

National Education, Ireland.—The number of Episcopalian clergymen who this year petitioned against the plan of National Education in Ireland was 1,594—considerably more than two-thirds of the whole of the episcopal clergy of that country.

Turkish Public Education.—The Turkish government is very earnestly engaged in the improvement of the school system, and has sent the school inspector, Kemal Effende, who has already done great service in the arrangement of the school system to the west, to London, and thence to Paris to collect new information, and to purchase books for an University Library which is to be founded in Constantinople. One of the objects of the visit of the new Turkish Ambassador to the United States is to collect information on matters relating to the systems of Public Instruction in operation there.

Swedish Free Schools—Munificence of Jenny Lind.—It was stated that before Jenny Lind came to this country, she determined to devote the entire \$15,000 to which she is entitled by her first contract with Mr. Barnum, to the endowment of free schools in her native country. We learn, from the best authority, that she adheres to this determination, and that every cent of that sum will be applied to the noble purposes of education. Some of her friends remonstrated with her against this extreme liberality. Her reply to them was, that she had made provision for her parents, had secured a sufficient income for herself (\$6,000 per annum), and that as she knew not how soon she might lose her voice, she ought to do her duty to her country when she had the power. Who can wonder that, independent of her matchless singing, Jenny Lind is the most popular woman in the world!

UNITED STATES.

The Cherokee Indians have recently erected two commodious brick buildings to be used for high schools—one for males and the other for females. There are about one thousand scholars, it is said, of both sexes.

New Baptist College at Rochester.—Of the \$200,000 proposed to be raised for the Baptist College at Rochester, the County of Munroe alone has subscribed \$75,000, and the western counties over \$100,000.—

AMERICAN STATES' SCHOOL FUND—New-York.—The annual appropriation of New-York to Common Schools, is \$800,000. Her School Fund or \$5,378,141, yields annually \$322,633. In 1848, she apportioned \$858,594, \$535,006 was raised by tax. July 1st, 1848, her District libraries numbered 6,332,548 volumes. In addition to the foregoing, a Normal School, Colleges, Indian Schools, and Institutes for the improvement of Teachers, &c., receive aid from the balance of the U. S. Deposition Fund.

Massachusetts.—It will be seen from examination of the Twelfth Annual Report of Hon. Horace Mann, that the appropriations for the support of Common School of the "Old Bay State" has steadily increased since 1837, when they were something less than \$400,000. The entire appropriation for the School year of 1847-8, amounted to \$754,943.45; showing, that within the eleven years to which Mr. Mann's estimate applies, Massachusetts has nearly doubled her appropriations for the benefit of her Schools. Add to this, some appropriations since made, and the total will show more than a hundred per cent. increase since 1837. It may be well to remember that this expenditure is exclusive of the cost of school houses, school books, libraries, apparatus, &c., simply covering the expenses incident to the employing of teachers, the amount for board and cost of fuel.

Connecticut.—Has appropriated \$10,000, for the support of a Normal School in which to instruct the Common School Teachers of the State—limiting the number of students in attendance to 220, one of whom is to be selected from each School Society. Tuition Free. A Convention for the instruction of Teachers is to be held in each county of the State, once a year. Comparatively, Connecticut's reliable school fund, is probably the most ample of any State in the Union. [For an admirable Essay on the apathetic influence occasioned by so large a fund, see the last number of this Journal.—[Ed. J. or E.]

Maine.—For the support of the Teachers' Institutes, Maine annually grants \$2,600. \$1,500 is appropriated by New-Hampshire for a like purpose, while she raises \$130,430 for the benefit of Schools, added to which, she farther expends \$3,705 for the "Officers' School of Instruction."

Vermont.—The last Annual Report of the Superintendent of Vermont estimates the whole number of children in the State, of school age, at 97,866—giving 37 scholars to each of the 2,747 Districts. She has of public money \$74,000, and raises \$156,000 by tax in the several districts. \$1.30 is nearly the average cost per scholar for six months' schooling, the whole sum paid to teachers being \$130,000. We observe by the report, that teacher's wages average quite too low, to indicate that thorough and uniform ability which is so essentially requisite. Male's wages average \$13.66 per month and female's \$5.34. Why such a disparity between male and female wages?

Wisconsin.—The latest Annual Report of the Superintendent of Wisconsin, places the probable amount of the school fund of that State at \$5,000,000. The interest at seven per cent. goes annually to the support of Common Schools, and a further sum of at least half the amount, is to be raised by tax upon property for the same purpose. The number of children in Wisconsin of a suitable age for attending school, was in 1849, 20,415; 2,643 was the population of Wisconsin in 1840, — in 1847, it had increased to 210,516.—

Mr. Root shows upon an apparently safe estimate, that this number will be swelled to 2,022,951 in 1875. The average estimate of each child's school instruction by the year, is estimated at \$3.00, which would make the whole tuition—supposing all children of a suitable age kept in school—amount to \$241,335. This year it will of course amount to something more,—in the ratio of the increase of the population, will it increase.

Michigan.—The latest Report before us from Michigan is that of 1846, not having received the reports of the present Superintendent of that State. The whole number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 for 1846, were 97,658. The whole number that attended common schools during the same year was, 77,807. Number of male teachers was 1,209, at an average compensation of \$12.71 per month; number of female teachers was 1,981,—average compensation \$5.36 per month. \$27,925.72 were apportioned among the several Districts for the same year. All these estimates would have to be much increased for the last year unquestionably.

Pennsylvania.—\$701,731 or thereabouts, is the annual appropriation of Pennsylvania for the support of schools, of which, something more than \$500,000 is probably raised by tax.

Mississippi.—The State tax of Mississippi for 1847, was \$378,735. A recent grant of \$500,000 for the benefit of Free Schools, was made by the Legislature, for the year next ensuing after the grant, with authority to appropriate a sum not exceeding the State tax, every year thereafter for the same object.

Louisiana.—Louisiana, with a population of about 700,000, appropriated \$550,000 to the benefit of Public Schools for the year 1848, with the additional sum of \$10,000 for the maintenance of Public Schools for the free coloured children of the State.—[Illinois Eclectic School Journal.]

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

Literary and Scientific Items from Various Sources.—Among the papers read at the recent meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science at New Haven, were several by T. S. Hunt, Esq., of the Geological Commission of Canada. One by Professor Loomis of New-York was "On the continuance of the Magnetic and Meteorological observations at Her Majesty's Magnetic Observatory, Toronto." Another paper was by Professor Guyot "On a system of Meteorological observations established in the State of New-York, by order of the Regents of the University." The Grammar School Bill, introduced by the Hon. F. Hincks, last Session of Parliament, but withdrawn after two readings, until next Session, made provision for a similar system of observation in every county of U. C., in connexion with the Grammar Schools. We hope another year will see us with ample facilities for making those valuable observations—Murray of London (father and son) have paid Washington Irving from time to time, £9,767 10s for copyright—The total sum produced by the sale of the late King of Holland's Gallery of Paintings is about \$450,000, independently of the Raphael Drawings and the sculptures. Parties from Holland, Belgium, Prussia, France, Russia, and England were the principal purchasers—Lamartine, who has been lately in England to procure means to settle his new estate given him by the Sultan of Turkey, denies some of Mr. J. W. Croker's statements in the *Quarterly Review* relating to the flight of Louis Philippe—The ex-King of the French, a munificent patron of Art, died at Claremont, England, the 26th of August. His remains are destined ultimately for France. Louis the XIV, Napoleon, and Louis Philippe are unrivalled in French History as munificent patrons of art—The Louvre at Paris has just been enriched by a new collection called the Ethnographic Museum, consisting of statues, idols, mummies, all kinds of instruments and utensils, fabrics, books, engravings, jewelry, arms, offensive and defensive, amulets, &c., &c., from China, Japan, the Asiatic Islands, and from almost every savage people known. The various museums in this grand Temple of the Fine Arts at Paris are unrivalled in the world—An Association has been formed in Jerusalem for literary and scientific investigation of all subjects connected with the Holy Land, including history, languages, numismatics, statistics, manufactures, common agriculture, natural history in all its branches, national customs, and every other subject of curious research—A substitute for coal has been discovered in Russia between Dorpat and Narva. It is of a yellowish-brown color, with white spots, and said to be of a much earlier geological period than any known coal field—The Jenny Lind fever still rages fearfully among our American neighbours. Monarchical enthusiasm for our Sovereign has been rivalled, if not exceeded by the sober republican citizens of New England for the "Queen of Song." Adulation as well as importunity for alms meet her every where she turns. Thus are her noble deeds converted into an endless source of discomfort—\$625 was paid in Boston for the first ticket to her first concert there. Many persons from Montreal attended her concerts at Boston. \$19,000 was paid for a single concert at the small city of Providence, R. I. Mad'le Lind has munificently devoted her share of the proceeds of her American concerts to the establishment of Free Schools in her native, beloved Sweden—Among the visitors to be expected at London in May, 1851, will be a German chorus, rivalling in number the famous Cologne assemblage of more than 2,000 voices—It is suggested that advantage should be taken of the great exhibition of 1851 to improve the present style of Dress to something picturesque and convenient—Balzac, the great French writer, died lately at