

in all the various dialects of the German language and its various ramifications, under the name of *Germaniens Volkerstimmen*. It was in imitation of this work, and at the suggestion of its author, that the Emperor, some years back, ordered a *Recueil Général des Poésies Populaires de la France* to be edited and published at the expense of the Government. This work is being preceded by another not less compendious, extending to at least forty volumes, of an uniform authorized edition of the *Anciens Poetes Francais*, in which not only the works of the Troubadours, but also of the Trouvères, find a place. These two works, when completed, will form a lasting literary monument of the language, superstitions, customs, and manners of France in ages past, the memorials of which are fast vanishing under the influences of rapid locomotion and frequent changes of residence in the population, which tend to assimilate language and manner of thought all over the country and to efface all local traditions and peculiarities. The same plan, suggested with reference to Belgium, has been taken up most warmly by King Leopold, with a view to the improvement of native literature and science by the intercommunication of the Belgian *savans* with those of Germany; and the general idea goes to the establishment of a similar corresponding alliance with England, so that all the nations of Europe that lead the van of civilization may band their common forces together in the spread of knowledge, literature, and science."—*The Literarium*.

## Educational Intelligence.

### CANADA.

— HON. W. H. SEWARD'S VISIT TO THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Last month this distinguished American Senator, with the Hon. Preston King, his colleague in the U. S. Senate, and a large party of American ladies and gentlemen, visited the Normal School Building. They were much pleased with the Institution, and with its Educational Museum, and splendid collection of paintings and works of art. The English busts were subjects of much study and admiration. Her Excellency Lady Eyre, with Lady Charlotte Copley, also visited the department, and spent about two hours in examining the schools and the collection of objects of art. They expressed the highest satisfaction and pleasure at their visit.—*Globe*.

— THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF TORONTO.—The following is by the Editor of the *Daily Wisconsin*, published at Milwaukee, who recently paid a visit to this City:—The institution which we most admired in Toronto is the Normal School, for the education of teachers, &c. It is truly a princely institution, well deserving the more dignified appellation of a College or University. The edifice was erected some five or six years since, and is now in the full tide of successful operation. It is now educating 150 teachers in the Normal School Department—being a sort of high school for Toronto. In all its departments it has about 600 under instruction. It is an imposing looking edifice, situated in the midst of tastefully laid out grounds of eight acres—nearly in the heart of the city, and therefore it looks especially agreeable to see an institution of so much usefulness so pleasantly surrounded. The chapel is ornamented in a manner different from any that we have ever before witnessed. The busts of hundreds of the most eminent of all the great men who have illustrated the history of England—consisting of poets, painters, distinguished jurists, great physicians, and noble divines, are grouped candelabra like on the wall. The eye of the student, even while in the chapel, can thus gaze upon the features of men who have swayed and directed the noblest humanitarian enterprises of the age. We much like this association, particularly among teachers. We walked through the various departments, and the arrangements seem as faultless as they could well be. It cost the Canadian Government \$100,000. It is noble in its purposes—noble in its uses, and we are gratified to observe that there is no institution in this truly imperial city, which the Toronto people are more proud of, than their Normal School. One of the first questions asked of the stranger is, "Have you seen our Normal School?" Trinity College is a fine pile of stone buildings, similar to the castellated college buildings of the great Universities of England. It is an Episcopal College, and is liberally endowed by the members of that Church. But the crowning pride of Toronto is the College Avenue and The Park, of three hundred acres of admirably diversified land. Nothing gave me a nobler idea of Toronto and of the broad basis upon which this city was laid out, than this Park for the People. Upper Canada College has most tasteful grounds, not far from the Parliament House, but the buildings are about like those at Yale College, New Haven, of a dull red color.—[The City Schools, though very handsome buildings, seem to have escaped the notice of the traveller.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

— EDUCATION AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The draft of an exceedingly important bill on the subject of the education of this colony is published. The following are its principal provisions:—The present system is to cease, and in future no school is to receive government aid to any amount unless those locally concerned in that school are prepared to contribute themselves, by fees or subscriptions, or otherwise, a like amount. Every such school is to be placed under the superintendence of a local committee, whose duties shall be to provide a suitable school-house, the necessary furniture, books, and school apparatus; to contract with and employ all teachers, to visit such school periodically; to receive and apply all moneys received towards the support of the school, and to certify the amount so collected; to exempt, wholly or partly, from the payment of any fees to teachers, the children of such indigent persons as they may think proper, and to deliver a certificate of such exceptions to the teacher, and to the civil commissioner of the division.

These committees are to be elected by subscribers to the schools, and the parents of children paying fees for the support of the teacher. The Governor may appoint two or more inspectors of schools, to visit and report on all schools within their district at least once a year.

The inspectors of schools, of whom one shall be appointed the chief inspector, together with such other persons as the Governor may associate with them, shall form a board of education, whose duty shall be:—To fix the qualifications and attainments required in each of the three classes into which teachers examined for a certificate are to be classed; to draft questions for the examination of teachers, so as to establish uniformity, and to ensure an equitable classification of candidates; and to prescribe the nature and limits of the several annual examinations of pupil teachers.

An annual examination of candidates for certificates as teachers, or for a higher class of certificate, shall be held once at least in each year, in at least three places conveniently situated in the colony. The support of two teachers contemplated by the act is as follows:—First, Government is prepared to give to any unsectarian school, where the attendance is not under 30, a minimum of £80, provided the managers of the school give an equal amount. Besides this, all teachers receiving a certificate from an inspector of schools, shall be classed in one of three classes, and any teacher holding such a certificate, and employed in a school receiving aid from the public revenue, viz, in the third class, £20; second class, £30; first class, £50; but solely upon condition that the school committee do, out of funds to be raised by them, contribute a sum equal to at least twice the above sums, in addition to the £30 required to entitle such teacher to an equal fixed contribution from the public revenue, so that the minimum salary in each of the above classes shall be as follows:—

Class.	From School Funds.	From Public Revenue.	Total.
3rd	£70	£50	£120
2nd	90	60	150
1st	180	80	210

The teachers at present on the establishment have it optional to fall in at once with the new regulations, or to continue for five years on their present salaries guaranteed.

Pupil teachers are to be appointed in the different schools, engaged at least for three years, and with salaries allowed them from £15 to £30. These pupil teachers, after five years' service, are entitled to admission to the normal schools, which are to be established respectively in Cape Town and Graham's Town, and the provision for the maintenance of these normal students may be made by the Governor out of the public revenue.

## Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

— PRIZE ESSAYS.—We learn that Professor Y. Hind, of Trinity College, Toronto, has taken the first prize for an essay on the Destructive Wheat Insects; the Rev. George Hill, Rector of Markham, has taken the second prize, and Mr. Emille Dupont, of St. Hyacinthe, in Lower Canada, has taken the third prize. The prizes are respectively, £40, £25, and £15. We have not seen any of the Essays, but presume they will shortly be published for general information.

— DEATH OF THOMAS DICK, Esq., LL.D.—Dr. Dick, the well known author of the "Christian Philosopher," and various other popular works of a religio-scientific character, died at Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, Scotland, on Wednesday, the 29th of July, at the advanced age of 83.

— DEATH OF EUGENE SUE.—Savoy journals confirm the intelligence of the death of Eugene Sue, author of the "Mysteries of Paris," "The Wan-