

normal schools for girls; eighteen grammar schools, and one-hundred and ninety-seven primary schools. Connected with these schools, as instructors, are twenty-one masters, with salaries ranging from \$1500 to \$24000; fourteen sub-masters, with salaries ranging from \$1000 to \$1800; fifteen ushers, with salaries from \$700 to \$1500; and three hundred and sixty-one female teachers, with salaries ranging from \$250 to \$450, according to the time they have severally been employed. At the head of our educational system we have a superintendent, with a salary of \$2500. Under the daily instruction of these teachers, there are about twenty four thousand children.

PROPOSED FREE ACADEMY IN NEW YORK FOR GIRLS.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Education of New York, the monthly report of the city superintendent of schools was read. He earnestly recommends the conversion of the new school building in Twelfth street, near University place, into a free academy for girls,—open and free to the most advanced pupils of the several female grammar schools throughout the city, and its organization at the earliest practicable period for the instruction in the higher branches of study, of female pupils who shall have completed the required course in the respective schools to which they belong. The report says:—It is further urged, that equal and exact justice to the thousands of female pupils who are annually completing the ordinary course of instruction in the several schools of the city demands that the same provision be made for their further progress, as has already been made for that of the other sex; that it is alike unworthy of the spirit of the age, and of the excellent system of public instruction which prevails in our midst to discriminate, in this respect, between male and female pupils; that it is injudicious and unwise to confer special privileges in instruction on some of our Ward schools, which cannot equally be shared by all others of the same grade; and that the benefits of education should be equally diffused throughout every portion of the city. If the policy which dictated the establishment of a free academy for the advanced instruction of the male graduates of our public schools was a sound one, and in accordance with the demands of public sentiment, the same policy in all its length and breadth should be extended to the female graduates. The course of instruction in all the Ward schools should be uniform; no preference should be given to any over the other in this respect; and no advantages or inducements held out for attendance at any, not equally applicable to all. If a more extended and complete course is desirable, let it be provided in an institution specially established for that purpose and accessible to all.

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

The English papers announce the death of the venerable Samuel Rogers, the Nestor of modern poets, and also of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, whose poems received so severe a criticism, some years ago from Mr. T. B. Macaulay in the *Edinburgh Review*. . . . Two additional Volumes of Mr. Macaulay's History of England, have been simultaneously published in London, Boston and New York. Four volumes are now published. . . . Some new documents of the philosopher Montaigne have just been discovered in the archives of the municipality of Bordeaux, of which he was Mayor. They refer merely to local affairs, but as emanating from him are thought to be of great value. The principal is a petition to the Governor of Guienne, dated December, 1583, praying him to take measures to prevent the "poor people" of the province from being robbed and oppressed by a licentious soldiery. . . . The manuscripts of Bernardin de St. Pierre, which have been purchased by the Municipal Council of Havre, France, have arrived in that town. They are so numerous as to form 12 or 15 folio volumes. . . . A number of unpublished letters of the witty Earl of Chesterfield have been discovered. In one he gives a criticism on Richardson's novels, and observes that when Richardson gets into high life he loses himself, and is untrue to high life. This is said especially of "Sir Charles Grandison." The letters are now in Earl Stanhope's possession. . . . At a recent meeting of the N. Y. Geographical Society, the Rev. Mr. Pease announced his intention to explore the interior of Africa. It seems that Mr. Pease thinks of going to Africa in the course of about six or eight months to spend a year or more in explorations. He proposes to visit Monrovia, and, under the auspices of Liberia, to commence a survey of the interior of Western Africa, for 800 miles or more from the coast.

BOOK TRADE IN NORWAY.

In the course of seven years, from 1847 to 1854, 1,023 books have been published in Norway, namely, in Philology, 87; Philosophy, 23; Education,

65; Theology, 218; Jurisprudence, 63; Politics and Finances, 46; Medicine, 22; Natural Sciences, 39; Agriculture, 48; Technology, 12; History, 123; Navigation and Commerce, 33; Military Art, 23; Mathematics, 28; Belles Lettres, 187; Miscellanea, 6. Of this number 870 were original works, 139 translations and 14 new editions. More than two-thirds of all Norwegian books were re-printed at Christiania, viz: 791. The Bergen publications number about 100, half of which are Theological ones; Drontheim, 27; Stavanger, 26; Skein, 19; Christiansand, 11. To buy a copy of all books that have been printed in Norway since 1814, a sum of more than 2,500 specie thalers would be necessary. The library of the Christiania University numbers 120,000 volumes.

THE CALCULATING MACHINE.

Chamber's Journal says that the calculating machine turns out to be a more complete and important instrument than was at first believed. It will calculate the power of biquadratic equations, the logarithms for falling bodies from different heights, for projectile forces, tables or sines, &c., and all by the slow motion of a winch turned by hand. And what is more, it stereotypes the columns of figures after having calculated them. It is a most remarkable piece of mechanism, highly honorable to the inventor.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC BY A BOY.

An Eton Boy, seventeen years of age, has made the ascent of Mont Blanc. On the first day's trial he and his companions got to a height of 9,000 feet, when he resolved next day to ascend to the top. He began the next day accordingly, and by great exertion gained the Grands Mulets, "This was a good beginning. On Friday morning we started at 2.30 from the Grands Mulets, and, after seven hours' walking, arrived at the summit of the highest mountain in Europe at 9.30 precisely—not without difficulty, I can assure you. Two of our guides were unable to reach the summit, one being so blinded by the snow that he was obliged to be hauled along by another, as it was quite unsafe to leave him among the *crevasses* alone. We two reached the summit, though I, for one, hardly knew I was there, as when once one has lost one's breath up at that height, it is a long time before one can get it again. I was assisted slightly the last quarter of an hour, as I had been especially advised to be so, and arrived up as hearty as any of them; and, oh! how happy I was when I got some champagne, as I was half dead of thirst; and I am sorry to say, that in my hurry to drink it, I quite forgot the health of the Queen. We arrived up at 9.20; stayed there half an hour; and were down again at the Grands Mulets at 12.45 without hurrying the least; we started about 1.45, stopped on the road at the usual place to treat our guides; and arrived at Chamounix at 5.30 quite fresh, to the astonishment of everybody."

Departmental Notices.

To Municipal and School Corporations in Upper Canada. PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The Chief Superintendent of Schools is prepared to apportion *one hundred per cent.* upon all sums which shall be raised from local sources by Municipal Councils and School Corporations, for the establishment or increase of Public Libraries in Upper Canada, under the regulations provided according to law.

In selecting from the General and Supplementary Catalogues, parties will be particular to give merely the catalogue number of the book required, and the department from which it is selected. To give the names of books without their number and department, (as is frequently done,) causes great delay in the selection and despatch of a library. The list should be written on a distinct sheet of paper from the letter, and attested by the corporate seal and signature of the Trustees; or by the corporate seal and signature of the Reeve or Clerk of the Municipalities applying for libraries. For Form, see next page.

SCHOOL MAPS AND APPARATUS.

The Legislature having granted annually, from the commencement of 1855, a sufficient sum of money to enable the Department to supply Maps and Apparatus (not text-books) to Grammar and Common Schools, upon the same terms as authority to do so, verified by the corporate seal of the Trust-Library Books are now supplied to Trustees and Municipalities, the Chief Superintendent of Schools will be happy to add one hundred per cent. to any sum or sums, not less than five dollars, transmitted to the Department; and to forward Maps, Apparatus, Charts and Diagrams to the value of the amount thus augmented, upon receiving a list of the articles required by the Trustees. In all cases it will be necessary for any person, acting on behalf of the Trustees, to enclose or present a written