High school receives $1,100; the masters of the second departments $900, and the teachers (female) in the intermediate and primary departments $324. Penmanship in all the schools is under the supervision of a single teacher, at a salary of $1,000, and music under another at $900. These teachers visit the schools and give lessons successively. A teachers' Institute is held every forenoon on Saturday, with marked advantage to the teachers and schools. The Superintendent says:—"The discipline of the school is maintained admirably. Obedience and a love of the right are obtained, without frequent resort to physical force, and very few complaints are brought by teachers or parents against the pupils, for malicious injury to school property."

Schools in America.—I can positively affirm, from personal observation, that, in point of general discipline, the American schools greatly excel any I have ever seen in Great Britain. In Canada and in the States, every suitable provision is made for the purpose of decency—a thing generally neglected in the parish and burgh schools of Scotland. I was much pleased with the arrangements in the American schools to prevent disorder, or improper interference one with another among the pupils. All are at small desks, not more than two together, in rows; so that the teacher can conveniently reach every seat in the school. It is customary likewise, to cause the pupils to enter slowly and decorously, instead of being suffered, as I observe, even in some of the most pretentious schools of Edinburgh, to rush out like so many wild animals.—*Wm. Chambers.*

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

The third and fourth volumes of Mr. Macaulay's History are expected to appear in the present year. The concluding volumes of Moore's Life, by Lord J. Russell, are in the press....Above two hundred eminent scientific foreigners have been invited by the local committee to attend the meeting of the British Association in September next. Among the names are those of Louis Agassiz, Princes Charles and Lucien Bonaparte, Baron Humboldt, M. Leverrier, Baron Liebig, M. Quetelet, Chevalier Bunsen, Professor Encke, Dr. Freund, &c....A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" furnishes an interesting historical account of the Parliamentary documents of England. According to his statement, the first publication of a Parliamentary paper took place in 1641, and the first committee for the purpose was appointed in 1642. The papers were printed in vast numbers, as they were placed in the hands of every constable, head borough and tithingman, to be read to the inhabitants of each town or parish. The first collection of Parliamentary papers was made in 1643. From that date the publication has been continued under various modifications....A large number of Greek and Latin MSS. have been found in the Ottoman Empire by a company of gentlemen, who have been deputed by the French Government to make literary researches....Prof. Agassiz announces the contemplated publication of a great work, entitled "Contributions to the Natural History of America," to be embraced in ten quarto volumes of about 300 pages, illustrated by twenty plates. This mammoth undertaking will be carried on, on the condition that the author shall receive the needed encouragement in the way of subscriptions....The almost entire neglect of study by the German clergymen, after they have left the University, is said to be a striking fact characterizing them. An inquiry has been instituted by the well-known publisher, Perthes, who publishes all the works of Neander, Tholuck, Uleman, and others of the most widely read authors, the result of which is that on an average only one copy in fifty of Neander's works has been purchased by a clergyman. All literary activity is confined to the Universities and to professed scholars. The indolence and stupidity of many of the country pastors are without bounds....The strange story of Newton's mental aberration, so uncharitably insisted on by Biot, is for ever set at rest by new proofs having been discovered of Newton's vigorous and unclouded intellect at the period of his alleged insanity....The Geographical Society of Paris has voted to Captain McClure, R. N., the gold medal, for his discovery of the north-west passage; and to Captain Inglefield, R. N., a silver medal, for his discoveries in the Arctic regions. £5,000 has also been granted to Captain McClure, and £10,000 to be distributed among the other officers and crew, for the discovery of the north-west passage....From September 1st, 1852, to the end of 1853, there were published in Austria 2,787 works in the German language, 2,723 in Italian and Romanic, 428 Hungarian, 659 Slavic, 24 French, 4 English, 1 Swedish, 173 Latin, Greek, 14 Hebrew, 7 and 4 Armenian....The *Athenæum* states that M. Cortambert, first secretary of the *Société de Geographie*, has published a map of the celebrities of France, showing the distribution of talent over the country, by indicating the birthplaces of the great men. It appears, from this map, that the district of *La Manche* has produced the greatest number of poets, historians, philosophers, and artists; that the part of the country near the North Sea, is the cradle of most of the great warriors; that orators, naturalists, physicians, and inventors were mostly born in the region of the Mediterranean; and that the number of the politicians and lawyers is fairly balanced between the Mediterranean and *La Manche.*

Newton and Leibnitz.—Sir D. Brewster has taken great pains to investigate the claims advanced by the friends of Newton and Leibnitz to the invention of the Differential Calculus, upon which, after the lapse of nearly two hundred years, a verdict has not yet been pronounced. Our author, however, conceives that it is not difficult to form a correct estimate of the claims of the rival analysts, and arrives at the following results:—"1. That Newton was the first inventor of the method of Fluxion; that the method was incomplete in its motion; and that the fundamental principle of it was not published to the world till 1687, twenty years after he had invented it. 2. That Leibnitz communicated to Newton, 1677, his Differential Calculus, with a complete system of notation, and that he published it in 1684, three years before the publication of Newton's method."—*Athenæum.*

"Hudson's Bay" is the name of a very interesting book from the pen of the Rev. John Ryerson, just published at the Wesleyan Book Store in this City. Mr Ryerson gives a very entertaining account of a country in which all Canadians ought to feel interested. The work abounds in graphic descriptions of a district but little known, and is written in a popular style.—The manner in which the printing and binding has been executed is exceedingly creditable to the publisher. It abounds in illustrations which greatly enhance its attractiveness, and is altogether such a book as an intelligent person would wish to become possessed of.

"Hurra!" is a Slavic word, which may be heard from the shores of Dalmatia to Behring's Straits, when men are called upon for any proof of courage and valor. The origin of the word is from the primitive idea, that every man that dies bravely for his country will go directly to heaven (huraj—to paradise.) Thus in the shock of battle, this cry, like that of Allah (God) among the Turks, is always heard resounding; each one encouraging himself to forget earth and despise death, by the hope of an immediate reward.

SPECIMEN OF AN EXTINCT LANGUAGE.

The following is Eliot's translation of the Lord's Prayer into the Indian tongue of New England, in 1661: "Nooshun kesuqut, guttianatamunach koowesuonk. Peyaumoouten kukketassootamoon", kukkenantoomoonk nee n nach ohkeit neane kesuqut. Nummeetsuongash ssekesukokish assamiineau yedyeu kesukod. Kah ahquontamaiiunean nummatcheougash neane matchenehukqueagig nutahquontammounonog. Ahque sagkompagunaiinnean en gutchhueoonganit, webe pohquohwussinean wutch machitut. Newutche kutahtann ketassootamonk, kah menuhkesuonk, kah sohsumoonk micheme. Amen." This tongue, into which Eliot translated the whole Bible, is emphatically one of the *dead languages.* A copy of this Bible is preserved in the library of Harvard College; but there is not a man living who can read a single verse of it.

THE COMPOSITION OF BLOOD.

The blood of animals is not, as it appears to the naked eye, a uniform red liquid, but consists of a colourless fluid, called lymph, in which innumerable small red particles of solid matter float. In the human blood, and in that generally of animals who suckle their young, they are circular or nearly so, their surfaces being slightly concave, like the spectacles used by short-sighted persons; in birds, reptiles and fishes, they are generally oval. The surface of the discs in these species, instead of being concave are convex, like the spectacle glasses used by weak sighted persons. The thickness of these discs varies from one half to one-fourth of their diameter. Their diameter in human blood is the three thousand five-hundredth part of an inch. They are smallest in the blood of the Naper musk deer, where they measure only the twelve thousandth part of an inch. It would require fifty thousand of these discs, as they exist in the human blood, to cover the head of a small pin, and eight hundred thousand of the discs of the blood of the musk deer to cover the same surface. It follows, from these dimensions, that in a drop of human blood which would remain suspended from the point of a fine needle, there must be three millions of discs.—*Lardner's "Natural Philosophy."*

Departmental Notices.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

To Municipal and School Corporations in Upper Canada.

Until further notice, the Chief Superintendent of Schools will apportion *one hundred per cent.* upon all sums which shall be raised from local sources by Municipal Councils and School