

Cambridge University.—The Le Bas Prize.—A sum amounting to about £1,920, Three per Cents, having been accepted by the University of Cambridge for the purpose of founding an annual prize, consisting of the interest of the above-mentioned fund, to be called the "Le Bas Prize," for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospect of the Anglo-Indian empire, the examiners have issued a notice, that the subject for the first prize is, "The historical and chronological determinations of the extent, duration, and succession of the several principalities established in Bactria and on the confines of India by Greek Princes after Alexander's invasion of India."—[London Watchman.

Grammar Schools in England.—In England and Wales there are 434 endowed Grammar Schools. Of these, the date of the foundation is ascertained in 301 cases, and unknown in 133. The oldest on record is that of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, which was founded in 1158; and the most recent that of Talkin, in Cumberland, in 1803.—[Ibid.

The New Colleges, Ireland.—It has been determined to open the new Queen's Colleges in Belfast, Cork, and Galway, in October next. Two of the principals, Sir Robert Kane and the Rev. Dr. Henry, are in London, and have had interviews with some Members of the Cabinet on the subject. The professors are soon to be nominated, and very liberal salaries are allowed, in order to secure persons fully qualified. There are to be twenty professors in each college. The professors, in the six following branches, are to have £250 per annum each:—The Greek language, history and English literature, logic and metaphysics, mathematics, natural philosophy. In the five following branches, the salary is fixed at £200:—Chemistry, anatomy and physiology, natural history, modern languages, mineralogy and geology, and curatorship of museum. In jurisprudence and political economy, English law, civil engineering, and agriculture, and each of the four professors is to have a salary of £150. In each of the following five branches the salary of the professor is to be £100.—Irish language, practice of medicine, practice of surgery, materia medica, and midwifery; but all the professors will be entitled to receive, in addition to the fixed salary, the regulated class fees, to be paid by the students attending the lectures. In each of the Colleges there will be forty-five junior scholarships of the value of £30 each. There are also to be senior scholarships, of the value of £50 each. A vast number of candidates for professorships, including some gentlemen distinguished in literature and science in England and Scotland, have already sent in their applications to the Irish Government.—[Chronicle.

School of Design in Belfast.—The Lord Lieutenant has caused an intimation to be forwarded here, that the Government have determined on the establishment of three schools of design in Ireland. One of these should, undoubtedly, be located in Belfast; and we understand that his Excellency is disposed to render every assistance towards that object, if the people of the town show that they are willing to do their part. A public meeting is called for Monday next, to ascertain the opinion of the rate-payers on the matter, which is one of very considerable importance to Belfast, and, indeed, to the province of Ulster generally. As might be expected a preliminary committee has been already formed.—[Northern Whig.

Education in Scotland.—The Scottish Educational Institute has issued its second Report, from which it appears that the body now consists of 386 fellows, 193 senior, and 121 junior licentiates, in all 700—a strength that is very creditable, and shows strikingly what Teachers and other professional persons can do when, instead of waiting for external means of elevation, they take their cause into their own hands. The attendance at the Edinburgh University is more than usually numerous this session, the number of matriculated students exceeding by 112 the number that was enrolled at the corresponding period of last year. The principal increase is in the law and literary faculties.—[London News.

Royal School of Armagh.—The Commissioners of Education are about to expend a large sum on the repair and improvement of the building of this school, especially of the dormitories, which are to be arranged on the plan adopted in the College of St. Columba, and which has been so highly approved of by all persons who have visited that establishment. Regulations have been recently laid down by the Commissioners respecting the admission of free day scholars into Armagh School, in accordance with which a free education is to be given to ten pupils, four of whom are to be admitted in the first year, four in the second, and two in the third. The free scholars are to be eligible from among the children of resident householders of the city of Armagh, whose houses are rated at ten pounds a-year under the poor law valuation, and from the tenants of the school estate who

pay a rent of twenty pounds. The free day scholars must at the time of their admission be of the age of ten years at least, and must not exceed the age of thirteen. Candidates are to submit their names to the head master, who is to examine and select such as he thinks most eligible, and most likely to benefit by the education afforded in the school; and no free day scholar is to remain in the school free of charge after he has attained his seventeenth year.—[Armagh Guardian.

Rev. Dr. Hincks.—It is reported that, in common with many others, the name of Dr. HINCKS, of Killlileagh, (near relative of the Inspector-General of Canada) has been put forward in connection with the vacant Bishopric of Down. He is well known to be one of the most learned men, not only in the diocese of Down, but in the kingdom. He has from the first been a friend to the National system of Education, and to liberal measures generally, and while a distinguished ornament of Trinity College, he would, we have no doubt, lend his influence to the carrying out of any enlightened plans for advancing the interests of science and literature in the north of Ireland. In private life he is in all respects most estimable.—[Banner of Ulster.

Queen's Colleges, Ireland.—The buildings of the new colleges in Cork, Galway, Belfast, and Maynooth, are proceeding towards completion, and our readers will have observed that the various professorships are advertised as open to candidates. The architects of the new buildings are, respectively, Sir Thomas Deane, Mr. Keene, Mr. Lanyon and Mr. Pugin. That at Belfast is the most forward, and will probably be completed in the beginning of next year. The sites selected are about ten acres each, and the style of architecture adopted in each case is the Gothic. The Cork College occupies three sides of a quadrangle. The extent of the north, or entrance front, is 290 feet 9 inches; of the east front 232 feet; and of the west front, 191 feet. The library, to the right of the examination hall, is 56 feet, by 28 feet. The main quadrangle is 215 feet 9 inches, by 161 feet.—[The Builder.

People's College, Nottingham.—A female adult night school has been opened, in connection with the People's College, at Nottingham. The classes meet three times a-week. The school fee is 4d. a-week. The average attendance during the winter months has been about forty-five. The subjects of instruction are the ordinary branches of an English education—reading, writing, and arithmetic, along with such portions of grammar and geography as justice to the three fundamental branches will permit.—[London Watchman.

Colleges in the United States.—There are now, in the United States, 119 Colleges: 13 of which, are under the direction of the Baptists; 9 under the direction of the Episcopalians; 13 under the direction of the Methodists; 14 under the direction of the Roman Catholics; 9 under the direction of the Congregationalist; and 61, most of which are under the direction of the Presbyterians.—[New-York Observer.

A True Daughter.—Millard Fillmore, Comptroller of the State of New-York, and Vice-President elect, has a daughter, a scholar at the State Normal School, Albany, who is qualifying herself to be a teacher of Common Schools.—[Baltimore Clipper.

Common Schools in Pennsylvania.—The Report of the Superintendent shows that there are at present in that State 7,485 schools, in which 360,605 scholars are instructed, at an annual cost of \$701,732. Many of the female teachers receive but \$72 a-year; and several of the male teachers but \$144 a-year for their services.—[N. Y. Advocate & Journal.

Common School Fund and Normal School in the State of New Jersey.—From the Governor's Message to the Legislature of this State, at its recent assembling, it appears that the Common School Fund on the 1st of January 1849, amounted to \$380,448 33—which is an accumulation of \$9,705 38 on its amount at the beginning of 1848. The report of the State Superintendent shows a decided improvement in the public schools; in the increased number taught, in the large sum of money expended, and in general attention to the subject. The fund has so accumulated as to allow a farther annual appropriation, and the Governor recommends that the trustees be authorized to increase the sum annually appropriated for the support of schools, and that power be given to the people to raise more money for that purpose, at their annual town meetings. The plan of a Normal School, which will come before the Legislature at its present session, is recommended as one of the best methods of furnishing the schools of the State with competent teachers. Several townships have petitioned for permission to levy a tax for the support of free schools.—[N. Y. Spectator.