars. He may tell them always to speak the truth; but if they know that he indulges himself in speaking falsehood, they will disregard his precept and follow his example. He may tell them to act with honesty and justice; but if they know his conduct is contrary to these principles, they will not be very careful to make theirs conform to them. He may tell them to avoid profaneness and obscenity;—but if he is chargeable with such crimes, they will naturally consider a little indulgence in the same course, a thing quite excusable. And when the precept and example of a teacher differ, the latter usually has the preponderance; and always, if the example be bad and there is no other influence in operation.

Teachers have much in their power. They have to a great extent the office of forming the morals of a vast proportion of the inhabitants of our enlightened country. It is a matter of great moment therefore, that their characters be irreproachably good,—patterns of moral excellence; otherwise a wide spreading evil is engendered, which extends its lightening and corrupting influence through every department of society. The fearful ravages of intemperance, owed their origin and increase partially to this cause; and hence in many societies for the suppression of that vice, the members very properly adopted a rule for prohibiting the employment, as a schoolmaster, of any intemperate person. This must be a subject of intense interest to every friend of religion and morality. Prompt and energetic action for a thorough reform, is absolutely indispensable. Indeed to be silent or inactive, is to be criminal. I conclude this letter by expressing my astonishment, that a matter of so much importance has not been made the subject of more public and general observation.

Yours &c.

DISCIPULUS.

October 22nd.

Sir Robert Peel's new Tariff is working very beneficial effects. American Pork is selling in all parts of the Kingdom at 3d. and 4d. per pound. The demand is very considerable, and being cheaper than the home article, the poor and labouring classes are experiencing the advantage of the reduction in price.

THANKSGIVING.—The following eloquent

prayer has been prepared, to be read in all Episcopal Churches throughout Great Britain and Ireland by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the request of the Queen. The solemn thanksgiving was to take place on the 24th inst. The occasion of this public demonstration, is the abundant harvest with which not only England, but the whole of the European Continent has been blessed.

Heaven.—O God through whose good providence the earth yields food for the sustenance of man, we offer unto Thee our hearty thanksgivings for Thy late mercy, vouchsafed to us in blessing the labours of our husbandmen with plentiful increase, and preserving the fruits of the field for our use. Give us grace we humbly beseech Thee, that while we receive Thy bounty with thankfulness, we may regard the blessing bestowed on us as a call to repentance, and turn from the evils of our ways. Remove from amongst us all causes of strife and contention; put an end to our unhappy divisions, and grant that all conditions of men, impressed with the fear of Thy fatherly care, may faithfully serve Thee, in loyalty to their Sovereign, in obedience to the laws, in kindly affection one to another, and in dutiful resignation to Thy will; that so, under the guidance of Thy Holy Spirit, we may pass through this world in peace and contentment, and finally, by Thy mercy, attain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## PROVINCIAL.

Contingent expenses of the Council and Assembly of New Brunswick.  
(From Monday Hatter, in the New Brunswick.)

1818—	167 18 2	1822—	235 17 2
1819—	170 17 3	1823—	252 5 9
1820—	228 1 3	1824—	290 4 5
1821—	256 10 9	Total—	1516 10 0
Average of 7 years,	2216 13 6		
1825—	296 3 10	1826—	314 0 10
1826—	320 5 2	1827—	331 17 8
1827—	440 15 8	1828—	426 17 3
Total—	3214 0 5		
Average of 6 years,	535 13 4		
1831—	417 0 0	1834—	275 14 2
1832—	453 8 8	1835—	759 0 6
1833—	1021 9 8	1836—	1374 6 2
Total—	4241 4 2		
Average of 5 years,	848 27 4		
1837—	2269 11 0	1841—	22 95 14 1
1838—	2148 5 2	Postages,	449 0 8
1839—	2275 17 8	1842—	234 16 2
1840—	2241 17 8	Postages,	497 9 0
Total—	214253 8 0		
Average of 6 years,	22372 14 0		

\* In the Contingent Grant of 1833, it is reported that the sum of £21000 was included for the expenses of a delegation to England; the Contingent bill is therefore £2029 8s. 8d. to make the correct average.

Abstract of the Revenue of New Brunswick for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1842.

Ordinary Provincial Revenue, collected by virtue of Acts 6th William IV., Cap. 4, and 5th Victoria, Cap. 1.	24,382 10 1
Deduct: Draw-backs and Discounts.	225 10 11
For the support of Light Houses	996 1 7
For the support of sick and disabled Seamen.	455 5 9
Passengers and Emigrant Duties.	474 14 3
From Officers of Her Majesty's Customs on account of Duties collected under Acts of Parliament.	4,026 11 1
Deduct Commissions to Deputy Treasurers.	193 3 0
Total, Fixed Revenue, as above.	29,726 9 1
RECEIPTS IN AID.	
Unexpended Balance of an Appropriation of 1841.	3 8 0
10 Boxes of Copper Coin.	135 0 0
Proceeds of £5,000 Bills of Exchange on G. B. Linn, Esquire, London, carried to account in January last, but not heretofore included in Quarterly Abstract.	8,860 0 0
Total, Receipts in Aid.	£8,998 8 0
Total Revenue Sterling.	£18,664 17 1
B. ROBINSON, P. T.	
Treasurer, Saint John, 28th October, 1842.	

The Rev. Angus McMaster.—This Reverend Gentleman, appointed by the Call Committee of the Church of Scotland, to the United Parishes of Glenelg and Carleton, vacant for some time past, by the return to his native country, of the Rev. S. Fraser, arrived from Scotland, via Quebec, and Pictou, on Saturday week, in the Steamer St. George.

On the day following, he officiated with much acceptance in St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, and St. James's Church, Newcastle. On Sabbath last, the Rev. R. Archibald, of Chatham, accompanied Mr. McMaster to Glenelg, and introduced him to his people in that Quarter, by preaching on the occasion a deeply interesting and admirable discourse, on the mutual duties of pastor and people, after which, Mr. McMaster preached in Gaelic, with such effect, as to win him at once the admiration of his warm-hearted countrymen, the Highlanders. We wish him God speed.—*Gleaner*.

DURING ROBBERY.—The Store, occupied by Messrs. Andrews and Lindsey, was feloniously entered on Monday night last, and

robbed of about \$40 in Cash, and from the appearance of the Store, a large quantity of Sheriff Goods were also taken. From the mode adopted to enter the Building, and the conduct of the parties while in the Store, we have no doubt the thieves have been well acquainted with its "interior construction." May they soon have an opportunity of visiting a Stronger Building.—*Current*.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Fredericton, 17th October, 1842.

## Militia General Orders.

Reports having been made to the Commander in Chief, that several Fines imposed for breach of the Militia Laws have not been duly collected, Commanding Officers will call on the Captains of their respective Regiments to proceed and collect all such Fines, and to make reports to this Office, for His Excellency's information; and such Commanding Officers as have not sent in their Annual Inspection Returns will please forward them without further delay.

By His Excellency's Command.  
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

## THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
Director next week—W. Fisher, Esq.  
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.  
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.  
Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry.

SAINT ANDREWS  
Marine Assurance Association.  
Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, President.  
JOHN McKEAN, Esq. Secretary.  
Director next week—Wm. Babcock.  
Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Saint Stephens Bank.  
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.  
Director next week—G. D. King.  
DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.  
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

## LATEST DATES.

London, Oct. 3. Montreal, Oct. 19.  
Liverpool, Oct. 4. Quebec, Oct. 19.  
Edinburgh, Oct. 1. Halifax, Oct. 19.  
Paris, Oct. 1. New York, Oct. 13.  
Toronto, Oct. 17. Boston, Oct. 15.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived in St. John on Saturday evening, from St. Andrews, on his tour through the Province, and took lodgings at the St. John Hotel.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY.—His Excellency Sir William M. G. Colebrooke and suite, (Lieut. Col. Hayne, Mr. Reid, Private Secretary, and Lieut. Wilson 52 Regt.) came through from the Seat of Government on Thursday last via the new line of Road between St. Andrews and Fredericton. His Excellency had purposed visiting St. Stephen the day previous and so enable him to delay a full day at St. Andrews, but public business we understand of importance interfered with these arrangements, and consequently His Excellency did not arrive at the former place until late on Thursday evening. The reception of Sir William both at St. Stephen and St. Andrews were in keeping with the spirit of right loyalty, at the latter place a Salute of thirteen guns from the New Brunswick Company of Artillery, announced the Governor's entrance within the precincts of the Town, and as soon as His Excellency's carriage drew up in front of the Hotel, the St. Andrews Amateur Band struck up the National Anthem "God save the Queen" which was courteously acknowledged by Sir William. His Excellency having received addresses from the Clergy, passed the evening at the Hon. Col. Wier's where a sumptuous supper was prepared and a few of the heads of Departments invited to meet him. His Excellency declined many pressing invitations to prolong his visit, and left early the next morning for St. John.

We much regret that His Excellency's stay was so limited, as it prevented many from availing themselves, of the only opportunity they may again have of presenting him with memorials &c. upon various subjects and acquainting him with matters of local information. We were much gratified at seeing all classes desirous of testifying their respect for the representative of our gracious Sovereign.

Indeed Sir William's bland and conciliating manners endeared him to all who have the honor of knowing him, and though his political measures from their novelty and deviation from old established forms and principles may not at this moment meet with the approving views of our Legislative body, (whose voice tho' it may affect their adoption, yet is by no means conclusive as to the expediency of rejecting or admitting them,) yet we are assured that many of those theories propounded, when practically tested, will be found intrinsically good; but without any assumption of this nature, whether their introduction would have a beneficial or evil tendency, we take upon ourselves to affirm that Sir William's only motive, is the welfare and prosperity of the Province, and his principles of action strictly sincere and conscientious: most cordially we wish him

success in his civil administration.

The Revd. Dr. MacLean, attended by the Elders and Trustees of his Church, delivered the following address to the Lieutenant Governor, on the evening of his Excellency's arrival.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACLEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

"We the Minister, Elders and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Saint Andrews in connexion with the established Church of Scotland, beg to welcome your Excellency on your visit to this Section of the Province.

We are the representatives of a congregation which, for nearly twenty years, have been enabled, through the kindness of Divine Providence vouchsafed to their own otherwise unaided efforts, to maintain respectably the true worship of God amongst them, and to cherish habitually those principles of enlightened loyalty to their Sovereign and of unalterable allegiance to the glorious and free Constitution under which they have the happiness to live, for which their Parent church has always been distinguished.

Fully convinced by History and Experience of the importance, towards these objects, of a sound education based on the Word of God, we rely on your Excellency's countenance to aid our undiminished exertions in bringing up the young of our community in the nurture and admonition of the Lord—promoting the "righteousness which exalteth a nation,"—and discouraging the sins "which are a reproach to any people."

Fervently wishing long continued health and happiness to yourself, Lady Colebrooke, and family, we are,

May it please your Excellency,  
Your Excellency's most obedient  
humble servants.

Alexander MacLean, D. D. Minister.

William Ker, J. P.

John Sime,

William Babcock, J. P. Elder.

Hugh Morrison,

Gordon Gilchrist,

James Boyd, M. P.

William MacLean,

John McKean,

Miles S. Hannah,

James Kyle,

David Pulleys,

Hugh Maxwell.

St. Andrews, 22d Oct. 1842.

To this address His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

To the Minister, Elders, and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in St. Andrews, in connexion with the Establishment of Scotland.

REVEREND SIR, AND GENTLEMEN,  
I receive with sincere acknowledgements the address which you have presented to me, and I request to assure you of the high sense which I entertain of the salutary influence which you have exercised in this quarter of Her Majesty's Dominions, by sustaining and diffusing Christian principles, which afford the only sure foundation of Loyalty to our Sovereign and attachment to our free constitution.

I am gratified to recognise your zeal in the cause of Education, as a means of elevating the moral character of the people; and I rely confidently on your co-operation with me in promoting it.

I request, Gentlemen, to return to you my sincere thanks for the expression of your good wishes towards myself, and for Lady Colebrooke and my family.

The following Address to His Excellency was presented by the Church Corporation.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACLEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick. &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We Her Majesty's loyal and affectionate Subjects the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of all Saints Church, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, beg leave to offer to your Excellency our very respectful congratulations on your arrival in this Town, and thus being the first opportunity afforded us of officially addressing your Excellency on your assumption of the Government of this Province.

Attached from principle to that portion of the Catholic Church of Christ of which we profess ourselves members, we have felt very lively gratification at the appointment of a person of your Excellency's Religious principles, to represent our most Gracious and beloved Sovereign in this Province, and have received with much satisfaction your Excellency's judicious and unwearied exertions in improving the system of Education hitherto pursued in this Country, and in the charitable and humane endeavours which you have made, to relieve the poor during the severe pecuniary pressure with which we all have been, and are still visited, and most sincerely do we hope that your Excellency may meet that reward here, which every good man desires to receive, the happiness of seeing the success of all his exertions for the Public Good in the increase of public Welfare both spiritual and temporal, and that the utility of our pure and apostolic Church may be increased, as well as all her interests promoted under the administration of a Governor, whom we are most happy in addressing as a member thereof.

Wishing your Excellency, your amiable Lady and family, every blessing from the Providence of God, we beg to offer this token of our respect and regard.

In the name and on the behalf of the Corporation.

JEROME ALLEY, D. D. Rector.

Thos. Wier, Church

Peter Smith, Wardens.