

inconsiderable and insignificant, when compared with the great good to flow from it. Eighty thousand children will be "annually trained up to knowledge and usefulness, to be the bone and sinew of the body politic, at an expense so little felt, as to seem like a boon from some unseen hand."

For the purpose of shewing the beneficial influences of primary education upon the great interests of agricultures, manufactures and commerce, in fine, upon the general happiness of a people, we subjoin a translation of the most important passages of speech on the effects of popular instruction on the prosperity of France, delivered at the opening of the Normal course of Geometry and Mechanics, at the conservatory of arts and sciences in Paris.—The orator says :

"I have divided France into two portions—the Northern, consisting of thirty-two departments, containing thirteen millions of inhabitants; and the Southern, fifty-four departments, with eighteen millions of inhabitants. The thirteen millions of the North send 749,846 pupils to school; the eighteen millions of the South send 375,931. Hence, it appears, that out of each million of inhabitants, the north of France sends 56, 988 children to school, and the South 20,885. So that primary instruction is three times more extended in the North than in the South.

I shall now proceed to show some remarkable consequences which result from this disproportion.

In the North of France, notwithstanding the rigor of the climate, which entirely prevents the cultivation of olives, capers, oranges and lemons, and scarcely allows the growth of Indian corn and the mulberry-tree in some of the departments; which deprives Normandy, Picarday, Artois, French Flander and Athemes, of the culture of the vine; notwithstanding this absence of natural riches, the mass of the people in the North, having more instruction, activity, industry, obtain from the soil a revenue sufficient to pay 127,634,765 francs land-tax on 18,692,191 hectares; whilst the fifty-four departments of the South only pay 125,412,969 francs land tax on a superficies 31,841,235 hectares.

Thus, for each million of hectares the public treasury receives from—

'Enlightened France	6,820,000 francs land-tax.
'Unenlightened France	3,599,709 ditto.

The superiority of the public revenues furnished by the enlightened part of France is particularly observable in the tax for licenses, which is calculated on the same scale through-