

of September, 1853, as compared with that of the corresponding half-year for 1852, exhibits a decrease of 7,844. This diminution may be partly accounted for by the fact that there has been a considerable reduction in the number of children in the workhouse schools, in which the proportion of children in daily attendance to the total number on the rolls is necessarily greater than it is in the other schools, from which the children have a greater liberty of absenting themselves.

"The following summary exhibits the number of national schools in each province on the 31st of December, 1852, and the number of children on the rolls for the half-year ended the 30th of September 1853:—

	No. of Schools.	Attendance.	Average No. on Rolls in each School.
Ulster ..	1,906	153,686	80.63
Munster ..	1,219	175,564	144.02
Leinster ..	1,200	145,266	121.05
Connaught ..	698	76,115	109.04
Total ..	5,023	550,631	109.62

"Of the 218 schools added to our list during the year 1853, there were, in Ulster, 54; Munster, 61; Leinster, 37; Connaught, 66.

"Of these 218 schools 199 are under the management of 167 individuals, many of them having more than one school under their care. The following is the number of patrons of each religious denomination:—Church of England—clerical, 2; lay, 18. Presbyterian—clerical, 12; lay, 2. Protestant Dissenters—lay, 1. Roman Catholic—clerical 121; lay, 11. Total Protestants of all persuasions, clerical and lay, 35; total Roman Catholics, clerical and lay, 132. Of the remaining 19 cases 13 were joint applications from persons of different religious denominations and 6 were model schools, of which we are the patrons.

"It will be seen that we have made grants to build and furnish 42 schools, 16 of which are grants for the year 1853. Some of these schools are in progress of building, and will be soon completed; and towards the erection of a few no steps have yet been taken. The outstanding grants made in various years to these 42 schools amount to £4,621 1s. 10d. In addition to the 16 new building cases, we awarded grants of salaries and books, to 202 new schools, making, in 1853, a total of 218 new cases.

"There were 18 schools opened during the year, towards the erection of which we had made grants. These are included in the 5,023 schools in operation on the 31st of December, 1853."

Of the vested and non-vested schools the commissioners thus report:—

"At the termination of the year 1853 we had on our list, vested either in trustees or in our board, 1,092 school-houses, containing 1,598 rooms, accommodating distinct schools. The number of non-vested schools was 3,467, several of which, as in many cases of vested schools, are held under the same roof, though in separate rooms. There are, in addition, nine school-houses about to be vested in the board, the leases of which are in course of execution. These nine schoolhouses will contain 10 distinct apartments. The number of schools vested in trustees on the 31st of December was 996. In addition, 511 (including 140 assigned) were vested in the commissioners in their corporate capacity. There are also 10 schools of which the leases are not yet executed, towards which the commissioners have made grants for building and furnishing. There were also 91 schools for which the commissioners held bonds for the observance of our rules."

Of the Dublin model schools they say,—

"The number of pupils on the rolls of our model schools in Marlborough-street on the 30th of September, 1853, was—males, 624; females, 509; infants, 396; making a total of 1,529.

"The religious denominations of the 1,529 children on the rolls of the model schools in Marlborough-street, at the above date, are specified in the following return:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church	106	59	32	197
Roman Catholics ..	496	446	358	1,300
Presbyterians ..	20	3	3	26
Jews ..	2	1	3	6
Total ..	624	509	396	1,529

"We trained, during the year, and supported at the public expense, 281 national teachers, of whom 193 were men, and 89 women. We also trained 25 teachers not connected with national schools, who supported themselves during their attendance at the model schools, making the total number of teachers trained in 1853, 306. Of the 281 teachers of national schools trained during the year. 18 were of the Established church, 82 Presbyte-

rians, three other Protestant Dissenters, and 228 Roman Catholics. The total number of male and female teachers trained from the commencement of our proceedings to the 31st of December 1853, is 3,701. We do not include in this latter number those teachers who, at the time of their training, were unconnected with national schools.

"We had in our service, at the close of the year 1853, 4,882 principal and assistant teachers, exclusive of teachers in the workhouse and prison schools in connexion with us, and teachers in convent schools, no record being kept of their classification—the former not being paid by the board, and the latter being paid according to the average attendance in their respective schools."

POLISH SCHOOLS.

Poland was the first country in Europe that had a regular public education. It had in the fifteenth century, and before, departmental schools, *free to all ranks*, which were affiliated to the Universities; each of which furnished and appointed the teachers of the department in which it was situated. Always, a complete education, including the University education, introduced a Pole into the ranks of nobility; for there was no difference of *race* between peasant and noble in Poland to interfere with a natural progress, as in the western feudal nations. An university education, or an important service in the army, (to each of which the peasantry were free,) always made a Polish noble.

UNITED STATES.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

A Monument to the late Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, has recently been erected in Hartford, Connecticut. Mr Gallaudet was for many years the distinguished friend and instructor of deaf mutes in the United States. The Monument consists of a platform of quincy granite, 6 feet 10 inches square, the plinth also of granite 1 foot thick; marble base 5 feet 3 inches square, very richly moulded; the die consists of four pannels. On the south pannel is represented in bas-relief Mr. Gallaudet and three mute children. His left arm encircles the body of a little mute girl of seven or eight years of age; his right hand is brought forward and clasped in the form of the letter "A" of the mute alphabet. The little girl is imitating the letter with her left hand. In front sits a little boy apparently eight or nine years of age, who has a slate in his hands and is making the capitals of the alphabet. A lad stands by their side with a portfolio under his arm, watching the movements of Mr. G. very intently....The following are the statistics of the attendance of students at some of the American Colleges the present year:—

Dartmouth College.....	353
Indiana State University.....	224
Harvard University.....	705
University of Virginia.....	550
Washington College.....	139
Pennsylvania Oberlin College.....	800
Aumherst College.....	254

Total... 3,018

Tennessee University, Union University, Madison University, Furman University, South Carolina Roanoke College, and Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, are reported as having an increased attendance over 1853.... The following remarks on the state and condition of the New York University, were made by Chancellor Ferris, on the occasion of the opening of the fall term of the University:—He referred to the time when it was thought that the University must sink under its embarrassments, that its edifice must be sold, and when it was even anticipated who would be the purchaser, and to purpose its several apartments would be devoted. He would venture to what say that its present appearance and condition show that it has fallen at length into the hands that will take care of it. It was necessary to raise \$70,000 to free the institution from debt, and this has been contributed during the past year of extreme pecuniary stringency. This has been done in a year during which the people of this city had also contributed, for the new Bible House, \$80,000; for St. Luke's Hospital \$60,000; for the City Hospital \$150,000; for the Union Theological Seminary \$90,000; for Princeton Theological Seminary \$30,000; for the New York Juvenile Asylum \$50,000, besides many other large contributions, both ordinary and extraordinary. This array of munificent benefactions, said the Chancellor, are truly an honor to this great metropolis. Among other improvements on the University building, the large chapel has been lighted with elegant