

elementary knowledge. The time and expense requires funds for this public object.

The application will not bear only on one language, it applies to all. The difficulty which arises from acquiring the knowledge of foreign character, and the varied pronounciation of living tongues excepted. But this difficulty will be no greater than usual for a Frenchman to acquire English, or an Englishman to acquire French.

Joseph Lancaster having discovered and brought his inventions, by the test of experiment, to a considerable degree of perfection, is willing to publish them to the world, desiring to furnish all mankind with the results of his experience, as far as it can have any tendency to banish ignorance, or secure the education of every child who may hereafter be born in every nation under heaven.

FUNDS OF HIS INSTITUTION IN MONTREAL.

The last grant of the Parliament of Lower Canada was £100 currency, to enable Joseph Lancaster to support his Institution. The total grants amount to five hundred pounds currency. The duration of the Institution, three years and one-half, allowing from the Legislature a little more than 140 pounds per annum, a trifle above the salary of the master of the common Lancasterian school in this city.

Sir James Kempt's donation £20. Lord Aylmer's £20. Speaker Papi-neau £5. Joseph Burlingham, of Laprairie, £5. 1830. Total £50. When these donations are added, they will not make an income of £200 per annum, whereas that sum is common salary for the head clerks in mercantile houses, and in many cases has been exceeded by the salary of a Lancasterian teacher, either at New Haven, New York or Albany. Though none of them pretending, to either Joseph Lancaster's inventive powers, or personal experience.

Yet the public may remember that the salaries of clerks and teachers are altogether their own. That the expenses of mercantile houses and public schools belong to the parties or the public, and that the total income of the clerks and teachers are free and unincumbered.

But not so with the income of Joseph Lancaster. The half of his house room has been, above three years, occupied for public purposes. The rent alone would make a deduction which with school firing would be several hundred dollars. The desks, moveable fittings up of the school-room, paper, stationary, rewards, printing of school lessons for experiment; would, in three years, go far to taking away more than 1000 dollars.

To this we have to add, that of above 250 pupils, admitted within the time, one half have either been actually free, or at such a small charge as bears not the name of compensation.

The publication in the House, that 40 free scholars were under tuition, did not enhance the private funds of the school, because the Commissioners did not enquire into the nature of the selection, or the motive which induced J. L. to select *them* as the material for his experiments, which would be more under his controul, and might be dismissed if irregular or disorderly. The