

towards the work, the departments, 72,000 francs, and the friends of instruction, 125,000 francs." In all, £37,520 expended by others, and £16,000 by the illiterate themselves, for the education of adults, in five months. Well might M. Robert say,—"The year 1866 is that in which the grand cornerstone was laid; and if I had to write an inscription for the plate, which it is the custom to fix in a foundation-stone, I would simply inscribe the figures just given."—*Id.*

—The "General Report on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for 1864-65" has just been published. During the year there has been an increase of 583 schools and 22,792 scholars. 1281 candidates for the entrance examination of the University of Calcutta presented themselves from Bengal, of which 33 were Mohammedans, 55 Christians, 1 Parsee, and 1192 Hindoos. Both among the Hindoos and Parsees a decided beginning has been made in the education of their girls, and the movement must accelerate as the education of the males themselves becomes elevated and broadened. At the Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees, it was stated that 109 out of 241 candidates passed the matriculation examination in November last, of whom 86 were Hindoos, 19 Parsees, 2 Portuguese, 1 European, 1 Mussulman. Of 32 candidates, 15 passed their first examination in Arts; of 20 candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 15 passed examination; and 2 Parsee candidates passed the examination for the degree of Master of Arts.—Mr. Premchund Roychund (a lucky cotton speculator, who had already given 100,000 dollars to the Calcutta University, has given a like sum to the Bombay University, towards the erection of a library, and a further sum of 100,000 "towards the erection of a tower to contain a large clock and a pair of bells."—*Id.*

**Flogging in School**—Gradually the practice of flogging children at school and at home is going out of practice, and wiser modes of government by love and reason are taking its place. Occasionally, however, the old practice is revived, as was the case recently in Cambridge, Mass., where a school-girl was whipped for some reason not stated. The result was a threatened suit, and a resolution by the Board of Education that "corporal punishment should be abolished in all the schools of the city." During the discussion of the subject, Prof. Agassiz, who is much ahead of the age in many if not most things, expressed himself as unequivocally against all corporal punishment, whether of boys or of girls. He has been a teacher forty years "without ever striking a blow." The best teachers of this and other countries rarely if ever resort to the rod, and he is indeed a poor teacher who needs continually to appeal to it.—*Herald of Health.*

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—A very interesting mass of historical letters has been found in the old city library of Philadelphia. A book was being shown to a recent tourist in America as a collection of mere autographs, which the tourist saw, at a glance, contained a missing portion of the great series of public instructions from the Privy Council of James the First to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. The letters are numerous—many hundreds, and cover the whole of the very important administration of Sir Arthur Chichester. They are said to have been carried away (abstracted might be the better word) from Ireland by a retiring Lord Chancellor in the troubled time of William the Third. On its being pointed out to the city authorities that these records—of little value where they stand, cut off by the Atlantic Ocean from the series—belong to the Crown of England, and are a portion of our national archives, a ready disposition to restore them to their proper place in our Record Office was at once evinced. Of course some forms will have to be gone through, but we have no hesitation in saying that when these forms have been observed, these remarkable State Papers will be restored to the Crown.—*Athenaeum*

#### ARTS INTELLIGENCE.

**Chromo-Lithography.**—This beautiful art is making a rapid progress in this country, a fact we are most happy to record. Messrs. L. Prang & Co., of Boston, by a great deal of conscientious labor, have succeeded in producing a great variety of the most elegant specimens of this art. We have now before us four specimens of their most recent chromos, copied from French water colors. These pictures, *The Linnet, The Bullfinch, The Sisters, and The Baby*, are so skilfully done, that a practiced eye would scarcely detect that they were not genuine oil paintings.—*Scientific American.*

—At Lyons silk and linen goods are exhibited for sale having names and devices photographed upon them. The process is said to be easily and rapidly effected, and the picture is not at all injured by washing.—*Id.*

The 'Chronique des Arts' announces that France has just experienced a great loss. England has purchased the entire collection of cameos, medals, bronzes, &c., belonging to the Duc de Blacas. While France was appointing a committee to put a value on the gems, England sent Mr. Newton with £48,000, and carried them off to the British Museum.

The collection has been packed up in Paris, and will soon be transferred to London. It consists of the following:

1. A choice collection of ancient gems, in intaglio and cameo, together with many fine specimens of the artists of the Renaissance.

This collection was formed principally by the father of the late Duc de Blacas, by the union of the Strozzi, Berth and De la Turbie collections. The celebrated cameo of Augustus, and many others of the choicest specimens, are from the Strozzi collections, and are published in the well known works of Stosch and Gori.

2. A collection of Greek and Roman coins in gold, silver and copper. The Blacas cabinet of Roman coins is well known to numismatists as one of the most complete in Europe. The rare and choice specimens which it contains are cited in every page of the great work of Mr. Cohen on Roman Numismatics, and among them are several pieces of which neither the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris nor the British Museum can show a single example.

A portion of this precious collection is enshrined in a beautiful inlaid cabinet, formerly belonging to the Empress Josephine, and ornamented with her cipher.

3. The celebrated toilet service of a Roman bride, consisting of a large casket and many vases, small figures, personal ornaments and trappings, all of silver gilt, and covered with mythological reliefs, embossed and chased. An inscription on the principal casket tells us the name of the lady honored with so magnificent a nuptial present. The words are "*Secunde et Trojæ, vivatis in Christo.*"

This happy pair, whose portraits appear on the cover of the casket, surrounded by Cupids, lived probably at the close of the third or beginning of the fourth century of our era, and, though converts to the new religion, evidently retained a certain sympathy with the associations of a Paganism not yet quite effete, for, otherwise, they would not have permitted the artist to cover these nuptial presents with such a rich variety of mythological subjects and emblems. This matchless treasure of ancient metallurgy, one of the very few which has escaped the rapacity of the barbarous invaders of the ancient world, was found at Rome when the father of the late Duc de Blacas was ambassador there, and has been published by Visconti.

4. A colossal head of Æsculapius, of the finest period of Greek sculpture, found in the island of Milos, with a votive inscription addressed to Æsculapius and Hygeia. A crown of bronze, of which the stems still remain in the marble, has encircled his head. It was brought from Milos by a French Admiral, by whom it was presented to the father of the late Duc de Blacas. An engraving of it may be found in the 'Expédition Scientifique de la Morée,' published by the French government.

5. A collection of Greek fictile vases, chiefly from the Basilicata, formed with admirable taste and knowledge by the late Duke and his accomplished father when ambassador at the Papal and Neapolitan courts. It is remarkable for the number of rare and curious mythological subjects represented, and which are well known to archaeologists in the 'Musée Blacas' of Panofka, and the 'Monuments Céramographiques' of MM. Lenormand and De Witte. The two generations of the Blacas family, whose taste and science we owe this collection, with discerning liberality, invited the savans of France and Germany to study it, and it is not too much to say that no private collection in Europe has more contributed to the development of archaeological research.

6. Seven mural paintings from Pompei, Stabia and Herculaneum, presented by the King of Naples to the father of the late Duc de Blacas when ambassador at Naples.

7. A small but choice selection of Greek and Roman bronzes, including a bust of Lucius Verus, an unique figure of Possidon Ippios, and some fine specimens of Greek armor.

8. A collection of Greek terra cotta figures and some fine specimens of Greek and Roman glass.

9. A small but choice collection of Egyptian antiquities, many of which were obtained in Egypt during the French expedition under Napoleon I.

10. A numerous and interesting series of Greek and Roman weights, extending down to the Byzantine period. The late Duc de Blacas was engaged in translating Mommsen's work on Roman meteorology, and had already published the first volume when he was prematurely cut off by sudden illness in the spring of this year.

11. A leaden vase ornamented with figures of Cupids in reliefs, evidently the model from which a vase in a more precious metal was to have been made. This bears the inscription—"Domitilla Statilio conjugii"—(Domitilla to her husband Statilius) This Domitilla afterwards became the wife of the Emperor Domitian.

12. A most curious collection of mediæval bronze vessels, covered with rich arabesques and Arabic or Persian inscriptions. These have been published in the 'Monuments Arabes' of M. Renaud. One of them, richly ornamented with hunting scenes, bears the name of the artist, a native of Mosul. A large tray, such as is still in use in the Levant for carrying in a dinner on the head of an attendant, is inscribed with the name of the Mameluke Sultan Schubar and the date 1345 A D.

13. Several very curious Oriental manuscripts among which are two fragments relating to the worship of Buddha, in the Mogul language, and four manuscripts in the language of Thibet, containing translations from Sanscrit of very ancient date.

These curious specimens of Oriental palæography were part of a collection obtained by the Russian government from Central Asia. The remainder are at St. Petersburg.