

selected works, now within the reach of all the youth of the country. He further rejoiced to learn that the necessary fund had been obtained to erect this Literary Institute, which would furnish the means of high literary and scientific instruction; and hoped that the success which had attended the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Mr. Fyfe, Mr. Hatch, and others, would stimulate the members of other religious bodies to labour for the introduction of similar institutions. No town could be more healthfully or advantageously situated than Woodstock, with its pure water and healthy locality, and being on the Great Western Railway, as a favored spot for some of the public seminaries and colleges of this rising Province. The Rev. J. A. Davidson, of Brantford, next addressed the audience in a short but excellent speech, full of good humour and sound sense. The Rev. Dr. Ryerson spoke for a considerable time in a manner that did equal credit to his head and heart. His thorough and practical acquaintance with educational matters made his remarks, which were listened to with the deepest interest, highly suggestive and entertaining. The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of Lobo, closed the proceedings with a few remarks, thanking the Band for the excellent music they had at intervals discoursed, and the Fire Company for honoring the procession with their presence. He then pronounced a benediction, and the audience separated.—*Woodstock Gazetteer*.

COLONIAL.

— R. C. COLLEGE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, recently laid the foundation of a Roman Catholic College at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

— EDUCATION IN THE MAURITIUS.—The *London Morning Chronicle* in giving a *resumé* of Governor Higginson's late blue book on the state of the colony over which he presides, thus refers to the difficulties in promoting education there:—"It was a wise remark of Lord Grey, in one of his circular despatches to the governors of our tropical possessions, that no class of proprietors are so deeply and directly interested in the education and moral improvement of their laborers as the planters. At last the Mauritius Government is making efforts to overcome the peculiar impediments opposed in that Colony to educational progress. The principal impediment lies in the difference of language spoken by the two different races of laborers, which suggests the institution of separate schools for the Indians and the Creoles. On this point the Governor and his Council have, it seems, differed; the Governor recommending that teachers and suitable books in the vernacular dialects should be obtained from India for the Coolies; the Council insisting that children of both races should be taught in the same school, through the medium of the Creole or *patois* of the island. There is, however, an annual grant of £8,783 for Common Schools, and a public institution called the Royal College is maintained at an annual charge of £7,000. Two of its pupils are yearly sent over to this country to complete their education, and, of those so sent, three young men of color have recently competed with success for honors in the British Universities."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

— NEW PROFESSOR AT OXFORD.—Sir Matthew Arnold has been elected Professor of Poetry, Oxford, by a majority of 363 against his opponent, the Rev. J. Bode, who polled 278 votes; and Mr. C. Neales, M.P., was elected by 194 votes Professor of Political Economy, his opponents, Rev. J. E. F. Rogers polling 130, Mr. Nassau, senior, 128 votes.

— DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP.—The Rev. William Lee, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, and author of "Lectures on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture," has been elected to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Fitzgerald to the see of Cork.—*Times*.

— EDUCATION IN WALES.—The want of a superior training college in the Principality has long been acknowledged. To obviate this great want, it has been proposed to take Ganol Mansion, near the town of Neath; this is situated in the midst of a populous and rich mineral district, adjoining the South Wales Railway Station, and not far from Milford Haven, Swansea, Cardiff, Newport, and Bristol. The number of students at first to be admitted is limited to 200; the course will extend for three years; the fee for each student, 200 guineas per annum. The College is intended to be opened on 1st October next, the preliminary examination to take place in July. A number of influential noblemen and gentlemen, among whom

are the Bishop of St. David's, Earl Jersey, the Lord Lieutenant of Glamorgan, the Dean of Llandaff (Dr. Conybeare), have expressed their willingness to co-operate in the measure.—*Mining Journal*.

UNITED STATES.

— NEW PROFESSORS COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The following gentlemen have recently been appointed professors in Columbia College, City of New York:—Professor Joy, professor of chemistry in Union College, to the chair of chemistry; Professor Davies, formerly of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, to the chair of mathematics; and Professor Lieber, recently of Columbia College, South Carolina, to the chair of history and political economy; Professor Samuel Eliot of Trinity College, Hartford, to the chair of ancient and modern literature. Mr. Eliot is known as the author of a "History of Liberty in all Ages," and a "History of the United States." He graduated at Harvard in 1839, and has travelled in Europe. He is an Episcopalian. The chair of philosophy remains to be filled. These four are new chairs,—the two last separated from the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy, evidences of religion, political economy, *belles lettres*, &c. Of the other two, one from the chair of natural and experimental philosophy and chemistry, the other from that of astronomy and mathematics. Other plans for enlarging the scope and perfecting the means of instruction in the College are under consideration, and the whole will, it is believed, be matured to take effect with the beginning of the next academic year, in the third week of September next. The "other plans" here alluded to are said to be to extend the course of study from four to six years, and to establish a number of fellowships at a salary of \$500, to be distributed among the graduates as a reward of eminent scholarships, thus giving the College some of the features of a University.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

— EXPENDITURES OF SCHOOLS, CITY OF NEW YORK.—At the last meeting of the Board of Education, the finance committee submitted a report designating the appropriations of money for the year 1857, as follows:—

Various checks drawn on the Chamberlain	\$143,572 18
For salaries of teachers and janitors in the ward and primary schools	500,000 00
For incidental expenses and repairs	65,000 00
For repairs through the shop	10,000 00
For books, stationery, &c.	80,000 00
For rent of premises for school purposes	11,000 00
For appropriations to the corporate schools	28,692 28
For the support of Free Academy	45,000 00
For repairs on Free Academy	2,000 00
For the support of normal schools	15,000 00
For support of evening schools	45,000 00
For salaries of the City Superintendent and assistants; Clerk of the Board of Education, assistants, and other officers.	24,000 00
For incidental expenses of the Board of Education, printing, repairs of the hall, &c.	11,000 00
For the purchase of site, for erecting, enlarging, and repairing buildings, and for miscellaneous appropriations made by the Board of Education, on account of Ward schools and school buildings.	120,146 36

Amount of school money for the year 1857. \$1,100,410 82

— REPORTS ON THE PROPOSED NEW YORK FREE ACADEMY FOR GIRLS.—The Board of Education some time ago appointed Messrs. Erastus C. Benedict, Dr. A. V. Williams, Nelson J. Waterbury, Dr. William Eager, and William H. Nelson, a special committee to report on the project of establishing in this city a free academy for girls. The majority of the committee, indeed all except Mr. Nelson, has reported in favor of the measure, but he has reported against it, and assigns the following reasons: 1st. That our grammar schools now provide for the young females of the city all the educational advantages which the state is bound to provide; 2nd. Because the establishment of such an institution must be a positive detriment to our present schools; 3rd. Because such an institution would fail of success if established, in consequence of the want of any considerable number of pupils to attend it; 4th. Because it would be an institution for the benefit exclusively of the wealthy, while the poor, or those of limited means would be taxed to maintain it; 5th. Because this is a time for retrenchment and economy, and not for laying out plans for the useless expenditure of public money.—*Id.*

— MASSACHUSETTS has 4,300 public schools. In Boston there are already nearly 20 female physicians, nearly all of them doing a good practice.