museum. There is, however, a lack of ac. TES. are forty ocal Legisla-\$63,000. and \$50,000 for the Arts Faculty. FOREIGN. An unknown Philadelphia friend has given Andover Seminary \$25,000.

fifth of the series.

duced from \$2,500 to \$2,200. lege for last

medicine

her 4,040 alumni living during the progress of the work only 809 contributed. ection. A convention of the educators of the Southern States will hold a Southern Eduprove cational Association to be held at Chat-tanooga, Tenn., on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of results August, 1878. The London (Eng.) School Board have rough the fitted up a vessel as an industrial school The vessel cost £7,000. The d recently Mr ctor. mittee recommended a grant of £15,000 for clergymen. itting up the same. Princeton College celebrated its last comnts.

against the ber of the College faculty. belled the manner

allotted to a

the present salary is to be \$5,000 in gold.

Mr. A. K. fees : Cambridge, £340,561, including fees Edinburgh, £23,000; Queen's, £37,609; Paris, £154,000 in 1865; Prussia, £267.ember. of Toron. McGill ntment 1872; Belgium, Liége, and Ghent, £35, 743; California, £46,000 in 1872; Har. and Ghent, £35, the highest gentle attain

tional Commissioner, in his-report of 1876. states that the total number of teachers employed in the States and territories of he donation Fred. Gritfin, donation Union is 249,283. The District of Columbia pays the highest average salary to male teachers, \$120 per month. The and 559 especially total school population in the United States large num as against 14,007,522 in 14,306,158 ian History. 1875. The total expenditure for educa nable dona ional purposes wis \$84,349,528. The exr Redpath penditure per capita of school enumeration

ine is to be Father Stafford Speaks. (From the Victoria Warder, Aug. 1.) operating become necessitate

as they appear :-the wealthiest, the most ingenious, and the most loyal subjects of the Sultan. (Cheers.) The frontiers of his State have been for-warded from the mere environs of Salonica and Adrianople to the lines of the Balkans and the Trojan Pass; and the new Princi-pality which was to exercise so complete an infuence and to create so great a revolution in the disposition of territeries and people to one-third of that which was contemplat-ed by the Treaty of San Stefano. (Cheers.) It is said that, when the Congress of Berlin of the W eration which was desirable. But Turkey was prepared to consider rectification of frontiers on a large and liberal scale, and my noble friend, the Secretary of State, drew out what he considered a large and liberal rectification of frontiers; and in my mind if Greece had obtained it she would have obtained a con-siderable accession of resources and strength. But we never found on the part of Greece that response and that symmathy London, SIR,-In your issue of the 11th July is demy which chool, being bublished what appears to be the whole, but is, in reality, only a portion of a pri-vate letter from the Hon. Mr. Wood to me. school the sum of Please allow me to say in reference to this ent bonds. t with the Firstly-That the Hon. Mr. Wood's tes to be etter was in reply to a letter from me to the com-To of Greece that response and that sympathy it which was desirable. Their minds were in another quarter. But that being the case, the Congress still thought they could not these perpetually recurring wars between all the congress, or within the area and duty which would add considerably to othe the rectification of the frontier, which would add considerably to othe state of Greece, and I think that under all the circumstances it will be fourer that in anot be asid of every to country, and I would say if I might be perforts of the globe every year becoming the most points connected with Turkey in most points connected with Turkey in the perpetually and order, and when tranquility and order, were secure, whether some optimate in Asia, and instance of the subject in Asia, and instanch of the subject in Asia, and of Greece that response and that sympathy which was desirable. Their minds were in the prizes Secondly-That letter was marked pri-Roblin, Mr vate. It was intended to remain private. It was in its nature private, personal, and t is said that, when the Congress of Berlin ecided upon favouring the policy of stablishing the Balkans as the frontier of that we may now call the new Turkey, Steele, diplomatic investigations and communica-tions that have taken place for a period of trictly confiden ore us, and Thirdly-That letter was taken from my house, I know not how, when, or by whom, and a part of it was made public by you, without my knowledge or consent. That three years on this matter, the whole of the we suitan we believe to be of incalculable value. Secondly, we have thought it de-sirable that there should be instituted most inadequate should be instituted in that Dis Powers of Europe-Russia as strictly as the others-have come to the unanimous con-clusion that the best chance for the trany, in fact, furnished it with a frontier ich, instead of being impregnable as be profess it to be, is in itself one of most inadequate character. My rds, it is very difficult to cide whether, so far as nature concerned, such a combination of circum-ances can ever be provided as may fur-sh what is called an impregnable frontier. Whether it be river, or desert, or mountain ance. it will be found in the long run that without my knowledge or consent. f 1876, being is, you published a private letter which was f come Europe—for we ask for no exclusive e privileges or commercial advantages—it y will then be for Europe to assist Eng-land in availing herself of the wealth that s has been so long neglected, and in develop-ing the resources of a land once so fertile e and so varied. From our responsibilities in this matter we do not shrink. (Hear, e hear.) We think that with prudence and discretion we shall bring about a state of tolen from me. Fourthly—I have not given the Hon. Mr. ablic and erected ; Wood any names of persons in Ops or Emily to whom any newspaper might be sent; and, I may add, as a matter of fact, and 51 <text> etween th increase of n reference to Mr. Wood's visits to my nouse, which have been made a subject of int expen \$23,554, an ewspaper comment, that he has done me discretion we shall bring about a state of affairs as advantageous to Europe as to ourselves, and in that conviction we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the act that the honour to pay me only one visit on a is \$40,000. all Powers in the future of Greece. Greece has a future—that cannot be said of every country, and I would say if I might be per-mitted to Greece what I would say to an individual who has a future, "Learn to be patient." (Cheers and laughter.) Now, my Lords, I have touched upon most points connected with Turkey in Europe. My summary is, that at this moment—of course no longer counting Ser-via or Roumania, once tributory principali-ties, as part of Turkey ; not counting the new Bulgaria, though it is a tributory principality, as part of Turkey, in order that I should not be taking an element which I am hardly entitled to place in the calculation; omitting even Bosnia—the European Turkey still remains a dominion of 60,000 geographical square miles, with a population of six millions, and that con-centrated and condensed in the provinces contiguous to the capital. (Cheers.) My Lords, it was said, when the line of the Balkans was carried (and it was net carried till after long and agitating discussion), it was said by that illustrious statesman who presided over our labours, that "Turkey in Europe once more exists." (Cheers.) My Lords, I did not think that, so far as European Turkey is concerned, this coua-ity has any right to complain of the deci-sions of the Congress, and, I would hope, of the labours of its Plenipotentiaries. (Loud cheers.) You cannot look at the map of Turkey as it was left by the Treaty of San Stefano and as it has been re-ar-ranged by the Treaty of Berlin, without s unday to my knowledge in ten years. teacher I have the honour to be, sir, st to a female Your ob't serv't, M. STAFFORD, Pt. there are 7 Lindsay, July 31st, 1878. Hasting ng report While we have no reason to doubt Father Stafford's word, we would like to Seven new ask him if Mr. Wood's letter on the face luring of it looks like a reply? That letter may ow existing 39 frame, 21 possibly have been marked private and confidential, but as the public were very ount generally interested in its contents, we con-sidered it only our duty to make them public. Father Stafford says that the \$29,329.15 world that is shared by no other Power. On every occasion on which these discus-sions occur, or these settlements occur, our Indian empire is to England the source of great anxiety ; and the time appears to have arrived when if possible we should terminate that anxiety. In all the ques-tions connected with European Turkey we had the assistance and the sympathy, not of all, but of many of the European Pow-ers, because they were interested in the question who should possess Con-stantinople, who should have the command of the Danube and the freedom of the Medi-terranean. But when we are come to conincrease o rage exp etter was stolen from his house, but by 1 was \$4.99 whom or by what means he cannot say. We would again like to ask Father Stafford 872 \$3.29 pils was f he is sure that it was stolen from is house, and can he so prove it? Father re were 85 Stafford further says that he has not given Mr. Wood any names of persons were est salary in Ops or Emily to whom any news-papers might be sent, and as far as Wood's visits to his house are concern-Rev. W ed, he can remember but one Sunday having been paid him in ten years. otestant of the Danube and the freedom of the Medi-terranean. But when we are come to con-siderations connected with our Oriental Empire itself, they naturally are not so in-terested as they are in European resources; and we have to look to our own resources. There has been no want on our part of invi-tations to other Powers to join with usin pre-venting or arresting war. There was be-sides the great Treaty of Paris, which if acted on would have prevented war. There r 1877 has some strange coincidence, however, Tribune acknowledges remittances from ch interest. subscribers, in this county, the total amount of remittances being \$55, and this during g and ener the period between the date of Mr. Wood's have made etter and the 3rd March last. This comwe glean, prizes the whole of Father Stafford's comnunication with the exception of the state-nent that only part of Mr. Wood's letter has been published. Well, the public seem to think that quite enough of it was pub-lished. If Father Stafford or Mr. Wood 38. attend rerage atand hand. are not satisfied, however, we are sorry. They both seem to recollect so well the part that was left out, they probably can of \$12,000, v other dif ons for et us have it. ras \$8,000, According to Poor's Manual for 1878, there were 79.208 miles of railway in operit. The ation in the United States at the close of last year, viz., New England, 5,822; Midpopulalast year, viz., New England, 5,022; dle States, 15,166; Southern States, 13,-840; Western States, 41,224; Pacific States, 3,156. The capital invested is \$4,568,597,250; the dividends paid last 13,owsthat e of educayear amounted to \$58,558,000. on, for the The Commissioners appointed by the Nova Scotia Government to examine the claims of labourers and storekeepers against absconding sub-contractors on the Eastern Extension railway have recommended the payment of \$23,000 for direct claims. tisfactory. institution been more that which eport of the mbly, two There are also eleven thousand do direct claims. The Government will pay the direct claims in a few days and deduct nts reart and the amount from the subsidy to the Com-pany. It is said the Government is also number on the whom 45 The Pope, says a correspondent at Rome, 'like Martha, is troubled about many hinos. As he says of himself, not a clerk medals atthings. As he says of himself, not a nedals are works harder than he does. He is at me writing-table by 8 o'clock, and remains writing-table by 8 o'clock, All the reental and nd political ports from the State Office and other in the path ports from the State Office and other gregations pass under his review; he never signs a paper without first understanding all its meaning. This close application is telling on his health. He has grown thin, weak, cannot sleep norest. At last he has prizes are red during e subjects. ege Misn misbeen prevailed upon to drive out daily in a carriage ; to take an airing in the fine, contains and the spacious Vatican gardens."

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9. 1878

aduates of the ollege is 1,087. teachers in l are 125, and dodel Schools The Harvard examinations for women, which closes on the 18th July, were the Lanark have 756 for school The President of the Michigan University has had his salary reduced by \$750. The salaries of all the professors have been re-Council also the High arleton Place, Graduates of all High Schools and Academies are to be admitted to Cornell, with-out examination in elementary branches, by a recent vote of this faculty. anditure e of \$6,848.19. Harvard College has just completed a Memorial Hall at a cost of \$360,000. Of tly published ol teachers of d by the Rev mencement with great enthusiasm. Gen-eral Sherman delivered an admirable adtawa College erre, O'Gara iress on the late Prof. Henry, once a mem-A law school was formally added to the University of California at its last com-mencement. The presentation was made by the founder, S. Clinton Hastings, Esq., who gave \$100,000 for its establishment. awarded en given to Prof. Mendenhall, of the Ohio Univer-County Sab sity, has accepted an appointment to the chair of Physics in the Imperial University of Japan, at Tokio (formerly Yedo). His n; 2nd The following summary of University consist ndowments is quoted from an Australia Blue Book :- Oxford, £424,262, including 150; Austria, (not including Hungary), £198,000 in 1872; Upsala, £97,682 in vard, £44,000 in 1872, including fees; Michigan, £22,600 in 1872, including fees; nents. Melbourne, £14,500, including fees. reputa General Eaton, United States Educa. varies from \$24.78 per pupil among the Cherokees, to 57 cents in Alabama. in the L ecture room. e caretakers. as to give The following communication has been entus by Father Stafford, with the retter a laborquest to publish it this week. We hasten leted about do so, at the same time reserving to ourhe students selves the right of making our own comments thereon, and, for the sake of brevity will take up the different points in Father Stafford's communication in the same order i now being rtment of

museum. There is, however, a lack of ac-commodation. The desireableness of hav-ing a third professor of theology is arged. The sum required to endow the three pro-fessorships will be \$60,000, and the friends of the College are recommended to exercise all possible liberality to this end. The sum of \$40,000 is also needed for buildings, and \$50,000 for the Artz Faculty.

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<page-header><page-header><page-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text> the proceedents which exist in many coun-tries, and certainly in the Black Sea, it would not be complete under half a cen-tury. Now, is that an object for which f England was justified in going to war with f England was justified in going to war with f Russia ? My Lords, we have thought it advisable not to grudge these conquests that have been made, especially after ob-taining the restoration to the Porte of Bayazid and its important district. But it seemed to us that the time had come effort should not be made with regard to the words we ought to consider whether some effort should not be made with regard to the porte and Russia, ending, it may be, sometimes in apparently insignificant re-sults, but always terminating in one fatal result—namely, shaking to the centre the influence and prestige of the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously coverning that country by every structory to the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously coverning that country by every structory is the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously coverning that country by every structory is the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously is the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously is the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously is the porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously is the porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously is the porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously is the porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously is the porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously is the porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously is the porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously is the porte in Asia and the porte in Asia and the porte alliance—a defensive alliance—with Tur-key to guard her against any further attacks from Russia. We believe ourselves that the result of the Convention will be order and tranquillity, and then it will be come Europe—for we ask for no exclusive privileges or commercial advantages—it will then be for Europe to assist Eng-land in availing herself of the wealth that fireworks over his success, or depart in some way from that special "tone of the Upper House" which Englishmen would like to regard, if they could, as the peculiar privilege and attribute of a peculiar class of trained and hereditary senators. His voice never really faltered, however, from the never really failtered, nowever, from and beginning to the end of his speech, though it lasted an hour and a quarter. It was always clear, vibrating—at times deep and resonant—admirably wielded within the <text>

