HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, March 14th, 1855.

MR. STARK'S LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

When we heard that the Visitor of Schools of whose talents and abilities so much had been said, was about to lecture on Education, we had made up our mind to go and hear what was to be said on a topic, to us, so peculiarly interesting: various circumstances however, prevented our attendance, and we were highly gratified, to find that the Lecture was ordered to be printed; a copy is now before us, and we purpose to take a short review of it. As an essay on education in general with a view of eulogising in particular the moral training system of Mr. Stow as taught in the Schools and Normal Colleges of Glasgow, it may pass muster, but should any one take it up, under the expectation of receiving any information relative to the system of instruction that should be adopted in Prince Edward Island, he will be miserably deceived. All that relates to the Island, is contained in the following passages, just one-fifteth part of the whole or a half page out of twenty-six.

"An Educational machinery has been set in motion, admirable in many of its external provisions. There are upwards of 200 schools, in which from eleven to twelve thousand children are in attendance. An excellent series of school books has also been provided, but one thing is yet lacking. The great increase in the number of schools; the large proportion of the Revenue voted for Education, will never improve and elevate the education of the people, unless the standard of qualification for the Teacher be raised, and a provision made for his special training, in the art of communicating. But I would indulge the hope that ere long, there will be not only be a Normal School established, but that every school will be provided with a Play-ground or *uncovered school* room for the children, and a house and garden for the Teacher. When this is accomplished, Prince Edward Island will be a model and example to the North American Colonies."

We fully agree with Mr. Stark, that the standard of qualification for the teacher should be raised; and we venture to add, what he ought to have stated, that the amount of remuneration to the teacher, must be also greatly raised before we become "a model and example to the North American Colonies." We should be glad to see a "Normal School" after a time, established, but not one upon Mr. Stow's system, for the reasons we shall give hereafter. A House and Garden for the teacher, we have long since declared to be essential. As to the "*play ground* or *uncovered school room*" we think, that for a little while it may be dispensed with, or at all events, until we have procured better and more commodious *covered* school rooms than we can at present boast of. It is evident that Mr. Stark knows nothing of the present state of Education in the North American Colonies, or he would not have ventured upon the remark that closes the Lecture, and which we have above quoted. He is ignorant of all that has been done, and is doing in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for some years past; still less does he seem to know anything of what has taken place in the Northern States of America, the people of which, are as a whole the best educated in the world, and finally he has either inadvertently, or otherwise, overlooked the impossibility of bringing Mr. Stow's system into successful action, in a country so sparsely peopled as this now is, and must remain, in all human probability, for the next quarter of a century at least. Our information is derived from Mr. Stow's book, upon the subject of his own system, and we can hardly believe that Mr. Stark can have read it, or he must have seen that Mr. Stow especially exempts Rural and Agricultural Districts from the operation of that system of training, of which he claims to be the inventor, and for which, he is justly entitled to the highest praise.

Mr. Stow, one of those true philanthropists, that are such an honor to our nature, moved by the sight of so much moral depravity among the lower classes of the people in Glasgow, sat himself seriously to work, and employed the full power of faculties which had been sharpened by a long course of teaching, in endeavouring to establish some method by which children, who were being *trained* in the street, to every species of vice, *by the sympathy of numbers* and example, might by means of the same sympathy be trained to the practice of virtue and morality. In section 1, chap. 7, p. 79, he divides the different grades of society into four classes; and thus illustrates the city of Glasgow with a population of 360,000 souls, the successful scene of his operations. "—our acquaintance with Glasgow would induce us to divide the grades of society into six parts of 60,000 each—these six parts we shall term—*First*, the SUNKEN class as one sixth; *Second*, the SINKING class as two sixths; *Third* the URISING class as two sixths, and *Fourth* the WEALTHY class as one sixth. The consideration of this last division may be laid aside for the present; they have the means and ought to have the intelligence to provide for themselves;—page 81—What is then to be done with the sinking class, consisting of 120,000 souls? And can nothing more be done for the sunken class, composing 60,000 souls? p. 83. Now here is the remedy"—every 900 inhabitants will yield a *juvenile* school of 150, with a first master and an assistant. We would propose, says Mr. Stow, a provision for one half of the whole population, that is the sunken and sinking as the remaining half, including the wealthy and many of the uprising class, may and actually do provide for themselves to a certain extent, although such provision is seldom conducted on the natural or training principle." p. 86. Now, we would ask Mr. Stark, whether he compares the population of this Island to that of Glasgow? Supposing the population to be 90,000, one-half of that of the number of the sunken and sinking of that city, how many are in the same predicament? What is the number of the *sunken*? What that of the sinking? Is it not well known and thankfully acknowledged that we are, as a community, comparatively free from crime. Is not the greater portion of the people to be reckoned as either wealthy or uprising? Is the population of this Island so dense that the children are to met with in masses! Let Mr. Stark's own words furnish the answer. "There are upwards of 260 schools in which, from 11,000 to 12,000 children are in attendance; take 11,500 and that gives 40 pupils to each school, divide those into initiary and juvenile, and you have 20 to a class, take from these a fourth who attend irregularly, and you reduce each class to 15; take from the juvenile class those who attend school for the purpose of being instructed in writing, book-keeping, the higher branches of arithmetic &c., and you will have 10 in one class and 15 in the other; what now becomes of *the sympathy of numbers* the fundamental principal of Mr. Stow's system of Moral Training? Now our readers must not suppose that though we denounce the Stow sytem as unfit for Prince Edward Island, that we by any means despise, or undervalue it, on the contrary, in such cities as Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, &c., we think it may be productive of a great amount of good, and it may be successfully introduced into penitentiaries and prisons, but Mr. Stark should have shown how it was applicable or practicable, in a country whose population is so scattered, that it is impossible, out of Charlottetown to procure 100 pupils in daily attendance, the whole year round, a contingency absolutely essential to the well working of the system. Neither do we wish to impute any blame to Mr. Stark, he has. we are convinced, been as much deceived by those under whose auspices he has been invited to the colony, as the people will be if they expect any benefit from his labours as principal of a Normal training College, with this exception however, that as Mr. Stark has been sufficiently long on this Island to be fully convinced that the Stow system is not applicable to it, he should have boldly, openly and honestly here avowed such conviction. *A little reflection will teach him and any one else, that no other result can be expected from, the establishment of a Normal School or College than that of preparing a certain number of young men to emigrate to the United States of America, Canada or the adjoining colonies, in order to find that employment for their newly acquired attainments which they are unable to procure in their native land.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—There has been very little doing since last week, some Members are absent and the remainder seem occupied in preparing their Road Scales.

Mr. M'Ausland's Lecture on Distillation, will be noticed in our next.

NO MAIL.—We have had no Mail, since Monday the 5th instant. The weather until to day has been unpropitious.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

At a meeting held at Stanhope District School-house, on Thursday evening, the 4th January, inst., in compliance with the resolutions forwarded by the Secretary of the "Central Committee for collecting subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund."—

On motion, Mr. Henry Green was unanimously requested to take the Chair, and W. H. Richardson to act as Secretary.—The Chairman stated the object of the meeting; after which it was unanimously Resolved, That W. H. Richardson do act as Secretary and Treasurer.

Resolved, That this meeting do deeply sympathize with the Widows and Orphans of those brave soldiers, sailors and marines, who have been killed in action or died from other casualties while engaged in the present war in the East of Europe; and that a Committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund.—

Resolved, That the following gentlemen do compose the said Committee, Messrs Henry Green, Francis Alexander, David Douglas, W. H. Richardson, and David Lawson, Esq., Mr. David Douglas was then called to the Chair, when the thanks of the meeting were awarded the Chairman, for the efficient manner in which he presided over the meeting.—

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

David Lawson, J. P.	£0	11	8
William Lawson, sen.,	0	6	0
David Lawson, jun.,	0	5	0
George Foster,	0	5	0
Thomas Foster,	0	2	6
Henry Foster,	0	2	6
Isaac Foster,	0	2	6
Robert Hodgson,	0	5	0
William Hodgson,	0	1	6
Henry Green,	0	10	0
Peter Higgins,	0	5	0
Alexander McMillan,	0	5	3
Alexander McLaughlin,	0	5	3
William D. Lawson,	0	5	3
James C. Lawson,	0	12	6
Neil Shaw,	0	6	0
Alexander Shaw,	0	3	0
Duncan Shaw,	0	3	0
John Shaw,	0	3	9
Angus McMillan,	0	5	3
William Seman, jun.,	0	1	6
William Seaman, sen.,	0	5	0
James Alexander and son,	0	15	0
Alexander Oxley,	0	5	0
Neil Leitch,	0	5	0
John Leitch,	0	3	0
Duncan Shaw,	0	5	0
Neil Darrach,	0	2	3
William Lawson, jun.,	0	3	0
George Brazin,	0	2	6
Albert Boyyer,	0	3	0
David Douglas,	0	6	0
Wm. H. Richardson,	0	6	0
Wm. Higgins, Sen.,	0	5	0
Stephen B. Higgins,	0	5	0
John Cambell,	0	3	0
George Lawson,	0	5	0
William Higgins,	0	5	0
John Lawson, Tracadie,	0	3	6
	£9	17	11

Received from Mr. W. H. Richardson, the above sum of nine Pounds seventeen Shillings and Eleven Pence, being the Subscriptions as above of inhabitants of Stanhope School District.

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Sec'y and Treasurer.

At a Meeting of the inhabitants of Savage Harbour and French Village, holden at the School House on Thursday the 11th day of Jan. 1855, called in compliance, with a requisition from the Central Committee, Charlottetown, addressed to Mr. James Ross, Teacher, Mr. Benjamin A. Coffin in the Chair, Mr. J. Ross, Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the purpose of the Meeting and a series of Resolutions expressive of the willingness of the Meeting to join with their fellow subjects in contributing to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of their gallant men who have fallen in the Crimea in the service of their Country, having been passed unanimously.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to receive contributions, viz: Messrs. Elisha Coffin, Joseph Coffin, Neil McInnis Edmund Coffin and Daniel Pigot, who have reported that they have collected the sum of £6 7s.

The following is a list of the Subscribers and the sums paid.

Elisha Coffin, sen.,	£0	5	0
Edmund Coffin,	0	5	0
James Coffin,	0	5	0
Benjamin B. Coffin,	0	10	0
Benjamin A. Coffin,	0	6	3
Widow S. Coffin,	0	3	0
Joseph Coffin,	0	5	0
Charles Coffin,	0	5	3
Benjamin Coffin, Esq.,	0	10	0
James Ross,	0	4	0
Elisha Coffin, jun.,	0	4	0
James Coffin,	0	2	6
Artemas Coffin,	0	2	7
Cornelius McIntyre,	0	3	0
John McAskill,	0	2	3
Duncan McInnis,	0	3	0
Miss Ellen McInnes,	0	0	3
Neal McInnes,	0	1	6
Edward Doyle,	0	2	6
Angus McInnes,	0	1	6
Duncan McInnes,	0	1	6
David Pigot,	0	10	0
James Pigot,	0	3	0
John Pigot,	0	5	0
Hugh McKinnon,	0	0	9
Angus McKinnon,	0	1	6
Mary Doyle,	0	0	9
Angus McCormack,	0	1	6
John Morrison,	0	3	9
Patrick McInnes,	0	3	0
Angus Morrison,	0	3	0
Donald Morrison,	0	3	0
Patrick Feeher,	0	1	6
Daniel Feeher,	0	2	0
Joseph M'Cormie,	0	1	6
James Vincent M'Cormac,	0	0	9
Agnes M'Cormie,	0	1	6
John McInnis,	0	2	3
	£6	7	0

Received from Mr. James Ross, Teacher of Savage Harbour District School Treasurer of Local Committee the sum of Six Pounds seven Shillings being the above subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY,
Treasurer and Secretary.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 12.

Very little business was done, owing to the absence of Members. Some Committees sat. At the morning sitting the Bill for naturalizing James Searle Mann, was read a second time.

Mr. Haviland introduced a Bill to extend the Elective privelege to members of the Legislative Council.

The Bill is put down for a second reading on Tuesday next the 20th inst.

On the question being put that the special Road Grants be divided equally among the three Counties the House divided and it was carried in the affirmative, the Members for King's and Prince Counties out voting Queen's.

TUESDAY, March 13.

The Bill from the Council to incorporate the Charlottetown Mechanic's Institute, went through Committee and was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to naturalize James Searle Mann was read a third time and passed.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—Among the many improvements in the flourishing state of the finances of the Country that might be carried out, I would feign hope, that the Legislature would not forget the long talked of improvement in the communication between the Seat of Government and this side of the Hillsborough. I believe it is now admitted, that it is quite possible to erect a bridge which could be constructed with a suitable Draw Bridge in the centre, to allow vessels to pass up or down at a certain hour daily, and if it should be considered that this improvement should rather be carried out by private capital, than as a Government undertaking, I am convinced that it is only necessary to pass an Act authorizing the Government to guarantee to a company or a private individual the exclusive right for twenty years at a fixed toll, not greater than is at present taken by the vessel of the Ferry, where private Capital would at once be found to carry out this great public accomodation,

Yours, &c.,
A FARMER.

Township 48, March 8th, 1855.

ANAGRAM.

This Anagram, fair ones, may put you in fetters,
But 'tis simply composed of a word of five letters.

When all bewildered on the *Sea*,
With fearful breakers on our *Lea*,
All hands were pip'd below to *Tea*.

The waves ran high, the waters *Salt*,
The music of the waves was *Alt*,

The gale blew strongly from the *East*,
We could not steer our ship the *Least*,

All hands were call'd, all sails were *Set*,
To beat us off the rocks, and *Let*

Us run before the wave a moment *Lest*
The next might swamp us, and so prove our *Last*.

Below us through the surge, the wary *Seal*,
We saw from out our course so swiftly *Steal*,
While o'er our heads flew flocks on flocks of *Teal*,

The storm was awful, trembling there we *Sate*,
But it abated, ere 'twas very *Late*,
And we were cheer'd, and then both drank and *Ate*;

Some stood around, while others found a *Seat*,
But every man and boy contrived to *Eat*.

And thus refreshed, we now resume our *Tale*,
We quaff'd our tumblers full of mighty *Ale*,

Some vow'd 'twas good, while others said 'twas *Stale*,
And wondered that such rubbish found a *Sale*,

At length the Captain came to where we *Sat*,
And asked us, what the devil we were *At*.

A. S.

An answer from Matron, from Widow or Maid,
May be sent to our office, but mind 'tis post paid.

Married,

By the Rev. Isaac Murray, on the 13th Jan., Mr. William McKay, senr., to Eliza, relict of the late James Clark, of Campbellton, New London.

By the same, on the 21th Jan., Mr. John McKay, Cavendish, to Mary Johnstone, Long River, New London.

By the same, on the 22d ult., Mr. William Nisbet, New Glasgow, to Jane, eldest daughter of Benjamin Henry, Cavendish

At St Eleanors, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. John M. McLeod, Mr. Robert Milligan, to Miss Sarah Brown, both of Lot 19.

Died,

At South Port, on Wednesday the 14th March, Ellen, Wife of Edward Chandler, aged 52 years. Funeral will take place on Friday next at 11 o'clock, when the friends of the family are requested to attend.