

farm of 54 acres attached to the College, will be cultivated on the best principles, and Agricultural Chemistry will be carefully studied. This arrangement, we understand, is to take effect on the 1st of May next.—[Montreal Gazette.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Students in the British Universities.—Returns were lately presented to Parliament respecting the number of students entered annually in the books of each College or Hall within the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin, during the last five years. At Oxford University the number entered in 1845 was 438; in 1846, 410, in 1847, 406; 1848, 411; and in 1849, 440. At Cambridge the number entered were—in 1844, 533; in 1845, 527; in 1846, 560; in 1847, 515; in 1848, 499. At Trinity College, Dublin, the numbers were, in the five years ending the 2th of July last, 1845, 366; 1846, 358; 1847, 371; 1848, 333; and in 1849, 327.

Lord Brougham has been re-elected President of University College, London.

Sheriff Gordon has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, by a majority of seventy-two over Thomas Carlyle.

Munificent.—Mr. Beaufoy, a large distiller, has, at his sole expense, erected in Lambeth, at a cost of upwards of £3000, a building, covering an area of 1230 square yards, calculated to afford ample room for the instruction of 1000 children.

Retrograde.—Several of the best institutions for education, established by Ibrahim Pacha, have been deprived of the funds appropriated to their support, and several of the professors from abroad have been obliged to leave.—[Cor. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Education in New South Wales.—From Jenkin's "Exploring Expeditions" just published at Auburn, N. Y.—A most commendable interest is manifested in the establishment of Schools, Colleges and literary Societies; and the Government has liberally extended to them its fostering care. As early as 1817, one-eighth of the revenue of the Colony was set apart for educational purposes. Large tracts of land were also given to female orphan Schools, and a portion, consisting of 50 or 100 acres allotted to each orphan. Schools were likewise founded for the civilization and education of the natives. In 1838, the number of scholars attending the public Schools, to the support of which Government contributed over £12,000, was nearly 4,000; and there were upwards of 1,800 scholars attending private Schools. There were three Collegiate Institutions at the same time, which were well attended: King's School at Parramatta, and Sydney College, and Australian College at Sydney.

UNITED STATES.

Agricultural College, State of New-York.—The select committee of the Assembly appointed to consider the subject of establishing an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, made a report accompanied by a Bill for the establishment of such an Institution. The Bill provides for a college, with a farm attached; to be under the care of fifteen trustees, one from each judicial district of the State; the trustees to meet in June next, and organize, locate the college, buy and stock the farm, erect the buildings, fix on a course of studies, plan of labour, terms of admission, &c. The Bill authorizes the State Comptroller to borrow \$100,000 for the purposes of the college. The cost of the establishment of the college, including the purchase of a farm of 600 acres, is computed at \$93,000—the farm to be cultivated by the labour of the scholars, who are to be employed four hours a-day in practical agriculture, in all its various branches. The branches of education to be pursued at the school are natural philosophy, practical chemistry, particularly as applicable to the analysis of soils and manures; geology and mineralogy, botany and horticulture, mathematics, engineering, and practical surveying, the principles of rural cultivation, and the veterinary art. The annual expense for each scholar admitted, to be \$100, which will include tuition, board, washing, fuel, and lights.

Schools in Baltimore.—The whole number of schools now in operation in the city of Baltimore is twenty-nine. The whole number of scholars attending these during the past year was 6,763, and the whole number of teachers 107, of whom 32 were males and 75 females. The expenditure during the past year amounted to \$59,608 53, being \$2,154 04 less than the expenditures of the previous year.

Free Schools in Louisiana.—The free school law of Louisiana is working well. The State is divided into 692 districts; 618 have schools, attended by 22,000 children. The fund is only half as large as it should be, and the Governor recommends its increase.

Education in Wisconsin.—Wisconsin has the basis of a munificent school-fund. It consists of a domain equal to 2281½ square miles, there being 1,500 towns one mile square, in each of which is devoted to this object: and besides this, 781½ sections were given by Congress, at the admission of the State into the Union, making in all, 1,460,000 acres, which is valued at \$170 per acre, giving a fund of \$2,482,000. In addition to this, all property that may accrue to the State by escheat or forfeiture, and the money received for fines, are to be added to the fund. The constitution requires that each town shall raise annually by tax for the support of common schools, a sum not less than half the amount received from the fund. It is thought the amount for distribution in 1851 will be about \$106,878, and that the number of children will be this year about 100,000; which will average more than \$1 a scholar. Teachers' Institutes have been established in every county in the State, with one exception. There were 25 organized counties and 316 towns, in which there are 1430 school districts, and in 50 towns not reported, 350 districts. The teaching averages 9.93 months. The average wages of teachers is \$15.23 for males, and \$6.92 for females. The valuation of school houses is \$75,810.75—number of brick 26, stone 26, frame 294, log 359. The highest valuation of any house is \$5,000, and the lowest 75 cents. Number of select and private schools 94, and of incorporated academies 2.—[Newark Advertiser.

Normal School in Michigan.—The State of Michigan has appropriated twenty-five sections of salt lands for the establishment and endowment of a Normal School, to be located at Ypsilanti. These lands the *Detroit Tribune* says are very valuable, and will readily command a market. The School is to commence about the first of November next. Each county will be permitted to send every year three times as many students as they have representatives in the Legislature. This school will be the first of the kind established west of the State of New-York.

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

Curious Book.—A work has lately made its appearance in London which may be ranked among the curiosities of literature. It is entitled "*Biographical Bibliography*, or a Dictionary of 26,000 works, ancient and modern, relating to the History of the Public and Private Life of celebrated men of all Times and of all Nations, from the Beginning of the World to our Days." It is dedicated to Alexander Von Humboldt, as the "*Premier connétable* of scientific Europe." This work is the fruit of twelve years' labour, the exploration of twenty great libraries, and of 10,000 catalogues." It is a tall quarto, of nearly 800 pages. If favourably received, the author intends to bring out as a sequel "*Historical Biography*, to contain all the monographs relating to the people and countries of the universe."

A Book written in Human Blood.—At a late sale in Paris a characteristic *souvenir* of the Reign of Terror was exposed and sold for £62 10s. It consisted of a manuscript copy of the "*Contrat Social*," written in aristocratic blood, and bound in human skin!—the product of the tannery once established in the Palace of Meudon, and a present to the Mayor of that place from the workmen.

The Library of the Vatican, was commenced fourteen hundred years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles, Barromeo, and many Hebrew, Syriac, Arabian and Armenian Bibles. The whole of the immense buildings forming the Vatican, are filled with statues found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome, with paintings by the masters, and with curious medals and antiquities of almost every description. When it is known that there have been exhumed more than 70,000 statues from the ruined temples and palaces of ancient Rome, the reader can form some idea of the richness of the Vatican. The Vatican will ever be held in veneration by the student, the artist, and the scholar. Raffaele and Michael Angelo are enthroned there, and their throne will be as durable as the love of beauty and genius in the hearts of their worshippers.

Origin of the Ottoman Empire.—Towards the close of the 13th century, that is to say, at the very moment when the election of a Swiss Knight to the Germanic throne was laying the foundations of the Imperial house of Austria—events of equal singularity were preparing the seat of the rival Cæsars for the progeny of a Turkish freebooter. The Asiatic Continent, from its central highlands to the shores of the Mediterranean, had been utterly convulsed by the tremendous irruptions of ZENGIS KEAN; and in the course of the subsequent commotions, a Turkoman Chief, named ORTOGRAL from the banks of the Oxus, found himself wandering on the hills of Anatolia, at the head of 400 families. A service which he accidentally rendered to a native prince, was acknowledged by a grant of land; and the estate was soon expanded into a respectable territory by the talents which had originally acquired it. The inheritance of ORTOGRAL devolved in 1289, upon his son, OSMAN, or OTGEMAN, who, at the death, in 1299, of his patron, the SULTAN of Iconium, no longer