



# JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

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**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. Tains, F. S. A. (continued)—Suggestive Hints towards improved secular instruction, by the Rev. Richard Dawes, A. M.; 11th, Natural Philosophy.—By precept and example too.—Talk not much nor loud.—Something about schools.—**LITERATURE.**—Poetry: Lament for the old tree, by Anne Elizabeth.—**OFFICIAL NOTICES:** Erection of a School Municipality.—Appointment of Schools Commissioners.—Diplomas granted by Boards of Examiners.—Donations to the library of the Department.—**EDITORIAL:** Council of Public Instruction.—Courses of public lectures.—Education in New-Brunswick.—Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada for 1858.—Extracts from the reports of the Inspectors of Schools, (continued)—Notices of Books: Dawson's Archaïa.—Borthwick's British Canadian Reader.—Vasey's classical spelling-book.—Vasey's grammar made easy.—**MONTHLY SUMMARY:** Educational intelligence.—Literary intelligence.—Scientific intelligence.

The Ursuline Convent of Québec . . . . .	164,616 acres.
The Ursulines of Three Rivers . . . . .	38,909 "
Recollets . . . . .	945 "
Bishop and Seminary of Québec . . . . .	693,324 "
Jesuits . . . . .	891,845 "
St. Su'picians, Montreal . . . . .	250,191 "
General Hospital, Québec . . . . .	28,497 "
Do Do Montreal . . . . .	404 "
Hotel Dieu, Québec . . . . .	14,112 "
Sœurs Grises . . . . .	42,336 "
	2,125,179 "

## EDUCATION.

### THE COLLEGES OF CANADA.

#### III.

#### The University of Toronto.

(Continued from our last.)

"The measure unsettles all property, by depriving the University of King's College of an endowment which is the gift of the Crown, and thus it introduces a precedent, the most destructive to the very existence of society. If the Patents for land are to be touched, there is an end to the permanency of any Institution, and public and private property is alike placed at the mercy of a reckless and changing majority. The University of King's College holds its property by direct grant from the Crown, and its title to the same is equally if not more clear than that by which the Religious and Collegiate Institutions of Lower Canada hold theirs, though very inferior in value and extent; but if it is to be confiscated without reason, and applied at the will of the Legislature, it is only the commencement of an evil that all good men must deplore. There may be a majority found (though I do not believe it) willing to confiscate the University of King's College; but in a very short time, should so wicked a thing be consummated, another majority will be found, fortified by so unprincipled a precedent, to confiscate the like endowments in Lower Canada; for it is not to be supposed that when confiscation once commences, it will be permitted to stop, more especially since the temptation will be much greater. The endowment of the University of King's College amounts only to two hundred and twenty-five thousand acres, whereas the property belonging to the Collegiate and Religious Institutions of Lower Canada exceeds two millions of acres, as appears from the following table:—

"Your Memorialist deprecates touching one single acre of those endowments; they are all dedicated to sacred purposes, and should be held sacred. What he contends for, is, that the Endowment of the University of King's College is equally sacred, and that, if it be taken away (which God forbid) the time will come, sooner or later, when so productive a precedent will be applied to their confiscation. Your Memorialist therefore prays that the Endowment of the University of King's College may remain as it is, undisturbed, and he feels assured, that no one who honestly wishes to preserve the endowments in Lower Canada, can, with any consistency, vote for its confiscation."

The following extract, from the Kingston correspondence of the *Canadian*, written, we believe, by E. Parent, Esq., who had but shortly before given up his editorial connexion with that paper, and dated 29th November 1843, will show the views that were entertained on the subject by some of the leading members for Lower Canada, at that time:

"The lofty pretensions of the prelate, says Mr. Parent, could not have been much to the taste of the members of the national church of Scotland, nor to others not belonging to "the church of the Empire," which alone is "pure," and in which alone is found "truth." He likens the endowment of the University of Toronto to that of the religious establishments in Lower Canada, but he forgets that these are guaranteed by the treaties with France.

"In 1828 this University was created by a Royal Charter, with provisions dictated, we must confess, in a sectarian and exclusive spirit; all the professors and directors should belong to the Church of England, and also those who might desire to take degrees in divinity. The degrees in the arts and other faculties were open to all denominations.

"The establishment of this University or College, to be richly endowed from the public demesne, with a right to possess real estate producing £15,000 net revenue annually, and revenues proceeding from other sources, without limitation, was a brand of discord thrown into the midst of the population of Upper Canada, of which the majority are composed of dissidents. The protests of the people were so strong and so urging, that the Crown,