

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, MOUNT ALISON, SACKVILLE.—From an account of the recent examination of this institution, furnished to the Halifax *Wesleyan* by the Rev. Principal, we learn that the number of students in attendance during the term has been considerably greater than the corresponding one of any previous year. The total number of names on the school lists is ninety-eight.—*Courier*.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

From the following extract of a letter to a London paper, it will be seen that the American and Canadian systems of national education are extending to another of the colonies of England:

"An 'Education Bill,' prepared by a majority of the Commissioners of Education, has been laid before the Court of Policy, and read a first time. It is proposed that the entire scheme shall be put under a 'Board of Council,' and 'Local Boards and Trustees,' in the country districts of the colony, and that it shall be supported by assessment on all houses, a poll tax of 8s. 4d., on every male above the age of twenty-one, and by payments from the proprietary body of a like amount for every indentured labourer."

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Efforts are being made to secure a representation in parliament for the University of London.—The decision of the Pope respecting the Queen's Colleges in Ireland has, at length, been received. Ecclesiastics are prohibited from having any connection with the colleges, but the laity are not forbidden to attend them.—The Chair of Philosophy in the University of Paris, which M. Cousin made, it is not too much to say, one of the most renowned in Europe, has been suppressed by Emperor Bonaparte: and that of French eloquence, filled with great distinction by M. Villemain, has been given to M. Nisard. These two gentlemen, it will be remembered, resigned their chairs after the *coup d'état*.—Cheltenham bids fair to take the lead among English provincial towns in educational activity and effort. Besides the well known training school for teachers, where at present there are 160 students, and about 50 pupil apprentices, the town has a proprietary school, surpassed by few in the kingdom, where 600 boys of the upper classes are educated, and for the middle classes there is an excellent grammar school. Following the fashion of the day, which, in this instance, is turned to useful purposes, steps have been taken by the people of Cheltenham to establish a school of design and of ornamental art. At a large and influential meeting, in December, Lord Ward remarked that the chief object contemplated was a drawing school, which was the plain English of the words *école de dessin*, which had by blundering mistranslation been turned into a "school of design." In a cultivated state of society, he considered elementary instruction in drawing to be a desirable part of education, as well as reading and writing.—The number of students in the University of Oxford is 1,300, a less number than that attending the Dublin University. The revenues of the University are estimated at \$800,000 per annum. Connected with the University are 540 fellows, or graduates, who draw salaries or allowances from the university funds, to the amount of \$500,000 per annum.—The Gold Medal given annually by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, for the encouragement of English poetry, is to be given to the resident undergraduate who shall compose the best poem on Walmer Castle.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY presents to the scholar no common attractions in its massive and venerable buildings, its tasteful chapel, its retired walks and classic shades, its noble library and its collection of portraits—including those of Swift, Berkeley and Burke—that adorn its public halls. The buildings and grounds occupy about eighty acres, well secluded, though in the heart of the city. The University has 1,600 students, of whom 100 are Roman Catholics. Each student pays an entrance fee of £16 (about \$80), and a yearly fee of \$75. Commons are furnished in the University Hall—not such meagre and scanty fare as the old dining-hall at Yale was wont to be disgraced with, but good substantial dinners prepared to order, or furnished by bill of fare at from one to ten shillings per head. No Englishman or Irishman would overlook a suitable provision for the stomach while he is exercising the brain; and in this our lank, pale, dyspeptic, headachy, nervous, consumptive American students have a useful lesson. Every college

needs a professorship of dietetics in the person of a good cook or cooks. Does this savor of the animal? If I had caught more of that savor fifteen years ago I should never have had occasion to think of it here in this dinner hall at Dublin, as a point in University education.—*Rev. Mr. Thompson's letters*.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The 18th report of the Commissioners of National Education has just been presented to the Lord Lieutenant. It is, as usual, a very lengthy document, but the substance as showing the progress of this invaluable institution, will be found embodied in the subjoined extract:

"On the 31st December, 1850, we had 4,547 schools in operation, which were attended by 511,239 children. At the close of the year 1851, the number of schools in operation was 4,704, and of pupils on the rolls 520,401, shewing an increase in the schools in operation of 157, and an increase in the attendance for the year 1851, as compared with the year 1850, of 9,162 children. The total attendance in 1851 of 520,401 children, in the 1,704 schools in operation, gives an average on the rolls of 100½ to each school. Of the 252 schools taken into connexion during the year 1851, the number in each province was:—Ulster 82; Munster 81; Leinster 41; Connaught 48;—total 252. The 252 schools specified are under the management of 204 separate persons, many of them having more than one school under their care. The religious denominations to which they belong are as follows:—Church of England, clerical 11, lay 19; Presbyterians, clerical 16, lay 6; Dissenters, clerical 0, lay 2; Roman Catholics, clerical 130, lay 11. Total Protestants of all persuasions clerical and lay, 54; total Roman Catholics clerical and lay, 141. Total whose religious denominations have been ascertained, 195; not ascertained, 9—total number of applicants, 204. According to returns prepared at our request by the managers of the national schools, we have ascertained that of 5,822 male and female teachers, assistants, monitors, &c., in the service of our board on the 31st of March 1852, there were—members of the Established Church, 360; Presbyterians, 760; other Protestant Dissenters, 49—total Protestants of all denominations, 1,169; Roman Catholics, 4,653. The number of schools in operation on the 1st of November, 1852, was 4,795. Of these 4,434 were under 1,853 separate managers, and 175 under joint management. There were 141 connected with workhouses or gaols, and 45 of which the commissioners are the patrons, making in the whole 4,795 schools. Of 4,434 schools, 1,247 were under the superintendence of 710 managers of the Protestant, and 3,187 under the 1,143 managers of the Roman Catholic communion. The number of managers, members of the Established Church, was 296, clerical 67, lay 229, of schools, 554; Presbyterians, 398, clerical 247, lay 151, schools, 670; Protestant Dissenters, 16, clerical 4, lay 12, schools 23. Total Protestant managers of all persuasions 710, and of schools under them 1,247. Roman Catholics 1,143, clerical 957, lay 186, schools 3,187. Among the patrons of 175 schools under the joint management of persons of different religious persuasions, 56 were members of the Established Church, of whom 14 were clergymen and 42 laymen; thus making a total of 81 clergymen and 271 laymen, who were managers of national schools on the 1st of November of the present year."

The closing observations of the commissioners will be read at the present juncture with considerable interest:

"In concluding our report for 1851, we feel it incumbent upon us to recommend to your Excellency's careful perusal the tabular returns contained in it, which state the religious denominations of the managers of the national schools, of the pupils attending them, of the teachers under whose charge they are placed, and of the applicants who obtained grants to new schools in 1851, and other parties who applied for similar aid from 1st January 1852, to the 1st of last November. We regard the facts embodied in these tables as of the greatest importance, especially in the present position of the education question. We have made an analysis of the returns referred to, from which it appears that of the managers of the national schools considerably more than one-third are Protestant; of the schools considerably more than one-fourth are under Protestant management; of the children on the rolls, on the 31st March, 1852, nearly one-seventh part were Protestants; of the teachers trained in our central establishments one-fifth; and of the applicants for grants to new schools during 1851 one-fourth were Protestants. We beg to assure your Excellency, that we have no other object in bringing under your notice these statements than to prove that the benefits derived from the system of national education have not been confined almost entirely to the Roman Catholic population (as has been incorrectly stated in various publications) but that it has been found acceptable to a large