

—It will be gratifying to our readers to know something of the appliances for education in the New state of California. We regret that we have no recent advice of current educational news; but we are enabled to place before them a statement of the resources of the state for popular education. We are indebted for the facts to the Christian Advocate, (San Francisco) of Jan. 15:

The Federal Government has granted to the state for school purposes, 500,000 acres of land, together with one-eighteenth of all remaining public lands. The proceeds of land sold (262,562 acres) on interest at 7 per cent, amounted last year \$34,521.60 which was farther increased from other sources to \$58,629.88. It is estimated that upon the sale of all the school lands, the annual increase of the fund will not be less than \$1,000,000. "There are now 35,722 claimants on the school fund, an increase of 5,683 over the number reported one year since. This fact is most significant, especially as intimating the importance of a wise and assiduous devotion to the development and administration of this interest. It is a gratifying circumstance, that the valedictory message of Gov. Johnson, and the inaugural of Gov. Weller, comment upon this subject with commendable emphasis."

The state constitution makes the widest provision for educational purposes; and it only remains that the difficulties incident to a new civilization be removed, to place California among the first, if not the first state in the Union, in educational opportunities.—N.-Y. Teacher.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—Mr. de Laprade has been elected to replace Alfred de Musset at the French Academy, and Mr. Jules Sandeau to replace Mr. Brifaut. The other candidates were Messrs. Liadières, Mazere, Léon Halevy, Henri Martin, Philarrète Chasle, de Carné and de Marcellus. Four different ballotings were held to replace Alfred de Musset, the last of which gave Laprade 17, Sandeau 15, Liadières 1. Three ballotings were had to replace Mr. Brifaut, the last of which gave Sandeau 17, de Marcellus 8, de Carné 5, and Liadières 5. Mr. Victor de Laprade is well known as a poet of the religious school, and Mr. Sandeau as a novelist.

—A statue is to be erected to Christopher Columbus in Genoa. Rather late! But how many statues of that great man do we find in America?

—Béranger, in his autobiography, which has just been published, asserts that most of the poems attributed to André Chénier were composed by the editor of his works, Mr. Henri de la Touche, and that France has had its McPherson.

—Mr. Emile Augier, who has been elected some time ago to replace Mr. de Salvandy in the *Académie Française*, has delivered his inaugural speech, which has been replied to by Mr. Lebrun. Mr. Emile Augier is a poet and a dramatist.

—Mr. Jacques Viger of Montreal, well known by his historical and archaeological researches and writings, has been elected a corresponding member of the Historical Society of the State of Michigan. The same society has resolved to celebrate with great éclat the next anniversary of the foundation of the city of Detroit by La Motte Cadillac, on the 24th of July 1701. The Academy of Sciences of St. Louis of Missouri has also elected Mr. H. Latour, vice-president of the Natural History Society of Montreal, one of its corresponding members; the same honor has also been conferred on the Hon. P. J. G. Chauveau by the Academy of Sciences of New Orleans.

—Numerous lectures are being given in Montreal this winter. Mr. Giles has been lecturing before the Mercantile Library Association on Shakespeare, and Horace Greely on Reform and Reformers. Windell Phillips, of Boston, will also lecture before the same association on "the lost arts." Hon. L. A. Desaulles has given a lecture at the Institut-Canadien on "progress," and Mr. Hector Fabre has read his *impressions de voyage* before a large audience at the Mechanics' Hall, under the patronage of the "Œuvre de la Sainte Enfance." The net proceeds of that charitable soirée have reached £35. At the "Œuvre des bons livres" two or three free lectures are given every week. The Hon. Mr. Chauveau has lectured on the history, the present state and the future of French literature in America before a crowded audience. The lectures of Mr. Senécal on Pothier, of Mr. Adélaïde Boucher on the fine arts, of Mr. Cyrille Boucher, of Mr. Royal, and of Mr. Hector Fabre on various other subjects have been well attended. The Board of Arts and Manufactures have caused courses of popular lectures on science and art to be given in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, by Professor Howe, of McGill College, and Professor Robins, of the McGill Normal School. The popular courses of McGill College, and that of the Natural History Society are also well attended. The Young Men's Christian Association and the St. Patrick's Society have had numerous public lectures. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., M.P.P., lectured under the patronage of the latter, on the history of Ireland, with great success. These numerous soirées have not, however, prevented the public courses of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School from being well attended. The lectures on history by the Rev. Mr. Desmazes, and on literature by Mr. Chauveau, on every Mondays and Thursdays, are delivered before large audiences, and one of the pupil-teachers gives each evening a synopsis of the preceding lecture, which has been done by Messrs. Christian, Archaumont, and Desplaines successively, in a very creditable manner.

—The public libraries of Paris now amount to 33, without taking into account, of course, the parish libraries and book depositaries of the *Œuvre des Bons Livres*, nor the numerous and pestilential cabinets de lecture that are to be met almost in every street. The Imperial Library, which was called like every thing else in France, by various names,

according to the changes in the form of the government, now and then the "Royal Library," and at other times the "National Library," contains 1,400,000 printed books, 300,000 pamphlets, and 80,000 manuscripts. The next, in number, are the Library of the Arsenal, 220,000 volumes and 6,000 manuscripts. The "Bibliothèque Mazarine" and the "Bibliothèque de Ste. Geneviève" 150,000 volumes each, and the latter 4,000 manuscripts. The "Sorbonne" library 80,000 volumes, the library of the City 65,000 volumes and 3,000 manuscripts. The others average between 4,000 and 8,000 volumes. The total number of volumes contained in all the libraries exceeds two millions and a half. They are all more or less accessible to the public.

## SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

—Dr. Marshall Hall, lately deceased in London, has made many valuable additions to practical medicine during his long, laborious and useful career. But the discovery he announced shortly before his death, transcends them all in importance, and in the beneficial results likely to flow from it. From observations made on the bodies of those who had died from an overdose of chloroform, it appears that the tongue falls back into the throat, shuts down the epiglottis or valve that lies on the top of the windpipe closing it, and effectually barring the passage of air, and causing instant suffocation; the obvious practical inference from this was, to draw forward the tongue with a pair of forceps, and make artificial respiration, in the best way then known—namely, by compressing the ribs and stomach, and on removing the pressure the ribs spring outwards, and draw in a quantity of air, by keeping this up several lives have been saved. But it was reserved for the genius of Dr. Marshall Hall to make the best practical application of the observation. He reasoned as to the cause of the tongue falling back into the throat, and he inferred (which is the fact) that it is owing to the muscle being paralyzed, the tongue falls into the throat, simply from the attraction of gravitation, the body lying on the back. He next ascertained that the same thing occurs in drowning, death from narcotic poisoning, and all cases of asphyxia. If this be true the tongue ought to fall forward, on turning the body on the face, thus rising the epiglottis, and leaving the entrance of the windpipe free.

On making the experiment, he found that the tongue actually does fall forward on turning the body face downwards. He further observed that by so doing, the whole abdomen and ribs expand, fresh air rushes into the lungs as freely as if the respiration were natural. This should be performed regularly sixteen or eighteen times in the minute, the number of the natural respirations. In rotating the body from belly to the side the rotation should be carried a little farther back than the right angle, but not so as to place the body much on the back. Any man who could treat another this way might be the means of saving a fellow-citizen from the effects of drowning, without waiting for a physician when the opportunity would have passed, while waiting for the doctor's arrival. Since this promulgation by Dr. Hall we have read of two persons in England having been rescued from certain death by its means. One was a child of seven years of age, the other a man of thirty, who had been under the influence of chloroform in order to undergo surgical operations. Numbers of drowned persons have been resuscitated, and it has been used in the case of infants born asphyxiated. If a table be at hand, the best way is to place the patient on it with its head over the end, but if none be convenient it may be done on the ground, only lose no time in setting about it: do not be flurried; be calm and success will follow.

We would be astonished at this great discovery having attracted so little attention, were we not fully aware that every great medical discovery is *always* so treated for a length of time after it is first announced. It is the duty of the public press to make this legacy of Dr. Hall known with all speed, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

—An important paper has just been read to the Paris Academy of Sciences on a mission sent to India and Upper Asia in '854, by the King of Prussia and East India Company. The members of the mission consisted of three brothers, M. Hermann, Adolphus, and Robert Schlagintweit, two of whom, M. Hermann and Robert, returned in June last, the third, M. Adolphus, is still among the Himalaya mountains, and is expected soon to return, via the Punjab and Bombay. During the winter of 1854-55, these enterprising travellers visited the region lying between Bombay and Madras; in the following summer, M. Hermann explored the eastern parts of the Himalaya, the Sikkim, Bhootan, and Kossia mountains, where he measured the altitudes of several peaks. The highest of all the summits known throughout the world appears, by his measurements, to be the Gahoorishanka, situated in the eastern portion of Nepal, the same announced as such by Colonel Waugh, but called by him Mount Everest, because he had been unable to ascertain its real name in the plains of Hindoostan, where he effected his measurement. This peak is somewhat more than 50,000 English feet in height, and bears another name in Thibet, where it is called Chingopamaria. The other two brothers, M. Adolphus and Robert, penetrated by different roads into the central parts of the Himalaya, Kumaon, and Gurwahl; they then visited Thibet in disguise, entered the great commercial station of Gartok, explored the environs of Lake Mansarowr, and that remarkable crest, which separates the waters of the Indus from those of the Dihang, often erroneously called the Brahmaputra. They ascended the Ibi-Gamine, 22,260 feet in height, that being an altitude never before attained in any part of the world. After having been separated from each other for a space of fourteen months, during which M. Robert ascertained that the table land of Amarkantak, in Central India, which is generally stated to be 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, is not more than 3,300 feet in height, the three