

inductions and deductions of their own ; a general spirit of enterprise will be awakened, and the inventive faculties will be called into play. Watt had received a good education, and could not have made the discoveries he did without it, and ere long, we may hope, some Canadian Watt, nurtured in our schools and colleges, will arise to do honour to his country, and to benefit the world. George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, whose locomotive gained the prize from the Directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, altho' he had not been wholly an uneducated man, yet felt the disadvantages of the imperfection of his early instruction so much, that, in the evenings, after his ordinary work, he employed himself in mending his neighbours clocks and watches, in order that he might give a good education to his son Robert. For this purpose Robert was sent, at the age of ten, to the Academy in Newcastle, where he continued until nearly sixteen. He then, for a short time, received private lessons from Mr. Riddell, (afterwards headmaster of the Royal Naval School of Greenwich,) after which he attended at the University of Edinburgh the lectures of Professor Leslie in Natural Philosophy, Dr. Hope in Chemistry, and Professor Jamieson in Natural History. During most of this time, excepting during his absence in Edinburgh, he was the assistant and companion of his father, and the work of mutual instruction went on, until the father attained the highest distinction among the benefactors of his country, and, from the son of a collier, picking dross from coal heaps at two pence a day, became possessed of a large locomotive manufactory at Newcastle, and an extensive owner of collieries, and iron works. And his son Robert is now a member of Parliament, and enjoys the well merited reputation of the first engineer of the age.