

the varied and responsible duties incumbent upon him, as such, can not long remain practically unrecognized in our republican institutions. It has already incorporated itself in the system of public instruction of several of our sister States; it has found its way into the municipal regulations of all our cities, and many of the most important towns of our own State; and above and beyond all, it has entwined itself into the deepest convictions and soundest regards of the great mass of the people. Its full assertion may be deferred, but cannot ultimately be repressed."

A member of the N. Y. Legislature in combatting the chief objections to free schools remarked as follows:—"He was not prepared to relinquish the principle of free schools. No one will contend that any child should grow up without education. It is said that parents should educate their own children. This is true to a certain extent. But are parents to be the only ones who are to have anything to do with these children? The children are to form the pillars of the state—they are to form its citizens, and take part in the regulation of its affairs. The state then is to have more to do with the children than the parents individually. The parents are the agents only of the state. Now this education must be done by schools—schools which are open to all. There must be no distinction—there must be no pauper portion, and a portion, the education of whom is paid for by the parents. This must not be. It must not so happen that one child, educated by the state, shall grow up beside one who has been educated by his parents, and when by chance, they both occupy a seat here, for example, one is told by the other that he was a pauper scholar, while the other claimed to be educated by his parents. There was a self-respect possessed by every one, which will not submit to this. It must not be. Our schools must all be on one basis—free and open to all—they must be governed by one principle. It has been said that one man should not contribute to the education of another's children. Why not? Will any man tell me, why not? Has that man no interest in any other children but his own? Does he wish to see a community of children grow up ignorant, brutish, and become thieves and murderers? It has also been said that we might as well clothe and feed the children, and that principle, too, had been questioned. But the laws upon our statute books acknowledge this principle—the principle that the property of the state should feed and clothe the poor of the state."

#### KOSSUTH ON THE DIFFUSION OF POPULAR EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

During a recent speech at a dinner giving him by the Press of New York, the eloquent Hungarian thus characterized the present state of popular intelligence and zeal for education in America:—"In the United States, several of the daily papers reach from thirty to forty thousand readers, whereas the London *Times* is considered to be a monster power, because it has a circulation of from twenty five to thirty thousand copies, of which, I was told, during my stay in England, that the good, generous sense of the people has abated some six thousand copies, in consequence of its foul hostility to the just and sacred cause of Hungary. Such being the condition of your press, gentlemen, it must of course be a high source of joyful gratification to me, to have the honor to address you, gentlemen; because in addressing you I really address the whole people of the United States—not only a whole people, but a whole intelligent people, gentlemen. That is the highest praise which can upon a people be bestowed, and yet it is no praise—it is the acknowledgment of a real fact. The very immensity of the circulation of your journals proves it to be so—because this immense circulation is not only due to that constitutional right of yours to speak and print freely your opinions; it is not only due to the cheap price which makes your press a common benefit to all, and not a privilege to the rich—but it is chiefly due to the universality of public instruction, which enables every citizen to read. It is a glorious thing to know that in this flourishing young city alone, where streets of splendid buildings proudly stand, where a few years ago the river spread its waves, or the plough tilled, nearly one hundred thousand children receive public education annually. Do you know, gentlemen, what I consider the most glorious monuments of your country? If it be so as I have read it once—it is that fact, that when in the steps of your wandering squatters, your engineers go on to draw geometrical lines, even in the territories where the sound

of human step never yet has mixed with the murmurs by which virginal nature is adoring the Lord; in every place marked to become a township, on every sixteenth square, you place a modest pole, with the gloriolous mark, "Popular Education Stock." This is your proudest monument. However, be this really the case or not, in every case, in my opinion, it is not your geographical situation, not your material power, not the bold enterprising spirit of your people which I consider to be the chief guarantee of your country's future, but the universality of education; because an intelligent people never can consent not to be free."

**IDENTITY OF SENTIMENT IN CELEBRATED WRITERS.**—A remarkable instance of this identity occurs in the writings of those three profound observers of human nature—LaRocheffoucauld, Shakspeare and Swift.

LaRocheffoucauld in his mixims gives utterance to a satirical truism:—"We have all of us sufficient fortitude to bear the misfortunes of others."

Shakspeare, that apostle of human nature, thus expresses the same sentiment:—"Every man can master a grief, but he that has it. Much Ado About Nothing. Act III. Scene 2. And again:—

Men can counsel and speak comfort to that grief which they themselves feel not, but tasting it their counsel turns to passion.

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No, no! 'tis all men's office to speak patience to those that writhe under the load of sorrow. But no man's virtue, nor sufficiency to be so mortal, when he shall endure the like himself—*Ibid*, Act V. Scene I.

Swift thus pithily paraphrases Shakspeare's satire:—"I never knew a man that could not bear the misfortunes of others with the most Christian resignation."

He who admits ambition to the companionship of love, admits a giant that outrides the gentler footsteps of its comrade.—Sir E. B. Lytton Bulwer's *Harold*.

**PROPERTY IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—The Committee of the House of Commons in their report on the law of partnership, which has, with the evidence, just been printed, state that, in round numbers, in thirty-three years since the peace to 1848, whilst lands in Great Britain have increased only £8,500,000 in annual value, or a little more than five per cent., messuages (being chiefly houses and manufactories and warehouses in and near towns, and inhabited by persons depending greatly on trade and commerce) have augmented above £26,000,000 in annual value, or about 30 per cent., in the same period. The value of railways, gas works, and other property chiefly held in shares as personal property, had increased about twelfefold in the same period.

\* \* For want of room, we have been obliged to omit in this number of the Journal our usual variety of Educational, Literary and Scientific Intelligence and Miscellaneous and illustrated articles. The continuation of the Descriptive Catalogue of School Requisites for sale at the Educational Depository, with many other articles in type we have also been compelled to defer. The Catalogue however will be continued, with some additions, in the next number. The accumulating correspondence with the Department from different parts of the Province on precisely the same points of doubt or dispute, induce us also to devote a larger space in this number to the official replies of the Chief Superintendent than we had intended.

Extra copies of this Number of the *Journal* may be obtained upon application, price 7½d. each, or 5s. per doz.

#### NOTICE.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction for the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, will be held in the Court House, City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, at 12 o'clock, noon.—JOHN JENNINGS, Chairman.—Toronto, March, 1852.

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