

THE NINTH WEEK OF THE WAR.—THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.—THE ALLIES PASS THE MINCIO.

- June 24.—Great battle of Solferino: 250,000 Austrians defeated by the Allies, numbering 150,000, the Austrians repass the Mincio, the allied head-quarters at Cavriana.
- June 25.—Prussia proposes in the Diet the mobilization of the Federal army; retreat of the French troops at Brescia.
- June 26.—Kossuth arrives at Parma, and after conferring with Prince Napoleon, proceeds to the Imperial head-quarters.
- June 27.—A portion of Garibaldi's troops, under Major Medici, occupy the pass of Tonal, between Val Canonica and the Tyrol.
- June 28.—The allies, crossing the Mincio, enter the Venetian States.
- June 29.—The vanguard of the Allies advances to Villafranca.
- June 30.—The Imperial head-quarters removed to Voita, the corps of Prince Napoleon joins the main body of the allied army at Vallegio; the Sardinians commence the siege of Peschiera; the new British ministry declares in Parliament its determination to maintain an inviolable neutrality.

THE TENTH WEEK OF THE WAR.—REPOSE AFTER THE BATTLE.

- July 3.—The Emperor removes his head-quarters from Volca, and, crossing the Mincio, fixes them at Vallegio.
- July 4.—Ten thousand French troops landed at Lussan-Piccolo, in the Adriatic; Grand Te Deum for the victory of Solferino at Notre-Dame.
- July 5.—The Austrians retire from Bolmio, after a sharp action, in which they are defeated by Garibaldi.

THE ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE WAR.—THE ARMISTICE AND THE PEACE.

- July 8.—Armistice concluded between the two emperors at Villafranca; Zara bombarded by the French frigate *Impetueuse*.
- July 11.—Interview between Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph; the war terminated by the peace of Villafranca.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The last legislature of Wisconsin, by a vote of nineteen to thirteen in the Senate, and fifty-one to ten in the Assembly, has enacted a *School Library Law*, with four prominent provisions. 1. It provides a permanent Town School Library Fund, by setting apart for this purpose ten per cent. of the School Fund income, subject to apportionment in 1860, and annually thereafter, together with the proceeds of a special State tax, to be levied each year, of one tenth of one mill on the dollar valuation of taxable property. 2. It provides that this fund shall be set apart specifically for establishing and replenishing Town School Libraries. 3. It provides that the books for these libraries shall be purchased by public authority, and not by the local School Boards as heretofore. 4. It provides that an extra number of the State Laws, Journals, and Documents, sufficient to supply each town and city school library in the State with a set, shall be printed by the State Printer, and delivered to the State Superintendent, and that these shall be substantially bound, under the direction of the State Superintendent, with the approval of the Governor, at a cost not exceeding thirty cents per volume, to be paid out of the School Library Fund.—*Mass. Teacher*.

—The last legislature of Indiana, by altering four sections of the General School Law, has made the schools *town institutions*, and the trustee for each township is now also the trustee, treasurer, and clerk for school purposes. Each school of a town shall be kept an equal length of time, without regard to the diversity in the number of pupils at the several schools.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, To the General Assembly, appeared nearly a month and a half after the adjournment of the assembly. The number of children in the State is upwards of 450,000; school districts 1,675, schools 6,835, male teachers 4,700, female teachers, 1,114, 600 new school houses have been erected last year, valued at \$275,805.—*Ibid*

—Oregon has given the sixteenth and thirty-sixth section of all lands in her territory for educational purposes. A university has been opened not far from Portland, in Washington county, but the building is small

and the means of procuring books and good teachers are very limited. Rev. S. H. Marsh, its president, is now in the Eastern States with the hope of obtaining some pecuniary aid for that institution.

—It appears from the tables annexed to the Report of the Rev. Dr. Forrester, Chief Superintendent of Education, for Nova Scotia, that there are in the province 1,123 schools which receive provincial aid, and which educate 34,053 pupils, at an average cost to the province of 4s., and to the people of 9s. 8½d. per pupil. The average salary of each teacher is £38 26s. 11d., and the average duration of schools 9½ months. There are 51 Grammar Schools in the province. £600 have as usual, been expended in the purchase of school books, which are now almost entirely uniform.

—From the 24th Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland we learn, that at the end of 1857 there were 5,337 schools in operation, with an average attendance of 268,187 children, and an average number in the rolls of 514,445. There were 13 district model schools, and 106 national agricultural schools. The total receipts of the commissioners amounted to £302,224, and their expenditure £289,425.

—Quite a progressive step has been taken by the Sultan. He has ordered a re-organisation of the Turkish schools, and that provision be made for the education of girls. The Minister of Public Instruction, some time back, presented to the Sultan a complete system of education for males, in which were introduced a number of ameliorations adopted from European establishments. Turkish girls will not only learn all the works executed with the needle, but reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history. In each of the thirteen sections of the Turkish capital, six primary schools are to be established at once, and at a later period, one superior establishment in each section, to complete the education of the inferior schools.—(*New-York Teacher*).

—The Hon. Horace Mann, who has been for many years superintendent of public instruction in the State of Massachusetts and who was foremost in the establishment of the system of common schools in that state, departed this life, at Yellow-springs, Ohio, on the 2nd August, aged 63 years, Mr. Mann had been for some time president of the college of Antioch in the State of Ohio. He will be deeply mourned by all who take an interest in the spread of popular education.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—By a return to an address from the Legislative Assembly to the Governor General, of books published and copyrighted in Canada, under the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, cap. 60 (1841), showing the number registered in each year, names of authors and proprietors, by whom registered and where printed, &c., we learn that from 1841, to April, 1859, the number copyrighted amounted to 165. Of these, 57 were published at Montreal, 47 at Toronto, 35 at Quebec, and the residue in other parts of the Province. The greatest number in any one year were published in 1855. In 1841, two were copyrighted; and there were 18 published in 1858, against seven in 1848.—*Upper Canada J. of Ed.*

—A new french translation of the complete works of Shakspeare has appeared in Paris. It is by Mr. François Victor Hugo, the eldest son of the great poet Victor Hugo. Already his father had done a great deal towards extending to French literature the influence of the dramas of Shakspeare, he is parent of the romantic school of literature in France, and a great many of his poetical creations bear a strong resemblance notwithstanding their originality to those of Shakspeare. Imitations of Shakspeare's plays had been given formerly by Ducis, and recently by Alfred de Vigny. Both were in verse, and besides the great difficulties inherent to a metrical translation, the two authors had thought it necessary to modify, in a great measure, those parts which to French taste would have appeared wild and indecorous. The translation of M. Hugo is in prose and he has overcome a great many difficulties and has made it as literal as possible, retaining at the same time as much of the beauty of the original as could be expected.

—Mme Desbordes-Valmore died in the course of July last. She is with Mdes Emile de Girardin, Louise Collet, Amable Tastu, and Anais Ségalas, one of the female authors who in this century have shed the greatest lustre on French poetry and have contributed in giving it a more homely and more religious turn. She was born at Douai in 1786, and was consequently 73 years of age. Her last work was published in 1856 and obtained a prize from the French Academy. It is a volume of tales for children, under the title of *Jeunes têtes et jeunes cœurs*. Mme Valmore excelled in this kind of composition, and several specimens of her talent may be found in our French *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*. Her first volume of poetry was published in 1830.

—Mr. Thiers has just published the 11th volume of his *Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*, and Mr. Guizot, his 3rd volume of *Mémoires de son temps*. Both are turning to a good account the leisure which the government of the Emperor has provided for them, although they may not say as the Roman poet. *Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*