

was considerably more than double—being £88,429, against £41,500.

Between 1847 and 1850 the private schools have increased in a still greater ratio, having advanced from 96, with an attendance of 1,831, to 224, with 4,663 scholars—a result gratifying on a variety of accounts. The Academies and District Grammar Schools have advanced, within the same time, from 32, with 1,120 pupils, to 57, with 2,070; which is nearly doubling both the institutions and their attendants in the brief space of three years.

The grand total in attendance on educational institutions was in 1842, 65,978; in 1846, 101,912; and in 1850, 159,678.

Compared with previous years there is in 1850 some diminution in the number of pupils in Colleges and Universities; which will, we trust, prove only temporary, the attendance having risen between 1847 and 1849, from 700 to 773.

The following particulars, derived from the American Almanac for 1851, will assist us in forming an idea as to how we stand when compared with our neighbours, in regard to the number of our common schools and the parties being educated in them, with the sums expended in their support.

In Ohio, with a population over two and three-fourths ours, there were in 1848, 5,062 schools, with 94,436 pupils, sustained at a cost of \$224,801 44 cents—or £56,200 7s. 3d.; of which \$149,205 44 cts. were from public funds, and \$75,596 from other sources (p. 277).

Illinois, whose population is over a fourth more than ours, had in 1848, 2,317 schools, with an attendance of 51,447 pupils, supported partly by the proceeds of a school fund and partly by tax. The amount expended for the year I could not gather from the statement given (p. 286).

Michigan with a population nearly two-thirds ours, had in 1849, 3,060 schools, containing 102,871 pupils; towards the support of which \$52,305 37 cts. were paid from the School Fund, and \$75,804 92 cts. from taxation—in all \$128,110 29 cts., or £32,275 1s. 5d.

Michigan had thus in 1849, in proportion to its population, about the same number of scholars we had in 1850. While, however, the number of schools was a third more than ours, in proportion to population (one more only in fact); the sum paid for their