

corded. A little girl, for instance, ten years of age, herself brought her mother to the night school, and there taught her herself to read. A sick workman wrote the exercises for the night school while confined to his bed, while another paid a friend to replace him at his factory during the school hour. In the South, where the passions are violent, and where quarrels are more frequent than in cooler northern districts, the moral benefit derived by these night schools has been so great that in one instance, when illness prevented the teacher from giving his lessons, a young curate volunteered to re-

place him—a service which necessitated a fatiguing journey on foot across a mountain and through a wood of considerable extent. He never could reach home before half-past eleven at night. During four months the young priest was punctual to his self-imposed task, for which he received no reward save the gratification of having continued the good work begun by one as poor as himself. At Creuzot drunkenness and quarreling are unknown in the foundries, where ten thousand workmen are employed—a result attributed by the president of the Corps Legislatif to the night schools."

3. ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL RETURNS FOR THE YEARS 1859—1866.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty.

1. The Number of Grants made in each year for building, enlarging, or improving elementary day schools in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Great Britain, with the total amount of such grants ;

2. The Number of Schools inspected, distinguishing schools from departments of schools :

3. The Average Number of Scholars attending the schools inspected, and the number of scholars present on the day of inspection :

4. The Number of Certificated Teachers acting in the schools inspected.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

YEARS.	Years ending 31st December.			Years ending 31st August.								Number of Certificated Teachers acting in Schools inspected.	
	Grants for building, enlarging, and improving Schools.			Number of Schools inspected.					Number of Scholars.				
	Number of Grants.	Total amount.		Institu- tions.	Departments.					In average attendance.	Present at Inspection.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.	Total.				
		£	s.	d.									
1859	434	124,820	9	10	5,531	2,024	1,958	1,280	3,021	8,283	674,602	757,082	5,225
1860	338	111,274	14	2	6,012	2,162	2,048	1,414	3,398	9,012	751,325	830,971	6,342
1861	310	92,293	4	0	6,259	2,162	2,014	1,537	3,604	9,317	773,831	879,884	6,758
1862	223	58,389	17	0	6,113	2,090	1,924	1,526	3,533	9,073	799,056	889,994	7,475
1863	163	34,435	1	11	6,188	2,430	2,120	1,511	3,171	9,232	825,691	911,287	7,875
1864	129	25,329	12	6	6,428	2,039	1,750	1,448	4,028	9,265	828,946	955,179	8,587
1865	101	17,759	13	0	6,815	2,211	1,787	1,605	4,336	9,939	860,370	1,042,766	9,429
1866	120	23,250	2	5	7,081	2,243	1,841	1,651	4,550	10,285	871,309	1,086,812	9,905

II—SCOTLAND.

1859	43	9,378	16 7	1,055	81	176	58	957	1,272	126,799	123,049	997
1860	28	5,828	12 6	1,260	98	166	63	1,064	1,391	132,909	131,961	1,170
1861	31	7,213	11 4	1,446	119	246	83	1,135	1,583	146,104	148,806	1,311
1862	28	5,598	9 9	1,456	89	193	71	1,231	1,584	149,573	150,316	1,424
1863	12	2,256	17 6	1,551	119	237	98	1,260	1,714	166,494	165,145	1,606
1864	7	976	4 4	1,463	192	258	102	1,111	1,663	153,539	155,178	1,606
1865	10	1,123	3 0	1,623	71	101	102	1,522	1,796	161,529	171,504	1,837
1866	10	972	0 6	1,672	89	126	100	1,530	1,845	167,874	178,017	1,966

III—TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

1859	477	134,199	6 5	6,586	2,105	2,134	1,338	3,978	9,555	801,401	880,131	6,222
1860	416	117,103	6 8	7,272	2,260	2,214	1,477	4,452	10,403	884,234	962,932	7,512
1861	341	99,506	15 4	7,705	2,281	2,260	1,620	4,739	10,900	919,935	1,028,690	8,069
1862	251	63,988	6 9	7,569	2,179	2,117	1,597	4,764	10,667	948,629	1,040,310	8,899
1863	175	36,681	19 5	7,739	2,549	2,357	1,609	4,431	10,946	992,185	1,076,432	9,481
1864	136	26,305	16 10	7,891	2,231	2,008	1,550	5,139	10,928	982,485	1,110,357	10,193
1865	111	18,882	16 0	8,438	2,282	1,888	1,707	5,858	11,735	1,021,899	1,214,270	11,266
1866	130	24,222	2 11	8,753	2,332	1,967	1,751	6,080	12,130	1,039,183	1,264,829	11,871

4. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF COPENHAGEN.

The commercial authorities of Copenhagen maintain three different kinds of public schools : 1. "The School," where a monthly payment of about 1s. 2d. for the upper classes, and 9d. for the preparation class is asked for each child, moderation being granted for brothers and sisters. 2. The Charity School, where the instruction is gratuitously given, and where every person has a right to send his children, no regard whatever being had to his means ; children whose parents are disabled from providing instruction for them, are entitled to obtain such gratuitously in the public schools. 3. The Pauper School, for children of such parents as receive regular alms from the institution for the poor. Children attending the last named school not only obtain free instruction, but at the same time clothes and bread, and are, after their confirmation, placed either in service, or apprenticed to some trade, but remain under the superintendence of the Directors of the institution for the poor, until having completed their eighteenth year.

The public authorities furnish these schools with all requisites for instruction : writing, spelling, and reading books, &c. ; but as to the two first named schools, the parents are obliged to purchase themselves the very few lesson books employed there.

Attendance at school is compelled ; and the duty of it commences with the seventh year. As a child reaches that age, the parents are obliged to send it either to a public or to an authorized private school, or to prove that they (according to the law of May 2, 1855,) privately take care of the proper instruction of their children. The latter being the case, the School Board has the right to summon the children for examination in a public school, and the privilege to continue the private instruction is forfeited should the children be found wanting in knowledge.

The thirteenth year completed, the child can be dismissed from school, when it has, up to that time, passed through the regulated course of lectures for the school, and at the last examination has obtained "Werg good" or main testimony. The fifteenth year