

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The *Star of the East*, a journal published at Constantinople, affords the following particulars of the Christian Schools in the Turkish Empire. These are derived, according to that journal, from the bureau of the Ministry of Public Instruction in Turkey:

At Constantinople and in the environs: schools, 144; professors, 472; pupils of both sexes, 16,217. Subjects of instruction: general history, sacred history, philosophy, the catechism, grammar, mythology, geography, arithmetic, geometry, physics, theology, ethics, calligraphy; languages, the Greek, French, Turkish, Latin, etc.

In Roumelia and the Isles of the Archipelago: schools, 1692; professors, 1747; pupils of both sexes, 87,231. Subjects of instruction: the Greek and Bulgarian languages, and in certain schools arithmetic, geometry, geography, history, calligraphy, and the French and German languages.

In Anatolia and Arabia: schools, 726; professors, 903; pupils of both sexes, 34,959. Subjects of instruction: the Gospel and the Psalms; languages, the Arabic, Turkish, Chaldaic, Syriac, Greek, and Armenian; history, geography, music, and manual labor. Total: schools, 1562; professors, 3122; pupils (both sexes included), 138,387.

In Constantinople itself, and in the suburbs, there are counted 127 schools, of which 77 are Greek, with 6477 pupils; 4 Protestant, 82 pupils; and 8 Catholic, 509 pupils. The Greek schools are divided into two categories, 45 inferior or "allofodidactic," so termed from the system of mutual instruction adopted in them; and 25 Hellenic schools or gymnasia, in which the principle subject of instruction is the Greek language.—*English J. of Education.*

—Before Hongkong was ceded to the British Crown in 1842, no thought of teaching Chinese in England was entertained. There had been before that time means afforded for this object in France, Germany, Russia, and Bavaria; but it was not until 1847 that the Professorship of Chinese was endowed in King's College, London, mainly by the energy and liberality of the late Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., for the purpose of affording to gentlemen about to proceed to the East the benefit of instruction in the rudiments of the Chinese language. Since that time more than twenty gentlemen have been appointed by her Majesty's Government, from the Chinese class, to posts in China as Student Interpreters; and several who are now holding lucrative offices in mercantile firms in Hongkong and Shanghai commenced, and prosecuted with success, the study of Chinese at that college.—*Chinese and Japanese Repository.*

—Mr. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction in France, was inspector of academies, and has earned a reputation as the author of several classical and educational works. Politics aside, he is certainly the right man in the right place. Since his nomination the new minister, who had heard with surprise of his appointment while on a tour of inspection, has set to work energetically. One of his decrees restores to the class in logic, its former name of *classe de philosophie*, reestablishing at the same time its special order of fellowship; while another places the following public institutions under the immediate control of the Minister of Public Instruction: Institute Imperial of France, Academy of Medicine, and *l'Ecole des Chartes*; also the following libraries: Imperial, Magazine, library of the Arsenal, and Ste. Genevieve. The general service of the libraries, the *Journal des Savants*, the subscriptions to literary and scientific works, the assistance rendered to the *savants*, and the literary and scientific missions are also placed under the direction of the government. The same decree removes the administration of religious matters from the department of the Minister of Public Instruction to that of the Minister of Justice.

—The *Akbar* gives some interesting details on the state of education in Algeria. The first official report was published in 1835, at which date the following establishments were in operation in the French possessions in the North of Africa: At Algiers, a communal college, a gratuitous class in Arab, a public school for mutual instruction, a private school for boys and five schools for girls; at Deli-Ibrahim, a boys' school and a girls' school; at Oran, a boys' school for mutual instruction, at Bonah, a boys' and girls' school; total, 14 establishments, frequented by 552 pupils, of whom 375 were boys and 177 girls. Of the boys, 49 were Israelites.

The progress achieved since that time may be seen at a glance from the following statement of the number of schools now open: *Institutions for superior education*,—a school of medicine and pharmacy (Algiers), three public classes in Arab—number of pupils in attendance, 86; *Secondary establishments*,—an Imperial lyceum (Algiers), five communal colleges (Bona, Constantine, Philippville, Oran, and Tlemcen), one communal institution (Mostaganem), a private school (Notre-Dame and Oran); number of pupils, 1803; *Primary schools*,—for boys 228, for girls 154, *salles d'asile* 88; total 470, of which 493 are devoted to Catholics, 18 to Protestants, 39 to Jews, and 11 common to different denominations. The pupils in attendance may be classed thus:

Algiers	7502 boys and	7141 girls =	14643
Oran.....	7355 "	4577 "	= 11932
Constantine.....	4455 "	4475 "	= 8930
Total.....	19312 "	16193 "	= 35505

Total, 35,505 children of both sexes. The French, foreign and Jewish population is estimated at 233,985 inhabitants; which gives one scholar for 6.7 of the population.

—The *Gazette des Campagnes* says that an association to promote agricultural instruction, formed at Ste. Famille de l'Île d'Orléans, defrays the cost of educating one pupil from that parish at the agricultural school of Ste. Anne; it is also intended to send another pupil to the agricultural school at Ste. Thérèse. The sum of \$134.69 was raised during the year.

—It appears by the last Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of New York that there were in the State 11,763 schools, and 11,750 schoolhouses. The amount expended in the purchasing of land for schoolhouses during the year (1862) was \$389,316 55 in the towns, and \$210,852.44 in the rural districts. The number of books in all the libraries of the towns and rural districts was 1,326,681; the expenses of these libraries during the year were \$32,912 92. Expenses of school libraries and school materials during the same time were \$127,369 10, of which sum \$55,000 (nearly half) were contributed from the Funds of the Depository for the United States, the balance having been raised by voluntary assessment throughout the towns and rural districts. The number of pupils who attended the schools during the year was 892,550, of whom 291,679 resided in the towns, and 600,871 in the country.

It should be observed that the law fixes the age during which children have the right to attend school in this State at from 4 to 21 years. In Canada the age is from 5 to 15 only. It is but just to add, however, that children of from 4 to 6 and 17 to 21 do not generally avail themselves of the privilege of attending; and that 27 of the children of school age do not frequent the schools. The number of male teachers employed during the year was 7,585, and of female teachers 18,915—total 26,500. There as here, it will be noticed, a much greater number of school-mistresses are employed than of schoolmasters.

The aggregate of salaries paid to teachers in the towns was \$1,220,497. 26, and in the country \$1,559,813.79—total \$2,780,371.05. The entire amount obtained from taxes for school purposes for the year was £2,068,057.74.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the inhabitants of New-York, though heavily taxed to maintain the war, do not hesitate to assess themselves liberally for education.

—The public are aware that some time since M. A. Barbier, a French manufacturer, suggested the idea that one of the best ways to promote a good understanding between different countries would be establishing international schools. He was so convinced the project was a correct one, that he placed 5,000*l* at the disposal of the Imperial Committee of France for the International Exhibition, to be distributed in prizes to the four best essays on the subject. An international jury was composed to decide the merits of the essays, and one of these gentlemen was Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P. It is proposed that there shall be four establishments, entirely free from any Government control—one in England, one in France, one in Germany, and the other in Italy. A uniform programme of study, the most perfect that can be devised, will be used. It will embrace all the subjects necessary to education of the highest order, whether the pupils intend to follow commercial pursuits or the learned professions. They will be admitted at an early age. The curriculum of studies, for those who may remain to complete it, will occupy eight years. The pupils will be sent, at the end of each year, from one establishment to another, and when they shall have passed successively a year in each country in the lower classes, they will commence again the same rotation in the higher classes, in such a manner that, when their studies terminate, they will have spent the two years required in each of the four countries. Among the various good points of an International College, it is manifest that the facility for learning foreign languages is one of the best. Pupils who will have daily intercourse with others of their own age, who will pursue the same course indifferently in the four languages, and who will inhabit successively the countries where they are spoken by the inhabitants, must eventually know and speak these four languages, almost as familiarly, and with the same ease, that they speak their own mother tongue. Amongst the gentlemen composing the provisional committee are—Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P., Professor D. T. Arsted, A. Panizzi, Esq., Dr. Schaible (Train Artillery School), William Hargreaves, Esq., W. B. Hodgson, D.C.S., D.C.L., David Chadwick, Esq., H. Richard, Esq., Thomas Twining, Esq., T. A. Masey, Esq., T. Robson, Esq., A. W. Paulton, Esq. (chairman), E. Barbier, Esq. (hon. sec.) It is proposed to accomplish the undertaking by means of a European collection.—*English Journal of Education.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—The *Journal de Genève* contains the following from a Paris correspondent: "Le *Viz de César* par Louis Napoléon, is printing at this moment. There can be no further doubt about it, and I am in possession of information from the Imperial printing office to the effect that a