

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION,

Upper Canada.



VOL. XII.

TORONTO: MARCH, 1859.

No. 3.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE
I. EXTRACTS FROM RECENT SPEECHES BY PUBLIC MEN IN CANADA— (1) Sir John B. Robinson, Bart. (2) The Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. (3) Daniel Wilson, Esq., LL.D. (4) The Hon. Adam Ferrie. (5) The Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron. (6) The Rev. Geo. Weir, M.A. (7) John W. Dawson, Esq., LL.D. (8) The Hon. Pierre J. O. Chauveau, LL.D.	33
II. CANADIAN AND OTHER HISTORICAL PAPERS—(1) Abbe Ferland's His- torical Lectures. (2) A Centenary at Fort Niagara. (3) Fort Niagara in the Olden Time. (4) Centenary of the taking of Quebec. (5) A French Consul in Canada	38
III. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—No. 4 Death of William Hallam, the His- torian. No. 5. Death of William Prescott, the Historian	40
IV. PAPERS ON NATURAL HISTORY—(1) White Partridges. (2) The Hon. Edward Everett on Kindness to Horses. (3) German Tree-Frogs	40
V. PAPERS ON PHYSICAL SCIENCE—(1) The Geological Survey of Canada. (2) The Marble and Limestone of the Ottawa. (3) Theory of Rain Storms	41
VI. PAPERS ON PRACTICAL EDUCATION—(1) Questions on School Manage- ment. (2) Music in Schools an Aid to Study. (3) Education of the Eye. (4) The Best English. (5) Number of Words in the English Language. (6) Boys, don't give up	42
VII. MISCELLANEOUS—(1) Spring Flowers. (2) Home Duties and Home En- joyments. (3) Perambulations of the Seat of Government of the United States. (4) Legal Effect of repeating Gossip. (5) Be Sparing of Drugs	43
VIII. EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE—Canada: (1) Kingston Educational Items. (2) Upper Canada School Lands. (3) University of Toronto. United States: (1) Destruction by Fire of the William and Mary College, Vir- ginia. (2) Education in Massachusetts	46
IX. LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE—(1) Relations des Jesuites. (2) The Koran Translated into History. (3) A new Shakespearean Schol- ar. (4) Praiseworthy contribution to Science. (5) Scientific Paradoxes. (6) Theory of the cooling of the Sun. (7) The Foreign Office. (8) The Great Bell of Westminster	47
X. Departmental Notices and Advertisements	48

EXTRACTS FROM RECENT SPEECHES BY PUBLIC MEN IN CANADA.

As intimated in the last number of this *Journal*, we now give extracts from recent speeches by public men in Canada. We have made these extracts from various sources, and have endeavored to make them as interesting as possible.

At the recent Burns festival in this city and elsewhere, several admirable speeches were delivered. From those delivered in Canada on that occasion, we have made the following selection:—

1. SIR JOHN B. ROBINSON, BART.

(Chief Justice of Upper Canada.)

THE MOTHER COUNTRY WORTHY OF THE ADMIRATION OF HER SONS—
THE QUEEN—THE LEGISLATURE—THE CLERGY—THE ARMY—THE
MERCHANTS, &c.—OUR OWN ADVANTAGES.

In proposing "The Mother Country; may her Canadian sons prove worthy of their sires," Sir John proceeded:—"Let them for a moment look back and consider the past and present glorious position of the mother country. The Queen of England could trace her ancestors from William the Conqueror, and throughout the long line of monarchs there had been none who stood so high in the affections of her people. (Applause.) She was an example to her subjects in every relation of life—not less as a wife and a mother than as a Queen. (Applause.) Then, if they looked at the Legislature of the country, he

thought there was nothing so admirable in the history of mankind or so wonderful as the manner in which questions of the greatest importance were dealt with by the Legislature of England. When Sir Robert Peel took the reins of government, he had to grapple with difficulties of more than ordinary magnitude. There were great reforms to be made, and improvements to be effected in the laws of trade, commerce, and in the constitution. Many years of agitation had to be gone through before the time came for these reforms to be debated in Parliament. Prejudice had to be overcome—obstinacy and ignorance to be convinced, if possible, and conflicting interests to be reconciled. But whenever a question was ripe for debate in Parliament, there were two or three days of earnest debate, and it was then settled—generally speaking, settled once and for all. (Applause.) England possessed a well-balanced constitution, and, whenever a result had been arrived at, there was a general disposition on the part of the community to take it for granted, the people making up their minds honestly and sincerely to support the state of things which the Legislature had established. (Hear, hear.) Then, if they referred to the state of religion in England, they would nowhere find more zealous laborers in the Church, the dignitaries of which were engaged in preaching to thousands of the working classes in the cathedrals, and many of the clergy in the open air. Turned they next to the profession of arms, they had all read of the noble deeds of the Macedonian phalanx and of the Roman legions, but nowhere had they heard of such daring acts of heroism as those which were recorded of our gallant Highlanders in the Crimean campaign. (Applause.) The commerce of England and the progress made in the mother country in the arts and sciences, were equally striking proofs of her greatness. Proceeding to another part of the subject—"The children of the mother country, may they prove worthy of their sires"—the Chief Justice said many had gone from Canada to England, not one of whom, he believed, had given the people of this country any occasion to blush for them. (Applause.) And why should they prove unworthy of their sires? They were born in a country enjoying as free a constitution as there was in the mother country itself. They were governed by good laws, and it was in their power to make these laws still better, for they were almost unrestricted in the rights of legislation which the mother country had conceded to them. They were surrounded by a climate as capable of sustaining a hardy, energetic population as could be found in any part of the globe. They were natives also of a country in