other Schools, at their own costs and charges. Nor do they educate that smaller but very important, because dangerous portion, who attend no School, and for whom, indeed, our Schools are scarcely adapted; but who, as helplessly pauperised, vagrant, or criminal children and youth, seem to require the isolation, and physical, moral, and intellectual treatment which, perhaps, only Industrial Schools and Reformatories are fitted to afford.

But it is pleasant to know that, during the year 1861, characterised, as it has been, by prevalent sickness and extensive mortality among young people, 4888 individuals have received some instruction, (though 590 have received less than 20 days,) in these Schools, while 2180 have been in average attendance during the School year, which, exclusive of all holidays, consisted of 225 days.

The pupils who have attended our Schools have been dealt with on the principle which should actuate the administration of all Common Schools that, namely, of extending as skilfully and as far as possible the benefits of elementary and necessary moral and intellectual culture, leaving the luxuries and refinements of education to be sowed and reaped in other fields and by other agencies.

The recognised aim of these Schools is the direct and indirect inculcation of moral precepts, and, as far as can be done without sectarian teaching, of religious
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