

There were in 781 schools a change of teachers during the year, a very great, and not a decreasing evil. The largest salary paid to any teacher in a county was \$635; the lowest, with shame be it mentioned, was \$96! The average salary for male teachers was \$262; for females \$189. The highest salary paid in a city was \$1,350; the lowest \$225. The highest in a town was \$1,000; in an incorporated village \$560.

The whole number of school sections reported was 4,496—increase 39. The number of free schools, that is those in which all expenses were defrayed by rate upon the section, &c., was 3,838—increase 97.

The average time during which the schools were kept open, including holidays and vacations, was eleven months and three days—twice the average of those in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and three months above the average time in New York and Massachusetts. Throughout the year 2,993 schools were opened and closed with prayer, and in 2,996 the Bible was used.

As many as 342 Roman Catholic teachers were employed in the Common Schools, and 210 in the Roman Catholic Separate Schools. Not a single complaint has been made of the religious opinions of the pupils being tampered with during the year. The present number of Separate Schools is 161—increase during the year, 4. The Legislative grant to these schools was \$9,529, a decrease of \$289. The amount of school rates levied from local sources for these schools was \$26,781. From all sources the Separate Schools got \$48,628. The pupils attending them were 18,924—increase 349.—*Toronto Globe*.

II. Education in various Countries.

1. THE REMOVAL OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

On the 8th instant, the foundation stone of a new building for the use of the Glasgow University, was laid by the Prince of Wales, at Gilmore Hill. The procession was escorted by detachments of the Queen's Own Yeomanry Cavalry. The appearance of the Prince and Princess was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheering.

The Prince and Princess seemed to appreciate the hearty reception accorded them and repeatedly bowed their acknowledgments. About one o'clock the Royal party entered, conducted by the Lord Provost, who ascended the platform followed by the Prince and Princess.

When the royal party appeared, they were greeted with the most hearty applause, waving of handkerchiefs, &c.—The whole audience rose to their feet, while the organist played the National Anthem. During the whole proceedings, we may say, the Prince and Princess remained standing, and their example seemed to be universally followed.

The freedom of the City of Glasgow having been presented with the usual ceremonies, His Royal Highness replied to the address of the Lord Provost as follows:

My Lord Provost and gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for your address, and the Princess of Wales desires to join her cordial acknowledgment to mine for the hearty welcome we have received on our arrival in the city of Glasgow. For myself, it is a satisfaction to have become a freeman of so ancient a Corporation, and of a city whose loyalty to the Queen and Royal family has on this and previous occasions been so conspicuously displayed. The Princess for herself is truly sensible of your kind expressions. Nothing can be more valuable to her than the possession of the hearts and affections of the people of the country which she has adopted as her own. (Loud Applause.)

On arriving at the ground there arose a cheer from the gathering of 20,000, which sounded sublime, after which we had the National Anthem from the Choral Union, and the ceremony began. There was an address to the Prince of Wales read by Principal Barclay, and a reply from the Prince, and a prayer from Dr. Caird, and then his Royal Highness spread the mortar, and the signal was given to lower the all-important stone. The steam was put on, but unfortunately the handle had been turned the wrong way, for the stone, attached to a wire rope, rose into the air and began to whirl round, to the intense amusement of the spectators and the amazement of the men in charge. The motion was soon reversed, however, and the work was completed to the satisfaction of everybody present. Then the Princess stepped forward, trowel in hand, to lay the other stone, and at this stage of the proceedings the enthusiasm of the vast assemblage rose to its highest pitch. The men folks cheered and waved their hats, and the ladies made a free use of their handkerchiefs, while the young and beautiful mason, with a witching smile upon her face, laid the stone in famous style. Then the Choral Union struck up the "Doxology," which they kept up and continued long after a man on the platform had

given them several frantic signals to stop, but stop they would not until the music was drowned by the cheers of the audience, when the Royal party rose to leave the platform.

This concluded the ceremony, and after it was over I made my way outside, and from the eastern slope of Gilmore Hill I looked towards the West End Park, and the prospect was magnificent. People were dotted over its whole surface, and in some parts they were packed as thickly as they could stand, while from the top of Gilmore Hill to the eastern end of the Park there stretched the long serpentine double line of Volunteers, on the route to be taken by the returning carriages. Passing over the Kelvin I got into the Park, where I got on board a milk cart, and drove to the residence of the Lord Provost in Bath Street, where I was almost squeezed to a sandwich before I was rescued by a friendly policeman. At length the Royal party came, and an old wife standing beside me, on seeing the Princess held up her hands and exclaimed—"Oh! there she is sitting just like a swan!" Getting out of the crowd when all was over, I came upon a street ballad-singer, who was entertaining a numerous circle by a song made for the occasion, of which the following lines may be taken as a specimen:—

"The Prince with pleasure was received,
And the people seemed to be all pleased.
For some had got their throats well greased
Welcoming the Prince this morning.
They saw him off safe in the train,
And good luck attend on land and main,
They a visit soon may pay again,
To Glasgow in the morning.

2. THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

Their doors are open to the wealthiest of the community and the poorest, even to the beggars. Go into any Scottish family in the country, a shepherd's, and the chances are that some member of the family has a University education. In Aberdeenshire it is stated that the greater number of small tenant farmers are Masters of arts, and not a few of their labourers have been in the class-room with them. Anecdotes without number might be related about the class of young men who attend these Scottish Universities, the hardships which they undergo in the prosecution of their studies, and the sacrifices made by their parents, in the hopes that, like the father and mother of Dominie Sampson, they may live to see their son 'wag his head in a pulpit.' The session of the Scottish universities lasts during the winter months, twenty-four weeks in all, when the poorer classes of students can do but little work at home, and those who are desirous of graduating, generally manage to earn during summer sufficient money to keep them at college in winter. Many of them teach at country schools during the vacation. A shepherd's son called on the Assistant Commissioners in the recent inquiry, and told them of his circumstances. His father had £20 a year of wages, in the West Highlands, besides his house, cow's grass and croft. He had sent his son to the parochial school in his native parish, where he had done well, and from thence, by dint of great sacrifice, to the high schools at Inverness, from whence he had gone to the Edinburgh University. He spent the winter session at college, lodging in a garret with another student, at three shillings and sixpence a week. His whole expenses for the winter, including his college fees, amounted to twenty-two pounds, and he earned the greater part of this by teaching a school in a remote part of the Highlands. But there are not schools for all to teach, and some are compelled to have recourse to less intellectual, if not less honourable callings during the summer months. Some of the wealthy students are not unwilling to act as golf club carriers or professional golfers on the links at St. Andrews, and it is related that a learned professor in one of the Universities recognized within it one distinguished student discharging the duties of 'gillie' on a Perthshire moor, and earning for the professor his fees for the next session's Greek classes.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

3. THE CITY OF THE ORPHANS.

It is not generally known that the life of a Prussian gentleman living at Bristol—Mr. George Muller—has been devoted for the last thirty years to the orphans of the poor. But his system has not before been brought so prominently under public notice, and his leading principles of conduct will strike with surprise the minds of thousands of readers who have not yet fully realized the elements of success contained in singleness of purpose and earnest sustained energy.

In March, 1836, Mr. Muller transformed his house in Wilson street, Bristol, into an asylum for orphans, twenty-six of whom he had received into it on the 18th May following. He was himself possessed of no regular income, being precariously supported as a