

EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

On the present wretched system of Education in this Province, which entails a very heavy expense on our Provincial Chest with few benefits, the Editor of the Fredericton Reporter has a very excellent leading article. We copy an extract below:—

"We have said 'our Legislators,' because we now believe as we have ever done, that while it is the duty of the government of the day to initiate an educational measure, and to render it, in view of saving time, as perfect as they are able, it would be the height of presumption in any Government to couple it with their own strength, by rendering such measure final. It is only the Representatives of the people, fresh from every district in the Province, and conversant with the general interests—not prejudiced—of their constituencies, who can as a body deal with this vastly important subject. About one half of the money at present granted by the Legislature for the purposes of education might as well be laid up in the Central America; while the other goes as a sorry reward to the few who doubly earn it; for even the range of salaries appear to us to be out of proportion for the respective services rendered."

"We do not at all overlook the circumstance that the comparatively poor cannot afford to pay for the services of expensive teachers; and here again we come in contact with the enquiry—ought not the rich be compelled to assist their less favored neighbours? Would not the general spread of intelligence—taken even in a local point of view, more than counterbalance the trifling cost at which it could be promoted, and thus end in the general gain of communities? Beyond all this, we are well assured that the poor pay far beyond their due proportion to the general fund raised by indirect taxation and are thus entitled to participate the more largely in the benefit of any system which might be sustained by a direct tax upon wealthy proprietors. Every stroke of labour, by the poor man's hand is a part of the public capital. Every article of produce or manufacture brought into the market by the labouring classes, forms a part of the commonwealth; and thus while we regard any covert mode of escape from paying for the education of their children, even by the less wealthy, as both wrong in policy and dishonest in practice, we yet know that the poor should have as much relief as can be afforded by a course of prudent legislation in the first place and then by such an amount of tact and management on the part of the government as will give thorough effect to the Law in its local as well as general application to the circumstance of the country."

"Finally for the present, there are three points to which public attention should on this subject be directed, namely: how to secure a good class of Teachers—how to pay them—and how to induce the people to believe that in the construction of the machinery so necessary for working out these objects, they should themselves be far more interested than either House of Assembly or Government."

INDIAN PHRASES.

In the letters and other intelligence we publish from India, there are a number of words introduced, which not being in common use, it becomes difficult for the general reader to understand. We give below some of them, with the meaning attached, which will help them to comprehend more clearly what is intended by the writer:—

"Poor or pore, which is found to make the termination of so many Indian cities and settlements, signifies town. Thus Nagpore means the town of serpents—a definition, by the way, sufficiently appropriate when we reflect on the treacherous character of the sepoys by whom it was so recently garrisoned.—'Abad' and 'patam' also signify town; Hyderabad being Hyder's Town, and Seringapatam—from Sreringa, a name of a god Vishnoo—being the town of Sreringa. Allahabad, from 'Allah,' God, and 'abad,' abode, means the Abode of God; that city being the capital of Agra, the chief school of the Bramins, and much resorted to by pilgrims. Punjab is the country of the Five Rivers, and Doah is applied to a part of a country between two rivers: 'Dawk' post or mail courier; 'Bungalow,' residence; 'Ghat,' a landing place; 'Jemadar,' sergeant; 'Havildar,' corporal; 'Soubadar,' subaltern; 'Talwar,' sabre; 'Feringee,' European; Kafir, infidel; 'Sahib,' master; 'Tope,' a clump of trees, 'Dacoit,' a robber."

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAILWAY.

We insert the accompanying paragraph with pleasure, and hope sincerely the intelligence it conveys may prove correct. It is taken from the Halifax Morning Journal.

"A report has been going the round of the papers, founded on an item in a Quebec Journal, that the British Government have decided to extend the required aid to a Railroad from hence to Quebec, and the name of Attorney General MacDonalid who has lately been in England, and in communication with the Government, is freely used in connexion with the story. Although devoutly wishing the rumour to be true, and fully convinced that the Imperial authorities must come to that if they would consolidate and retain these thriving colonies, we can hardly think that at this trying juncture of the national affairs, any pecuniary aid has been actually promised to the undertaking."

SCHOOL EDIFICES.

A late paper furnishes the following paragraph. After perusing it we would like the reader (if he lives in Northumberland County, and more particularly if he resides in the town of Chatham) to bring to his mental vision, the miserable shanties in which our children are immured while receiving instruction. The system must be bad which allows such tenements to be occupied as they are.

"A New York paper mentions a new first class School House, recently opened in that city. The edifice, as described, has been built on a splendid scale, and with much care; it includes numerous modern improvements. It is capable of comfortably accommodating 2,500 pupils, and its cost, reckoning ground and furniture, is stated as amounting to nearly \$62,000. This is a feature of the metropolis of the 'Empire State,' which helps to make amends for drawbacks frequently mentioned."

LUCKNOW.

The following brief account of the above-named City, the fate of which, as well as its heroic defenders, is a source of anxiety to the whole civilized world, will be of interest to our readers.

"This city is the capital of Oude, the kingdom which the English recently annexed to their other India possessions. Its population is about 200,000, and it is situated on the south side of the river Goomty, which is at all times navigable, and falls into the Ganges between Benares and Gazypoor. By the nearest road it is 650 miles from Calcutta, 280 miles from Delhi, 220 miles from Agra, and 189 miles from Benares, all important points at this moment."

"The streets in Lucknow occupied by the lower classes are sunk ten or twelve feet below the surface, and are so narrow that the carts can scarcely pass each other; but the palaces, mosques and burial grounds are gorgeously magnificent. It was some years since one of the largest and richest cities in Hindostan."

COLONIAL BANKS.

It is a matter of congratulation, that while all the Banks in the United States have been compelled to suspend specie payments, and a very large number caved in, as the phrase is, that not one of the Banks throughout the British Provinces have failed to meet their liabilities in accordance with the requirements of their charters; and up to the present period we have not heard even a hint or whisper of fear in respect to the solvency of any of the Banking Institutions in our Province. Granted, they have been cautious, and curtailed their accommodations, but better this, than to recklessly disburse their funds, and ultimately close, bringing bankruptcy on our men of business, and distress and misery on our working population. It would be judicious during the continuance of the crisis, for our Banks, merchants, and all persons engaged in trade, to be cautious, to contract as few liabilities as possible, to avoid speculation, and to deal as leniently as possible with all persons in debt to them. By so doing we may tide over the present commercial crisis without any very serious disaster and be prepared when brighter times dawn upon us, to embrace them.

UNITED STATES.

By yesterday's mail we obtained New York papers to the 23rd instant. The intelligence respecting the commercial affairs in that city, and the disorganized state of the money market, still continues extremely gloomy. The Herald of that date contains nearly a column of names of firms and banks throughout the Union, for the week, who have failed, and made assignment of their properties. It also reports the closing of a number of manufactories, which have deprived a large number of hands of employment.

From its article on the Money Market we take the accompanying extract:—

"The downward course of prices still continues. The bull party is pretty strong, but it has too much to contend against. Without any outside aid, with a deep rooted prejudice against railroad securities generally, with gloomy accounts by every steamer from Europe, with our banks doing business upon an irredeemable paper basis, with sterling exchange coming back from London by every mail, with our own exchanges in a state of confusion, with in fact, the whole machinery of finance deranged, it is utterly impossible for any inflation in prices at the Stock Exchange to be maintained, and utter folly for the bulls to attempt any movement. . . . There is some talk among the banks about extending discounts to produce dealers, so as to give all the facilities possible for marketing the crops. All the promises of our banking institutions are made to

break. There is no unanimity of feeling amongst them, and it is our opinion that there will be no expansion, until after a resumption of specie payments. The banks are afraid of each other. They dare not trust each other in inaugurating any new policy, and this distrust compels them to keep on the safe side, and that side just now is contraction. This is well enough to a certain extent, as the effect is of a conservative character and tends to keep them all straight, but in this instance it prevents a movement calculated to operate advantageously to the community at large and to the benefit of the banks themselves. We have not as a general thing, any faith in bank promises, and therefore do not look for any expansion of loans.—The banks dare not resume specie payments except in a body."

We understand that intelligence was received by telegraph yesterday from the United States, that affairs were assuming a better aspect. British bills were selling at 6 percent premium.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SEASON.—We have passed through one of the most disagreeable weeks we have ever witnessed. It commenced raining on Sunday night. It rained all day Monday and night. Tuesday we had a few showers of hail. Tuesday night a considerable quantity of snow fell. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday it rained with but slight interruption. During the greater part of all this time, the wind blew with considerable violence from the East and North-east. We are apprehensive that bad news will be obtained from the Gulf, as the vessels must have had a very stormy time of it.

We have seen one of the Pilots who came in on Friday morning. He says the gale, particularly during the night of Tuesday, was one of the most severe he ever experienced. He reports that the tide was extremely high, flooding all the Islands in the river, and he anticipates that a large quantity of Hay will be carried away.

We should like to hear from Correspondents below.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Monday, the 26th inst., an Inquest was held before Stafford Benson, Esq., Coroner, on the body of ELLEN BRIDE, who was found suspended on a tree in Delaney's Pasture, on Sunday morning. It appeared in evidence that the deceased had quarreled with her husband on the Saturday previous, and in a fit of passion had committed the fatal act. She was a woman of ungovernable temper, and had on several occasions threatened her husband with self-destruction.

The Jury after mature deliberation, brought in a verdict of *Felo-de-se*.

She has left five children, including one of two months old depending on her for subsistence.

WRECK AT RICHIBUCTO.—The Norwegian bark Louise, loading in the roadstead of Richibucto, broke from her anchorage, and ran ashore during the late gale, and is a total wreck. The crew was saved with much difficulty through the noble daring of John Bell and Edward Moore, seamen belonging to the steamer Enterprise, which the proprietors, Messrs Holderness & McLeod, sent down to render assistance. The seamen above alluded to, volunteered to proceed to the wreck in the life boat of the steamer, and after much toil and peril, succeeded in rescuing the crew. We understand much credit is due to these men for the manner in which they risked their lives in the cause of humanity, and we hope the people of Richibucto will bestow on them some mark of respect.

During the same gale, the schooner Maria, Odell, from Quebec, with a general cargo, and consigned to Messrs. Gilmour Rankin & Co. at this port, ran ashore inside the bar at Richibucto. We have not learned the state of the vessel or cargo.

The brigantine Maria Louise, Ferrier, from Quebec, with a general cargo, bound to this port, and consigned to various parties, got ashore outside the bar at Richibucto, during the same gale. The vessel we learn is a total wreck. The crew of both vessels succeeded in reaching the shore.

FISHERY COMMISSION.—The Hon. John H. Grey, late Attorney-General, arrived here on Wednesday last. We understand his visit is connected with the Fishery Commission, he being appointed referee or arbitrator. Several questions have arisen between the Commissioners, and we presume the Hon. gentleman has come over to seek information. We wish he had visited us at a more auspicious season.

HALLOWE'EEN.—This is the eve of All Saints, better known as "Hallow'E'en." We trust the Authorities of the town will during the day, devise some plan to put a stop to the saturnalia which the rowdies about town indulge in on this anniversary. The patience of the inhabitants are exhausted, and we should not be surprised if the old course be pursued, if some serious difficulty or disaster grows out of it. The apprehension and incarceration in the Jail of a few of the leaders, would speedily put a stop to the nuisance.

OUR PRODUCTS.—We insert with much satisfaction the accompanying article furnished by a subscriber, living on the Southwest branch of our river.

South-West, Oct. 27, 1857.

Mr Pierce.—You have frequently noticed in the Gleaner the large growth of various kinds of vegetables in this and the adjacent Counties, which I have no doubt cannot be surpassed by any part of the Province, and perhaps not even by the boasted fertility of the "Far West." These mammoth products of our gardens and fields may justly challenge competition, and we may also add that the products of our forests are second to none in the Colonies. Messrs Farley & Long, of Boiestown, brought down a quantity of birch timber this fall, which I believe is as large, if not the largest, that ever came into this Market. One raft in this lot, eclipses anything of the kind that ever came down this river, and probably will never be again equalled much less surpassed. The mean average girth of this raft was nineteen inches, and one tree in it measured four tons and one foot. This birch was cut in the Texas river, a tributary of the South-West, which has ever been famed for the large growth of its timber, large quantities of which have come to market from year to year.

We claim for this tree the right to be called "The Mammoth Birch of British America," and think the appellation will remain undisputed; and we also claim for the South-West, the honour of having produced the Giant of the forests, and therefore justly entitled to carry off the prize from all competitors in this department. ROBERT JARDINE.

FARMERS ATTEND.—We extract the following paragraphs from the Owen Sound Times, published in Canada West. There is much good sense manifested by the Editor in his remarks. We recommend them to the attention, more particularly of our agricultural readers:

"It is with real pleasure we observe, from time to time, in some of our exchanges, a tribute of thanks from the Editor to certain of his constituents who have had the good taste, and prudent discernment, to present him with a liberal specimen of the fruits of their horticultural or bucolic skill and industry. For instance, read the following paragraph, which we clip from our latest copy of the Gleaner, Miramichi, N.B.

[Here is inserted our remarks, acknowledging the receipt of the big Onions from Dr. Benson.]

"Now such presentations do, we hesitate not to say, partake both of the good and the politic. They gratify and benefit the recipient, while they also obtain publicity to the genial qualities of the climate, the productiveness of the soil, and the skill and competitive ardour of the cultivators in the respective localities.

"With reference to those who delight in coaxing and cultivating mother earth, by forwarding to their newspaper office, specimens of superior qualities, and extra sizes of such fruits, roots and vegetables, as they succeed in raising, and accompanying them with a detailed and succinct account of the processes by which they manipulate their soil so as to make it exhibit a generous fertility, they would not only ensure to themselves a famous name, but would also, by their good example, stimulate the less active and aspiring, and excite the over-diffident to adopt a similar system, and to pursue it with a steady ardour."

HIT AT THE TIMES.—The New York Herald has the following hard hit at the thoughtless, senseless, and we would add, heartless wives of some of the men of business in that city:

"Who would think that the husbands of ladies who wear thousand dollar dresses, and wipe their 'dear' little noses with hundred-dollar pocket handkerchiefs, were shining about the streets, borrowing money at 3 per cent a month, or pulling a long face and telling their creditors that they haven't a cent in the world."

GOOD.—Punch says that a wealthy Printer has been discovered in India, and that the British Zoological Society are making preparations to catch him. [For exhibition we presume.]

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Jas. Law, A. M., Mr ALFRED PINE, to Miss ANNE GRAM, both of the Parish of Westford.

On the 13th inst., by the same, Mr DANIEL TUSHIE, of North Esk, Miramichi, to Miss SARAH MCKINNON, of Richibucto.

On the 21st inst., by the same, Mr ANGUS McQUARRIE, of Carleton, to Miss CHRISTY MACDONALD, of Black River.

DEATHS.

Very suddenly, at Caraquet, on Friday, the 23rd inst, JAMES BLACKHALL, Esq., Collector of H. M. Customs, and Deputy Treasurer, aged 65 years. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and was over thirty years in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Gloucester. He was much respected, kind and benevolent, and the poor man's friend; the stranger was ever made welcome under his hospitable roof; a kind husband and an affectionate parent, and his many virtues will be long remembered in the community he lived in.

Boston and St. John papers copy.

For remainder of Editor's Department, see page 8.