

shall not be invested for the use of such college, either in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered lands within this state, worth at least double the amount so secured thereon; or in stocks of this state or the United States, at their market value at the time of investment, or in the bonds or certificates of stocks legally issued by some incorporated city in this state, at the par value, or in any one or more of the securities above enumerated, a charter shall be granted for the incorporation of such college, for a term of five years, with a condition or proviso there, that if within the said term of five years, the trustees of such college shall furnish to the Regents satisfactory evidence that they have invested for the use of said college funds amounting to not less than one hundred thousand dollars, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, the charter so issued shall become permanent.

Academies and Colleges of New York.—At a meeting of the Regents of the University, held at Albany, on Friday last, an annual report was made. Reports were received from eleven colleges, (two of them including the medical branches of the institutions.) The students in these are as follows:—

LITERARY COLLEGES.		MEDICAL COLLEGES.	
Columbia College,.....	113	College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York,.....	280
Union College,.....	250	Geneva Medical Institution,...	101
Hamilton College,.....	151	University of the City of New York,.....	115
Geneva College,.....	42	Albany Medical College,....	92
University City of New York, 115		Medical Department University of Buffalo,.....	115
Madison University,.....	75		
St. John's College,.....	68		
Genesee College,.....	58		
	852		949

The total number reported in 1850, was,..... 948

The total number reported in 1850, was,..... 848

The whole number of academies at the date of the reports, subject to the visitation of the Regents, was 204. Of these, 7 had been incorporated since March 1, 1850, by the Regents, and 2 by the Legislature; of these 196 had reported. The number of students for the term ending nearest to January 1, 1851, was 15,447, while at the same in 1850, it was 15,000. The whole number attending during the year had been 31,850, while that of 1850 was 28,941. The number claimed as classical students, or students in the higher branches of English education, or both, was 17,993. The total amount of fixed capital, in lots, buildings, libraries, philosophical apparatus, and in other property set apart for the support of the academies was \$1,694,660; while that reported for 1850 was \$1,606,064. The debts had, however, increased from \$104,740, in 1850, to \$169,718 in 1851.—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

New York State Expenditure for Education in 1850.—

Common schools,.....	\$165,000
Amount to be added to the capital of the school fund,...	25,000
Academies,.....	25,000
Normal school,.....	10,000
Academies for instruction of common school teachers,.....	3,000

Report of the Massachusetts Board of Education, 1850.—

The fourteenth annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Education has been published. The school fund, on the first of December last, amounted to \$958,921, 19, having been increased during the year by the sum of \$74,580 45. Of this fund, the sum of \$218,559 73 consists of land notes not productive, leaving the sum of \$740,361 46 productive, and so invested as to yield \$40,000 for distribution among the towns, for the support of the schools. In order to entitle towns to the benefits of this fund, it is necessary for them to raise a specified relative sum additional, and it appears that every town in the state, with the exception of five, has raised more than the required sum. The highest sum per scholar, raised by any town the last year was \$10 52, and this was raised by Brookline. Boston stands second, having appropriated \$9 81 for each child. The lowest on the list is Palmer, which raised only \$1 43 for each child. The average sum actually raised for the education of each child in the commonwealth is \$4 42. The aggregate amount raised in the state for the support of schools is \$864,667 85, which added to the income of the surplus revenue, appropriated to schools (\$8,714 67) makes the gross sum of \$873,202 59. The number of children between 5 and 15 years, who attend school, is 193,232; under 5 years, 17,782; over fifteen years, 18,208. The number of public schools in the state is 3,878; male teachers 2,442; females, 5,925; scholars in summer, 176,344; in winter, 194,403. Average attendance in summer, 128,815; in winter, 149,609. Average length of schools, 7 months and 12 days. Average wages of male teachers, per month, \$34 89; female do., \$14 42. The number of incorporated academies in the state is 67, with an average of 3717 scholars. The number of incorporated academies, private schools, and schools kept to prolong public schools, is 845, with an average of 19,534 scholars. The aggregate paid for tuition in these schools is \$271,241 92. The Secretary of the Board speaks in terms of warm encouragement and commendation of the Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes, as also do the Board, in their report. The state has expended during the year \$11,378 in distributing 2,718 copies of Webster's large Dictionary, and 103 copies of Worcester's.

Massachusetts Common Schools, extract from the Governor's Annual Address to the Legislature.—The wisdom of our ancestors is no where more apparent than in the early and permanent provision they made for public instruction; and we may indulge the gratifying reflection, that their example has always been imitated, though not in a manner corresponding to the increased wealth of later times. We have no rank among the large States of the Union, derived either from population or extent of territory; but the time can never come, when a million of well-educated people shall fail to exert influence in every part of this ocean-bound republic. You cannot expect to secure this desirable result by any other agency than the common school. Such appears to be the opinion of the people. In 1850, the several towns and cities raised, by taxation, \$864,000 for the support of schools, being an increase of \$34,000 over the appropriations of the preceding year. The total expenditures for educational purposes during the year 1850, were not less than \$1,250,000. The school fund amounts to \$986,000, and is limited by law to \$1,000,000. When this fund shall have reached its maximum, its income, distributed among two hundred thousand children, will furnish only the inconsiderable sum of thirty cents toward the education of each. If it were possible, I would not advise such an addition as should relieve the towns from taxation, but it could not be dangerous to allow the fund to increase to one and-a-half or two millions of dollars. It should also be borne in mind, that the increase of population diminishes annually the capacity of the fund to furnish education to each child. I do, therefore, most respectfully recommend to your consideration an additional appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands to this object.

Deaf and Dumb.—The subject of providing and institution in Canada, for the education of the deaf and dumb, is agitated in some of the Canadian papers. The number of deaf mutes in that province is estimated at seven hundred and fifty.—[N. Y. Spectator

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

Items.—We understand that a new periodical is about to appear in Montreal, entitled the *Provincial Journal of Literature, Science and Art*—Reviews, Criticisms, and Belles Lettres.—We see by the Quebec papers, that the *Société Philharmonique Canadienne* of that city lately held a grand concert, vocal and instrumental, at the residence of Mr. Trudelle, president of the society, where, among other songs, was sung the national anthem, the English words being very happily paraphrased as follows:—

Terre, asile des peux,
O Dieu de nos aïeux,
Protège-la;
Et Comble de bonheur,
D'équité, de grandeur
De gloire et de splendeur,
Victoria.

—One paper only, is published in Egypt—at Cairo, in Arabic,—which appears in a small sheet, monthly, at four dollars a year.—There are upwards of 200 manufactories of paper in France, employing 4,900 persons, and making 2,900,000 reams per year.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold their next annual meeting at Cincinnati, in May next.—The meeting of the British Association at Ipswich, is to commence on Wednesday, July 2nd, and extend over seven or eight days. President, Professor Airy, Astronomer Royal. There is no doubt, from the presence of all the most distinguished scientific men throughout the world in England, during the ensuing summer, in consequence of the Great Exhibition, that this will be the most brilliant meeting the association ever had.—A committee of English gentlemen has just been formed at Calcutta, under the title of the "Vernacular Translation Committee," whose object will be to promote the translation of standard works in general, literature by English writers into the vernacular language of India.—In the foreign obituaries is chronicled the death of the venerable Ludwig Tieck, the associate of Schlegel in his translation of Shakespeare. This accomplished man died at Berlin, on the 13th March. He has done more to raise the character of English literature by making Shakespeare familiar to his German countrymen, than almost any man in our times.—The celebrated Danish Naturalist, Oersted, died at Copenhagen, on the 9th ult.—The daughter of Godwin and Mary Wrotoncraft, wife of Shelley, and authoress of *Frankenstein*, one of our last links with the literature of the first quarter of the century, died during last month.—Mrs. Joanna Baillie, authoress of "Plays on the Passions," and other works, died at Hampstead, in her 89th year.—John Wesley Monetta, the historian of the valley of the Mississippi, died at his residence in Louisiana, on the 1st of March.—George Thomson, the Correspondent of Burns, expired recently, at his residence in Leith Links, at the advanced age of ninety-two.—The National Institute of France has recently (Feb. 8th) filled two vacancies, caused by death, in the division of Moral Sciences. The honors were conferred on Archbishop Whately, of Dublin, and Francis Lieber, LL. D., a distinguished Professor in South Carolina