Education in Italy—An International Question.

In the earliest days of Cavour's beneficent administration, the Secretary of the Sardinian Legation in America, Joseph Valerio, sent to Turin all the public documents relative to the New England and New York educational system, and many of the methods and means thereof were adopted in Piedmont. Since then the letters of Professor Vincenzo Botta to *L'Opinione*, a leading journal of Turin, have explained and illustrated the public instruction of the United States; and since the amicity of Italy has been accomplished the publicists of regenerated Italy have devoted their best talents and the official representatives of the people their practical efforts to the cause of popular education.

In Florence and Northern Italy schools now flourish, the press is devoted to the development of the national intelligence, and ample [illegible] of knowledge are provided by the state and individual effort.

But intelligent and patriotic Italians have felt a desire to found a national school, as the focus and nursery of patriotic sentiment, wherein local prejudice should vanish, and, in an atmosphere of liberal studies and mutual discipline, national, united, sympathetic feeling and co-operation should be awakened and cherished. Such an establishment, it was thought, would facilitate also the instruction of the children of Italians resident in foreign lands, whose parents desired to educate their sons in their native country, to imbue them, in youth, with national feeling and faith.

To meet these and other educational wants an international institute, novel in its arrangements, and liberal in its provisions, has been founded. We give below a brief sketch of its plan and purpose. The Italian International institute is to be placed at Turin. This beautiful city, at the foot of the Alps and in the vicinity of the Po, has all the modern facilities and conveniences of a metropolis; its broad clean streets, its massive and elegible public edifices, its active manufacturing population, its facility of access on all sides, its constant intercourse with the Mediterranean from Genoa and with France and Southern Italy by railway, its bracing climate and healthful situation, combine to render it the most desirable place for the student who aims at the acquisition of a complete adapted to the age, of any city in the peninsula.

But there is an additional reason for the choice. In ancient times Turin had the great advantages without any of the social objections of capital. Since Florence became the seat of government, it was felt that the conveniences and ample accommodations of Turin should have a national, and not a local consequence; and these are to be found in making the city the educational centre of Italy.

Already the best means and resources for national education exist there; first, the Royal University; second, the Royal Industrial Institute; third, the Royal Military Academy; fourth, the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. Each of these institutions is provided with eminent professors, with museums and apparatus, models and collections. They afford every facility for thorough education in classical, mechanical, scientific and artistic courses; the privileges are available on the most liberal terms; the discipline is thorough, and the means and methods adequate in each department.

In the midst of these advantages the International Institute is placed; its pupils can enter from the age of eight to sixteen years. They will enjoy the protection, association and discipline of home culture and thorough elementary training; and can enter any of the courses, pursue any of the fourteen, adopt any of the schools, whether classical, literary, scientific, military or artistic, above mentioned. While at the institute, their manners and morals are to be cared for assiduously, and the best teachers of modern languages, of Latin and Greek, and the arts of design and the natural sciences, mathematics, &c., will initiate them and there into the career which the more advanced pupils will enter and complete.

Thus family and preparatory discipline are in place to precede or be coincident with advanced academic training. The institute is to be under the direct supervision of the government. King Victor Emmanuel is the patron; his son, the Prince Amadeus, the Duke of Aosta, is honorary president; there is a council of instruction and one of vigilance, and the council proper which consists of the president of the University, a delegate from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, one of the Municipal Council of the city of Turin, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the director of the institute itself. The diplomatic representatives of countries whose pupils are in the establishment are to be honorary members of the council, and to have a voice in the management.

The duties of the council will be performed gratuitously. The council meet every three months to examine the state of the institute, conduct, health, economy and discipline; they may, however, be called together at any time.

There are two classes of students—one engaged in the classical or commercial course, and the other in the scientific or commercial. Premiums and diplomas are to be annually awarded; provision is made for physical culture by gymnastic athletic games, military exercises, &c. The terms are moderate; two hundred Italian lire per annum is the charge for board and instruction; clothing, postage, stationery, special lessons, medical attendance, etc., are at the expense of the family, who deposit five hundred lire upon the pupil's entrance. The social advantages and rational amusements of the city are shared by the pupils, under direction of their teachers; not two months of the year are devoted to journeys in Italy, for geographical, historical, commercial and economical information and scientific inference. Certificates of birth, vaccination and health are required on admission.

The above article is from a late number of the New York *Evening Post*. Further information on the subject may be obtained from the Chevalier Ferdinand De Luca, Consul General of Italy in the United States, residing in New York, or from Alonzo M. Viti, Esq., Vice-Consul of Italy at Philadelphia.

Mormon Revival.

Whether the visit to Europe of Brigham Young, Junior, and a brother "saint" or two, has had any effect in propagandist sense, we cannot say, but there certainly is a revival of Mormon emigration.

"A vessel sailed from Liverpool only a fortnight since, with four hundred Mormon converts on board, bound to Salt Lake City. "There was about an equal proportion of men and women among them," says a British paper, "the principal part of whom were young, perhaps ranging from eighteen to twenty-eight years of age." A small number only was made up of persons who must have reached between thirty and fifty years. The forward part of the ship was devoted to their exclusive use, and according to contract with the company, no persons were permitted in that part of the vessel, or to associate with the Mormon proselytes. The emigrants belonged to Wales, the western counties of England, and some came from Scotland, but there was not a single Irishman or Irish woman among them."

This last fact, by the way, is a curious one. Are there no Irish Mormons?

The Surratt Trial.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

J. B. Tinsley sworn, and examined by Mr. Bradley—In April, 1865, I was employed at the Spotswood Hotel, in Richmond, Virginia; I still do—the register of hotel of that time; I remember a man named Harry Sherman coming there; he came there on Easter Monday, and remained until April 1, after breakfast.

Mr. Bates recalled—I recognize the signature of Harry Sherman, on March 29, 1865, to have been written by John H. Surratt.

Henry Hall Bragden sworn, and examined by Mr. Bradley—In March and April, 1865, I was employed in Richmond, and was there on March 29, 1865, saw the prisoner there; I do not know who he was; he passed under the name of Harry Sherman.

Question—State if you went with the prisoner to the office of Mr. Benjamin that day.

Mr. Pierrepont objected, and objection sustained, as the Court could see no relevancy in this evidence. Witness was not allowed to ask what Surratt did there, how he was engaged, etc.

Mr. Bradley excepted to the ruling.

Witness was Surratt at Richmond last on the 31st of March, 1865.

Mr. Bradley—The name of R. N. Jones on two pages of the Webster House regi ter are in the same handwriting.

Francis Fisher, sworn—In 1865 I was coachman to the President; on the night of the assassination, when at the theatre, witness drove up past the platform so that the rear end of the carriage was about on a line with the upper end of the plank platform; was on the carriage-box all the time except about five minutes; a person came asked witness to take a glass of ale; did not notice the prisoner, nor any person in the crowd; heard no gun shot.

Cross-examined—Could not see the platform from the position witness occupied on the box of the carriage.

H. H. Bragden, recalled.

Mr. Bradley said he proposed to ask the witness, whether he did not see Mr. Benjamin pay Surratt two $20 gold pieces, as he thought he knew for what purpose the money was paid.

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Mr. Merrick said he now proposed to offer in evidence the affidavit of Mr. Benjamin, of the United States Consul at Liverpool, about the confession of Surratt as to what he had done. Ruled out.

Stephen C. Cameron, a witness, sworn—In the confed-rate service during the war; was to Montreal in company with Mr. Slaughter, the predecessor Nevin Scodia, from Quebec; Dr. McMillan said that Surratt was with him; he came to me on the 18th of April, 1865, and only learned there that Surratt was in the city; he came to see Surratt; he stated distinctly that it was the best second day of the month; Surratt came immediately turned his face towards Canada; the person witness had said and McMillan was compromising himself by extending hospitalities to Surratt; he said Mr. Slaughter had left the entire plan for the abduction was laid by Surratt, which I supposed from the conversation; he said he had never repeated his course; he said Surratt was concerned in the assassination of Lincoln; witness saw Surratt twice; saw McMillan the following Sunday; was told there was a reward for Surratt; was withdrawn; witness was told by McMillan that witness should take Surratt the greatest villain witness ever knew; witness suspected McMillan was after Surratt to get the reward offered for his capture, and told him he ought to be ashamed of himself; said he desire for money would not be gratified; witness would have received Surratt, and was not ashamed of it; witness thought that McMillan would betray him for money; witness was convinced Surratt was innocent and to suffer, and believed him innocent; witness wrote for the newspapers while in Europe; wrote for the *Liverpool Post*, and one or two short articles in the *Cosmos*; the war had then ceased, and there were no rides to take; the confederacy had ceased; witness trusts that he is now a loyal citizen of the United States; he had taken Confederate clothing on the ship; went from Liverpool to London, and tried to get employment, but didn't admire the English so much, and went to Paris; arrived in Paris about the middle of December, 1865; witness thought he had read in a report that the reward had been withdrawn for Surratt, and told McMillan so in Liverpool, because witness had suspicions of him; [illegible] in Paris six months, and gave lessons in English to a French family, then travelled through the United Kingdom and through Spain; never hardly received his pay from the confederacy; came to the United States about six weeks ago; the last time the witness was there was before war; in February, 1865; have been in Canada since my return from Europe; witness would rather not mention the name of the priest with whom he lived in Canada, whom has corresponded with his family all the time; witness last saw his wife shortly after the war; has not seen her but one occasion; has not seen his children; he now lives in Washington six weeks; was not summoned here; came voluntarily; witness was in Montreal when the assassinat ion rang; there was never an indictment against witness which witness knew of.

By Mr. Carrington—Witness made notes of his conversation with Dr. McMillan, but did not write them out in full; witness made the entries in his conversation memorandum book the entries day by day as they occurred; the subjects were entertaining, and witness has a retentive memory; witness has often repeated the substance of those conversations to his family.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness resided in Canada last month from the President of United States.

By Mr. Merrick—Witness stated to McMillan, when he arrived in Canada, that witness thought Surratt was innocent, but felt sorry that he came to him up than protecting him, because he did not know what he was doing; witness said to Dr. McMillan replied that witness did him wrong, as he was kept so secluded that he knew nothing of the danger; McMillan said he was in a place that rendered doubtful as to the future existence of the United States; witness replied, with some warmth, it, and told him witness thought it was a weakness of his profession, who were now busy about cutting up the human body; witness's pardon was asked; this was in June 14, and Witness received it on the morning of July 4.

At one o'clock P. M. the Court took a recess for half an hour.

On reassembling Lewis J. Carlood was recalled by Mr. Bradley, and stated that he knew Weichmann, and took a walk with him in the month of April, and called on Mr. Brophy; during that walk Weichmann stated that he was employed in the war' he had to stand before the military commission; Mr. Brophy said he was not willing to be a Mordecai Church, to make his confession; witness said to Mr. Brophy, he had better go to Mr. Stanton, and make his statement; he replied he would if he dared, but was afraid he would be charged with treason; witness said if he had anything to tell he decided in testifying, it would have been different from that of Mrs. Surratt; witness had been prepared for him which he was told to swear to; witness said he was interested in the conspiracy implication with the conspiracy; he said a man named Surratt had been killed in his sight; witness left them on his spirit as well as in form.

Cross examined—Witness had been examined before; was examined in June, 1865, before the War Department; didn't state those things before, because the conversation had not taken place; the conversation took place in the month of April, and witness testified in June; witness thought that the President's Proclamation would inspire activities, confidence, and humanity, and would exercise an imperceptible influence; disabilities qualify to disqualify; being down upon them, their States, and their memories, was the feeling.

HENRY WILSON, Very truly your friend.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has issued a decree declaring the Tortugas and Key Sombrero ports of entry.

The Quartermaster's warehouse at Fort Tynan Island, on Potomac, was burned last night.

The Cabinet was in session yesterday for over an hour; all the members were present except Mr. Stanton.

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The Senate has reconsidered the confirmation of Captain Wise, as Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau.

A BANQUET was given at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, last night, for the Southern relief fund.

AFRICA, Peterboro, C. W., on Monday morning, by a fire that spread from a neighbor's house, loss about $25,000; insured for $15,000.

Twenty-one thousand bushels of the corn crop from Mississippi. Cold weather and heavy rains are said to have caused considerable injury.

The town of Bangor, on Long Island of St. Kitts, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st instant.

The Reform bill has at last passed the House of Commons, and will now receive the attention of the Peers.

EX-GOVERNOR HOLLOWAY, of Georgia, has written a letter advising the Georgians to accept the terms of the Military Reconstruction act.

The witness said Weichman had told witness that Mr. Bingham said to him that if he didn't keep his mouth shut he would be hung; he was to be treated as one of the conspirators; the officer in charge of the prisoners was present.

The Court ruled the question out, and an exception was noted.

The witness, resuming, said that he never had any conversation with Weichmann upon the matter after the officer said to him what witness has stated.

John Matthews, sworn—Witness was in this city in the spring of 1865; was at Ford's Theatre on the 14th day of April; he was on horseback; it was at one of the triangular spaces; heard a shot; in two minutes he was in a looking over from the horse to speak; he shook hands with Weichmann; Weichmann said he had placed a sealed paper in witness's hand; witness said he would do any thing to assist the President; in witness's room, after the shot was fired, witness opened the paper; it was a pocket-book, containing bank bills, and then burned it; it was about midnight; witness's room was in Georgetown.

Question—What were the contents of that letter, and by whom was it signed?

Mr. Pierrepont—I object to this, and do not desire to discuss such a proposition.

Mr. Bradley said it was a serious matter, and asked the Court to indulge the counsel to discuss the question; the letter was in the hand-writing of John Surratt; he knew nothing of the contents of the letter; witness thought it was a threatening letter; witness gave the pocket-book to Weichmann; witness supposed it was in the letter; witness thought it was a weakness of his profession, who were now busy about cutting up the human body; witness's pardon was asked; this was June 14, and Witness received it on the morning of July 4.

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CITY BULLETIN.

ROBBERY OF BOSES.—About one o'clock yesterday afternoon three men entered the banking house of Mr. Frederick Steeb, Nos. 10 and 12 South Third street, and, while one engaged the clerk in conversation, regarding German exchange, another passed around behind the counter unobserved, and seized a bundle of bonds, including $620 of compound interest notes. The individual who remained behind the one gently intimation about the exchange walked out of the door, and the two followed immediately. Soon after their departure, the clerk missed the package, one of the bonds being a $500 coupon, is very tall, with a smooth face. Another was a stout person, with a light moustache, and was dressed in light clothing. The third party could not be described. The following is a list of the dates of the seven stolen bonds:

Date.		Date.	
20,489	$100	11,672	$500
16,215	100	20,361	100
16,214	100	38,965	100
11,269	500	109,754	100
15,006	100	109,753	100
		12,971	50
		20,270	50
		191,600	50

$50, $500, July.

Compound interest notes stolen:

July, 1861	$500	August, 1864	100
July, 1861	100	August, 1865	20
October, 1861	100	May, 1865	100
October, 1864	100		

A HANDSOME MONUMENT.—A monument to the memory of the late Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, at South Laurel Hill, was inaugurated on Tuesday afternoon. It is composed of white Italian marble, on the Corinthian order, and stands 12 feet 6 inches in height. The base is of light blue stone, and the whole stands on a marble base and die, on which the following inscription is cut in raised letters:

"Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,
Died April 17, 1866.
Died June 22, 1866.

For fifty years an ambassador of heaven, purifiable, abounding in labors, God crowned him with success, and gathered his sheaves to their covenant.

In the dedicatory hymn of Christian column, enumerated with a hardsoon-by carved epitaph, the sculptor has inscribed which hangs a wreath of laurel, carved in solid marble.

The idea of the monument by the church committee, and the execution of the work by artists of this city, reflects credit on their judgment and taste.

NEAT CATCH.—Yesterday, while Assistant Superintendent Mellon, of the Detective Police, was in a store on Front street, attending to some business for the Collector of the District, three men passed by, one of whom had a bag of cigars. Not meeting with a purchaser, they left, when the officer noticed that the bag was down in the gutter, and that one of the number, Wm. Kimmel, was picking up the bag of cigars. He had recovered 1000 cigars, without the Government stamp, which he had just taken from a store. He was taken before Commissioner Hoseick, and held in $600 to answer the charge of attempting to defraud the internal revenue.

HEBREW LITERARY SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of the Hebrew Literary Society was held last night, at Concert Hall, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The President, Mr. Isaac Leeser, in the beginning of the meeting, read a paper on the Jews in Spain, and the Inquisition, and the Jews in Spain, and the Inquisition, and the Jews in Spain, and the Inquisition, and