

richer and more powerful than that of any other country in the world, the poor are more oppressed, more pauperized, more numerous in comparison to other classes, more irreligious, and very much more educated than the poor of any other European nation, solely excepting uncivilized Russia and Turkey, enslaved Italy, misgoverned Portugal, and revolutionized Spain." The first and greatest of all popular needs in every free Christian country is the need of instruction; and yet your country has no system of public education that is worthy of the name. The entire amount of your annual Parliamentary appropriation for the education of your people is less by thousands of pounds than the annual public expenditures made for this purpose by the city of New York alone. One person out of every eight in your population is a pauper, and the average poor rates in England for the last ten years have been £6,000,000; and yet to provide public education, and thus in a great measure remedy the very neglect which has cursed you with this grievous and yearly increasing burden, your national Legislature has expended in six years only £600,000. One-third of the population of the State of New York according to our census tables just published, are regularly receiving education in our public schools, according to your Parliamentary returns, only one-eleventh of your population are enjoying a similar advantage. Sisters, is that a Christian state of society which, for some millions of your people, render the development and cultivation of all those faculties which distinguish man from the brute little better than a physical impossibility."

**EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.**—From a recent speech of Lord John Russell, we gather the following information regarding the intentions of the imperial government in respect to education:—"The next subject upon which I propose to make certain propositions to the House, is the important subject of education. (Hear, hear.) I am not prepared to say that I am about to introduce, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, a very large plan on that subject; but I am about to make a proposal which will tend to great improvements, and promote the cause of education throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) Education is now a subject which presses itself more and more upon the minds of all who consider the future destiny of this country, and which, in every respect, whatever opinion we may entertain, or whatever plan we may think best, is a subject that must be considered of the very highest importance. (Great cheering.) After we shall have stated what are the views which Her Majesty's Government entertain on the subject of an educational measure for the poorer classes, either then, or shortly afterwards, we propose to state what is the course which Her Majesty's Government intend to pursue, and what is the proposition which they think should be made, with respect to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the commissions of enquiry into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of those universities. Another subject which has engaged the attention of government is the state of education in Scotland. I am enabled to state, after conferring with the Lord Advocate of Scotland, that my learned friend will bring in a measure in the course of the present session upon that subject."

**UNIVERSITY IN SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.**—On the 10th of October last, the University of Sydney was publicly opened and organized. All the civil and military officers of the country in and about Sydney, including the Governor General, were present. The occasion was one of great interest and satisfaction, significant of the state of public feeling in that country in favour of University education. 23 students were matriculated. The University has been founded on a most liberal basis.

## UNITED STATES.

### MONTHLY SUMMARY.

The Regents of the University of the State of New York, report that 78 academies have instructed 1,511 students, and have become entitled according to law, to the aggregate sum of \$14,370.—The *National Magazine* says the free schools of New York City cost, annually, the sum of \$569,000, which is an average of about eight dollars a year to each pupil in attendance.—Free Schools, in New York State, the first year, added 60,000 scholars to the number taught previously.—In Albany, N. Y., a young lady has started a "ragged school" in which she now has forty or fifty children, picked up in the streets.—The Trustees of Geneva College recently met, and unanimously accepted the noble and liberal offer of Trinity Church, New York, to grant the College an annuity of \$3,000 in perpetuity, on condition of making the College a free College, with no charges for tuition or room-rent, and changing its name, with the sanction of the Legislature, to that of the "Hobart Free College at Geneva;" thus riveting upon Trinity Church the honour of establishing the first FREE CHRISTIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE in the United States.

**REMOVAL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—HISTORICAL MEMORANDUM.**—It has been understood for some time past that several of the trustees of Columbia College were disposed to favor the sale of the ground and buildings in Park place, Murray street, &c., and the purchase of other property on the upper part of Lexington avenue, whereon to erect a larger and more splendid college edifice than that at present occupied. The project has, however, been stoutly opposed, and there seems little probability of its being effectual, but a morning contemporary intimates that "a majority is obtained at last for the removal; and that we may expect in a short time to see the Columbia College grounds all built over." There can be no doubt that the college will be peculiarly benefited by the transaction, if effected. The grounds now occupied are extremely valuable, and may probably be sold for a much larger sum than will suffice to purchase a tract of equal extent above Twenty-third street, and construct thereon a building that will be more suitable to the wants of the students and faculty, and a more magnificent architectural ornament to the city. But the demolition of the old edifice cannot be contemplated without regret. Columbia College was chartered during the colonial government in 1754, under the name of King's College (changed to Columbia in 1784), and with the exception of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, is the oldest seat of learning in the United States. The present college edifice was erected in 1756, on ground given for that purpose by the Trinity church corporation.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

## Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

### MONTHLY SUMMARY.

A petition has been presented to the House of Assembly by J. H. Lefroy, F.R.S., President of the Canadian Institute, representing that the scientific observations at the Observatory at Toronto are in danger of being discontinued, by reason of the contemplated withdrawal of the Royal Artillery at present stationed there, and praying that the said Observatory may be continued by Provincial authority, by placing it in connection with the Provincial University, or otherwise. This petition was ordered to be printed, and Mr. Morin said it should receive the attention of the Government.—A correspondent of the London (U. C.) *Prototype*, writing from Connecticut thus speaks of Mrs. Sigourney:—"Hartford, as you are perhaps aware, is the residence of our distinguished poetess Mrs. Sigourney, sometimes styled the American Merudus. Somewhat past the meridian of life, her mind is still active and brilliant. She is at present occupied in the production of a new work. This lady is in figure, about the medium height, and might be described as the same with regard to "en bon point." Her face beams with intelligence, and that peculiar warmth of heart and delicacy of sentiment which so pervades her works. In the course of her conversation she spoke of many of her English friends with much kindness—having been myself abroad at the period of her visit to Europe, I well remember how very kindly she was received by many of the leading literati of England. Mrs. Sigourney inquired after various matters in Canada, and expressed her intention to visit your Province at no very remote period. Her residence does not partake of that striking characteristic in which, I am honest to confess, my countrymen are likely to indulge, viz., show; but everything within doors breathed that spirit of refined taste and elevated association, inseparable from genius of so high a character. Here was to be seen none of the glittering display which characterises but too many residences of the would-be-great, on both sides of the Atlantic.—His Prussian Majesty has been pleased to confer the Order *pour le mérite* for Arts and Sciences on the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay and Col. Rawlinson.—The Bishop of Manchester presided over a meeting held in the Manchester Town Council-room, when it was resolved that a monument should be erected to the memory of the late Dr. Dalton, the well-known chemist; and that, as a subsidiary memorial, Dalton scholarships of chemistry and mathematics should be founded in Owen's College.—Lord Denman has dedicated to Mrs. Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a collection of occasional papers, bearing upon the question of slavery, which he contributed to the *Standard*.—The latest Uncle Tom-ism we notice, is a specimen of paper-hangings exhibited in Liverpool. The pattern represents in compartments most striking scenes from Mrs. Stowe's work. Eliza dresses in the latest Parisian fashion, and the male slaves are portrayed in the costume usually worn by Don Man's luckless man Leporello.—The *National Intelligencer* announces that George Peabody, of London, has donated \$10,000 to the Grinnel expedition to the Arctic regions.—Stephenson, the celebrated engineer of the Menai Bridge, is said to be on his way to Canada, to build the Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal.