

windows, graceful entrances have been added, and the interior has been freshly painted and decorated. The small chapel and the lecture and recitation rooms have been renovated in a neat and commodious style. The council room, said the Chancellor, has been made what the council room of an University ought to be; a becoming reception chamber for the learned and distinguished men of other states and climes who almost daily visit the institution. The Chancellor concluded by remarking that some years since a gentleman in this city had inserted in his will a bequest of \$20,000 to this University; but afterward, seeing its embarrassed and helpless condition, and fearing its ultimate failure, had revoked the bequest, and died too soon to see the hopeful opportunity which is now afforded our men of wealth to confer durable benefits upon posterity by making such bequests to the institution. . . . By the last returns of the public schools in the six New England States, the whole number of pupils in attendance during the year was 541,933. The whole cost of instruction for the year was \$2,055,131.65. In Vermont the average cost of each pupil was \$2.22; in Maine \$1.34; in Connecticut, \$1.35; in Rhode Island, \$1.64. In Massachusetts the law requires each town to raise by tax at least \$1.50 per child, between five and fifteen years of age, as a condition of receiving a share of the income of the State School Fund. All the towns complied with this condition last year. . . . The city of Boston appropriated the past year \$330,000 for the support of public schools. It has invested in school houses \$1,500,000.00. The average number of pupils is about 22,500; making the yearly cost of educating each child about \$15. The number of pupils taught in the schools of Detroit during the year preceding the last annual report, was about 5,000, and the cost for each pupil was \$1.50. The attendance in the district schools of New York last year was 866,915. The annual cost for each was about \$2.22.

SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK.

The 216 public schools in New York city reopened a few days since. The number of teachers is 1094, and their aggregate salary amounts to over \$800,000. The number of schools average 140,000. There are also 36 denominations or parochial schools, not under the special charge of the Board of Education. These have an attendance of about 8,000.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

The recent meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, was one of the most successful ever held by that body. Nearly two thousand teachers, and friends of education from different parts of the country, mostly, however, from New England were present; and among these, were some of the most distinguished educators in the land. We doubt if a larger company of teachers ever assembled in this country; and rarely is it that an association of any kind brings together so many individuals, noted for their ability, intelligence, and earnestness.

The lectures delivered during the session were of the highest order. The introductory, by Dr. Wayland, detailed the progress of education during the last quarter of a century, and indicated the direction of its progress in future. It was characterized by that complete knowledge of facts, philosophical analysis, clearness of illustration, and aptness of expression, for which he is so distinguished, and was listened to with marked attention. It received much praise, and will, we believe, do great good. The Rev. Mr. Huntington's lecture was mostly a comparison between uneducated and educated individuals and communities, for the purpose of showing the development of a love of Beauty. It was well written, and happily delivered. The lecture of Mr. Smith, was a fine scholarly production. It evinced a thorough knowledge of the subject, and a warm love of all the works of genius. We heard this lecture highly praised by those whose commendations are not easily won. Dr. Beecher's lecture was philosophical, forcible, and eloquent; Dr. Hooker's, illustrative and practical. Mr. Sumner's was full of interesting facts and observations relating to the state of education in some of the European countries. His language was elegant, and his manner of delivery graceful and winning. This instructive lecture was a most fitting close to the series, and like all the rest was marked by high thought and progressive aims.

There was not so much time for debate as usual, and, therefore, the discussion did not take so wide a range, nor call out so great a variety of talent, as on previous occasions. The remarks of Messrs. Hedges and Colburn upon teaching Arithmetic, and those of Mr. Edwards upon Geography, were eminently practical, and illustrative of the best methods of teaching. The most extended discussion was upon the resolutions referring to the murder of Prof. Butler.—*Massachusetts Teacher.*

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU has moved for an address to His Excellency the Governor General praying His Excellency to cause to be printed, in addition to the documents mentioned in an address of this house, such of the documents that have been obtained from the public archives in Paris and in London, and are now in manuscript in the library of Parliament, and in the library of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, or that may be procured hereafter, as shall be found of sufficient interest in a legal or historical point of view; and also to cause to be reprinted such of the works published in the early history of the country as may be of great value and have become very scarce, the said works or documents to be printed in such form and with such notes and maps as may be found proper, and assuring His Excellency that this house will make good the necessary expense to be incurred for the aforesaid objects. Hon. Mr. MORIN said the documents would throw a great deal of light on the early political history of America, and that the maps embraced the whole country from Canada to Florida. Any gentleman who would look at the catalogue, would see that a vast amount of valuable information was comprised in the documents; many of which were never yet published. The documents did not relate to Lower Canada merely, but contained also many letters and several plans relating to Upper Canada. The motion was then carried. . . . His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint a number of gentlemen to compose a Provincial Committee, to take the necessary steps to ensure a fitting representation of the industry and resources of this Province at the WORLD'S EXHIBITION, to be held in PARIS, in the year 1855,—with power to appoint an executive committee and local committees throughout the Province. . . . A pension of £200 a-year has been conferred upon Mrs. Fullerton, widow of the late Lord Fullerton, who was for twenty-five years one of the Senators of the Scotch College of Justice. Also, £100 to Mrs. Taylor, the discoverer of steam navigation. . . . Captain Cook's Chronometer has been presented to the united service institution, by Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert. It has undergone some adventures; after two voyages with Cook, Lieutenant Bligh took it out in the *Bounty*; the mutineers carried it to Pitcairn's Island; it was sold to an American, who sold it again in Chili; finally, Sir Thomas Herbert bought it at Valparaiso, for fifty guineas. . . . The French Exhibition building, has consumed 822,000 square yards of cut stone, 4,500 tons of castings, 3,600 tons of iron, and 33,000 square yards of unpolished glass. The surface of the ground floor is 27,068 square yards. The surface of the gallery of the circumference counts 18,072, giving a total of 45,140 yards. "The building unlike its predecessors," says the correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, "is to be a permanent monument of the most elaborate finish, and the most studied perfection of style." Among the curiosities to be sent from the East Indies to the French Exhibition is a carpet of ivory, it is twenty feet long and six wide, and cost \$1,500. . . . The German Philosopher Schelling, died at Ragaz, in Switzerland on the 20th August last. . . . The Italian Papers mention the death of Cardinal Angelo Mai, a prelate who owed his rank to the position which he had created for himself in the world of literature by his curious discovery of palimpsestes. He was born March 7, 1782, in the diocese of Bergamo, created a cardinal in May, 1837, but reserved in petto and proclaimed in the following year. The cardinal continued his learned labours after his elevation, and only very lately succeeded to the post of librarian of the Vatican, rendered vacant by the death of Cardinal Lambruschini. . . . Mr. W. H. Bartlett, whose premature death at sea has just been announced, was well known to the public by the historical and illustrated works "Forty Days in the Desert," "Nile Boats," "Walks about Jerusalem," and other works of biblical and classical interest. His last published work, "The Pilgrim Fathers," is a historical narrative of great interest; and, like its predecessors, is beautifully illustrated by drawings taken on the spot. Mr. Bartlett's last visit to the East was undertaken only a few months ago, with the express design of inspecting some ancient remains, and of furnishing a series of illustrations for a new work on the subject. But on his return from that hallowed ground, he was taken suddenly ill on board the French steamer *Egyptus*, and in the course of the following day expired, in the prime of life, and when almost in sight of land. To the talents of an accomplished artist, an able and agreeable writer, and a traveller, whose graphic description of society, as well as scenery, in every quarter of the world, are so generally admired, Mr. Bartlett added those higher qualities of mind and heart, which, to all who knew him, formed a bond of attachment which only strengthened with years. . . . The first stone of the monument to the late Mr. Daniel O'Connell, was lately laid by Sir