

lar religious tenets of any, inducing the whole population to receive its benefits as one undivided body, under one and the same system and in the same establishment." By the last report 356 schoolmasters had been trained, of whom 144 were Roman Catholics, and 212 Protestants, and the number in the Schools connected with the society, 36,657.—"

FRANCE.—Among the nations of the continent of Europe, who have been zealous in the introduction of the system, *France* occupies the first and most permanent system. The attention of that nation was first drawn towards that System in 1815, when a Society was formed under the title of "The Society for Elementary Instruction;" and by the assistance of M. M. Martin and Froissard, who had been trained at the Borough road, the plan was first established in the Rue St. Jean de Beauvois at Paris. In the following year the King, by his royal ordinance, dated the 25th February, 1816, authorised the establishment of Schools on the improved system, both for Catholics and Protestants; and directed schools to be erected in every canton throughout the kingdom. Since that period, the operations of the Committee at Paris, have been conducted with much energy and zeal. The number of schools in the new system, in the year 1821, amounted to 1500, affording education to 1,070,500 scholars. The system has been introduced into the island of Corsica. Measures are also taken by the Minister of War for organizing schools on the system in every regiment in the French service.

SPAIN.—The first school on this system was opened at Madrid, on the 9th January 1818, under the management of Col. Kearney, who learned the system at the Central School. The school at Madrid has been enlarged for the purpose of training Masters, and the King, has issued a decree for extending the plan to every principal town in the Kingdom. Some Ladies of rank have likewise obtained the Royal sanction to open a central school for 300 girls at Madrid. Schools on the system have also been formed at Cadiz, Saragossa, Alcala (in Andalusia), Seville, Granada, Zamora, Burgos, Valencia, Tortola, Alcazar, and Mexico.

A Grand Central Military School for the whole Spanish army, is on the point of being organized by Col. Kearney.

The system has also been introduced, by order of their respective governments, in Italy, and Russia, where schools for the children of the soldiers have been established from Siberia to Odesa, in Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, likewise in India, where one of the greatest obstacles in the way of mental improvement—the absolute prohibition of female education among the natives is now giving way. Miss Cooke, a lady from Holland, having devoted herself to the work, has within eleven months obtained children to require fifteen schools for from 40 to 50 girls in each. In South America, Mr. Thompson has obtained a decree from the authorities in Buenos Ayres—in Chili—and in Peru, for the establishment of a Model