

these schools are all sectarian, yet it is satisfactory to remark that they are conducted on liberal principles, and two of them partly on the Lancasterian plan.

One of these schools is a large two story stone building, forming two school rooms, each capable of containing 320 scholars—and actually now educating 140 in one, and 202 in the other—being of the Roman Catholic persuasion.—The building is erected in St. John's Suburb, immediately adjoining St. Roch Suburb; and, as was to be expected, some of the boys who were in the habit of coming from that part of the town to the British and Canadian School, have now gone to that establishment, from its being nearer to their places of residence; and others, for the object of learning their Catechism, which, under the Lancasterian system, is not taught.

Another is a large wooden building in St. Louis' Suburb, adjoining St. John's Suburb, designed to accommodate 300 scholars. This school was erected by J. F. Perrault, Esq. who, on resigning the Presidency of the British and Canadian School, built it at his own expense, but has since received aid for supporting it, from the Legislature. This school has now in attendance 220 boys, who are likewise of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

The third school, erected by the aid of the Legislature, has been built under the direction of the Elders of the Presbyterian Church of St. Andrew. It is a good substantial stone building, capable of containing 220 scholars, and has in attendance 80 boys.

In the year 1828, the Governor in Chief having found it no longer convenient to allow the Committee to occupy the Guard House at Hope Gate, as a school room, they were put to some inconvenience to find a suitable place for con-