

for a copy of his *Lecture*, entitled "The Relation between the University and our High Schools," delivered before the State Teachers' Association at Ypsilanti, December 27th, 1870.

Honorable Thomas Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Arkansas, for a copy of his *Biennial Report*, for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1870;

Hon. S. S. Ashley, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of North Carolina, for a copy of his *Third Annual Report*, 1870;

Hon. B. C. Hobbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Indiana, for a copy of his *Eighteenth Report*, being the fifth *Biennial Report* for the years ending August 31, 1869 and Aug. 31, 1870;

Hon. P. J. Wickersham, Superintendent of Common Schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for a copy of his *Annual Report* for the year ending June 6, 1870.

Gen. John Eaton, Jun., Commissioner of Education, Washington, for a copy of his *Report* for the year 1870, with accompanying papers.

We intend to devote some time to the study of these Reports and give the result to our readers.

MISCELLANY.

Education.

—*Popular Art Education.*—The Legislature of Massachusetts at its late session passed a law which is destined to produce great results in education:

"Sec. 2.—Any city or any town may, and every city and town having more than ten thousand inhabitants shall, annually, make provision for giving free instruction in Industrial or Mechanical Drawing to persons over fifteen years of age, either in day or evening school, under the direction of the school Committee."

The first step has been taken under this law in Boston. Arrangements have been made by which six hundred teachers in the employ of the city shall have art instruction, to enable them to give instruction in their respective classes; and hereafter, some knowledge of drawing will be required of all who apply for teachers' situations.

The effect of music in common-schools is social and moral. Its educatory influence upon the intellect is relatively small. But drawing carried through one or two generations of youth, will almost transform the mental habits of the people. It must lead to sharpness and accuracy of observation, to precision of hand, to a minute knowledge of things as they are, which now seldom exists. Most men see only the general. Eyes have they, but they see not. The power, too, of expressing our perceptions by the hand, will make the hand the tongue of the eye. The effect upon manufactures, especially such as depend in any measure upon the arts of design, will be very great. Thus, step by step, New England leads in education. Already first in literature, and in music, she is preparing to make her schools a seed-bed of great Artists.—*Christian Union.*

—*A New Female College.*—The will of Mr. John Simmons, a citizen of Boston, lately deceased, contains a bequest for founding and establishing in that city "An institution to be called the Simmons Female College for the teaching of medicine, music, drawing, designing, telegraphing and other branches of art, science and industry, best calculated to enable scholars to acquire an independent livelihood." The whole endowment amounts to one million four hundred thousand dollars.—*Massachusetts Teacher.*

—*Worcester.*—Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, has recently given \$50,000 in cash, and two and three-quarters acres of land, to the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science. This gift makes the sum of his benefaction to the Institute \$150,000.

—*Irish Schools.*—The annual Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland records continued progress in the numbers of children attending the schools as well as in the aggregate number upon the rolls.

—*The Education Act (England)* has been printed in greater numbers than any previous Act of Parliament. More than 20,000 copies have been sold over the Messrs. Spottiswoode's counter, irrespective of wholesale orders from all parts of the country.

—*School Attendance.*—In Birmingham, (England) with a population of 360,000, of which 83,003 are children varying in age between 3 and 13 years, only 16,000 children frequent inspected schools, and 10,000 non-inspected schools. In Leeds, with a popu-

lation of a quarter of a million, only 12,000 children were educated at inspected schools, and 7,000 at other schools, out of 58,000 of a scholarly age. In Manchester out of 60,000 children, 25,000 were scholars at inspected schools. In Liverpool, the number was 30,000 out of 90,000. These facts were arrived at quite recently.

—*Gratitude.*—In 1811, George Bancroft was a student at Philips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and recently he sent the Trustees *two thousand dollars* for a scholarship, with a letter in which he said: "A school-boy is forgotten in the places of his haunts, but for himself he can never forget them."

—*Fassar College* has a fund of \$50,000 whose interest is appropriated to indigent students. The names of those who receive its help are never disclosed, so that the fund may not involve any peculiarity in their relations to the other pupils.

—*Mr. Horace Fairbanks*, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has completed a library building, at a cost of \$50,000, and has presented it to the town for public use. He has fitted up the large Hall of the building for public lectures.

—*Glasgow University.*—The new buildings of this institution were opened on the 7th ult. The Duke of Montrose, Chancellor, presided; and among those present were the Marquis of Bute, the Lord Justice-General, Mr. Gordon, M.P.; Sir Edward Colebrooke, M.P.; and Mr. A. Orr-Ewing, M.P. The Duke of Montrose congratulated the Principal and Professors upon the success which had attended their efforts and that they had lived to see the opening day of the new University. Professor Lushington delivered an address specially prepared for the occasion; and Mr. A. Orr-Ewing, M.P., stated that from subscriptions and from Government, £261,000 had been obtained, and £117,000 had been received for the ground upon which the old college stood. Everything in connection with the new building was paid. There was still however, required the sum of £350 for an hospital, and £640 for a college hall. Of the £150,000 in public subscriptions, Glasgow had given nearly all. The University was declared open. In the evening the event was celebrated by a public banquet, at which the Principal and Professors were entertained by the Lord Provost and a number of subscribers to the University buildings. The banquet took place in the Corporation Galleries. Covers were laid for about 200 gentlemen, and the chair was occupied by the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

—*Mr. Vere Foster* has forwarded the result of his prize scheme for good penmanship, from which it appears there were upwards of 600 candidates from every county in Ireland, and from many places in England and Wales. The prizes have ultimately been awarded as follows:—First prize, £10 stg.—Miss McCallum (Omagh), Private School; second prize, £6,—Miss Bradish, Monitress, National Model School, Cork; third prize, £1,—Mr. Wightman, Assistant Teacher, National Model School, Belfast.

Literature.

—*"Highland Cousins."*—A great deal has been written of late about the ancestors of Lord Lorne, and the Princess Louise. We (*Court Journal*), have not, however, seen any notice taken of one who was not only a citizen of Glasgow, but a common ancestor of both, viz., John Stuart, Earl of Lennox, who died about 370 years ago. He had his country residence at Crostoun Castle, in Renfrewshire, and his town residence in the High-street of Glasgow. The exact site of the house cannot be pointed out, but the city records show that his garden or orchard now forms part of the Glasgow Gasworks. He married Margaret Montgomerie, a daughter of Lord Eglinton, and had nine children. Matthew, the eldest, is now represented (through Henry Lord Darnley) by Her Majesty; Robert is represented by the Earl of Darnley; William died unmarried; John is represented by a person in the humble ranks of life; and Allan by Lord Blantyre; Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, (married the Earl of Argyle) is represented by the Duke of Argyle; Marion (married Lord Crichton) is represented by the Marquis of Bute; Janet (married Lord Ross) is represented by the Earl of Glasgow; and Margaret (married Colquhoun of Luss) is represented by Sir James Colquhoun. It would thus appear that Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise are not only descended from a Glasgow citizen, but are what people north of the Tweed call Highland Cousins.

—*Newspapers and Periodicals.*—We learn from the *Canadian Dominion Directory*, that on the 1st of January, 1871, there were 446 publications issued in the Dominion of Canada and the Pro-