

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  
 vice, which threat-  
 ic destruction of  
 ean to draw the  
 ublic, and expose  
 ade and injurious  
 C. S. R.

# STRUCTION. s of Paris and ce.

oncise account of  
 , and their won-  
 the French peo-  
 from any doubt-  
 mal 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

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

## mutual Instruction

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

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

The schools are all free and gra-  
 tuitous, except the Boarding schools.  
 The girls are taught sewing, handy-  
 work, embroidery, and all the trades  
 suitable and befitting females to earn  
 a living!

There are also schools for the un-  
 fortunate, 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 po-  
 lite 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 be-  
 yond belief, and thus circulated all  
 over Europe. Old books and sec-  
 ond-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, agricul-  
 ture and gardening are taught gra-  
 tis, and seeds given to all who ap-  
 ply. All the natural sciences are  
 taught by free lectures and demon-  
 strations to whoever attends.

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

Fifty other Institutions have pec-  
 uliar Cabinets, Museums, Galleries,  
 with free admittance and free lec-  
 tures; in all the medical sciences,  
 History and Literature, Mining,  
 Engineering, &c.

No fees are taken by Professors  
 and Assistants, for teaching, de-  
 monstrating 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, Ly-  
 ceums, &c., in all the principal  
 towns and cities. Lectures on  
 Farming are given by practical far-  
 mers, on trades by mechanics.

The expenses of these free Insti-  
 tutions are borne by the state, the  
 cities, or foundations for the purpose;  
 but chiefly paid out of the public ex-  
 pense, under the title of Public In-  
 struction. 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 be-  
 come a great people, at the head of  
 civilized Europe, and withal a mor-  
 al people! much better off and  
 more moral than the English. The  
 former idle gallantry and vicious  
 courses are become quite uncom-  
 mon. 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 pe-  
 culiar circumstances, if unlicensed  
 they are taken up as vagabonds.  
 Vices and crimes are much less in  
 number and atrocity than in Eng-  
 land. 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 des-  
 pair: "England is famous for char-  
 ities to the helpless, but neglects to  
 prepare the people to help them-  
 selves. 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