

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS of the consolidated city of Brooklyn, dated March 1st, 1856, has just been published in a pamphlet printed by order of the Board of Education. It appears from this document that the schools are now arranged as follows:—

There are forty grammar schools for males and the same number for females; twenty-nine primaries for males and females; six grammar schools for colored children, and three primaries for the same class of persons—in all, seventy-eight schools. The number of male teachers engaged in these schools is twenty-four—of female teachers, eighty-eight; of coloured male teachers, there are three; of female, six. The whole number engaged in all the schools, is three hundred and twelve.

During the past season, there have been in successful operation, seven evening schools; three for males, three for females, and one for colored persons, both male and female. These schools have been taught by thirteen male and twenty-one female teachers, in all thirty-four; all of whom were teachers in the day schools. The number of pupils was 2,589, whose ages ranged from 8 to 59 years. The branches taught, in these schools, were spelling, reading, writing, grammar, composition, arithmetic, bookkeeping, algebra, geography, history, and declamation.

In the several school libraries of the city, there are about 30,000 volumes. These books are given out at stated periods to the school children, and others who call for them. They consist of good selections from the best authors, in biography, history, travels, general literature, morals, government, science, art, &c.

There are in the city thirty separate buildings used for school purposes.

We are happy in knowing that the Bible is found upon the desk of every principal of our schools; that it is daily read in the hearing of the pupils, and that generally prayer is offered to Heaven, in the language that our Savior taught his disciples, when he said "Our Father who art in Heaven."

The subject of a Free Academy or High School has for many years occupied the attention of members of the Board.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS.

Number of Schools in the City.

No. of Male.....	21
“ Female.....	21
“ Primary Male and Female.....	28
“ Colored Schools—Male.....	3
“ “ Female.....	3
“ “ Primary.....	2
“ Evening schools—Male.....	3
“ “ Female.....	3
“ “ Colored, Male and Female.....	1
	85
“ Scholars in all the Schools.....	36,977
“ Male Teachers.....	40
“ Female.....	289
“ Music.....	3

332

The total receipts of the school fund of the city of Brooklyn for the year ended January 31st, 1856, were \$188,524 96. and the total expenditures \$150,896 02

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE NEW YORK WARD SCHOOLS.

The city superintendent of schools reports that, on the re-opening of the Ward Schools there were in attendance 37,867 pupils. From that time to the present they have increased 8,652, making a total of 46,719 pupils.

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster, widely known as one of the first Geologists of the day, died at Clapham, on the 14th ulto. His remains were deposited in a most characteristic resting-place, in the solid rock below Islip. The rock was blasted and the body was interred in a cavity lined with Portland cement to keep out the water. He has left by his will all the curious contents of his museum at Oxford to the University. Gilbert a'Becket author of the Comic History of England, Comic Blackstone, and for many years one of the principal contributors to *Punch*, died at Bologne, France, last month. . . . The late Mr. Tegg, the publisher in Cheapside gave the following list of remunerative payments to distinguished authors in his time

and he is believed to have taken considerable pains to verify the items: Fragments of History, by Charles Fox, sold by Lord Holland, for \$28,500. Fragments of History by Sir James Mackintosh, \$2,500. Lingard's History of England, \$2,3415. Sir Walter Scott's Bonaparte was sold, with the printed books, for \$90,000; the net receipts of copyright on the first two editions only, must have been \$50,000. Life of Wilberforce, by his sons, \$20,250. Life of Byron, by Moore, \$20,000—Life of Sheridan by Moore, \$10,000. Life of Hannah Moore, \$10,000. Life of Cowper by Southey, \$5,000. Life and times of George IV., by Lady C. Bury, \$5,000. Byron's Works, \$100,000. Lord of the Isles, half share, \$7,500 Lalla Rookh, by Moore, \$15,000. Rejected Addresses, by Smith, \$5,000. Crabbe's Works, republication of, by Mr. Moxon, \$5,250. Bulwer's Rienzi, \$8,000. Marryatt's Novels, \$2,500, to \$7,000 each. Trollope's Factory Boy, \$8,000. Hannah Moore derived \$15,000 per annum, for her copyrights, during the latter years of her life. Rundell's Domestic Cookery, \$10,000. Nicholas Nickleby, \$15,000.—Eustace's Classical Tour, \$10,500. Sir Robert Inglis obtained for the beautiful and interesting memoir of Bishop Heber, by the sale of his journal \$25,000. . . . "I was amused," says the biographer of Montgomery, "with the poet's statement to the effect that the house in which Moore was born is now a whiskey-shop; that Burn's native cottage is a public house; Shelley's house at Great Marlow, a beer shop; the spot where Scott was born occupied by a building used for a similar purpose; and even Coleridge's residence at Nether Stowey, the very house in which the poet composed the sweet 'Ode to the Nightingale,' is now an ordinary beer house." . . . It is a curious fact that although the butchers' shops at Geneva are all open, and an immense number of flies may be seen on the outside wall, not one comes inside. This is caused by the inner walls being rubbed over with laurel oil, which is an effectual preventive against the intrusion of these troublesome insects. The same oil is also used in preventing the flies from spoiling the gilt frames of looking-glasses, pictures, &c.

AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE.

[Proceedings of the American Association for the advancement of Science, Concluded from our last number.]

Professor Dewey gave a very interesting historical abstract of the progress of science in the United States, during the last fifty years. He said:— "This was a wonderful day, and more wonderful still to those who thought of the country fifty years ago. At that time, there were not more than six or seven persons in the United States who understood geology, and the collection of mineralogical specimens had hardly begun. One of the professors in a most respectable university, had carried all the specimens in his college home in a candle box. But the pioneers soon began to clear the way. Let us in this place stop to remember some departed men. Dr. Bruce, of New York, was one; he had indited the first useful scientific journal in the country. Dr. Mitchell, of New York, had also been a successful cultivator of science. Professor Cleveland, of Maine, was the author of the first work of any consequence on the mineralogy and geology of the country. Seibert, of Philadelphia, fresh from Friburg, had distinguished himself by his scientific investigations. Colonel Gibbs, of New York, was then abroad making the collection which he had nobly bequeathed to the trustees of Yale College. Of these, all were departed but Dr. Cleveland. There was another name younger than these, but worthy of being ranked with them—the loved and honored Professor of Yale, (Prof. Silliman,) under whom he had begun his course of study, and whose voice he had hoped to have heard this evening. He was truly the *emeritus* professor of Yale. Fifty years ago that Professor was returning home from a tour in Europe, freighted with knowledge and ardor for science, and with a mind well stored with geological facts. Within five years afterwards, the noble collection of Gibbs was placed at Yale. Then he began to study without books and without teachers. Forty years ago, a strange but strong minded man—Dr. Reid—announced that he would deliver a course of lectures on all the branches of science; the whole course only occupied a few days. After practising law for some years, he went to Yale to receive scientific instruction, and from thence he went forth single-handed, and exercised the most remarkable influence over the public mind in Massachusetts and this State. The first set of pioneers was followed to the grave by a second set, many of whom were here assembled to day. Twenty years from that time, a new set had spread over the land, and these were far wiser than their teachers. Then followed the geological survey of this and other States. It was now their privilege and their joy to join in the inauguration of this Geological Hall. It was a beautiful name, and he hoped it would never be changed; for geology was not merely the science of rocks—it was the science of the earth and all that proceeded from it. When the first survey