121 grammar schools and academies, 255 private schools, and 3,866 common schools, making in the aggregate 4,254 educational institutions, teaching 306,626 pupils and students, and costing the country, in great part by self-imposed taxation, £303,200 sterling.

In Lower Canada a system of education in most respects similar to that which has just been described exists, and is rapidly obtaining favour among the people. The superior schools there are of a very high order, and many of the seminaries attached to religious houses are well endowed and amply provided with efficient professors and teachers.

In addition to the Laval University and McGill College, the educational institutions in Lower Canada are thus classed in the Report of the Superintendent of Education for the year 1858:—

Superior Schools..... ...	10	..... No. of Pupils	438
Secondary do.	170	..... No. of Pupils	25,224
Normal do.	3	..... No. of Pupils	213
Special do.	2	..... No. of Pupils	57
Primary do.	2800	..... No. of Pupils	130,940
Total No. of Schools	2985	..... Total No. of Pupils.....	156,872
Total of contributions		£91,879 sterling.	

The increase in the number of pupils was, in 1858, 7,188, against 6,557 in 1857; and the increase in contributions since 1856 amounts to 52,632 dols. Every year will witness great extension. The cost of a full course of superior education in Lower Canada is even less than in Upper Canada.

RELIGION IN CANADA.

Among Canadians there is perfect toleration in religious matters. While, however, all religions are respected by law and by the people, there are strict distinctions jealously preserved between churches of different denominations. The Lower Canadian French are distinguished for social habits and quiet religious zeal; and in no country, not even England or Scotland excepted, can there be found so uniform an observance of the Sabbath, in accordance with strict Protestant views, as in Upper Canada.

The prevailing religious denominations may be thus classified, according to the census of 1851, from which an idea may be formed of the present strength of each leading religious body:—Church of England, 268,592; Church of Scotland, 75,587; Church of Rome, 914,561; Free Presbyterians, 93,385; other Presbyterians, 82,733; Wesleyan Methodists, 114,839; Episcopal Methodists, 49,443; all other Methodists, 52,449; Baptists, 49,846; Lutherans, 12,107, &c.