

chitecture, Masonry, Carpentry, Music, Languages, Mathematics, and all the sciences.

The schools are all free and gratuitous, except the Boarding schools. The girls are taught sewing, handwork, embroidery, and all the trades suitable and befitting females to earn a living!

There are also schools for the unfortunate, for the blind, the lame, the cripples, the deformed, all of which are taught trades suitable to their state, and enabling them to earn their living by useful labor.

There are 34 public libraries in Paris, all free to every one, open and accessible every day, with polite librarians and servants to help readers. The largest, or the royal library, contains 500,000 volumes! the next 170,000, the third 93,000. The library of the Institute has 70,000 volumes, the city library 42,000; the other from 2000 to 30,000. French books are printed and sold at one-third of the price of English books, with a rapidity beyond belief, and thus circulated all over Europe. Old books and second-hand books are sold for a mere trifle in the streets by 1000 pedlars, or on benches.

The public garden and museum, are the Emporium and palace of natural sciences. Open and free to every one; in the garden, agriculture and gardening are taught gratis, and seeds given to all who apply. All the natural sciences are taught by free lectures and demonstrations to whoever attends.

The Louvre, or palace of fine arts, is opened to the public every day, even Sundays, and crowded by visitors.

Fifty other Institutions have peculiar Cabinets, Museums, Galleries, with free admittance and free lectures; in all the medical sciences, History and Literature, Mining, Engineering, &c.

No fees are taken by Professors and Assistants, for teaching, demonstrating and waiting on visitors.

No present is allowed, much less exacted as in England by servants and underlings.

The same happens all over France. Free schools are scattered over the whole country, and free Institutions, Libraries, Museums, Gardens, Lyceums, &c., in all the principal towns and cities. Lectures on Farming are given by practical farmers, on trades by mechanics.

The expenses of these free Institutions are borne by the state, the cities, or foundations for the purpose; but chiefly paid out of the public expense, under the title of Public Instruction. The most useful, and most honourable mode of spending public money.

Consequences.

The happy results of this state of things, are that the French are become a great people, at the head of civilized Europe, and withal a moral people! much better off and more moral than the English. The former idle gallantry and vicious courses are become quite uncommon. The French peasantry are industrious, frugal, orderly, kind, cheerful and contented. There are no paupers as in England. A few beggars only are licensed under peculiar circumstances, if unlicensed they are taken up as vagabonds. Vices and crimes are much less in number and atrocity than in England. Wine sells every where for one to three cents the bottle, yet intoxication is hardly known. No brandy, and no alcoholic liquors are drunk to poison and brutalize the body and mind.

Sir A. Faulkner exclaims in despair: "England is famous for charities to the helpless, but neglects to prepare the people to help themselves. When we reflect on the peculiar facilities of access to books, lectures, museums, cabinets, &c. in Paris and all over France, *gratis* to all, we have a ready solution why the French community at large are so much advanced in civilization and refinement, before any other

the idols of yore, pile from them not careful in-vious labours by tions. We can k of history, tra- without meeting s of neglect and ur books of edu- ficient, except on ely investigated. discoveries with- et aside, not at- not known. To ice, which threat- ic destruction of ean to draw the ublic, and expose ide and injurious C. S. R.

INSTRUCTION.

of Paris and ce. oncise account of , and their won- the French peo- from any doubt- rmal friend; but en of Sir Arthur ishman, who visit- 7 for the purpose e subject of such and from an ana- t of the work pub- is return. They luminous facts, in favour of free

number of general was 647 in 1827. olars. They were schools, all gratis, writing, and arith- ts of drawing. ols for boys. for girls.

mutual Instruction for girls. schools for boys. for girls. merable peculiar ng, Painting, Ar-