

Minchin. The following were the points on which agreement was arrived at:—

"1. That it is desirable to impose a rate for the support of popular instruction in Manchester.

"2. That all schools deriving aid from the rate shall be subject to inspection; but such inspection shall not extend to the religious instruction given in such schools.

"3. That all schools shall be entitled to aid, provided the instruction, other than religious, shall come up to the required standard, and that no child shall be excluded on religious grounds.

"4. That the distinctive religious formularies where taught in schools connected with the different religious denominations, and receiving aid from the rate, shall be given at separate hours, to be specified by the managers, to facilitate the withdrawal of objecting children.

"5. That there shall be no interference with the management of the schools."

Gentlemen on each side took especial care to explain to the Right Hon. Baronet that none of the parties with whom they respectively acted now, or had acted, were to be held committed to the memoranda agreed to. The point of Local School Committees was assumed unanimously, without discussion; and the provision of new schools, where needed, was left open. The points agreed to will form the basis, it may be expected, of an Education Bill to be introduced by Sir John during the next Session of Parliament. [See also page 4.]

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROME.

The following details respecting the University of Rome, and those of the Roman States, are not without interest. The University at Rome is governed by Cardinal Reario Zloiza archancellor; Mgr. Donico, rector and Mgr. Costa, vice-rector. It comprises five colleges—the consistorial, the theological, the medico-surgical, the philosophical and the philological. The direction of these colleges is confided to 43 laymen and 31 ecclesiastics. The faculties are four—theology, in which are six chairs; civil and canonical law, of eight; medicine and surgery, of sixteen; and letters and science, of fifteen. All these chairs are supported by the Popes, and some of them have been occupied by men of the very highest distinction. Of the 45 chairs, 31 are occupied by laymen, and only 14 by ecclesiastics. The number of pupils in the year 1855-6 was 876. If to them be added those of the University of Bologna, 487, and of the Universities of Peru and other places, 430, also 560 young priests or laymen who attend the lectures of various ecclesiastical establishments in Rome, it will appear that in the Roman states, there were nearly 2,400 pupils, which is a large number for a population of 3,100,000 souls. The degrees conferred were—in theology, 75 bachelors, 50 licentiates, 58 doctors; law, 153, 134, and 128 respectively; medicine, 80, 31, and 152; mathematics, 34, 42, and 41; 25 young men, moreover, in this section received authorisations to act as architects, 24 as engineers, and 10 as valuers of property; of the 876 pupils of the University of Rome, 238 belong to the city, and of them 106 studied law, 64 medicine, and 68 mathematics. To the medical chairs already existing in that University, the late Dr. Corsi, formerly principal physician to the Hospital of Saint Galliean, has by will, bequeathed funds for adding one, with a revenue of 3,000 francs, for diseases of the skin; he also left nearly 65,000 francs for the maintenance of a ward in the said hospital for the sufferers from such diseases.

DESPATCH OF MATERIALS FOR LIBERIA COLLEGE.

The ship *Dirigo*, Capt. Atwood, which sailed from this port for Monrovia, yesterday, was chartered by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia. She is consigned to the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, the late distinguished President of the Republic of Liberia, and now president of Liberia College. The principal part of her cargo consists of materials for the erection of a substantial and convenient college building on a tract of land granted for that purpose by the Legislature of that Republic.

This college building will be 70 feet long, 45 feet wide, and three stories high. It will contain apartments for two members of the College faculty, and their families, who will reside in the building and have the immediate oversight of the students; a dining-room sufficient for these families and the students; a hall, to be used as a chapel, lecture room, or for any other purpose for which all the students need to be convened; rooms for recitation and for study in classes; dormitories for students, and the necessary offices, store rooms and other accommodations. The kitchen is to be a detached building, in easy communication with the dining room.

The walls of the college building are to be of brick, on a foundation of Liberia granite, rising two feet above the surface of the earth. About

half of the brick goes out in the *Dirigo*. The remainder, with lime, will be procured in the immediate vicinity.

The building will be surrounded by a verandah, eight feet wide, supported by an iron frame, the posts of which will be inserted into blocks of granite. Doors open from each story of the building into the corresponding story of the verandah.

The site for the College building is an elevation on the right or North-west bank of the Paul's River, about twelve miles from Monrovia and eight from the Atlantic Ocean, both of which will be visible from its cupola, probably, when some intervening forest trees are cleared away from its base. The tract of one hundred acres on which it will stand, is well adapted for a model farm, and is in the immediate vicinity of the oldest, largest and richest agricultural settlements in Liberia.

The buildings will be able to accommodate forty or fifty students, beside the President and Professor, or two professors, with their families and attendants.

The whole cost of these College buildings, including the freight of the material from Boston to Monrovia, and all other expenses, will probably be about eighteen thousand dollars.—*Boston Traveller*.

UNITED STATES.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

—State of New York—The Governor of this State in his recent message to the legislature gives the following educational statistics:—

FINANCES.

Expended for teachers' wages during the year 1855 the sum of \$2,308,035 85	
Of which is from the revenue of the school fund and from the state tax.....	1,069,639 65
From local taxation in the cities and school districts.....	779,872 76
From rate bills upon parents and guardians of children attending school.....	457,430 00
For the purchase of books for district schools and apparatus for the schools, building school houses, repairing school houses and for out-houses and fences, hire of school houses and insurance.....	581,802 88
Raised by tax in the cities and counties for the purchase of school house sites, for fuel, book-cases and furniture, and for other incidental expenses.....	642,074 34
The aggregate expenditures for all purposes connected with the common schools, were.....	3,531,942 57

SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

Reported number in the state in which school has been kept, on an average, eight months in the year.....	11,888
Teachers employed: number of males.....	10,117
“ “ “ females.....	14,019
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The number of children in the state between 4 and 21 years	1,207,214
Reported attendance in the common schools.....	876,608
Reported attendance in private unincorporated schools....	45,362
Reported attendance in academies.....	29,967
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	951,932

This would leave between the ages of 4 and 21 as not attending school..... 255,282

—The estimated amount of money required by the New York Board of Education, for the support of the present Public School system, for the year 1857, is \$1,100,410 82. The appropriation for the present year is nearly exhausted, and the Board is in debt to the city \$125,000.

—Among the prizes of the present year at Harvard College are two for the greatest skill in mathematics, the first of three hundred dollars, and a second prize of two hundred dollars. These are styled the "Boydton Prize," and are far the most generous that have ever been offered at any American College.

—Professor Gillespie, of Union College, has obtained from Europe a series of models—fifty in number—composing a whole set, belonging to the department of descriptive geometry. They consist of minute combinations of silk threads, extended by weights, and designed to represent ruled surfaces. The process of intersecting, transforming, &c., is said to be truly wonderful; and the workmanship is of the most exquisitely delicate character. The inventor is Theodore Olivić,—and there are but three such sets in the world, one at Madrid, one at Paris, and that at Union College.