

Salaries of Professors in the University of Toronto, and in the Queen's Colleges, Ireland.—

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.		Under Former statute.	New stat.
Vice-Chancellor	with house rent	£ 0 stg. £100 cy.	£250 stg. £100 cy.
Professor of Classical Literature, Logic, and Belles Lettres		£500 stg.	£450 cy.
Professor of [Divinity] Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy	with house rent	£500 stg.	£450 cy.
Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy	with house rent	£450 stg.	£450 cy.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology		£250 stg.	£325 cy.
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine		£200 stg.	£250 cy.
Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery		£200 stg.	£250 cy.
Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children		£200 stg.	£250 cy.
Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy		£200 stg.	£350 cy.
Professor of Practical Anatomy, and Curator of Museum	with house rent	£250 stg.	£350 cy.
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,	with house rent	£450 stg.	£450 cy.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence		£ 0 stg.	£250 cy.
Professor of Law and Jurisprudence		£100 stg.	£250 cy.

The Deans of faculty also to receive, in this capacity, £25 per annum, and the Professors to be allowed the whole amount of fees paid by students attending their classes, instead of a portion as formerly.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.		Sterling.
President		£800
Vice President		500
Professor of the Greek Language		£250
“ Latin		250
“ History and English Literature		250
Professor of Logic and Metaphysics		250
“ Mathematics		250
“ Natural Philosophy		250
“ Chemistry		200
“ Anatomy and Physiology (and of Practical Anatomy)		200
“ Natural History		200
“ Modern Languages		200
“ Mineralogy and Geology, and Curator of the Museum		200
“ Jurisprudence and Political Economy		150
“ English Law		150
“ Civil Engineering		150
“ Agriculture		150
“ Irish Language		100
“ Practice of Medicine		100
“ “ Surgery		100
“ Materia Medica		100
“ Midwifery		100
Registrar		200
Bursar		160
Librarian		150
Scholarships		1400
Prizes		100
Porters and Servants		300

Extract from the Recent Address of G. McMicken, Esq., Warden of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland.—The subject of Education is one requiring earnest consideration. Education more than ever heretofore in our country occupies and engages the attention of the community. It is the first of subjects: on it depends every right enjoyment of every aim at temporal good; on its hinges turn the gates opening to the avenues of cheap government, substantial improvement, and social happiness. I am aware that by the recent legislation your duties in this respect are less onerous than formerly: still, enough remains with you to do that may affect beneficially or prejudicially, according to the action taken, this great interest. On you rests the appointment of local superintendents. On a judicious selection of persons to act in this capacity much depends. On you it devolves to raise by assessment a sum in aid of common school education, at least equivalent to the legislative grant. Other matters there are connected with this subject which will not fail to present themselves to your attention, and which I need not now particularize. The appreciation heretofore manifested by you of this common good in your prudent, judicious, and systematic endeavours to promote it, to lead the people to a hearty co-operation with you, and the liberal encouragement according to opportunity on all occasions afforded by you, cause me to hope well for your progression in well-doing in this behalf.

EASTERN PROVINCES.

Free Schools in New Brunswick.—One of the political parties of New Brunswick adopted in a recent programme, as one subject for agitation, the establishment of “Free Schools throughout the Province.”

Education in Nova Scotia.—Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, in his recent speech to the Legislature, states that “The grant made by you during last Session in aid of education, has been attended by many benefits. I refer particularly to the provision for a Superintendent, whose Report will be submitted to you, and I have no doubt that the subject will receive renewed attention.” The Report which is voluminous will shortly be printed.

A Teachers' Institute has been formed at Pictou, Nova Scotia.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Items.—The Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, gave a dinner to the Graduates of the College, on the 23rd December, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the College.—Col. Mure has resolved to give his casting vote in favour of Mr. Alison, as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.—There seems to be no limit to the munificence of Mr. Henry Beaufoy in favour of the City of London School. The Lord Mayor has received a communication from that gentleman, to the effect that another sum of money, amounting to upwards of £1000, has been invested by him for the establishment of prizes in that institution.—The education cause is making rapid progress both at Bombay and at Calcutta. Schools are rising in all directions, and under the most influential auspices, for the improvement of the poorer classes.—The foundation Stone of a Hindoo female school has just been laid at Calcutta. The school is to be erected by the Hon. D. Bethune, and will cost £6,000.—A testimonial has been presented to the Rev. Dr. J. P. Smith, late Tutor at Homerton Independent College, England. It consists of the interest of a fund of £2,600 for life—the principal sum to remain in perpetuity for the purpose of founding divinity scholarships bearing Dr. Smith's name in connexion with New College, London. Dr. S. has been a tutor fifty years, and has just retired.—The number of students attending Trinity College has decreased very considerably. In the Dublin *University Calendar* for 1851 there appear the names of 223 pensioners and 16 fellow-commoners,—in all 239 in the senior freshman class—that is, the class that entered Trinity College in the year 1849. In the junior freshman class, which entered in 1850, there appear the names of 227 pensioners and 13 fellow-commoners—in all, only 240. The attendance was formerly from 500 to 1,000 students per annum.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Secretary to the Commission of Inquiry has addressed a communication to the University authorities, requesting information from them on the following points:—

1. The possibility of diminishing the ordinary expenses of a University education, and of restraining extravagant habits.
2. The sufficiency of the powers which the authorities possess to enforce discipline.
3. The power of the University to make, repeal or alter statutes.
4. The mode of appointing the Vice-chancellor and Proctors.
5. The government of the University and its relation to the Colleges, as finally established by the statutes of Archbishop Laud.
6. The means of extending the benefits of the University to a larger number of students. (1) By the establishment of new halls, whether as independent societies or in connexion with colleges. (2) By permitting undergraduates to lodge in private houses more generally than at present. (3) By allowing students to become members of the University, and to be educated in Oxford under due superintendence, but subjecting them to the expenses incident to connexion with a college or hall. (4) By admitting persons to professorial lectures, and authorising the professors to grant certificates of attendance, without requiring any further connexion with the University.
7. The expediency of an examination previous to matriculation; of diminishing the length of time required for the first degree; of rendering the higher degrees real tests of merit; of so regulating the studies of the University as to render them at some period of the course more directly subservient to the future pursuits of the student.
8. The expediency of combining the professorial with the tutorial system; of rendering the professorial foundations more available for the instruction of undergraduates generally; or of increasing the number and endowments of professors, and of providing retiring pensions for professors.
9. The most eligible mode of appointing professors, and the effect of existing limitations or disqualifications upon the appointment of professors.
10. The effect of the existing limitations in the election to fellowships, and in their tenure.
11. The propriety of abolishing the distinctions between compounders and ordinary graduates: between noblemen, gentlemen, commoners, and other students; and also the distinction with respect to parentage, at matriculation.
12. The means of fully qualifying students in Oxford itself for holy orders, and of obviating the necessity of seeking theological instruction in other places.
13. The capability of colleges and halls, as at present constituted, to furnish adequate instruction in the subjects now studied, and in those introduced by the recent examination statute.
14. The system of private tuition, and its effects both on tutors and pupils.
15. The means of rendering Bodley's Library more generally useful than at present.