



JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Volume IV.

Montreal, (Lower-Canada) January, 1860.

No. 1.

SUMMARY.—Education: The Colleges of Canada; the University of Toronto, by Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau (continued from our last).—School Days of Eminent Men in Great Britain, by J. F. Timbs (continued).—Suggestive Hints towards Improved Secular Instruction, by the Revd. R. Dawes, 10th Mechanics.—A Word to Young Teachers.—**LITERATURE.**—Poetry: The Teacher's Vision.—**OFFICIAL NOTICES:** Erection of School Municipalities.—Appointment of School Commissioners.—Diplomas granted by the Boards of Examiners.—Teachers Wanted.—Situation as Teacher wanted.—Donations to the Library of the Department.—**EDITORIAL:** To Teachers and to the Friends of Education.—First Meeting of the Council of Public Instruction.—Meeting of the Association of Teachers of the District of St. Francis.—The Victoria Bridge.—Report of the Superintendent of Education, for 1858: Extracts from the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools.—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** Educational Intelligence.—Literary Intelligence.—Miscellaneous Intelligence.—**OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS:** Report on the Apportionment of the Superior Education Grant, for 1859.—Table of the same.—Table of the Apportionment of the Supplementary Aid to Poor Municipalities for 1859.—Statement of the Correspondence of the Department for 1859.

conservatives to the French Canadian and catholic members. It was certainly most difficult, even for a man of Mr. Draper's tact and ability to treat a question of such vital importance to one section of the Province, and into the consideration, nay into the arbitration of which the other section was forced much against its will, and apparently not without some danger to its own institutions. His speech was looked upon by all parties as a most happy and successful effort. It is remarkable for the elegance of its language, terse and sarcastic as it is and verging on the extreme limits of the freedom of speech allowed by parliamentary usages to the counsel at the bar of the house.

EDUCATION.

THE COLLEGES OF CANADA.

III.

The University of Toronto.

(Continued from our last.)

The pamphlet from which we have made the above quotation, was published as late as 1845, (1) and was intended for the discussion of the second University bill of which we shall speak hereafter. The one that was under consideration when Mr. Draper was heard at the bar, had been introduced by the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, then Attorney General. This was at a very momentous period, when the question of the seat of government had just been decided in favour of Montreal and against Kingston, and when Mr. Baldwin's Lower Canadian allies were under the greatest obligations to those of his followers who had voted for this extremely unpopular measure in their section of the country. On the other hand, warnings as to the fate of the religious and educational institutions of Lower Canada, were not spared by the Upper Canadian

Little was said by the eloquent speaker that could be construed, by the Lower Canadian members, into a positive threat as to the future consequences of their votes, but the injustice complained of on behalf of King's College, was clothed in such terms as he thought might more nearly fit the case of the Lower Canadian institutions at some future day.

Little was said of the analogy between the established Church of England and the once exclusively recognized Catholic Church in Canada; but the whole current of ideas running through the speech was strikingly identical with the views which he thought must be cherished by the members of the latter. Among the arguments which could more forcibly be brought to bear against the bill were, naturally, those arising out of the provisions made in the original Charter for the existence of a Faculty of Theology.

It will be seen, by the following extract, to what account they were turned by the counsel of King's College.

“And, first, the proposition contained in this bill, respecting the conferring of degrees in divinity, presents an insuperable objection, for it involves principles which King's College cannot sacrifice; and on this ground, therefore, its assent could never be given.

In allusion to a supposed analogy between the offices of Lord High Chancellor in England, and of Vice Chancellor in Western Canada, the latter has sometimes been jocosely called the keeper of her Majesty's Upper Canadian conscience. The analogy

(1) Thoughts on the University question, respectfully submitted to the members of both houses of the Legislature of Canada, by a Master of Arts.—Kingston, 1845.