

seated Dr. McCaul, the President, and on either side of him the Professors of the College. Before them were several tables, loaded with handsomely bound volumes, which were presented to the successful students, to whom, as the name of each was called out, a few words of congratulation were addressed by their respective Professors. The following is a copy of the official programme of the proceedings:—

#### I. ADMISSION OF UNDERGRADUATES.

G. Green, 3rd year; E. Graham, W. McWilliam, T. McGuire, I. O. Ogden, 2nd year; G. Irving, W. Stewart, D. B. McCool, 1st year; Rev. G. R. Nortgrave, J. G. Ridout, A. E. Miller, J. Thom, A. McCallum, R. McGee, J. Brodie, G. W. Buckland, A. Dick, A. Grant, G. Grant, A. Hector, S. Lount, C. McFayden, J. McLearn, T. Muir, D. Ormiston, J. B. Ross, J. Turnbull, C. Warren, *Matriculation*.

#### II. RECITATION OF PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.

1. LATIN ALCAIOS, by W. H. C. Kerr, 2nd year; Subject—"Non omnis moriar."

2. FRENCH ESSAY, by R. Sullivan, 2nd year; Subject—"The Normans in Italy."

After the distribution of the prizes, the learned Principal delivered the address, which will be found on page 180.—*Colonist*.

— KNOX'S COLLEGE, Toronto, was opened 14th Oct., by the Rev. Dr. Willis, Principal of the College. Dr. Frederick Moud, of Paris, was present, and a great many friends interested in the success of the Institution. The proceedings were highly interesting.

— DIVINITY HALL OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was re-opened lately in Gould-street Church. The Rev. Mr. Porteus, Moderator of the Synod, took the chair. There was a large gathering of the clergy, among whom were present the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Montreal, the Rev. Dr. Jennings, Dr. Dick, Dr. Ferrier, Rev. Messrs. Gibson, Skinner, Ormiston, and King. The meeting was opened with a suitable prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ferrier, and was followed by the Chairman, who made a very interesting address. The Rev. Professor Taylor then delivered the regular opening lecture in an exceedingly able manner, giving an epitome of the course of study lying before the students, and showing, in a very forcible way, the necessity for a Christian and educated Ministry. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Ormiston, who pointed out the necessity of independent thought, of reliance upon Divine assistance, and of perseverance in study. The meeting was well attended, and gave great satisfaction. The number of students is greater this year than has ever been attained before. A prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Skinner closed the proceedings.

— THE EXILED NEGROES IN CANADA.—STATISTICS OF EDUCATION, TORONTO.—The public schools of Canada are open alike to all, without distinction of colour. The negroes, as a general rule, are anxious for education, and many indeed attach more value to school education than perhaps it deserves. About one-half of all the colored children of Toronto attend the public schools. Of the remainder, many attend private schools. We saw several coloured children at the Model School, which is attached to the Normal School at Toronto. The teachers informed me that they found them equally docile and intelligent with the whites. Some allowance had to be made for their conduct on account of the annoyance and teasing they suffered from the white children.—*Cor of the New York Tribune*.

— UNIVERSITY OF MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.—We are happy to learn that in the present session, the University of McGill College is beginning to realize in enlarged public patronage the results of its active and enlightened efforts in behalf of improved education. The model schools attached to the McGill Normal School, were filled with pupils on the day of opening, and a large number were unable to obtain admission, the accommodation afforded by the school being limited to 230 pupils. In the Normal School there are 62 teachers in training, and we are informed that they are of a high grade in education and ability, and that most of them promise to be excellent teachers. The High School Department numbers 242 pupils, a large increase over the last session, and is giving even greater satisfaction to parents than in former years. The Faculty of Arts has raised its number of regular students to 30. In the Medical and Law Faculties, which opened last week, the classes are scarcely fully organised, but will probably reach to 100 students in both. In all about 650 pupils and students of various grades, will, during the present session, be receiving instruction from this institution, in addition to occasional students who may attend particular courses or popular lectures.

We are glad to learn that the University is constantly adding to its library, museum and apparatus. An electrical apparatus of the largest size has been procured and will be used in the lectures of this session.

The important collection of insects formed by Mr. Couper, of Toronto has been acquired for the museum, where it will form a worthy companion to those of Dr. Holmes in Mineralogy and Botany, and to the varied collection in other departments of natural history, constantly increased under the care of the Principal. The collections of Dr. Holmes and Mr. Couper being of some historical interest in relation to natural science in Canada, it is intended to keep them distinct from other parts of the cabinet, under the names of their respective collectors.—*Witness*.

— THE NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL OF GALT, placed on an elevated site, overlooking the town, is the great architectural ornament to Galt. It is a splendid edifice, and gives a telling testimony of the interest here taken in the education of the rising generation. We are altogether behind our neighbours in this matter, but we may yet emulate their example.—*Guelph Herald*.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—It is not without surprise that we read in a pamphlet just published in Paris, on "The Budget of Public Instruction and of Literary and Scientific Establishments," by M. Jourdain, that the Government of England disburses more for public education than that of France. Thus, M. Jourdain says, that whilst in France a sum of 11,150,431fr. only, is allowed for primary instruction, the Parliament of England grants 10,000,000fr. in addition to the revenues of scholastic foundations, and of the national and other societies. Taking the number of pupils, it appears that whilst the French Government pays 1fr. 60c per head, the English Government (excluding of course the revenue referred to) pays 2fr. 25c. In France, the sum allowed for building, repairing, and furnishing schools is 1,490,000fr., in England it is 1,937,029fr. In France, for sixty-nine normal schools 1,309,938fr. are spent annually; in England, thirty-one such schools, about 999,000fr. For 4 Inspectors-General and 281 Inspectors, France pays 723,000fr., including travelling expenses; for 12 Inspectors and 40 Sub-Inspectors, England pays 766,000fr. Lastly, to make up the salaries of schoolmasters, France grants 3,433,197fr. England nearly 5,000,000fr.—*Literary Gazette*.

— SCHOOLS OF ART.—There are 60 schools of art in the United Kingdom, receiving aid from the public purse, in payment towards masters' salaries, scholarships, and to pupil teachers. In the year 1855-6, these payments were thus distributed:—Aid by means of examples, £4,500; guarantee fund for salaries, £2,000; salaries to masters, £12,000; prizes, £2,400; travelling expenses, £2,000; Normal Lay School, Ireland, £500; inspection, £2,100; total, £25,000. The head school at Marlborough House cost last year, £1,920 for salaries; £3,731 for training masters; and £145 for guarantee. In 1851, in the schools of design were 3,296 students, costing the State an average, per student, of £3 2s. 4d. In 1852, being the commencement of the schools of art, 5,506 students cost £2 8s. 2d. each; in 1853, 17,200 students cost £1 4s. 4d. each; in 1854, 22,154 students cost £1 3s. 4d. each; and in 1855, 31,455 students cost 16s. 2½d. each.

— A BENEFACTOR TO EDUCATION.—M. Jean-Daniel Hannart, proprietor at Colmar, who died on the 11th July last, has left a sum of 400,000f. for acts of charity and public utility. He has bequeathed to the town of Colmar, 100,000f. of which 50,000f. are to be employed in the reconstruction of Protestant schools; 50,000f. in that of Catholic schools; and 300,000f. to the consistory of the church of the Confession of Aug-burg, at Colmar, to be devoted to the constitution of a donation, the annual revenues of which are to be employed in supplying the wants of that church, and in works of piety. M. Hannart, in his will says:—"A great man has said that he to whom God has given fortune ought not to quit this world without leaving some trace of his passage through it."

— "POPULAR EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—At a recent meeting of the British Association in Dublin, Mr. James W. Kavanagh, Head Inspector of National Schools, read a sketch of rise, progress, and present prospects of popular education in Ireland."

"The Rev. Mr. Marshall next addressed the section, warmly advocating the cause of unit d secular education, and separate religious instruction, but stated that in the population, as taken by the census of 1851, there was a diminution of 1,623,739, leaving the total population at the period to be 6,550,335; and of these there were persons over five years of age who could neither read nor write 2,763,283, of those who could read only 1,203,046, and of those who could read and write 1,933,685. It would also appear that, while the totally ignorant had diminished by 1,000,000, of those who could read and write there was also a diminution of 236,802, or within a comparatively small number of the total diminution of the popu-