

ing statements:—"Since the last report the treasurer has been authorised to pay from the Queen's letter fund outstanding grants amounting to £7,000, voted by the committee in former years. These grants have assisted the applicants for aid in providing accommodation for 27,190 scholars, and in building 104 teachers' houses. There has, therefore, during the past year been added, with the help of the society, room for 29,164 children in 237 schools, either built or enlarged, together with 113 new teachers' residences. The number of schools placed in direct union with the society during the past year has been 202, making a total of 9,831 schools united to the society. The committee have begun to erect new buildings in Victoria Street, Westminster, for the training of teachers. Towards this object liberal subscriptions have been given, in addition to which there is still required a sum of £5,000 to complete the buildings, and £14,000 for the purchase of the site." It having appeared that the teaching of the Catechism had been suppressed in some of the schools in union with those of the National Society, the committee had decided to institute an inquiry, with a view to its restoration. By a minute of the privy council committee on education, dated the 12th of June, the observance of the regulations of the late government restraining clerical authority in the exclusion of books, and the suspension or virtual dismissal of teachers has been rendered optional. This relaxation of an essential regulation has been strongly censured by Lord Lansdowne and Lord John Russell, and the Earl of Derby has promised that no aid will this year be given to those schools whose clerical patrons act under the new permission.

Education in India.—From a parliamentary paper, just printed, it appears that in the season of 1850 there were 23,163 students in the several schools and other establishments for education maintained at the public expense in the several presidencies of British India. An extract is given from a despatch to the Government of Fort St. George on "Bible Classes." The council of education proposed that the Bible should be included in the studies of the English classes, attendance on the bible class being left optional. As the provincial schools and the Madras University were for the special instruction of Hindoos and Mohamedans in the English language and the science of Europe, it was considered not expedient or prudent in any way to interfere with the religious feelings and opinions of the people. All such tendency had been carefully avoided at both the other presidencies, where native education had been successfully prosecuted.

UNITED STATES.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Samuel B. Woolworth, Esq., A.M., formerly of the Homer Academy, has been appointed principal of the N. Y. State Normal School, in place of professor Perkins, resigned on account of ill health. Professor Silas T. Bowen, who had previously resigned, is to continue in the institution, the causes which had induced his resignation having been removed. The inhabitants of Dublin, Maine, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the settlement of that town, on the 16th inst. Among the letters received from invited guests was one from the Hon. Samuel Appleton, of Boston, detailing some very pleasant reminiscences of his school-keeping in Dublin when a youth, and enclosing his check for \$1000 for the benefit of the common schools of that town. A private letter states that Gen. Urquiza, who succeeds Rosas as Governor of Buenos Ayres, has authorized the reading of the Bible in schools, and has made liberal appropriations for their support.

Princeton College, New Jersey.—The college buildings stand on the edge of the famous battle-field on which Washington triumphed and Mercer fell. The whole college having been occupied alternately by the contending armies, its walls still show the marks of the cannon balls discharged against them. In the picture-gallery of the college, among the portraits of its illustrious presidents and benefactors, a conspicuous place is given to a full length portrait of Washington, with the dying Mercer extended at his feet. This picture is the work of the elder Peale, who formed part of Washington's military family, and it occupies the same massive English frame which, before the Revolution, contained the portrait of George the Second, which was shattered by an American ball, in one of the skirmishes which preceded the battle of Princeton. In the library of the college may be seen the famous orrery, constructed by David Rittenhouse, which was carried away by the British troops during the war, but afterward returned.—*Correspondent N. Y. Commercial Adv.*

Antioch College, Ohio.—The corner stone of this college was to have been laid on the 23rd ult. Antioch College is the result of a united effort of the whole denomination of the people called New Lights, or Christians, throughout the country, and is now endowed with nearly \$200,000 in scholarships, at \$100 each. The buildings are being erected upon the most extensive plans, and when completed, will be the largest

and most imposing in the state. The main building is one hundred and ninety feet long by one hundred and fourteen wide, four stories, with towers and minarets. The dormitories, two in number, will be each one hundred and sixty feet long, by forty feet wide, and four stories high. The institution is to be conducted on liberal principles, and anti-sectarian. The Hon. Horace Mann is to be President of the institution. His services have been secured, and he will make arrangements to remove here during the next twelve months.—[Ohio Statesman.]

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Among the emigrants about going to Australia is Mr. Robert Hartwell Horne, the author of *Orion*, and other fine poems. Wm. Howitt has also gone to Australia. One of the witnesses examined before the parliamentary committee on the electric telegraph companies, gave a specimen of the secret cypher system employed by Messrs. Willmer & Smith, who supply news to various daily papers. The following is part of the American president's message done after the style in question:—"Bagerility: Beritimolonum: Gobencummy: Pursevericuly: Harisbalena: Wateroloritilo: Figurtutimoly: Aceditumony: Tivengatility: Marigrudmaio: Duligericulem. S. Q." Cobbett, in his grammar, used to illustrate the meaning of a noun of multitude thus—"The house of commons—a den of thieves." Among the latest discoveries at Nineveh, one coffin was found containing the body of a lady of the royal house; many of her garments were entire, also the gold studs which fastened her vest. The most singular discovery, however, was a mask of thin gold pressed upon the face, so as to assume and retain the features of the deceased. A new literary society has been established in Paris, the operations of which cannot but be beneficial to the French nation, *Societe de l' Histoire du Protestantisme Français*. M. Guizot has accepted the Honorary Presidency of the Society. On the 1st of June, the submarine electric telegraph between Howth and Holyhead was completed, and messages were transmitted from Dublin to London. The cable consists of a single copper wire, perfectly insulated by gutta percha, and protected by an outer covering of iron galvanized wires. To secure further safety from the action of the tides and the sharp rocks, the iron coating is doubled for a considerable distance from each coast. The length of the wire is seventy miles, and the whole was laid down on Tuesday, under the direction of Mr. Newall and Mr. Statham, of the Gutta Percha Company. A grand project has been proposed at Paris by the Abbe Moigno, a scientific writer of some note. It is to establish in the Bois de Boulogne, a relief of Europe, with all its towns, cities, rivers, lakes, railways, mountains, and forests. Each country and each town would occupy space exactly proportioned to their real extent; every mountain would resemble in geological construction and form, that which it would represent; and every river and railway would be of real water and real iron, and in length so many yards to the mile. If one of the Paris journals is to be believed, M. Thiers has long been preparing materials for a "History of Civilization." The last number of the 'Literary Gazette' for Sweden contains some interesting statistics of Swedish literature, journalism, and science in the year 1850. In that year 1,060 books and 133 journals and periodicals were published in the country. Of these books, the works on theology are by far the most numerous, for they muster to the strength of 182; next comes jurisprudence, with 123 law books; history, philology, medicine, mathematics, average from 30 to 80 works; and the number of treatises on the fine arts dwindles down to three. 156 novels were published, chiefly translations from English and French works. Of the 113 Swedish newspapers, 16 were published in Stockholm. The extraordinary industry of M. de Lamartine, since he was precipitated from political life by Bonaparte's *coup d'etat*, has more than once been noticed in this journal. In addition to the works—a long list—which he has already contracted to write—to his "History of the Restoration," now in progress of publication—and to the writing, compiling, and editing of a sort of monthly biographical magazine, called the *Civilisateur*—he has written, and is about to publish, a history of the First Constituent Assembly of France. Active preparations are being made at Belfast, among the influential residents of that city, for the reception of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The meeting is appointed to commence on Wednesday, the 1st of September, under the Presidency of Colonel Sabine, and all the sections, we are glad to hear, will be accommodated in one building—Queen's College. Invited on this occasion to the centre of academical instruction and commercial industry in the North of Ireland, the Association will assemble in a district full of natural beauty, rich in geological phenomena, offering many attractions to the botanist and zoologist, and presenting facts of the highest importance to statistics and ethnology. The opening of the Irish Industrial Exhibition has taken place with great pomp and auspicious success. The Lord