

the interest taken in the subject of education by Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Not only do they visit the schools in the Great Park at Windsor themselves, but they have the royal children taken there also.—The Ragged Schools erected in Lambeth at the cost of Mr. Beaufoy, as a monument to the memory of his wife, who lived a life of active good deeds among the poor, were opened on Wednesday, in the presence of a large assembly over which Lord Ashley presided, and at which many clergymen were present. The schools have cost £10,000, and a sum of £4,000 has been invested by Mr. Beaufoy in perpetual trust to maintain them in good repair. The building is of modern architecture, of two stories, with extensive wings, and so arranged that the boys and girls occupy opposite sides of the range: there is room for one thousand children.—A valuable appointment is now vacant by the marriage of the late warden of Dulwich College, and must be filled upon the 31st. By the curious statutes of this ancient foundation, no gentleman can hold the office unless he bear the name of Alleyne, Alleyne, or Allen.—John Disney, Esq., to whose munificence the university is indebted for the collection of ancient marbles lately deposited in the Fitzwilliam Museum, and known by the name of "The Museum Disneiana," offers to transfer to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Cambridge, £1,000, three per centum per annum Consolidated Bank Annuities, for the purpose of founding and endowing a professorship of classical antiquities, to be called "The Disney Professorship of Archæology."—Henry Miller, Esq., a native of Scotland, and a retired London merchant, has presented £4,000 to the New College of the Free Church of Scotland, as a fund for the erection of four scholarships.—Sheriff Alison, the Historian, has been inaugurated Lord Rector of the Glasgow University; and the Earl of Eglintoun has been elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at present support 119 schools in the Highlands and islands; afford aid to the teachers of 56 schools in various parts of the Lowlands; and maintain, with the assistance of Government, two Normal Schools in Edinburgh and Glasgow, by which upwards of 100 qualified teachers, male and female, are yearly sent forth. The number of children now under instruction in schools thus maintained or aided is 15,000. The whole ordinary annual revenue has not exceeded £5,200, leaving a deficiency of about £1,200. In the Highlands and islands it is believed there are still 150 stations at which schools are required.—Dr. Jacobi, the celebrated professor of mathematics at the Berlin University, terminated his long and distinguished career a few days ago.—M. Michelet, the historian, professor at the College of France, has been forbidden by the government to continue his course of lectures on the philosophy of history or history and morality.

**Opening of the Owens College, Manchester.**—The new collegiate institution, founded in Manchester on the principle of the national universities, out of funds provided by a munificent bequest made several years ago by the late Mr. John Owens, to the amount of nearly £100,000 was opened on Thursday. The building selected (the will of Mr. Owens giving no power to erect a building) was the spacious house in which Mr. Cobden, M.P., formerly resided, in Quay street. The principal of the college is Professor A. J. Scott, late of the London University, who was prevented from delivering his inaugural address by sudden illness, and the session was opened yesterday morning by the delivery of a lecture introductory of a course of instruction in the languages and literature of ancient Greece and Rome, by Professor J. G. Greenwood, B. A., followed by one on mathematics and physics, by Professor Archibald Sandeman, M. A. The other resident professors—Mr. Edward Frankland, Ph. D., who presides over the classes studying chemistry, and Mr. W. C. Williamson, M.R.C.S., who takes the department of natural history, anatomy, and physiology—were also present. The teacher of French is M. Pödevin, and of German, M. Theodores. The principal of the college (who is also professor of logic and moral philosophy) it is expected, will now postpone his inaugural address for some weeks, if not till the opening of the next session. The public were admitted, on giving their names, to the introductory lectures on Thursday morning, and a great number of ladies and gentlemen presented themselves. Among the gentlemen were Mr. J. Potter, (Mayor of Manchester,) the Very Rev. Dr. Bowers (Dean of Manchester), Alderman Watkins, Alderman Shuttleworth, Mr. S. Fletcher, Dr. Hodgson, (Principal of the Chorlton High School,) Rev. G. Osborn, (Wesleyan Minister), and Mr. Alexander Kay. There were about 18 or 20 youths present who had already been admitted students.

**Maynooth College.**—The fifth report of the visitors of Maynooth College, presented to Parliament, has just been published. The visitation was made on the 12th of December last, when 500 students were in attendance, and 11 absent from sickness. The oath of allegiance had been taken by the students. The new buildings of the college comprise 215 rooms for students, together with a library, seven lecture-halls, a kitchen, refectory, and other accommodation, but these remain unprovided with the most indispensable fixtures and furniture.

## UNITED STATES.

*Its ms.*—Philadelphia educates in her public schools 45,000 children at six dollars and forty-six cents each, yearly. The expense of the system in Massachusetts is about eight dollars per scholar. In Cincinnati, the expense is about fifteen dollars. In Baltimore, fourteen dollars.—The late constitutional convention of Indiana, has provided for the organization of free schools throughout the State,—thus recognizing and endorsing the great principle of the age in regard to education.—The board of national popular education is extending the sphere of its operations throughout the whole of the vast West. The society has now been in operation four years, and during that period has sent 204 teachers into the Western States and territories. Five female teachers have recently been sent out to Oregon under the charge of Mr. Thurston, delegate in Congress from that territory.—The number of colleges in the United States is 121; and the number of students is about 11,000. In our 43 theological seminaries, 22 law schools, and 45 medical schools, we have about 6,000 more young men. In Great Britain there are 60 colleges and 384 professors. Oxford and Cambridge have 41 colleges and nearly 13,000 students, and in the other colleges, one-third more—in all, making 17,000 training in these schools. In the universities of Germany are 18,000 students; in France, 12,000 students, 7,000 in Paris alone; 10,000 in the Spanish universities, and in the European universities, are not far from 80,000.—The number of theological schools in the United States is forty-two, viz.:—Baptist, 10; Congregational, 5; Dutch Reformed, 2; Lutheran, 3; Methodist, 1; Episcopalian, 8; Presbyterian, 11; Unitarian, 2. Total, 42. Of the 120 colleges, there were in 1849 under the influence of the Episcopalians, 10; of the Baptists, 12; of the Methodists, 12; and of the Roman Catholics, 13. The remainder were divided between the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians.—Rev. J. Blanchard, president of Knox college, recently delivered a lecture in the house of representatives, at Springfield, Illinois, in which he remarked that, notwithstanding all that has been done in the States for popular education, the proportion of adults who could not read or write was greater now than it was ten years ago, owing to the vast influx of emigration.—The last Thursday in February has long been observed in the United States by many churches, as a day of fasting and prayer for the colleges and literary institutions of the country. So important is this season of special remembrance of our colleges regarded, that a circular has been issued this year, signed by the officers of thirty-three American colleges, in every part of our country, and of various religious denominations, calling the special attention of the churches to the subject.

**Education in Michigan, 1850.**—The expenditures for school purposes during the year were \$43,921.47. The number of children in the State, between four and eighteen years old, is 132,324, of whom 110,478 have attended school during the year. The amount paid to the University from the interest fund was \$9,644.70. The students in the department of arts and sciences were 64, and in the medical departments were more than 80. The Board of Education have contracted for the erection of a suitable edifice for the state normal school, for \$15,000, of which \$12,000 have been paid. The building will be completed and ready for the reception of pupils by the 1st March, 1852.—[N. Y. Com. Advertiser.]

**The "Poor Boy's College."**—At the recent meeting of Vermonters in Boston, the Hon. Myron Lawrence stated some interesting facts about Middlebury College. He said the little town of Cornwall, containing only about 700 inhabitants, had educated some 70 young men. Among them he mentioned Governor Slade, Senator Foote, President Lindsley, Prof. Post, two Professors Bingham, Professor Thompson, Judge Sampson, Drs. Post and Matthews. He stated also that the father of Silas Wright paid for the tuition of his son at this college by drawing wood into Middlebury, driving the oxen himself, and that Silas used to walk two or three miles every day to his father's house, in order that he might thus be enabled to obtain a liberal education.—[Ibid.]

**Regents of the University, N. Y. Additional Ordinance respecting the Incorporation of Colleges.**—On the 9th of January 1851, the following ordinance was adopted:—The Regents of the University of the State of New York do hereby declare and ordain, that the first section of the ordinance respecting the incorporation of Colleges, passed May 20, 1836, with the additions thereto adopted January 10, 1850, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—When any application is or shall be made to the Regents for the incorporation of a college under the 6th section of the act of the Legislature, passed the 5th day of April, 1813 entitled "An act relative to the university," the applicants will be required to satisfy the Regents that suitable buildings for the use of the college will be provided, and that funds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, with which it is intended to found and provide for such college, have been paid or secured to be paid by valid subscriptions of responsible parties or otherwise. And in case the Regents shall approve said application, and the amount aforesaid