

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

— The French Central School of Arts and Manufactures is a remarkable one, and deserves a notice at length. It is under the direction and patronage of the State, and requires three years attendance from each pupil. The conditions under which a youth is admitted are strict enough, and occupy four columns of the *Moniteur*. We imagine there is not a professor in the best of our colleges who could pass the requisite examination to enter this school, so extensive, minute and difficult is the programme. None but a most skillful algebraist, geometrician, (descriptive, analytic, &c.) architect, mathematician, draughtsman, physiologist, physician, chemist, anatomist, understanding all the divisions of each branch of these sciences, (more than four hundred in number) must write on these various subjects, and also be examined orally to the satisfaction of the examiners. The whole expense of tuition is seven hundred and seventy-five francs per annum, and foreigners as well as natives are admissible. The questions in chemistry alone would puzzle our best instructors, and as to physiology, we think a good many clever men would find it difficult to explain clearly and promptly the questions. Division of functions, absorption and exhalation, digestive apparatus, the chemistry and mechanism of digestion; apparatus of circulation, its mechanism; the lymphatics, the respiratory apparatus, its mechanism and chemistry, its phenomena, animal heat, (the theory of this not yet settled,) structure and functions of the principal glands, structure and functions of the nervous system, structure and functions of the organs of sense, the vocal apparatus, osteology, structure and chemical composition of the bones, their articulation; the skeleton, the muscular system, structure and functions; classification of the animal kingdom, divisions, special characters of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, annalides and acephala; botany, roots, branches, leaves, flowers and fruits, and elucidations of the natural method of Jussieu, are some of the divisions of one branch of inquiry. And yet young men as low in years as seventeen are expected to afford the greatest number of applicants for admission to this very school. This subject is suggestive—very.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

St. Francis College.—The examinations and exhibition with which the Fall Term of this institution was closed showed results most interesting and satisfactory. The number of scholars in both Preparatory and Collegiate departments was seventy-five for the year. 'Of these,' says the *Sherbrooke Gazette*; a larger number than usual have been more mature in age, and a larger portion designing to pursue the collegiate course than heretofore: showing an increasing favor for the College and substantial progress of a desire for a liberal education.'

The examination lasted three days and ended with a public rehearsal, which came off with much brilliancy and spirit, to the evident delight of the large and respectable audience assembled. Professor Graham, then made some remarks, in the course of which he gave an account of the business gone through during the term, and commended the zeal of Professor Davidson, whose services they were unfortunately about to lose. After a word in reply from the last named gentleman, Lord Aylmer, the President of the Board of Trustees, addressed the auditory, paying the professors a high compliment for their earnest exertions in the discharge of their duties.

Rev. M. McGill, of Drummondville, then expressed his entire satisfaction, and contrasted the present flourishing state of the College with its early condition when he had been a teacher. On motion of Rev. Mr. Balfour, of Kinsey, seconded by Rev. C. Pearl, of Waterville, a vote of thanks to the professors of the College was unanimously adopted, and the assembly broke up highly pleased with what they had witnessed.

— The Christmas examination of Mr. Arnolds' model school took place last week and was presided over by the Hon. the Superintendent of Education. Rev. Canon Bancroft, Revs. Kempt, Parker, Mr. Lunn and the other Protestant School Commissioners were also present. Great proficiency was shown by the numerous pupils in all the branches, and above all in arithmetic. The examination of the school in Griffintown, conducted by Mr. Robertson under the School Commissioners, and that of the "British and Canadian School," under Miss Maxwell, in Côté street, took place about the same time, the latter with great success. At all these examinations prizes were distributed by the Superintendent.

STATISTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

— It appears from the report of the immigration agent for the year 1859 that the total immigration into Victoria in that year amounted to 27,432, viz: 12,330, from the United Kingdom, 5,340 from New South Wales, 3,617 from Southern and Western Australia, 3,166 from Tasmania, 411 from New-Zealand and South Seas, and 2,463 from foreign ports. In the same year, 19,418 took their departures from this colony, viz: 5,922 to the United Kingdom, 4,205 to New South Wales, 1,465 to South and Western Australia, 2,588 to Tasmania, 952 to New-Zealand and South Seas and 4,286 to foreign ports. The increase of population by un-

sisted emigration amounted to 8,014. If to this number be added 3,151 immigrants by government ships despatched by the emigration commissioners, the entire increase would be 11,165 souls. During 1859, 30 vessels arrived with 644 Chinese immigrants, and 37 left, having on board no fewer than 3,276 souls. The gross amount of immigration into Victoria during the first two months of 1860 is stated to have been 5,769 souls, and the departures 3,461, giving a balance in favor of the colony of 2,308 souls. According to a return furnished from the Registrar-General's office at Melbourne, it would appear that on the 30th of September, 1860, the population of Victoria was 544,677—341,628 being males, and 203,049 females.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*.

— The cost of British imports of grain of all kinds, as well as flour for the last seven years, was, in the year

1854,...	£21,760,283	..	1856,...	£23,039,422	..	1858,...	£20,152,641
1855,...	17,508,700	..	1857,...	19,380,567	..	1859,...	18,042,033

making a total in six years of £119,833,676, and an annual average of £19,980,613, paid for foreign grain and flour, while in the year 1860 the cost amounted to the enormous sum of £31,671,918, mainly owing to the bad harvest in England; but these figures do not represent, by any means, the full extent to which we are still subjected by the harvest of 1860. They only show what a large sum of money we have paid; but the payments in that year were not near so heavy as they have been since. The official information, brought down to the end of April, makes the value of the grain and flour imported in the first four months of 1859, £4,384,045; 1860, £3,913,001, and 1861, £12,435,435, by which it will be seen that we have been paying for the first four months of the current year at the rate of £37,306,305 per annum, or £8,522,434 more for breadstuffs than in the same period of 1860.—*London Times, Aug., 1861*.

— The probable number of Chinese now in the State of California, it may be of some interest at this period, to inquire. Previous to 1852, the immigration of the Asiatics to that coast did not exceed a few thousands. Owing to the destruction, by fire, of the Custom-House records in 1851, there is no positive data as to what that immigration was, but from figures offered in 1856, by Mr. Hanley, a Chinese agent, who had the subject specially under consideration, it is presumable that the excess of arrivals over departures, previous to 1852, was about 5,000. We shall adopt this number in the following estimate, and furnish details of subsequent years:

	Arrivals.	Departures.	Increase.
Previous to 1852,	5,000	5,000
1852,	20,026	1,768	18,258
1853,	4,270	4,221	49
1854,	16,184	2,330	13,854
1855,	3,473	3,329	144
1856,	4,807	3,028	1,779
1857,	5,324	1,932	3,992
1858,	4,903	2,152	2,751
1859,	3,182	2,715	467
1860,	7,241	2,068	5,173
1861, to date	957	737	220
Total	75,967	24,280	51,687

—*Hunt, M. M.*

— Some surprise may be excited by the fact, made apparent by an official return, that in the last fifteen years 3,504,062 persons have emigrated from the United Kingdom. This prodigious exodus has in great part taken three directions—the North American colonies, the (dis) United States and the Australian colonies. But an analysis shows that Brother Jonathan has, notwithstanding the powerful allurements of the antipodean gold discoveries, obtained by far the lion's share of our surplus strength. Thus, every one hundred emigrants selected their future homes in the following proportions:

YEAR	British America	United States	Australia	Other Places
1846,	34	63	2	1
1847,	42	55	2	1
1848,	13	76	9	2
1849,	14	73	11	2
1850,	12	79	6	3
1851,	13	80	6	1
1852,	9	66	24	1
1853,	10	70	19	1
1854,	14	60	25	1
1855,	10	59	29	2
1856,	9	63	26	2
1857,	10	60	29	1
1858,	8	53	35	5
1859,	6	58	26	10
1860,	7	68	19	6

The great preponderance obtained by the United States was derived from the Irish emigration, through religious and political influences, and, subsequently, family ties. What influence the present disturbances may exert upon the Republican territory, as an emigration field, it is o