

around them. In short this noble edifice is a credit to the Town of Perth, and an honor to the projectors thereof.

ROSLIN.—A correspondent of a local paper states:—"The annual examination of the Roslin School, County of Hastings, took place on Friday, the 22d ult. This School for the last year has been conducted by Mr. A. L. Peterson. We certainly never attended an examination that reflected more credit on the teacher than the one witnessed under Mr. Peterson's charge."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL SCHEME FOR INDIA.

The Report to the President of the Board of Control for the affairs of India just made by Mr. Macaulay (the historian), Lord Ashburton, and others, will, when adopted, effect one of the greatest changes that has ever been made in the educational courses of this country. The Civil Service of India is to be opened to the youth of the United Kingdom. There is to be no more Cannon-row or Leadenhall-street patronage. The Report bears the mint-mark of Mr. Macaulay's mind in every part; and so obvious has this been to his fellow Commissioners—to Lord Ashburton especially—that the brilliant Commoner signs the report before the able Peer. Let us add that it behoves every parent in the three kingdoms to make himself master of its contents. When the recommendation of the reporters are put into practice, the memorable saying that education in England has been endangered by some of her most eminent sons will, thanks to Mr. Macaulay, be no longer applicable to the present generation. The Report has taken a comprehensive view not only of the educational wants of India, but of Great Britain at large. The studies of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin, have one and all had proper attention paid to them in this masterly scheme of education in the nineteenth century.

INFLUENCE OF RAGGED SCHOOLS IN LONDON.

At a recent meeting of the London Ragged Schools, Mr. Alderman, and Sheriff Wire, said they could tell them, from their experience of the city prisons, that since the establishment of ragged schools, juvenile crime had diminished fifty per cent. This is a great fact, and cannot be too extensively known, as a most powerful argument in support of such institutions.

UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1854.

We have received a copy of the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The whole number of children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, reported for the several school districts, was 1,186,709, being an increase of 36,177 on the previous year. The number attending schools and academies was:

Taught in public schools .....	877,201
Attending 1501 private schools.....	34,279
" 30 schools for colored children .....	4,568
" academies.....	37,406

953,454

Deducting this number from the whole number of children, as above mentioned, and estimating the minor students attending colleges as equivalent to academic pupils over 21 years of age, and there remain, as not having attended any school, in 1853, 233,255—being a fraction less than 20 per cent. of the whole number.

If from this number the farther deduction be made of those between the ages of four and six, who might have been justly considered too young to attend school, and of those between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, who had completed their school course, it is believed that the number of children neglecting instruction altogether was comparatively small.

The number of children reported as attending school during the entire year, was .....

For 10 months and less than 12.....	13,591
8 do do 10.....	42,174
6 do do 8.....	71,193
4 do do 6.....	128,206
2 do do 4.....	177,957
Less than 2 months.....	212,110
	199,155

844,886

The number of volumes reported in district libraries is 1,572,270; 31,940 less than the previous year.

The amount of money received by the districts, besides library money, for the year 1853, as reported by the trustees, was.....	\$1,246,692 19
Collected by district taxes.....	285,365 25
Received from local funds.....	21,647 57
Paid for teachers' wages in colored schools, beside public money.....	1,360 38
Collected by tax for children exempted.....	30,753 24
do rate bills for teachers' wages.....	330,190 93
do for deficiencies in rate bills.....	13,874 93
	\$1,929,884 49

The amount of public money expended for district libraries, was \$43,657 6.

For purchasing school house sites .....	\$ 44,995 09
" building school houses .....	290,283 87
" hiring do .....	11,139 59
" repairing do .....	102,095 80
" insuring do .....	3,991 12
" purchasing fuel ... ..	98,813 08
" book-cases and school apparatus.....	11,414 76
" other purposes.....	139,335 10
	\$693,067 81

Adding these several items it appears that the whole amount expended for school purposes for 1853, was \$2,666,609 56. The amount expended in 1852, for the same purposes, was \$2,469,248 52.

The amount received by the town superintendents for the year 1854, as per their reports, was.....	\$1,656,993 37
Apportioned for teachers' wages .....	\$1,316,935 11
Apportioned for libraries.....	47,654 06
	\$1,364,589 17

Leaving unapportioned .....

.....	\$292,304 20
-------	--------------

—New York Commercial Advertiser.

EDUCATION IN NEW JERSEY.

The following condensation of the last annual report of the superintendent of public instruction in New Jersey, shews the position of education in that State:—164 townships in that State have made school reports for the year, and 26 have not. Number of school districts 1426, an increase of 13 over the previous year. Number of children between 5 and 18 years 163,031, of whom 25,380 attended school three months and less; 26,958 for six months and less; 24,968 for nine months and less, and 26,658 for the whole year. Number of pupils in attendance over 18 years of age, 1076; whole number taught 106,040, an increase of 7903 over the previous year. Amount of money raised and appropriated for school purposes during the year \$388,571 86, an increase of \$53,352 47. Number of teachers employed 1981, of whom 1201 were males, and 780 females; the average salaries of the former being \$347, and of the latter \$203.—Globe.

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Mr. J. G. Barthe, now in Paris, is about to publish a work on Canada, in two volumes. The subjects to be embraced in this work are the past history of the present French race in Canada, their politics, literature, customs, &c., and an account of Mr. Barthe's efforts to effect an affiliation between the Canadian Institute and the French Institute. He makes a present of 250 volumes to the Canadian Institute, of which he is a member. . . . L'Academie des Sciences of France has recently presented Mr. Barthe with 50 splendid volumes for the Institut Canadien, valuing, says Mr. Barthe, over 6000 francs. . . . A large library of books, as well as an adequate supply of newspapers and periodicals, have been despatched for the use of the sick and wounded in the British hospitals in Turkey. . . . At the recent meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, the Earl of Rosse, who was in the chair, delivered his annual address, after which the Copley medal was presented to Professor Muller, of Berlin; the two Royal medals to Drs. Hooker and Hoffman; and the Rumford medal to Dr. Arnott for his new smoke-consuming firegrate. Lord Wrottesley has been elected President of the Royal Society, in succession to the Earl of Rosse. . . . The Public Ledger, a daily paper of London, has a circulation of 115 copies. It was established