

and the best modes of securing the regular and punctual attendance of children at school, was debated until 12 o'clock, when the special order of the day, which was the Resolution reported by the Business Committee, directing a Memorial to be addressed to Congress, asking the establishment of a bureau in the Home Department for the collection of educational information from the States of the Union, was taken up and adopted. The former topic was then resumed. During this discussion an interesting statement was made respecting the Evening Public Schools in Providence, R. I. They are in a very prosperous condition, and the pupils, among whom are some men from 21 years of age to 40, learn with the greatest avidity. An interesting report was made respecting the condition of Night Schools in New York, which now contain about 1,000 girls and 2,500 boys, and have been very successful. An incubus upon the system has been the imposition of the duty of teaching the Night Schools upon the Teachers of the Day Schools, without additional pay. The whole subject of School Attendance was finally referred to a Committee of three.

Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, gave an interesting statement of the condition and progress of that noble institution. He was followed by Mr. T. J. Robertson, Principal of the Normal School of U. Canada, who gave a brief detail of the state of Common Schools in Canada. The system there, commenced about six years ago, and numbers now between 3,000 and 4,000 schools. The organization is similar to that prevailing in the Northern States of the Union. Upper Canada from which Mr. R. came, is divided into school sections and districts. It embraces some important defects: but they are analogous to those from which many of our State school systems suffer. The Normal School has in some measure remedied those which arise from the want of capacity in the teachers.

Michigan.—Several delegates from Michigan, who were present for the first time at the Convention, narrated the condition and progress of Common Schools in that State. They said that a constant increase of schools, scholars, districts, &c. had taken place there year after year. At present there are 90,000 pupils attending the schools, which are taught by 1,430 male and 2,436 female teachers. There are 345 Township libraries, containing 38,308 volumes which shows a great increase. The delegates however complained of the apathy manifested by parents. The Legislature has authorized the establishment of a Normal School and a State Board of Education. The system is supported by taxation.

Mr. Duncan, of La., offered a resolution recognizing the Smithsonian Institute as a great and efficient aid in the increase and diffusion of useful knowledge. Adopted.

The subject of the various grades of schools was then taken up and discussed. One of the points of inquiry was as to the 'Intermediate Schools' which are a grade between the Primary and Grammar Schools. The grades in Philadelphia and their classification were also detailed by Prof. Hart.

Many of the speakers complimented in the highest terms, the efficiency of female teachers to public schools, and denounced in severe terms, the inadequate salaries they received. Finally, the subject of grades of schools was referred to a committee of three, to report on at the next Annual Convention.

The subject of the course of instruction was then considered for a short time, and then that portion relative to books and apparatus was postponed indefinitely.

In the course of the session the following committees were appointed:—
To Organize a National Association.—J. R. Chandler, Pa.; J. S. Sutherland, Pa.; Samuel Lewis, Cincinnati; Alexander Dimitry, N. O.; Thos. H. Benson, Iowa; Rev. J. N. McJilton.

On School Architecture.—Hon. H. Barnard, Conn.; G. B. Duncan, La.; E. R. Porter, R. I.

On School Attendance.—N. R. Bishop, R. I.; W. D. Swan, Mass.; H. H. Barney, Ohio; Dr. Monmonier, Baltimore.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.

Friday Oct. 19.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following Committees:
On the Territorial or Civil Subdivisions of the State and Supervision.—Hon. H. Barnard of Conn.; Mr. Sherman of Mich.; Thos. H. Benton, Jr. of Iowa; Samuel Stephens of Pittsburg; Mr. Holbrook of Rochester.

On Night Schools.—Prof. John S. Hart; Charles Northend Mass.; Mr. McKeen of N. Y.; T. F. King, N. J.; J. J. Barclay, Philadelphia.

Committee to Correspond with the Committee of Arrangements.—Norman Pinney, Ala.; W. B. Butts, Ark.; H. Barnard Conn.; Judge Hall, Del.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Elliott, Georgia; J. J. Wright Ill.; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Iowa; Hon. A. Kennedy, Ind.; R. J. Breckenbridge, Ky.; Joshua Baldwin, La.; J. H. Latrobe, Md.; W. G. Crosby, Me.; W. B. Fowler, Mass.; Mr. Minor, Mo.; Samuel Newberry, Mich.; Judge Thatcher, Miss.; Governor Morehead; Professor Paddock, N. H.; Theo. F. King, N. J.; Chris. Morgan, N. Y.; Samuel Galloway, Ohio; Thomas H. Burrows, Penn.; E. R. Potter, R. I.; Judge Huger, S. Carolina; Prof. Lindsey, Ten; Gen. Henderson, Texas; Governor James McDowell, Va.; Gov. H. Eaton; Vt.; Rev. A. C. Barry, Wis.; Governor A. Ramsey, Minnesota.

On Instruction and Training.—Messrs. Hammill, N. J.; A. T. W. Wright, Phil.; Liberty Hall, Me.; J. N. McElligot, N. Y.; T. J. Robertson, Canada.

The following resolution offered by Bishop Potter was adopted:—

Resolved.—That the great and invidious inequality in the compensation paid to male and female teachers for like services, is a subject which claims the immediate and earnest attention of the friends and patrons of education.

The following offered by Hon. Mr. Duncan was also passed:—

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this Convention a just economy in the employment of teachers of either sex, in any branch of instruction, is not promoted by giving the rate of compensation at a sum below a just and adequate recompense, and such as will command the best talents of the country in the cause of public instruction.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Pierce was adopted:—

Resolved.—That a Committee of three be appointed by the chair, to report to the next meeting of the Convention, on the relations of ignorance to crime, and the comparative cost of crime and education.

The chair appointed the following committee on the above resolution:—O. B. Pierce, Gov. H. Eaton and John S. Ketchum.

The subject of teachers and their qualifications, &c. was referred to the appropriate Committee.

The following resolution was also adopted:—

Resolved.—That a Committee of five be appointed to report upon the method of raising the necessary funds for the support of Common Schools, whether by a direct tax upon property, by an assessment upon parents, by a State school fund, or by a combination of two or more of these methods, and also to report how far Common Schools should be supported by legal provisions. And that the said Committee include in their reports a statement of the cost of Public Literary Instruction in the various States of the Union, and suggest also the best mode in their opinion of rendering the expenditure of money for educational purposes the most effective.

The Chair appointed the above Committee as follows: Mr. Cook of N. J.; Hon. Joel B. Sutherland, Philadelphia; T. F. Chase, Philadelphia.

The subjects of parental and public interest, and supplementary means of instruction were referred to the following Committee: Prof. James B. Miners of Va.; Rev. D. Kimball of Mass.; Lyman Cobb, N. Y.; John A. Warder, Ohio; and J. N. McElligot, N. Y.

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, with some well conceived preparatory remarks, offered a resolution acknowledging the excellent and highly important services rendered by Hon. Horace Mann, both at his post in Massachusetts, and President of the Convention. It was carried by acclamation by three rounds of applause. A resolution was also passed complimenting the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries for their services.

The President, in a speech which was listened to with deep interest, returned his acknowledgements for the honour done him, and the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.—[Phil. North American.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The School of Design in Dublin.—The Government School of Design, in connection with the Royal Dublin Society, commenced operations on Monday last, the 1st inst. The Figure and Ornamental School is open every morning from 9 to 12 o'clock, and the Modelling and Architectural Schools, every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, Saturdays excepted. An Elementary Class of Practical Geometry and Perspective, meets every Friday morning and evening; and there are morning classes for the day from 9 to 12 o'clock, in which instruction is given in Elementary, Ornament, Flowers and Plants, Landscape, Etching, and Painting in Water Colours. The admission fee is only 2s. 6d. per quarter; and annual subscribers of one pound per annum have the privilege of sending a free pupil to the Schools.—[Dublin Advocate.

School of Design in Cork.—The contractors, Messrs. Ormond and Murphy, have a number of tradesmen employed making the necessary alterations and improvements in the Royal Cork Constitution, to adapt a portion of it to the purposes of the School of Design.—[Nova Scotian.

Universities.—Among the rumours of the day are some which relate to the probable extension of the University system, in connexion with the Established Church. Instead of throwing open Cambridge and Oxford to students of all religious denominations, St. Bees, in Cumberland, is, it is said, to be invested with the power to grant degrees; and Birkenhead, according to the *Liverpool Standard*, is the chosen site of a new University, towards the erection of which the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Westminster, and Lord Robert Grosvenor, have each contributed £1,000.—[Leeds Mercury.

Oxford University Museum.—A site has been chosen at Oxford for the erection of a new University Museum, which is expected to cost more than £50,000, of which part will be raised by subscription, and the remainder will be supplied from the University chest.