## JOURNAL OF.

Apper



## EDUCATION,

Canada.

Vol. VIII.

## TORONTO: NOVEMBER, 1855.

No. 11.

| CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.  | PAGE |
|---|------|
| I. Education and Prosperity in U. C. from a Canadian Point of View  | 101  |
|   | 161  |
| II. The Scenery of Canada. By the Rev. Dr. Lillie   | 165  |
| III. Inaugural Discourse of John W. Dawson, Esq., F.G.S., Principal of McGill College, Montreal   | 165  |
| IV. Papers on Practical Education.—1. Educational Influence<br>of Music. 2. Gymnastic Exercises. 3. Education of French   |      |
| <ul> <li>Girls</li> <li>V. MISCELLANEOUS —1. What will they say in England? (Poetry.)</li> <li>2. The Noble Dead of the Crimea. 3. The Royal Family and the Fall of Sebastopol. 4. The Graves in the Crimea. 5. Arctic</li> </ul> | 170  |
| VI. EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—1. Canada Monthly Summary. 2. Trinity College, Toronto. 3. British and Foreign Monthly  | 171  |
| Summary. 4. United States Monthly Summary   | 178  |
|   | 174  |
| VIII. Departmental Notices  | 176  |

## EDUCATION AND PROSPERITY IN UPPER CANADA, FROM A CANADIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Colonial patriotism, in its restricted sense, is a noble instinct in the Colonist. Duty and affection naturally bind our hearts to the land of our fathers: the home of our childhood; but a higher duty, and a no less strong affection, should lead us to love the land we live in, its laws and its institutions. Loyalty to the Sovereign and reverence for the good and great of the Empire should ever characterize us as Colonists; but a sacred obligation rests upon Canadians, whether native-born or adopted, to cherish feelings of a sincere and ardent patriotism for their own land. It is true that, hitherto, many adverse influences have prevented the growth of this feeling; but, nevertheless, an attentive observer might have witnessed with pleasure how gradually and silently it has, during the last few years, been developing itself, until to be a Canadian Colonist is now an honor and distinction, even beyond the boundaries of our own Province. This has been strikingly exemplified in the recent case of an eminent Canadian Colonist having been selected by Her Majesty to fill a distinguished post in the Imperial service. So noble and yet so disinterested, so delicate and yet so just a tribute to Canadian worth and patriotism, has never before been paid by the Sovereign. Let us regard it as the inauguration of a new era in our colonial history, from which to date a brighter future.

Until very recently, our institutions were undeveloped, and our systems of municipal government and of education were unformed;

but now that both have been in operation sufficiently long to produce some satisfactory results, the public and the press alike join in expressions of congratulation on the past, and in ardent anticipations of continued prosperity for the future:

Two events of some interest have recently conspired to call forth an expression of this feeling in the province. The lift was the recent tour of the Governor General of Canada, and his arrival at the new seat of government; and the other was the farewell visit which the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands made to the west before leaving Canada to assume the reins of government in these Colonies.

We have already inserted some of Sir Edmund Head's references to our educational system, in reply to addresses which had been presented to him. The remaining addresses, presented by various educational and literary bodies, together with his Excellency's replies, we now insert in this number of the Journal.

The addresses delivered on the occasion of the farewell visit of the Honorable Francis Hincks, being non-political, were also less formal than those presented to the Governor General; besides presenting a fuller picture of the general prosperity of the Province. This was the more appropriate, since all parties concerned were, as actors, more interested in a recital of the facts referred to, than a gentleman who had just arrived among us. The references to the prosperous state of our Common Schools must have been particularly gratifying to the late Inspector General, who was himself the author of the School Act of 1843, which has formed the basis of the present school law; and who has ever proved himself the enlightened friend of the Common School System of Upper Canada. In the address presented to the Hon. Mr. Hincks from the County of Oxford, the following passages occur: "We now enjoy a system of public instruction which will compare favorably with any other country: a system of municipal government which secures to every locality its just share of influence and consideration, an expanded and expanding commerce, improved agriculture, a replenished treasury, boundless public credit—in short, within the period adverted to. every interest of the country, whether moral or material, has been quickened, and is now advancing with a rapidity almost unparalleled. For these happy changes, sir, the people of Canada acknowledge themselves very much indebted to your public services. They do not forget, however, that you have been aided and supported in these services, by your late and former honorable colleagues, and especially by the illustrious nobleman and exalted statesman who, until recently,