

was 55 in the male department; 81 in the female department, and 5 in the school for coloured children. The aggregate expense was \$12,606.36. The Board are prohibited by law from expending more than \$15,000 per annum for evening schools. Of the total number of females who attended last season, 148 were domestics, 58 book-folders, 84 dress-makers, 70 tailresses; and of the male, 204 were clerks, 139 errand and office-boys, 133 carpenters, 128 printers, 105 machinists, 97 masons, 75 blacksmiths, 63 paper-hangers, and 63 shoe-makers. These do not, however, comprise the whole list of the avocations, for we find among them persons engaged in almost every occupation. The total registered attendance is 8,276; and the average 3,035. The seventh annual convention of the N. Y. State Teachers' Association, was held at Elmira, last month. About 400 were in attendance. N. P. Stanton, of Buffalo, presided, and made an opening address. Mr. Newman, of Buffalo, read a report on union and central high schools. A report written by Miss Elizabeth Howard, on the education of Hayti, was read by Mr. Coburn, of Oswego. Mr. Anthony, of Albany, lectured on "law and its institutions." Rev. Mr. Chapman, from New Jersey, made a communication in regard to education in that State. Mr. McCallum, of Toronto, gave some account of the schools in Canada. Rev. Dr. Murdock, of the first Presbyterian Church, Elmira, delivered a lecture on the "Necessities which the invention of Railroads and the Telegraph create for the Education of the Masses." Professor Upson, of Hamilton College, gave an extremely interesting lecture, abounding with wit and humour. The subject was the "English Language in America." A lecture from Prof. Spencer, of Utica, on the "Connection between Thought and Language," occasionally expressed dissent from the views of Professor Upson. The next meeting was fixed at Rochester, first Tuesday in Aug., 1853.

Association for the Advancement of Education.—Newark, N. J., August 10.—The American Association for the Advancement of Education, met at Newark, N. J., the 10th ult., Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, presiding. The annual address was delivered by Bishop Potter. His subject was the condition of education in our country; and he said that a work on its advancement would be as valuable a contribution to the literature of the present day as was Bacon's work on the advancement of knowledge to science in his day. One great object was to enlarge the sphere of education, to carry it where it was not enjoyed, and to improve the instruction already imparted. There is a large mass in all our large cities too low to be reached by our ordinary systems, and who must be reached by the individual efforts of an enlarged philanthropy. There is a large class also who are partially educated, but withdrawn too soon from school, and launched upon the active world without parental guides. To such, evening schools and volunteer associations for mental improvement have been found of great benefit. He spoke of the want of a work on the true philosophy of education, and said that the subject might be reviewed from two stand points—divine and human. He alluded to the use of the rod, as justified by God, who punishes the mind and body, by disease, &c. Emulation is a vulgar instrument to which vulgar minds hasten, and was to be guarded against. The principle of Miss Edgeworth, never to exact submission from a child, till his consent was gained, was rationalism with a vengeance. It was sacrificing his own prospects and peace of the family to a remorseless will. Let us not be wiser than God: in his school, we have constant demands upon our faith and submission to bereavements. The imagination also has its office in teaching. After all, said the speaker, we rely too much on teaching, and too little on training. The following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That the standing committee be instructed to take such measures as they may deem most effectual and proper, to obtain from the Congress of the United States the appropriation of the future instalments of the surplus revenue for the benefit of the common schools of all the States.

Resolved, That this Association hear with pleasure of the establishment, in this country, of female schools of design, or schools of ornamental art, as they are sometimes called, beholding in them one of the legitimate fruits of general rudimentary education, and looking upon them as important instruments in opening up proper fields for the exercise of female industry and talent, and as laying the foundation of intelligent independence in the industrial pursuits of the country.

Resolved, That educational journals are among the most efficient auxiliaries in the advancement of popular education, and deserve the cordial support of teachers, and the liberal patronage of the community.

Mr. Chase, of New Jersey, read a paper on "School Discipline." He said:—"There was a class who thought the rod was all powerful, like the one we read of in the good book, and considered the marks on the back more indicative of intellectual advancement, and improvement, than any bumps on the head. Others, on the contrary, would not have it used at all, and would call in the civil power. Both methods are only valuable as judiciously used. We have not thought proper to place our teachers in the position of one who stood calling for Hercules, but rather to let all power centre in himself, and depend on his own judgment. The teacher fails in discipline, because the parents excuse children from duty. This was very

wrong. If the parents sent a child to school, unfit for school duty, they were to blame; but while it was able, no excuse should pass the school house threshold. In this, sometimes the teacher was to blame. There were also two sorts wanted—those who had no bodies and those who had no souls. The teacher ought not allow himself to be interfered with, or dictated to, any more than a physician. The teacher should be a self-governed man, and the embodiment of the school. He was the head which governed it, was always giving out impressions which were reflected in the pupils. Was respect necessary, self-government would receive it, for "he who governs his own spirit, is greater than he who taketh a city." The scholars would immediately perceive the cause, if he were swayed by passion. The executor of the law must himself be law-abiding. He should know when to think himself, and when to make his pupils think, and not to treat them as if his school was one soul and so many bodies. A knowledge of human nature was required." Some debate was then had upon the proper modes of school discipline. Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, urged that the practice of threatening children should be avoided, and contended that the true method of governing them was to awaken their consciences to a just sense of duty. Mr. Greenleaf, of Brooklyn, enforced the importance of system and punctuality, and argued that the surest means of keeping good order in a school, was to make the studies interesting to the pupils, by showing the value of knowledge to them in after life. In regard to educating males and females together, he thought it might do very well in the family circle, or at the primary schools, but he should certainly deem it objectionable in academies. Mr. Ira Mayhew, of Michigan, concurred with Mr. Greenleaf. The secretary presented a report from the standing committee, announcing the appointment of the following committees, to report at the next annual meeting, viz:—On School Libraries—E. R. Potter, D. Read, Ira Patchin. On Normal Schools—Henry Barnard, S. Galloway, T. Rainey. On Uniformity in the Items and Forms of Reports by State and Local Superintendents—Hon. S. S. Randall. On Modes in which the Association can best Promote the Interests of Education in Common or Public Schools—Hon. E. C. Benedict. On the Philosophy of Education—Prof. J. Henry. On the Relative Value of Mathematics and Languages as Gymnastics of the Mind—Professor W. H. Allen. On Free Lecture Education—Dr. B. Sears, J. Johannotta, J. McCormick. On Grades of Schools—D. Washburn, of Philadelphia; J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania; Prof. Foster, of Union College; S. Chase, of Newark. A letter was read from Mr. O. B. Pierce, of Rome, N. Y., chairman of a committee appointed to report on "The Relation of Ignorance to Crime," stating that "the mere statistics of the report, independent of the deductions made by the committee therefrom, place beyond doubt or cavil, that education, at any cost, is the cheapest and only sure specific against the disease of the body public." After the various resolutions were passed, the Association adjourned *sine die*. The next annual meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, on the second Tuesday of August, 1853.

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Macaulay has finished two more volumes of his History of England, and will publish them this winter. The Dublin *Evening Mail* of Monday week says, that Lord Derby has given authority for the translation and publication of the whole of the famous Brehon Laws; and that the task has been intrusted to Dr. Todd, and Dr. Graves. Mr. Lennie, the Grammarian, and author of many other works bearing his name, died on the 20th ultimo, at the advanced age of 73. The Queen has permitted the finest specimens of Sevres porcelain to be removed from Buckingham Palace to the Museum at Marlborough House, for the use of the students in the department of practical art. The collection is reported to be the finest in Europe. An interesting relic of antiquity has recently been brought to light at the mansion of Mr. G. H. Vernon, Grove Hall, near Retford. It is a map of the county of Nottingham, in needle-work, on a large scale, worked in 1632. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed when we state that it occupies a space of nine square yards. It is the workmanship of Mrs. Mary Eyre, wife of Mr. Anthony Eyre, of Loughton-le-Morthen, and also of Kiveton Park. A most valuable work, it is said, has just been issued at Stockholm, Sweden. It is "Sketches of a Tour in the United States, by P. A. Siljeström;" and is entirely devoted to an examination of the school system in that country. M. Siljeström was sent out by the Swedish Government to make enquiries on this weighty point, and an octavo of nearly 500 pages is the result, abounding in information of the most valuable kind, and far surpassing any other European book on the subject. Mr. Tremenhère, has just published a book in England, which is reprinted at Boston, entitled, "Notes on Public Subjects," in which he devotes a large space to the state of education in the United States and Canada. The reference to education in Canada is