

Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

The *Dumfries Reformer* states that "at a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Galt a subscription was entered into to erect buildings for the new Grammar School in Galt. About £50 was subscribed. The means of a Classical Education freely supplied to the rising generation, is a matter of serious and grave importance to the community and country at large, and calculated if well conducted, to be productive of great benefits. When 30 scholars are obtained, (10 of whom must be free,) £100 per annum is granted by government, to the Teacher. The site for the New School is expected to be donated to the Trustees by W. Dickson, Esq." The School in Section No. 3, in the town of Bowmanville, has challenged any school in the County of Durham to a test examination of their respective Scholars. The subjects of examination to be English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry. The number of competitors from any School to be no less than two, and the age not over sixteen. The successful School to receive five dollars to be expended on books. The recent examination of the Church Grammar School and the Misses Duwe's Ladies' School at Cobourg are highly spoken of by the local papers. A correspondent of the *Mail* gives a very interesting account of the recent examination of the Beausville Ladies' Seminary. A discussion of some interest on Free Schools is now going on in Carleton Place. It is an indication of the progress of the principles of universal Education. In Toronto, after a spirited contest, the Free School System has triumphed. The local papers give interesting reports of the examination of Mr. Boyd's School, Lanark: of the Renfrew Grammar School, and of the Schools in the town of Perth. In the annual School Report for the town of Brantford, just published, the Trustees remark: "The gratifying results is shewn that while the attendance of children at our public schools in 1850 did not average more than 237, it had risen to 326 in 1851. An increase far beyond the ratio of the increase in population, which proves that the thirst for acquiring knowledge is increased in proportion to the facilities afforded for procuring it." The Report of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Port Hope, for 1851, has just been published. We deeply deplore "that, whilst the Town has been greatly improved by the erection of buildings and making of streets, one thing, and the most important of all, has been left unimproved—the education of the young—the basis of political and moral greatness." Trinity College, Toronto, was opened on the 19th instant, with the usual inauguration addresses and matriculation of students. The addresses were delivered by the Lord Bishop, the Provost, Chief Justice Robinson, and the Archdeacon of York. The proceedings were highly interesting.

Woodstock Public Schools.—We take the following from the *Western Progress*:—We have been politely furnished, by the Rev. Mr. Ball, the excellent Superintendent for the town, with a brief memorandum, which we insert with pleasure, and add our own most willing testimony to the commendations he so justly bestows upon the schools enumerated. 1st School, Mrs. Sweeney's, very well conducted, particularly excellent in Bible lessons. Pupils mostly quite small children. 2. Mrs. Walkinshaw's school for girls. 3. Mr. Goodwin's school, East Woodstock. 4. Mr. Izard's, West Woodstock. The three last are really model schools. To speak the truth of them would appear to be the usual complimentary praise bestowed at school examinations. Marked progress has been made during the year. The chief exercises were in Algebra, Mensuration, Mental Arithmetic, Geography, History and Music, &c., &c. All these exercises were gone through in a most creditable manner, giving great satisfaction to all present. It is a great pity that when we have such excellent teachers, we do not give them better school houses, and such school apparatus as would enable them to direct the studies of their numerous pupils to advantage. It is also to be regretted that the public do not show more interest by attending the examinations.

Dundas Public Schools.—The *Warder* thus reports the recent examination of the Public School which took place on the 23rd and 24th ult. The Common School appears to be efficiently conducted. The advanced grammar class has been most thoroughly drilled in the analysis and parsing of sentences. The intelligence shown in the examination on history, was clearly indicative that the teacher had been able to make his pupils understand the subjects they had to deal with. Classes were also examined in practical Arithmetic and Mensuration. Those who witnessed the whole of the examination, on both days, in the different departments, have expressed themselves satisfied that the school is prospering. In the female department classes were examined in Geography, Natural and General History, Grammar and Physiology, in all of which the pupils manifested an intimate acquaintance with the various branches they had been studying. The specimens of Drawing, Needlework, and Embroidery were very superior. The *Warder*, who was present during the examination, at its close, addressed the pupils, complimenting them on their proficiency, and enjoining them to perseverance and diligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

In consequence of the present delicate state of health of Professor WILLSON he has been obliged to make arrangements for dispensing with the delivery of his lectures on moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, at the ensuing session. The Most Reverend Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has resigned his membership of the senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, and this has not been a voluntary retirement. Meetings have been held in England recently to adopt petitions praying HER MAJESTY to discontinue the annual grant to the Roman Catholic College of St. Patrick, Maynooth. The Oxford class lists have been published, and it is seen that not one man has distinguished himself sufficiently to be placed in the first class. By a decree of the 29th ult. the king of Sardinia has named a commission to inquire into the system of public instruction at present in vigour in the Piedmontese Colleges. The *Tuscan Monitor* publishes several decrees for the re-organization of the Universities of Tuscany.

National (Educational) Society, England.—A circular has been issued, under the auspices of the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Ashley), urging "moderate" members of the National Society, and those who have hitherto declined joining it, to enlist new members, with a view of influencing its operation. A memorial intended to be addressed to the Committee is enclosed, which prays:—First,—That they should, through the President and Vice-Presidents from time to time submit, for the choice of the Society at the annual meeting, such a list of candidates to serve on the Committee as may reasonably be expected to secure the confidence of the church generally; and that notice of all business to be transacted, and resolutions to be moved, at the annual meeting, should be sent to the subscribers, who should be permitted, if they please, to vote by proxy on all subjects not precluded by the charter. Secondly,—That a more cordial co-operation with the State, in promoting the education of the poor, than is now apparent should be forthwith moved, entirely confiding in the disposition of the Committee of Council to exact no condition of which the Church can reasonably complain. Thirdly,—While the undersigned are ready to acknowledge the great improvement effected by separately acting Councils in some of the National Society's Training Institutions, they would urge upon the consideration of the Committee in whom is vested the whole responsibility of management, the great importance of reducing all Church services, at which students in those Training Institutions assist, to the model usually adopted in well-ordered parish Churches, and which has recently been recommended by almost all the Bishops, Vice-Presidents of the National Society, to the parochial Clergy. Finally,—Your memorialists would suggest that, in providing catechetical instructions for students or scholars in the Society's Institutions or schools, the utmost vigilance be exerted in order to prevent the apparent sanction of any doctrine or ceremonial not strictly in accordance with the Articles and Formularies of the Church of England.

Instructions in Agriculture in Prussia.—In the kingdom of Prussia there are five agricultural Colleges, and a sixth is about to be opened; in these are taught by both theory and practice, the highest branches of science connected with the culture and improvement of soil; of Agricultural Schools of a more elementary order there are ten; there are also seven schools devoted to the culture of flax; two especially devoted to instruction in the management of meadow lands; one for instruction in the management of sheep; and there are also forty-five model farms intended to serve in introducing better modes of agriculture; in all seventy-one public establishments for agricultural education, not to mention others of a kindred nature or those private schools where the art and science of good farming are taught.

Schools in the Desert.—The efforts recently made by the Government of Egypt to educate the children of the Arabs, have as yet been attended with very little success. This is owing to the intense prejudice of the parents, who will run away into the most remote corners of the Desert, rather than allow any one related to them, child or adult, to attend the schools. To provide efficient masters, in many instances boys of good families have been sent to Europe: some to l'Ecole Polytechnique in Paris; some to the London University to qualify as professors, that when they had acquired the learning of civilization, on their return to Cairo they might become useful either in assisting to establish scholastic institutions over the country on the European model, or in preparing native scholars to undertake the duty of school-masters. There is a very able man now living, Bayoumi Effendi by name, who was one of the thirty young men sent to the Ecole Polytechnique by Mehemed Ali, and came out seventh in his year. He remained in Paris thirteen years, and has translated two works into Arabic every year for many successive years. The Sultan offered him a post, and the rank of Colonel and Bey if he would settle at Constantinople; and the Pacha of Egypt similar advantages if he would take service