

B. C. L.

Charles Magrath, Samuel Bickerton Harman.

In addition, the degree of B. A. was conferred on eleven students; M. B. on one. Four *ad eundem* degrees of B. A. were conferred, and one of M. D. The degree of M. A. was conferred on the four gentlemen admitted to the degree of B. A., *ad eundem*. Various prizes were distributed, and nineteen Students were matriculated.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Mr. Sylvester who was second wrangler at Cambridge in 1837, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich. He had recently occupied the same post at Virginia. . . . The Dowlais Schools, designed for the education of 1400 children, and erected by the late Sir John Guest, at a cost of £7,000, have just been completed by his widow, the Lady Charlotte Schreiber. The whole building is 235 feet long by 100 feet in the centre, i. e., the infant school is 100 feet long by 35 wide and 50 high. The boys' school is 100 feet long by 30 feet wide and 30 high. The girls' school is of the same dimensions. Sir Charles Barry is the Architect. . . . The Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of King's College and University, Aberdeen, Scotland, has intimated his intention to appoint the Rev. Peter Colin Campbell, A. M., recently Professor of Greek in the College, to the vacant office of principal. Professor Campbell is a brother of Dr. Campbell, of Niagara, and was a few years ago Professor of Languages in Queen's College, Kingston. . . . Mr. Sidney Herbert, at the close of the Glasgow "Crimean Meeting," made some remarks on the proof given of the value of education by the letters sent home by British soldiers. He found in their letters evidence both of the tenderest affection and the deepest and most earnest piety in all ranks. Some persons deemed that education would make the soldier less prompt in the battle-field; but never did any men do their duty more nobly than those men did theirs,—men who had received that education which enabled them to write descriptions of battles, which the pen of the historian himself might well envy. . . . The late Col. Campbell has left £500 for the purpose of building a school in his native village of Fornightly, and a further sum of £2,500 as a perpetual endowment. The parish ministers, who are named as trustees to carry out this plan, have each of them received the sum of £100. The remainder of his fortune has been bequeathed to King's College, Aberdeen, to be given to the Students as Bursaries, varying from £10 to £20. . . . The Queen has appointed Dr. Allman, of Trinity College, Dublin, to be Regius Professor of Natural History and Keeper of the Museum, in the University of Edinburgh. . . . The Queen has appointed the Rev. B. Jowett, Regius Professor of Greek for the University of Oxford, in succession to the late Dr. Gaysford, Dean of Christ Church. . . . **СТОКГОЛМ**, Sept. 18.—In celebration of the fall of Sebastopol, all the students of the University of Upsala assembled about six o'clock in the evening of the day on which the news arrived, on the great square of that city, with flags and banners, and, accompanied by masses of the people, proceeded in solemn procession singing at the same time patriotic songs, to the monument of Gustavus the Great in the wood of Odin. . . . It is stated that a school or college for Turkish youth is about to be established at Versailles, the Sultan having made a grant of 1,500,000 francs for this purpose. Here some three hundred young Mussulmen will be instructed in the European languages, the sciences, and the arts as applied to industry. . . . An important movement, according to the London Morning Herald, is in progress among the most influential of the English Jews, for the establishment of a college for the education of members of the ancient faith of London. With a view of obtaining degrees in the London University, attendance on the classical classes of University College is to be part of the scheme. Hebrew and theology are to be placed under the direction of the chief Rabbi. A school is to be established in connexion with the college. Premises have been taken in Finsbury Square. . . . The Oxford University Commissioners are shortly expected to resume their sittings for the purpose of making their report on the various schemes and communications which have been made to them by the Colleges. The report is looked for with great interest.

UNITED STATES.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

There are now 669 students in the different departments of Harvard University, Cambridge. Of these, 365 are under-graduates, which is the largest number ever on the rolls at one time. . . . The present Freshmen Class at Yale is the largest which has ever entered that college,

consisting of 155 members. The proportion of Southern students is much smaller than for years past. . . . A Female College, intended to be on the largest and most generous scale as to both opportunity and usefulness, was opened at Elmira, N. Y., during the State fair, with addresses by the Rev. Dr. Beman, the Rev. Dr. Cox, Prof. Kendrick of Rochester, and the Rev. Mr. Steele of this city. Among the subscriptions towards its foundation is one of \$5,000. This college has in view the educating of the female mind to as high a point as it is capable of reaching, and it is expected in a great measure to disprove the false position taken by many, that woman cannot attain to the same high qualifications as man in any science or pursuit upon which she enters.

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

The *Journal de Quebec*, in a correspondence of M. Gaillardet, October 4, confirms the news respecting the gift of books about to be presented to Canada by the French Government. M. Gaillardet says that the collection, composed of scientific, classical and religious works, is to supply in part the loss occasioned by the burning of the library at Quebec. . . . The King of the Belgians has offered a prize of 3,000 francs to the author of the best history of the reign of the Archdukes Albert and Isabella. It is proposed that in future the writer for such prizes shall choose his own subject. . . . The Belgian Academy, when re-organized, will devote itself to the production of national biography, the publication of archaic Flemish works, and the re-editing of the great writers of the country. . . . The late Baron Stassarts has left the Belgian Academy 2,260 francs a year to found a prize for the best biography. of a gold medal worth 600 francs. A second prize of 3,000 francs is to be given to the author of the best work on some point of national history. The first biography is to be that of the Baron himself. . . . The oldest book in the United States, it is said, is a manuscript bible in the possession of Dr. Witherspoon, of Alabama, written over a thousand years ago! He describes it as follows: The book is strongly bound in boards of the old English oak, and with thongs by which the leaves are also well bound together. The leaves are entirely made of parchment, of a most superior quality, of fineness and smoothness little inferior to the best satin. The pages are all ruled with accuracy, and writtten with great uniformity and beauty in the old German text hand, and divided off into chapters, and verses. The first chapter of every book in the Bible is written with a large capital, of inimitable beauty, and splendidly illuminated with red, blue, and black ink, still in vivid colors; and no two of the capital letters in the book are precisely alike. . . . Monsieur O. Delepierre has written an essay to prove that Joan of Arc, or *Jeanne D'Arc* as she is sometimes called, was not burned at the stake. History says that she was burned at Rouen by the English in 1431 for heresy, but M. Delepierre has discovered records showing that she secretly escaped to Erlon, in the duchy of Luxembourg; that she there married Messire de Hermoise, Knight, and that she was alive in 1444, thirteen years after the assumed burning. M. Delepierre's essay has been privately printed in Paris, under the title of *Doute Historique*. . . . The corner stone of the long-projected building of the N. Y. Historical Society was laid a few days ago with appropriate ceremonies. The building is to be a plain, substantial, fire-proof edifice, and is to cost \$40,000. . . . The Chevalier Bunson has published a new religious philosophical work entitled "Signs of the Times." It is written in defence of freedom of conscience, and specially dwells on the spirit of Christian unions and the direction taken by the Church at present. . . . Professor Craik, of the Queen's College, Belfast, has thrown out the following suggestion, in Mr. Charles Knight's "Town and Country Newspaper," as a possible means of placing the present alliance of France and England on a secure and lasting basis: "A new crisis and a new object may demand a course of some novelty and boldness, and even the application of what may deserve to be called a new principle in the mechanism of politics. What if it were to be agreed between the two countries that every citizen of the one should be held to be also a citizen of the other. Let this be called the principle mutual citizenship or mutual denizenship. Such an arrangement would overthrow or disturb nothing that is now established in either country. But its force of quiet amalgamation would be incalculable and infinite. Even with two governments, it would make the two nations substantially and really one." . . . The London Illustrated News says: Benedetto Pistrucci is no more! Who has not heard of Pistrucci! It was Pistrucci who made (with the exception of the shillings and sixpences) all the coins of King George III. since