THT OT

OF THE

SOCIETY

FOR

PROMOTING THE EDUCATION

OF THE

Poor of Ireland:

APRIL, 1815, AN APPENDIX CONTAINING EXTRACTS
OF CORRESPONDENCE, &c. &c.; AND A LIST OF
DONORS AND SUBSCRIBERS ARE SUBJOINED.

Dublin:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY,
BY JOHN JONES, 40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

for the time being, of a certain voluntary Society, formed in Dublin, in the Year 1811, entitled "The Society for promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland," the sum of Pounds of lawful Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, current in Great Britain, to be paid within months, next after my decease, out of such parts only of my personal Estate as shall not consist of Chattles real, upon trust to be applied towards the carrying on the purposes of said Society. And I do hereby direct and declare, that the Receipt of the Treasurer, for the time being, of such Society, shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors for the said Legacy."

N. B. Devises of Land, or of Money charged on land, or to be laid out in Land, are void: but Money or Stockmay be given by Will, if not directed to be laid out in Land.

Donations and Subscriptions are received in Dublin, by the Treasurers the Right Hon. David La Touche and Co. Bank; by the Members of the Committee, whose names and residences are mentioned in page 6; and in London, at the Banks of Messrs. Puget, Bainbridge and Parnell; and by Messrs. Coutts and Co.

PATRON:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT.

VICE-PATRONESS:

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF DORSET.

VICE-PATRON:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

PRESIDENT:

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF FINGAL.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISC. SOUTHWELL.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISC. DE VESCI.
THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE KNOX.

TRUSTEES:

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William Disney, Esq.
Arthur Guinness, Esq.
Joseph Goff, Jun. Esq.
John David La Touche, Esq.
Randal M'Donnell, Esq.

GUARDIANS,*

(By Donations of Fifty Pounds and upwards,)

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ORMONDE.
RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT DE VESCI.
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JOSEPH GOFF, Esq.

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(By Donations of Ten Guineas and upwards,)

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^{*} The Guardians of the Society are also members for Life, their Donations exceeding Ten Guineas.

HUTTON, Rev. JOSEPH. KNOX, Rt. Hon. GEORGE, Merrion-Square. KAVANAGH, WALTER Esq. Borris, Co. Kilkenny. LA TOUCHE, PETER DIGGES, Esq. Castle-street. MAGRATH, LUKE, Esq. Laneville, Co. Cavan. MAGRATH, Mrs. ditto. MAGRATH, Miss, ditto. MANNING, WILLIAM, Esq. M'KEY, WM. Esq. Stephen's-green. MAQUAY J. L. Esq. Fitzwilliam-street. Monsell, Wm. Esq. Merrion-square. NORTHLAND, Rt. Ron. Viscount, Dungannon. ORPEN, R. I. Esq. Frederick-street. PARNELL, THOMAS, Esq. Merrion-square. SOUTHWELL, Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount, Co. Louth. SCOTT, JAMES S. Esq. Merrion-square. SOUTHWELL, H. R. Esq. Castle Hamilton, Co. Cavan. STEWART, ISAAC, Esq. Bachelor's-walk. TERMLY, FRANCIS, Esq. Belfast. TIGHE, WILLIAM, Esq. Woodstock, Co. Kilkenny. TIGHE, R. S. Esq. Co. Westmeath. TREVOR, ALDERMAN H. Leeson-street. WARREN, Rev. ROBERT, Cork. WELD, ISAAC, Jun. Esq. Camden-street.

COMMITTEE.

ALLEN, EDWARD Esq. Upper Bridge-street. BEWLEY, SAMUEL Esq. Suffolk-street. Connor, Roderick, Esq. N. Cumberland-st. English, William Esq. Meath-street. Guinness, Arthur Esq. James's-gate. GUINNESS, WILLIAM LUNELL Esq. James's-gate. HARDING, WILLIAM Esq. Lower Mount-street. JACKSON, JOSEPH D. Esq. Leeson-street. LA TOUCHE, JOHN DAVID Esq. Lower Mount-st. LA TOUCHE, PETER DIGGES Esq. Leeson-street. LA Touche, Peter Jun. Esq. Fitzwilliam-square. MAGUIRE, ALEXANDER Esq. Bolton-street. M'Donnell, RANDAL Esq. Allen's-court. MAGRATH, LUKE Esq. Grenville-street. MAQUAY, JOHN LELAND Esq. Fitzwilliam-street. Mason, H. M. Esq. Kildare-street. PARNELL, THOMAS Esq. Merrion-square, North. SCOTT, JAMES Esq. Merrion-square South. ORPEN, RICHARD J. Esq. Frederick-street, South. TODHUNTER, WILLIAM Esq. HoHes-street. WARREN, RICHARD B. Esq. Lower Mount-street.

TREASURERS:

The Right Hon. DAVID LA TOUCHE & Co. Bank.

SECRETARY:

Joseph Devonsher Jackson, Esq. Leeson-street.

AUDITORS:

SAMUEL BEWLEY, Esq. Suffolk-street.
THOMAS CROSTHWAITE, Esq. Fleet-street.
WILLIAM DISNEY, Esq. Black-Rock.
JOHN DAVID LA TOUCHE, Esq. Lower Mount-st.
EDWARD PENNEFATHER, Esq. Fitzwilliam-st.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

- I. The Name of this Institution shall be "The Society for promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland."
- II. The object of the Society is to diffuse throughout this Country, a well ordered system of Education for the Poor, which shall combine economy of time and money, and bestow due attention on cleanliness and discipline.
- III. The leading principle by which the Society shall be guided, is to afford the same facilities for Education, to all classes of professing Christians, without any attempt to interfere with the peculiar religious opinions of any.
- IV. In order to obtain the object proposed, the Society will use the following means: it will establish and maintain a model School, on an extensive scale in the metropolis; which shall at the same time exemplify the system of Education recommended by the Society, and serve as a seminary for the instruction of persons to act as Teachers; it will also assist in procuring properly qualified Schoolmasters, and will provide suitable books, stationary, and other articles necessary for Schools at reduced prices.

V. As it is conceived that Schools best adapted to the wants and circumstances of Ireland, are those in which the appointment of Governors, Teachers, and Scholars, shall be uninfluenced by religious distinctions; where the Scriptures without note or comment shall be read; but all Catechisms and books of religious controversy excluded; in which the morals of Pupils and instructors shall be anxiously attended to; where habits of decency and of cleanliness shall be considered indispensible; where Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, shall be taught in a cheap and expeditious manner, and in which good order and regular discipline shall be duly enforced: the Funds of the Institution shall be devoted to the support of such Schools alone; but the Society is willing to communicate information, and afford such assistance as shall not diminish its resources, to any seminary for the instruction of the Poor.

VI. The Society shall consist of a Patron, Vice-Patrons, President, Vice-Présidents, Committee, Treasurer, Trustees and Secretary, and also of Honorary Members, Guardians, Members for Life, and Annual Members, together with such inferior officers, as may be deemed necessary for conducting the affairs of the Society.

VII. Every Person subscribing £50. at one time, or who shall by an additional payment encrease his annual Subscription to that sum shall be a Guardian of the Society.

VIII. Upon any Legacy of £50. being paid to the Treasurer, the Executors of the person bequeathing such Legacy shall be Guardians.

IX. Every Person giving a benefaction of Ten Guineas, shall be a Member for Life.

X Every Person subscribing One Guinea annually, shall be a Member during the continuance of such Subscription.

XI. The Committee shall have the power of nominating such persons as shall render essential services to the Society, or shall be active in promoting objects similar to those of the Society, Honorary Members.

XII. The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Society, shall be held in Dublin, on the second Tuesday in June, when the proceedings of the foregoing year shall be reported, the Accounts presented, and a Treasurer, Trustees, Auditors of Accounts, and Committee chosen. Ten days notice of such meeting shall be given in the public Newspapers.

XIII. A Special General Meeting of the Members of the Committee of the Society, may be called at any time, at the requisition of the Committee, or of any Ten Members, on addressing a Letter to the Secretary, specifying the object of the Meeting: Ten days notice shall be given in three public

Newspapers of any such intended meeting, and of the purpose for which it is called.

XIV. Six Trastees shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting, from amongst the Members of the Society, in whom may be vested the property of the Society: these Trustees shall be liable to be displaced at any Annual General Meeting.

XV. A Treasurer shall be elected at each Annual General Meeting, from amongst the Members of the Society.

XVI. Five Auditors shall be appointed at each Annual General Meeting for the purpose of auditing the Accounts of the Society, of whom not more than Two shall be Members of the Committee: Three shall form a Quorum.

XVII. Twenty-one Members resident in Dublin, or its vicinity, shall be elected at each Annual General Meeting; who, together with the Patron, Vice-Patrons, President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer shall constitute a Committee, to superintend the affairs of the Society, and to appoint all its Officers, except the Treasurers and Auditors.

XVIII. The Committee shall have power to elect from amongst the Members of the Society, resident in the different Counties and principal Towns in Ireland, such persons as they shall think fit to associate with themselves, in order the more effectually to obtain and communicate such information as may serve to promote the object of the

Institution: the Members so selected shall be priwileged to attend at the deliberations of the Comanittee.

XIX. The Committee shall fill up such vacancies as may occur in their own body; elect from amongst themselves a Secretary or Secretaries, and appoint a Deputy Secretary and Collector, and such other Officers as they shall deem necessary, for conducting the affairs of the Society.

XX. All Orders for Payments on account of the Society, shall be signed in Committee by three Members thereof.

XXI. The Committee shall have the Accounts of the Society entered in books to be kept for that purpose; and in like manner the Proceedings of the Society, at its Annual and Special General Meetings, shall be entered in another book to be kept for that purpose: all which books shall be laid on the Table at the Annual General Meetings, and shall be at all times open to the inspection of Subscribers.

XXII. An Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Society, its Laws and Regulations, with an Account of the state of its Funds, and a List of Subscribers and Benefactors shall be published as soon as conveniently can be, after each Annual General Meeting.

XXIII. None of the Laws of the Society shall be altered or repealed; nor shall any new Law be enacted, except at an Annual General Meeting, or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose: and no new Law shall be deemed valid or acted upon, unless confirmed at the Annual General Meeting, or at a subsequent Special General Meeting, convened expressly for that purpose, at an interval of one Month at least after the preceding Meeting.

AT THE

THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF THIS

SOCIETY.

Held at the

ROTUNDA,

On the 15th Day of June, 1815.

THE Secretary having stated that he had received a Letter from his Grace the DUKE of LEINSTER, Vice-Patron of the Society, informing him that his Grace would be present at one o'clock precisely to take the chair, if it were possible for him to attend the Meeting; and that as it was now half past one, he submitted that his Grace must have been unavoidably prevented from fulfilling his intention; and the Secretary having also stated that letters had been received from Vice-Presidents the Right Hon. Visc. DE VESCI and Right Hon. George Knox, expressing the regret and disappointment which they felt at the necessity under which they were of being absent on this occasion,

JOSEPH CLARKE, Esq. M. D. was called to the Chair.

The Report from the Committee of the past year was read by the Secretary, and the accounts of the institution up to the 30th April last having been presented, it was unanimously

RESOLVED—1st. That the Report now read be received and adopted; and that it be printed under the direction of the Committee for the ensuing year, together with such Appendix and statement of accounts as they shall deem necessary.

- 2d. That we remain unshaken in our approbation of the principles upon which our Society is founded, and of the system of education recommended and adopted in its schools, being convinced of its practicability and peculiar adaptation to the circumstances of Ireland.
- 3d. That we highly approve of the Establishment of Female Schools on the same liberal principles and plan; and that our best thanks are due, and be returned to her Grace the Duchess of Dorset for the kindness with which she has consented to patronize this important branch of our institution.
- 4th. That our grateful thanks are due, and be presented to the Edinburgh Society for the generous and enlightened interest they have taken in the welfare of Ireland, in associating to promote education amongst its lower orders.

5th. That we lament to find the pecuniary resources of the Society continue so inadequate to the full attainment of its objects, and that our new Commmittee be instructed to use their best exertions to remedy this deficiency.

6th. That our best thanks be returned to our Patron His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and to the several Noblemen and Gentlemen who have so kindly accepted the offices of Vice-Patron and Vice-Presidents of our Society.

7th. That our cordial thanks are due, and are hereby returned to our late Committee, to our Treasurers the Right Hon. D. La Touche & Co. and to our Secretary, J. D. Jackson, Esq. for their zealous attention to the interests of the Society and their steady adherence to its fundamental principles; and that our Treasurers be requested to continue their services during the ensuing year.

Sth. That the following Gentlemen be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, viz.*

9th. That the following Gentlemen be appointed our Trustees; viz.+

10th. That the following Gentlemen be appointed our Committee for the ensuing year; viz ‡

^{*} For their names see page 6.

⁺ For their names see page 3.

^{\$} For their names see page 6.

11th. That the 12th Law of the Society be altered so far as it directs the Annual Meetings to be holden on the Second Tuesday in June; and that it be referred to the Committee henceforward to fix such day for the Annual Meetings of the Society as they shall judge expedient, after the 30th of April in each year; giving public notice thereof, as required by that law.

JOSEPH CLARKE, Chairman.

Doctor Clarke having left the Chair, and Mr. Sergt. Johnson having been called thereto, it was

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

12th. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Joseph Clarke, Esq. M. D. for his kindness in taking the Chair in the absence of the Officers of the Society, and for his obliging attention to the business of the day.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

THIRD REPORT,

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The subject adverted the picture of religions such as their

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THE time having arrived at which your Committee are called upon to submit to the Society, and to the Public, the transactions of the Year which has just closed, they proceed to discharge that duty with peculiar pleasure, because they are enabled to state, that although their labours to procure for the Society that patronage and support, of which it stood so much in need at the period of the last annual meeting, have not been attended with that success which the importance of its object deserves, yet that the great and interesting cause of National Education appears to them to have been more advanced within the past, than during any preceding year.

The last Report of the Society contained a distinct declaration of the objects of your Institution, and of the principles on which it is founded: your Committee therefore deem it unnecessary to preface this Report with a similar declaration. There is however an important subject, involved in one of the leading principles on which you are pledged to act, to which they would beg leave to call your attention, as being of great moment in itself, and as constituting the peculiar characteristic of your Institution.

The subject adverted to, is that of religious instruction. Your Society, on its formation, strongly recommended that the sacred Scriptures, without note or comment, written or oral, should be read at stated periods by the scholars, at the same time excluding all catechisms, and other works which explain or inculcate the peculiar religious opinions of any society of Christians.

The founders of your Institution looked forward, with confidence, to the most happy consequences from the general adoption of this system throughout Ireland; and your Committee feel themselves bound to declare, that their experience of its practical good effects, has fully justified those sanguine expectations.

Your Committee are however aware, that many sensible and excellent persons will consider this part of your system objectionable, in not providing more fully for religious instruction; whilst others, no less entitled to respect and esteem, are of opinion, that the circumstances of Ireland forbid the expectation, that any plan of Education can become extensively or permanently useful, which shall not altogether exclude the Scriptures from its schools.

It therefore becomes necessary to say a few words in order to obviate those objections; but on this subject your Committee will be very brief, and will abstain altogether from general or abstract reasoning.

In answer to the first of those objections, your Committee feel themselves authorised to declare, that it would be quite impracticable to make particular religious instruction, a part of the business of National Education in Ireland, and for the justness of this opinion they could appeal to experience as well as to general reasoning founded on the state and circumstances of this country—They are well convinced of the truth of that part of the 14th Report of the Board of Education, in which the Commissioners assert, "that no plan for the education of the lower classes "in Ireland, however wisely and unexceptionably contrived

" in other respects, can be carried into effectual execution " in this country, unless it be explicitly avowed, and "clearly understood, as its leading principle, that no " attempt shall be made, to influence or disturb the pecu-" liar religious tenets of any description of Christians;" and as the highly respectable Gentlemen who composed that Board, had opportunities of ascertaining the circumstances of this country with respect to the education of its poor, which private individuals cannot have, and as their anxiety for the promotion of Religion cannot be questioned, your Committee conceive that the passage just quoted, must be considered as expressing the conviction of persons most competent to form a just opinion on the question, and quite conclusive that nothing ought to be introduced into a system of national education, which could give reasonable ground for apprehending any intention to interfere with the religious opinions of the people.

Your Committee feel it almost unnecessary to say any thing farther on this head—they would only add, that as the internal happiness of Ireland has been, hitherto, greatly impeded by mutual jealousy and distrust amongst its inhabitants, it should be the anxious desire of every true Patriot, to adopt the means best calculated to destroy the prolific root of so much evil. What means, then, are so likely to promote this desirable object, as to bring the children of all persuasions together without any invidious distinctions—to afford them equal advantages in point of instruction—to manifest an equal anxiety for the welfare of all—to teach them to regard each other as the children of one great family—and to let them taste the sweetness of dwelling together in unity?

It is however necessary to remark, that although the Society would willingly discourage the introduction of particular religious instruction into the schools, yet it is

by no means intended to dissuade parents, pastors, or friends from imparting such instruction to the children at

home,—on the contrary, the constant practice of so doing, is earnestly recommended: and indeed if there were not abundant time and opportunity for this, in the intervals of school-hours, your Committee are ready to admit, that the provision made for the religious instruction of the children in the system thus recommended, would be altogether inadequate.

To those who object to the introduction of the Scriptures into schools, as likely to create that distrust which your Society are so anxious to avoid, your Committee will simply reply, that experience has proved such apprehensions to be unfounded.

For upwards of twenty years has this harmonizing principle been faithfully authored to in the schools in Schoolstreet, with the best effects, and other schools have been of later years established upon a similar plan, where no enquiry is permitted, into the religious profession of any individual connected with the school, and where the only distinction recognized, is that of proficiency in learning and good conduct. The happiest results have uniformly flowed from a perseverance in this system. Children of all persuasions flock to the school, in many instances, adults have been found anxious to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them, of attaining instruction without any sacrifice of principle, of prejudice, or of duty: whilst attendance at such schools is not only not impeded, but is warmly approved of, and recommended to their respective flocks, by the clergy of different denominations.

Your Committee having thus briefly submitted to you the plan of the Society with respect to religious instruction, a plan which, it is hoped, may embrace every denomination, without offending any sincere Christian, as it founds itself simply upon the sacred volume; that foundation whereon every form of Christianity is built, and from which all classes of Christians profess to derive the proofs of their respective tenets.

It is however necessary to observe, that although the Society recommends this plan to the managers of local institutions, yet it is not intended to withhold the advantages they can afford, from those who may not chuse to adopt it:—on the contrary, they have uniformly educated School-masters, and furnished necessaries for Schools, on whatever plan they may have been conducted, at the same time adhering to the rule of the Society, which forbids the lessening of its funds in favour of any Institution, which shall not use the Scriptures without note or comment, and exclude all catechisms and books of religious controversy.

Your Committee come now to detail the principal transactions of the year just closed, and in so doing they will be as brief as possible.

Your late Committee having declared it as their decided opinion, "That your Institution must fall to the ground, " unless their successors should be enabled to awaken the " serious attention of the wealthy and the liberal, to the ob-"jects it has in view," a great portion of the time of your Committee, was employed in exertions to obtain patronage and support for your Institution. They have in various ways called the attention of the public, to the great importance of establishing a plan of education throughout Ireland, which should add to the common rudiments of learning, a system of due discipline, and of moral instruction, and which should be, in all respects, adapted to the state and circumstances of the country; and they have endeavoured to satisfy the judgment of every candid enquirer, that sound public policy, and individual self-interest, as well as the strongest principles of duty, afford the most powerful motives towards seconding the views of your society.

At the first meeting of your Committee, a certain number of their body, were appointed as a Sub-committee, to

^{*} See the second Report of the Society ;-pages 22, 23.

suggest, from time to time, such measures as they should think best calculated, for improving the finances of the society, and for obtaining for it suitable patronage and support.

Pursuant to the suggestions of this Sub-committee, several measures were adopted, and amongst them, an effort was made to induce the Grand Juries, in those Counties where your Committee could exert any influence, to examine the principles on which your Institution is founded. This was done, not for the purpose of obtaining pecuniary aid from them, in their collective capacity, but in the hope of awakening the attention, and procuring the support of individuals, whose example and influence could not fail to produce the most beneficial effects, in their respective counties.

Your Committee are happy in stating, that the desired effects were produced in several instances, and in particular, the highly respectable Gentlemen, who composed the Grand Jury for the County of Limerick, at the last Summer Assizes, were by those means induced to enter into resolutions approving of the principles of your Institution, and recommending it to the resident nobility, and gentry of their county. These resolutions were published in the Limerick Newspapers, and your Committee conceive they can trace the effects in the encreasing zeal, for diffusing the blessings of education to the poor, exhibited in that part of the country.*

Your Committee think it their duty, to recommend the conduct of this Grand Jury, as worthy of imitation in other counties; and as being one of the easiest and most effectual means, of exciting the attention of the upper orders throughout Ireland, to your system of national education.

Another measure suggested by the Sub-committee of Patronage and Support, was, an alteration in the constitution of your Society, by establishing certain offices to be filled by persons of rank and influence, who would be thus enlisted amongst the active patrons and friends of your Society.

For this purpose, and also to define more particularly, than had theretofore been done, the principles and rules of your society, and to prescribe the duties of its several officers, the laws and regulations which are prefixed to this report were prepared by your Committee, and approved of by a general meeting of the Society, held on the 21th of last December.

Your Committee immediately took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, and solicited his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent to become the Patron of the Society. Their attention was directed to this exalted personage, as the zealous friend of national education; and they are happy to state that his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to accept of this appointment, observing "That "he did not hesitate in assenting to the wish expressed by "your Committee, when he perceived that your Society was "established upon that liberal plan, which was every where "so important, but in Ireland absolutely indispensible."

Her Grace the Dutchess of Dorset, was pleased to become Vice-Patroness of the Society, at the solicitation of your Committee; who being sensible of the importance of interesting the female sex in the welfare of your Institution, particularly with a view to the establishment and superintendance of Female Schools, conceived they could not adopt any means so effectual for that purpose, as to procure the patronage of the highly and deservedly respected personage just mentioned.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster at once yielded to the request of your Committee, and is a Vice-Patron; and your Committee cannot avoid congratulating the Society, that this nobleman, the most exalted in rank in the peerage of Ireland, occupies so distinguished a place amongst the

promoters of national education: the Earl of Fingal, Lord De Vesci, Lord Southwell, and the Right Hon. George Knox, have consented to become Vice-Presidents; and other persons of high rank and character have been requested to accept of similar appointments, but your Committee have not yet been favored with answers to their applications. It was conceived by your Committee, that it would be very desirable to obtain the patronage and support of those absentee noblemen, who possess large estates in Ireland: no class of persons is more interested in promoting the education of the poor of Ireland than the absentee proprietors of large estates, as nothing can tend more to encrease the value and security of their property, than the diffusion of well ordered education amongst their tenantry. The attachment of the lower orders in Ireland to their resident landlords is proverbial, but the tie which binds them to the resident, fails in the case of the absentee landlord: it therefore becomes necessary to substitute other motives to fidelity and affection, and what can be a stronger incentive to gratitude, than the permanent and substantial benefit conferred by well ordered education?

Your Committee were of opinion, that one of the most effectual means for procuring the support of those absentee proprietors would be, to establish a society in London, having the same object in view, and following the example of the society lately established in Edinburgh, to which your Committee will presently allude; and they have the pleasure to state, that measures have been adopted for that purpose, which your Committee hope will be effectual.

The Sub-committee also recommended the appointment of Local Committees in the principal towns of Ireland, who should not only communicate with your Committee in Dublin upon all matters connected with the education of the poor, and become the channel for conveying information and assistance from the fountain head to

the schools in their respective neighbourhoods, but, who should also exert themselves to procure an accession of friends and supporters to your Institution.

Your Committee have the pleasure to mention, that arrangements have been made for the establishment of such Local Committees in the cities of Cork and Limerick; and they anticipate the most important results, if this measure shall be carried into general execution throughout the country.

Your Committee having pointed out the steps taken by them in order to obtain patronage and support, proceed to state the progress they have made in carrying into effect the other objects recommended to their attention by the Committee of the preceding year.

In the report of that year you were informed, that a Spelling Book together with a Reading Book, on the improved plan of making one copy answer for an entire school, had been compiled and published, but that there was "still much to do in this department of your duty, "and that other elementary works, on the same plan, "would be absolutely necessary." Your Committee have now to state, that in the last year, a dictating spelling book together with a book of arithmetic, on the plan just mentioned, have been arranged and are nearly ready for the printer.

In the report just referred to it was also stated, that as it was "impossible to give adequate information respecting "the mode of instruction recommended by your Society, "either by letter or oral communication, and that as there "were many persons engaged in the superintendance of schools in remote parts of Ireland, who would find it "impossible to visit any model School established in this "city, however anxious for information respecting it; "it became extremely desirable to publish a detailed ac. "count of the plans recommended by you, accompanied

^{*} See the second Report of the Society; -page 17.

" with illustrations, so that it might as far as possible sup-" ply the place of personal inspection;" Your Committee after the most mature deliberation of the matter thus recommended to them, judged it expedient to postpone the publication in question for a short time; -partly because in order to explain fully the mode of teaching to be recommended in it, it would be necessary to refer distinctly to the books taught in the School, and to select particular passages from such books in illustration of the system; this would be particularly necessary in the Arithmetical part, and consequently until the Arithmetic just alluded to shall have been published, this could not be effectually done. But the principal reason which induced your Committee to delay the publication of this work, was that they conceived it to be of such importance, and calculated to produce such decided effects, that they did not think they would be justified in laying before the public the result of their investigations on the subject, until they should not only have approved of it in theory, but also have had an opportunity of judging by experience of its practical effects, when the whole system should be carried into operation, under circumstances which might enable your Committee to decide on the efficacy of every particular recommended by them: -this they have not as yet been enabled to do-not having had a model School + of such construction as to afford full scope for the system in perfection.

The most important matter however, particularly recommended to the consideration of your Committee, still remains to be noticed:—namely, the urgent necessity of taking some effectual steps in order to procure funds for the erection of a suitable Building for a model School and seminary for the instruction of masters: in consequence of this recommendation, and of their own conviction of the

^{*} See 2d Report, &c. page 20. † See Appendix, page 58.

disadvantages under which your Society must necessarily act until this object shall be accomplished, your Committee did exert themselves to encrease the funds of your Institution, through the means of individual bounty: having, however, in a great measure failed in their efforts, and not having any prospect of being more successful within any reasonable time, your Committee determined to apply for Parliamentary assistance towards carrying this particular part of their plan into effect. A petition has been accordingly framed in order to be laid before Parliament, for the sole purpose of obtaining a sufficient sum of money for the purchase of a piece of ground, and for defraying the other necessary expences attendant on the erection of the proposed building: your Committee having every reason to hope, that the ordinary funds of your Institution would be sufficient for its current expenses.

In framing this petition, your Committee felt it to be their imperious duty most explicitly to declare the broad principles on which your Society is pledged to act, and they feel happy in stating, that the value of those principles, and the propriety of rigidly adhering to them, has been distinctly admitted by such members of his Majesty's Government as your Committee found it necessary to communicate with on the subject.

As the Petition has not yet been laid before Parliament, your Committee think it advisable not to enter more minutely for the present into the details of these communications; but they cannot withhold from the Society their confident expectations of obtaining such assistance from the Legislature, as shall enable you immediately to erect a suitable Building for a model School and a seminary for masters.

Your Committee have been engaged in looking out for an eligible site for this Building, which they conceive ought to be erected in such a central situation, as to be of easy access to those persons who may chuse to visit it, and in such a respectable part of the town, as to be constantly before the public eye, and thus to obtrude itself upon the notice of those, who would not perhaps otherwise bestow a thought upon the subject, but whose minds might be led to reflect on the advantages of the system, when they have seen it in operation, and have thus become practically acquainted with the modern improvements in Education, and the comparatively trifling expense at which they may dispense its blessings to the children of their tenants and dependants.

It is also desirable that the model School should be established in some district of the metropolis, at present inadequately supplied with the means of instruction for the Poor, that it may thus answer the two-fold object of producing general advantage throughout the country, by exhibiting a perfect specimen of the system recommended by you, and of local benefit, by directly imparting the blessings of

education to the surrounding Poor.

The temporary seminary for training masters mentioned in your last Report, has continued to be conducted on the same plan on which it was originally opened, and several young men have been trained therein during the past year, who are now conducting local establishments, and making known in various parts of the country the modern improvements in the practical part of Education.

Whilst noticing the seminary for training school-masters, your Committee hope they will not be thought too minute in directing your attention to one remarkable in-

stance in which its value has been fully established.

At Limerick some benevolent individuals associated together for the purpose of establishing a school on the improved system; a school-room was in a short time built, but the conductors of the Institution knew not where to procure a master acquainted with the modern improvements. Having however selected a young man of docility and intelligence, he was sent to your seminary for school-masters, and after some weeks instruction there, under the superintendance of Mr. Veevers, he returned to Limerick perfectly qualified to undertake the management of the school to be established—in less than two months the school was occupied by between four and five hundred children, being as many as it was capable of accommodating, and numbers applying for admission were necessarily rejected for want of room.

Some of your Committee have lately had an opportunity of visiting the school, and they can unite with the conductors* of this local Institution, in bestowing the most unqualified praise on the conduct of this young man in the management of the school committed to his care.

A list of the persons who have been educated in your seminary for school-masters, with the names and particulars of the schools for which they were trained, will be found in the Appendix;† and though they may not at first view appear numerous, yet considering the disadvantages the Society has laboured under in this department of the Institution, and the short period which has elapsed since it was opened and made known to the public, the number will not be deemed inconsiderable: it is also a pleasing circumstance, that the persons applying for instruction as masters, have been progressively increasing in number.

In thus educating so many school-masters the Society has been of considerable use in forwarding the business of Education throughout the country; and they feel gratified in stating, that in another important branch of your Institution, your Society has been of great and encreased utility in the past year—the number‡ of local establishments which have been supplied with Lessons, Stationary, &c. from your Depository, amounting to more than 140, a number greatly exceeding that of the former year.

^{*} See Appendix, page 53. † See Appendix, pages 42, 43. ‡ For particulars, see Appendix, pages 44, &c.

Your Committee have reason to believe, that the number would have been yet greater, but for the difficulty of transmitting those articles from Dublin to remote parts of the Country: to obviate this difficulty, arrangements have been made for establishing a Depository in Cork for the sale of your Lessons, Stationary, &c.; and your Committee strongly recommend that their successors shall take the proper steps for forming similar establishments in the other principal towns in Ireland.

In thus detailing the individual instances in which your Society has afforded aid in promoting the cause of Education, your Committee would remark, that, to understand their full value, it is necessary to consider, not only the precise number of individuals assisted, but also the increasing progress of that number:—and that you should bear in mind, that the plan upon which your Institution has hitherto acted, is not to force on the work of Education, but rather to meet and to assist the public feeling on the subject:—your Committee being of opinion, that the great object in which you are engaged, will be more likely to attain ultimate and universal success, by a gradually increasing progress, than if more violent efforts were made to bring it to premature completion.

Mr. Veevers, the Gentleman mentioned in the last Report as the superintendant of the temporary model School and seminary for masters, has been continued at the same salary at which he was originally engaged by your Society. It undoubtedly bears a very large proportion to the present regular funds of your Institution, but as your Committee consider Mr. Veevers in point of address and information, particularly well qualified for the training of candidates for the situation of school-masters, and for the exhibition and explanation of the system to visitors applying for information; and as they still look forward with sanguine expectation, to encreased support from the Public, they hope they will appear justified in this ex-

pense. Your Committee also think it right to add, that if the Funds of your Institution should permit, Mr. Veevers may be of essential service to the cause of National Education, by travelling under the direction of your Committee, for the purpose of visiting and organizing schools throughout the country.

Having thus detailed the efforts made during the past year, in order to carry your intentions into effect, your Committee are desirous before they close this Report, to call your attention to the manifest progress which the interesting cause of Education is now making in the public mind; and which your Committee contemplate with the greatest satisfaction, as affording the brightest and most encouraging prospects for the future.

It is true they must lament the inadequate effect of the appeal made to the Public in your last Report; and have again to complain of the strange, may they not say culpable, indifference exhibited by very many of the wealthy proprietors of the country to what in the judgment of your Committee, appears of vital importance to Ireland, but they are fully convinced that a desire to promote the cause of National Education, is rapidly increasing.

As calculated to forward this important object, your Committee have seen with peculiar pleasure the visit paid to this country during the last year by those distinguished advocates for national education—Dr. Bell and Mr Lancaster: and they regard with very great satisfaction the exertions now making by the latter gentleman to excite the public attention to this important subject.

As a farther proof of the increasing interest excited for the diffusion of well ordered education in this country, your Committee would point your attention to the establishment of an Association in Scotland, whose sole object is the extension to Ireland of those blessings of Education, the value of which, the inhabitants of that part of the British Empire have so happily experienced.

The Prospectus* of that Society having appeared in the public papers about the month of November last, your Committee felt it their duty immediately to communicate with them on the common object they had in view; and for this purpose letters were addressed to their noble President Lord Selkirk, and to their Secretary, informing them of the principles and progress of your Society, and expressing your grateful feelings for the truly disinterested benevolence of their Institution. The most gratifying answers have been received to these communications; and your Committee feel happy in stating, that the principles of your Society, and the means recommended by you for the promotion of Education in this Country, exactly coincide with the views of that benevolent Institution-that they have expressed the warmest wishes for your success, and a determination to assist your efforts as far as their funds may permit.

It is with peculiar pleasure that your Committee direct your attention to this disinterested Association, whose conduct they would hold out for the imitation of others more immediately connected with this country, and as a stimulus to increased exertion at home. Shall it be left to Scotland to educate Ireland? Can we look on with indifference and refuse to co-operate, whilst strangers are engaging in the

noble task of educating our people?

Our Country has eminently contributed to raise the name and character of the British Empire. Her sons have been as conspicuous in the senate, as in the field—they have led the armies, and swayed the councils of the Empire—and shall the poor of such a Country, who are equally distinguished for native talent and docility, be permitted to pine in ignorance, for want of that instruction, which it is in our power by a little exertion to bestow; and whilst all the rest of the

^{*} For this Document see Appendix, pages 38, &c.

civilized world is rapidly advancing in mental improvement, shall Ireland alone be the degraded exception?

At your last annual meeting it was truly and eloquently observed by a distinguished advocate of your cause, that "there never existed a country for which nature had done " so much, and institution so little as Ireland." How long shall we submit to this reproach which our self-interest as well as our duty loudly call upon us to remove ?- If we look around us, we see on every side a new spirit animating the people. In England almost every heart and hand is engaged in this benevolent undertaking-even in France, distracted by tumults, and occupied with the perplexities of an insecure Government, her Ministers have felt it necessary to meet the public feeling on this subject, by suggesting a plan for national education; and it may be satisfactory to observe, that the means proposed to be adopted for carrying this important measure into execution, are the very same which have been employed by your Society to effectuate a similar object in this country.*

Your Committee are happy in thinking from all these indications of the times that the cause of general education is secure;—its progress certain and indubitable;—it may be accelerated, and may receive a more beneficial and salutary direction;—but stopped it cannot be;—education—information of some kind our people will have and will obtain;—it is for the higher orders to determine what shall be its nature and its quality;—and deeply are they interested in this determination. In a temporal point of view, the good order, tranquility, and prosperity of our country depend upon it;—and as moral beings, must we not be responsible for much of the misconduct and errors of those whom we neglect, whilst we might instruct?

An Account of the Income and Expenditure of the Society together with a Cash Account, for the

INCOME.

Subscriptions, Donations, Gained by the sale of books, &c.	. £106 . 200 . 15	2	9 4 2½
Expenditure exceeded Income,	322 12 €334	8	11
ored to moults, and accurated with the vol.	o Angal		ASH
Bubscriptions		15	9
Donations,	200	0	4 .
Do. for building a Model School,	201	13	
Interest on a Treasury Bill,		0	0
as which have been employed the vour-	£681	eie 11	10½
An Account of the Effects of	the Soci	iety	for .
Books, Slates, Pencils, &c. on hands,	£198 100 105	0	6½ 0 7
and the section of the section	€404	5	11/2

for Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland, year, ending the 30th April, 1815.

EXPENDITURE.

Paid Salaries — for Printing, stationary, and advertising — Contingencies	£220 . 106 . 7	10	0 7 7½
	£334	9	21/2
	The state of		
Due to the Treasurers, 30th April, 1814 — Collector (Wm. Heney,) Paid Salaries — for Printing, stationary, and advertising — a Treasury Bill — Slates and Pencils, &c. &c. — Contingencies Due by the Treasurers, 30th April, 1815.	. 220 . 106 . 102 . 130	8 0 10 10 9 18 13	0 7 11 10 7 ^t / ₂ 7
Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland.			
Due Model School Fund	. 170 . 11 . 222 £404	1 15	$0\frac{\Gamma}{2}$

The foregoing Account has been examined by us, and found to be correct.

RICHARD I. ORPEN, SAMUEL BEWLEY.

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APPENDIX, No. I.

Resolutions of the Grand Jury of the County of Limerick, at the Summer Assizes, 1814, the Hon. WINDHAM QUIN, Foreman.

AT the Summer Assizes, 1814, held for the County of Limerick.

The Grand Jury having taken into consideration the Report of the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland, unanimously adopted the following Resolutions:

RESOLVED—That the diffusion of well-ordered education among the Peasantry, and lower classes of society would eminently con-

tribute to the civilization and happiness of Ireland.

That so far as the system recommended by the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor is consistent with the fundamental principle asserted in the first resolution; it merits our cordial approbation, more particularly as it offers to all equal advantages, and seems calculated to train up the youth of Ireland in habits of order, cleanliness, and sobriety.

That we perceive with regret, that the funds of this National Intution have been inadequate to the patriotic object which it proposes to accomplish; and as its benefits extend to all parts of Ireland, we do most earnestly recommend it to the support of the wealthy

and benevolent in this County.

For self and fellow Jurors,

WINDHAM QUIN, Foreman.

APPENDIX, No. II.

Prospectus of the Edinburgh Society for promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland.

IF there be any one circumstance which has, more than another, contributed to exalt this country to the high rank which she holds among the surrounding nations, it is the acknowledged superiority which she enjoys in respect of the means of education. This is an advantage which invariably leads to the most beneficial results. A good education directly tends to raise the standard of morals, and to improve the character of those who enjoy it—to excite and diffuse a spirit of useful exertion—to encrease the energies of the mind, and to bring them to bear with more effect on all the objects of human pursuit—to meliorate the condition of individuals and of society, and to promote the general happiness of life. Hence every friend of humanity will desire to see the benefits of education widely diffused, and will co-operate with any rational plan by which that end is likely to be accomplished.

In Scotland, though much may still be done to extend and improve the education of the lower classes, there is comparatively little to be done. Through the universal establishment of Parochial Schools, that valuable legacy of the Scottish Parliament to their Country, Education is obtained at such a moderate expense, that almost all classes of the community have access to it. And the lower classes have in consequence attained a measure of knowledge, of moral cultivation, and intelligent industry, which is not

found in the same rank of society in any other country.

In England, the education of the lower orders was for a long time less attended to, than the generous character of the country, and the progress of civilization in other instances, might have led us to expect; of late however, the attention of men of the first eminence in station, influence and character, has been directed to this important object; and plans have in consequence been formed, and measures adopted, which promise the happiest and most extensive success.

Ireland, unfortunately, does not in this respect, exhibit the same favourable appearances with the other divisions of the British Empire. Though it possesses many advantages friendly to the improvement and comfort of the inhabitants, it is notorious, that no adequate result has hitherto been derived from them.

Nature has been liberal to that country, the soil is fertile, and the climate is mild, the spirit of the people is high, their minds are

inquisitive and reflecting, their disposition generous and ardent, they are lively and active, equal to any exertion, and capable of any attainment; yet with all this, it appears from the united testimony of all who have written on the state of Ireland, that the character of the native inhabitants is low, and their circumstances wretched in the extreme.

To this unhappy state of things, different causes, moral and political, which it is here unnecessary to specify, have probably coatributed; but there can be no question, that one cause which has had a predominant influence on the circumstances and character of the Irish, is the want of education. Through the injurious influence of that powerful cause, which still exists, to a degree that is hardly credible; the natural advantages which they enjoy, are in a great measure lost: intellect, capacity, warm affections, generally unimproved, and often ill directed, bring no suitable benefit to the possessor of them; it is well if they be not made the means of precipitating him deeper into vice, and increasing his power of

doing mischief.

At a time when the tone of philanthropic feeling is more than ordinarily high—when the benevolent of every denomination are zealously exerting themselves to minister relief to their fellow-men, in different countries, and under different descriptions of suffering or of want; so large and so interesting a portion of our fellow-subjects, cannot surely be suffered to continue in their present unpropitious circumstances; circumstances in which, it is manifest, that their intellectual energies are cramped, their moral character depresed, their personal happiness obstructed, and the welfare of the state materially injured. In this case the most forcible considerations that can be addressed to the mind—humanity, justice, sound policy, patriotism, true christianity—all concur in calling loudly on Britons to consider the state of the lower classes in Ireland, and to assist in the design of ameliorating their state, by furnishing them with the necessary means of moral and religious instruction.

This generous design, to which we wish to call the attention of our countrymen, is not entirely new. The education of the poor in Ireland has, at different periods, attracted the attention of the public mind, and different measures have been employed to promote it. Free Schools, were at an early period, established in several of the large towns, and have since been extended to some parts of the country. Provision is also made, at a great expense, for maintaining what are called the Protestant Charter Schools. These establishments have, however, been productive of very limited effects. The utility of the Charter Schools, has been much impeded, by the narrow exclusive principle on which they are instituted, none being received into them but the children of Protes-

tants, or of Catholics who allow their children to be educated in the Protestant religion: and though the free Schools are conducted on more liberal principles, being open to the children of parents of every religious persuasion; yet their number is so small, as to be altogether inadequate to the wants of the com-

munity.

To supply this defect, private associations have been formed both in London and Dublin. About eighty years ago, an asso. ciation was formed in London, under the name of the Hibernian Society, which among other objects, has particularly in view, the establishment of schools in Ireland : since that time, two associations of the kind have been formed in Dublin, viz. the Hibernian Sunday. School Society, which, though it bears the name of a Sunday School Society, does not limit its exertions to the Sunday; and the Society for promoting the education of the poor in Ireland. These Societies, which have all of them the countenance and support of men of the first respectability, in both countries, are prosecuting, the objects which they severally embrace, with the most commendable zeal and spirit: and the good effects which have already resulted from their labours, furnish strong encouragement to increased exertion, and warrant the reasonable expectation of increasing utility.

Impressed with these considerations, a number of respectable Gentlemen, inhabitants of Edinburgh, and its immediate vicinity, desirous to promote the education of the poor in Ireland, met in the Merchant's Hall, in that City, on the 18th day of March last; and the following Resolutions (with others declaratory of the

foregoing sentiments) were unanimously adopted:

That while we regard with high satisfaction the different associations that have been formed in London and Dublin, for promoting plans of usefulness, for the benefit of our brethren in Ireland; we judge it expedient that a Society shall be instituted in this city, for the sole purpose of erecting and supporting schools in that kingdom.

That the Society shall be denominated "The Edinburgh Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland."

That the Society shall act in connection with any other Society, having the same object, or separately, as circumstances may require.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk.

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Sir H. M. Wellwood, Adam Rolland, Esq. Rev. Dr. Davieson, Robert Dundas, Esq. Rev. Dr. Sandford,

(Here follows a List of the Extraordinary and Ordinary Directors.)

APPENDIX, No. III.

M. Carnot, Minister of the Interior, made an official Report to Napoleon, recommending the establishment of Schools in France, on the model of the system of Bell and Lancaster: this was immediately followed by a Decree which was as follows, viz.

" Elysee Palace, April 27.

66 Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c.

- "Considering the importance of education for improving the state of society; considering that the methods hitherto used in France have not attained that degree of perfection which it is possible to reach, and desiring to place this branch of our institutions on a footing with the intelligence of the age, we have decreed and do decree as follows:—
- "Art. 1. Our Minister of the Interior shall invite around him the persons who deserve to be consulted as to the best method of primary education; he shall examine and decide on those methods, and direct the experiment of such as he shall deem preferable.

"2 There shall be opened at Paris an experimental school of primary education, so organized as to serve for a model, and so

become a normal school to form primary teachers.

"3. After satisfactory results shall have been obtained from this school of experiment, our Minister of the Interior shall propose to us the measures calculated to enable all the departments to enjoy all the advantages of the new methods which shall have been adopted.

(Signed) "Napoleon."

Carnot, in his above-mentioned report, states, that there are in France two millions of children who require primary education, and yet of these two millions, some are educated very imperfectly, and others have no education at all.

APPENDIX,

A Table of the Names &c. of the young Men who have from the 30th April, 1814,

Number,	Name.	Commenced attending	Left School-street	Recommended by
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Wm, Haughton. Henry M'Phail, Wm. Skelly. Ed. Prendergast. John Deane.	Nov. 8. 1814. Nov. 10, 1814. Nov. 14, 1814. Nov. 21, 1814. Nov. 24, 1814.	July 16, 1814. July 21, 1814. Sept. 13, 1814. Sept. 7, 1814. Sept. 7, 1814. Nov. 5, 1814. Nov. 21, 1814. Nov. 19, 1814. Jan. 4, 1815. Dec. 24, 1814. Dec. 23, 1814. May 6, 1815.	Luke Magrath, Esq. Sam. Bewley, Esq. Mrs. Staples. Committee of School. Luke Magrath, Esq. Joseph Jacob, Esq. Joseph Pim, Esq. Sir Edward Bellew. Rev. Robert Bell. Wm. English, Esq. Luke Magrath, Esq. Arthur Guinness, Esq.
17 18 19 20	I nos. Godson.	Jan. 12, 1815. April 17, 1815. April 18, 1815.	March 3, 1815. June 1, 1815. May 30, 1815. June 7, 1815.	R. I. Orpen, Esq. Lord De Vesci. Rev. F. Lodge. Committee of School.

No. IV.

been trained as Masters in the Seminary of the Society, to the 30th April, 1815.

For what School.	Age.	Commenced teaching.	Religion.	Ch	mber of ildren.	When established.
Lakeville, Cavan.	23	1809.	Catholic.	60	40	1806
Ross, Wexford.	26	1811.	Protestant.	72	72	1800
Fort-Stewart, Donegal.	22	1813.	Catholic.	60	148971	1814
Limerick.	28	1802.	Catholic.	400	reputaz	1814
Moherlube, Cavan.	21	1811.	Catholic.	120	60	1808
Navan.	19	1814.	Protestant.	pods	nwoh	meid
Nuncross, Wicklow.	29	1812.	Protestant.	60	60	1814
Barmeath, Louth.	22	1812.	Catholic.	i ilai	igd e, n	1814
Youghali.	17	1814.	Catholic.	1	deinag s	
Maynooth, Kildare.	21	1811.	Catholic.	20	120	1807
Gartinardress, Cavan.	18	1814.	Catholic.	1004	appayers alor de.	abi k
depther suble as pe	22	1814.	Protestant.	dbao	ing sch	S finer
Cove. Least Land Date	25	1811.	Protestant.	aline	Tan leas	1815
Castle-Town, Queen's Co.	19	1815.	Catholic.	-lan	وقد قام	1815
Freshford, Kilkenny.	22	1815.	Protestant,	ARR	isunta	elandi Harris
Drogheda.	42	1815.	Catholic.	200		1813

Those wishing to introduce young Men into this Seminary to be trained, will be pleased to forward their recommendations of them, addressed to J. D. Jackson, Esq. Secretary, Leeson street, Dublin, or to any Member of the Committee. Their Addresses will be found in the Report—page 6.

APPENDIX, No. V.

Names of Schools which have been supplied with Books, Stationary, &c. from the Depository of the Society.

Names and Situations of Schools.

Abbeyleix, Queen's county, ...

Ashe street, School, Dublin, ...
Ardee school,
Annahilt school, county Down.
Agherton school, near Colraine

Belfast school, by Mr. Dawson. Bridge.st. chapel school, Dublin Buncrana school, near Derry...

Bull-lane schools, Dublin
Ballyroan school, near Abbey-

Blaris school, near Hillsborough county Antrim

Belfast school, by Mr. Thompson
Bushford school, near Cootehill,
county Cavan
Bray school
Ballymena school, ca. Antrim.

Bow-bridge parish school, St.

Articles supplied.

Paper, slates, cutters, hints, pencils and lessons.

Slates and cutters.

Lessons.

Lessons.

Lessons, marks, hints, slates, cutters, and paper.

Lessons.

Slates.

Lessons.

Lessons, slates, and pencils.
Lessons, slates, and pencils.

Paper, slates, lessons, and cutters.

Cutters and lessons.

Slates.

Lessons, paper, slates, and cutters.

Cutters, slates, and lessons.

Lessons and slates.

Lessons, slates, paper, cutters,

Lessons.

Lessons, and hints.
Slates, lessons, and cutters.
Lessons, and hints.

Paper, slates, and cutters.

Names and	Situations of	f Schools.
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Blessington school, by Mr. Pars.
Birmingham schools, England Brunswick-st. school, Dublin, Erasmus Smith's
Brunswick-street school, House of Industry, Dublin

Bromley, Lady Harriet Daly's school

Barmeath school, county Louth Ballymoney school, co. Antrim Clarke's.court school, Dublin ... Clontarf school, Mr. Harkness . Clonmel school, Mr. Rt. Fayle Crumlin school, county Dublin, Clontarf Sunday school, Mr. Holdcroft Clondalkin schools Doctrine Christian Evening school, Dublin Celbridge school Cork schools Cove of Cork schools Currofin, Clare school Capel-street school, Dublin ... Carrickfergus school Clonmillon school, county Westmeath

Castletown Roche schools Carlow School, Mr. Clarke ...

A THE RESERVE TO A STATE OF THE PARTY.
Congortpart, King's county
Castlecoote School
Castle Shane school, county Mo-
naghan
Charleville school, Bray, (Lady
Monk's)
Crew school, Ballybea, county
Monaghan
Coologh school, county Dublin
Castlecomer school Queen's co.

Articles supplied.

Hints, and cutters. Lessons.

Slates.

Lessons, slates, and school marks.

Slates, pencils, quills, and cutters.
Marks, cutters, and slates.
Lessons, slates, cutter, paper, Slates and cutters.
Slates.
Lessons.
Paper, slates and cutters.

Lessons. Cutters, slates and lessons.

Slates and quills.
Lessons, cutters and paper.
Lessons.
Lessons, slates and cutters.
Slates and lessons.
Lessons.

Paper, lessons, alphabets, slates and cutters.

Lessons and hints.

Paper, lessons, cutters, hints and slates.

Lessons,
Alphabets.

Lessons, slates and cutters.

Slates and cutters.

Slates, lessons and pencils. Slates. Lessons.

Names and situations of S

	Cromol	and	school,	co.	Wext	ford
--	--------	-----	---------	-----	------	------

Clontarf Catholic	school
Chapelizod school	
ness)	

feeded bus

Dudson school, England
Down county school, (Mr. H.
Hamilton)
Dromore school, county Down
Drumcondra school

Dromoland school, co. Clare
Drogheda school
Dromore house school, Mallow
Dublin Free schools

Edenderry so	chools .		
Edgeworthsto	own sch	ool,	county
Longford .			
Ennis school,	county	Clar	e
Enniscorthy			
fond		- 1	

Francis-street	
Dablin	

Lounding	nospital	schools,	L'MIJ-
lin			
77		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	77.11
Freshford	school,	county	Mila
2 trans	DELUSE,	3-1605564	

Well				
Fort 8	tuart	school,	county	Do-
, neg	al			

Forbes-	st. ch	apel	schoo	l, Du	b-
lin					
French	Park	scho	ol, El	phin .	

French Park school,	Elphin
Glanmore Free schoo	ls, county
Wicklow	

VYICETOW	, , , , , , , ,			
George's hill	Fema	le O	rpha	an
school				

Great Ship-	street	Fema	lesci	hool,
Dublin .				
Graybrook	schoo	ol. cou	inty	Kil-

Articles supplied.

Lessons, slates, cutters, alpha. bets, order of the school. Cutters,

Slates and pencils.

Lessons, marks, hints, cutters, paper, pencils and school marks.

Lessons.

Lessons and hints.

Lessons, marks, cuiters and class lists.

Paper and pencils.

Slates and cutters.

Lessons, slates, cutters, paper, school marks, &c.

Lessons, paper and cutters.

Lessons and hints. Lessons and school marks.

Lessons, slates and pencils.

Lessons, slates and alphabets

Slates and cutters.

Lessons.

Paper, slates, lessons, school marks and cutters.

Slates and pencils. Slates and cutters.

Lessons, slates and cutters.

Cutters.

Cutters.

Lessons and slates.

Names a	and Sit	uutions	of	Schools.
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Harold's cross Numery school Hollywell school, county Sligo

James's-street Nunnery school, Dublin Josephian Society school, Wellington-place, Dublin Kilbucan and Temple Shanla schools

Knocktophen school, county Kilkenny Kildrass parish school, county Tyrone..... Kill school, county Kildare Kilkenny school (Countess Ormond's)

Kilboy and Nenagh, (Lady Du. nally's schools) Kilmainham school (by Mr. W. L. Guinness) Kilcullen school, county Westmeath Knocknagall, county Down ...

Kilmore school, co. Cavan ... Killenure school, county Westmeath Killegar school, county Leitrim Leixlip schools (Luke White, Esq.) Lurgan school (Mrs. Brownlow)

Lurgan school (per Mr. Allen) Letterkenny school, county Donegal i... Loughgall school Limerick school

Lissan school, county Derry ... Linen Hall-street school, Dublin Lisburn schools, county Antrim Moate school Malone house school, Belfast ...

Articles supplied,

Slates. Joodse dtoon yald Lessons, paper, slates and pencils. T. toodes soons esq

Cutters.

Paper, slates and pencils.

Lessons, slates, cutters and quills. and the boards

Lessons.

Lessons. Slates and pencils.

Paper, slates, pencils and les-SORS. downstime I swotwer.

Cutters

Slates. Theodor asopr made O

Quills. 10 looting notisines I

Lessons, slates, cutters, paper, quills and school marks. Lessons, slates, and cutters.

Lessons and school marks Paper, slates, cutters and quills.

Paper, slates, quills and cutters. Lessons, slates, cutters, paper, and quills. School marks, lessons and hints.

Lessons and hints. Slates and cutters. Hints, paper, lessons, school marks, slates and pencils. Lessons and cutters. Pencils and lessons. Cutters. Lessons, slates and cutters. Lessons. Hamos , tooden dealla

Loudez legade dagrit. bustawol

Names and situations of Schools.	Articles supplied.
Maynooth school	Hints, slates, cutters, lessons,
with the Sampa Cardo Lanouner 1	paper and quills.
Malpas_street school, Dublin	Paper, slates, cutters and les-
Meath-st. chapel schools, Dub-	sons.
lin	Slates and pencils.
Maydrum castle school, Athlone	Lessons.
Moortown school, county Meath	Paper, slates and cutters.
Marine school, Sir John Ro-	
gerson's quay, Dublin Magherah school, county Derry	Lessons.
Newtownards schools	Slates, pencils, lessons, and
BENEFIT WINDS OF BUILDING	marks.
Newcastle school, county Lime-	
rick	Lessons.
Newtown Barry school	Paper, lessons and cutters.
Newtown Hamilton school, Ar-	Paper, quills, pencils and lessons
magh	Cutters and slates.
Newry school, (Mrs. Wallace)	Cutters and slates.
New Ross school	Lessons.
Orphan house school, Paradise.	Z William Control of the Control
row, Dublin	Paper and cutters.
Presentation school, Sir John's-	Cutters and lessons.
Portglanone school, co. Antrim,	Outless and lessons,
(Bishop of Down)	States and pencils.
Portumna school	Paper, quills, cutters and slates
Rafoth school, co. Antrim	Lessons.
Rameltan school, county Done-	Slates.
Rathmines school, Dublin	Cutters, slates and lessons,
Rostrevor school, county Down	Paper, slates and cutters.
Rostellan school, county Cork,	
(Marchioness of Thomond)	Paper, quills, slates, cutters and lessons.
South-eastern district school,	and the same of th
Dublin	Lessons, slates, cutters and pa-
Sego parish school, county Ar-	per.
magh	Lessons, slates, paper and cut-
Penoils and lengths.	ters.
Thomastown school, (Lady Lan-	Lisberg schools, county Anisha
daff)	Lessons.
Tallagh school, county Dublin .	Slates and cutters.
Townsend-street chapel school.	Cutters.

APPENDIX, No. III.

M. Carnot, Minister of the Interior, made an official Report to Napoleon, recommending the establishment of Schools in France, on the model of the system of Bell and Lancaster: this was immediately followed by a Decree which was as follows, viz.

" Elysee Palace, April 27.

" Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c.

"Considering the importance of education for improving the state of society; considering that the methods hitherto used in France have not attained that degree of perfection which it is possible to reach, and desiring to place this branch of our institutions on a footing with the intelligence of the age, we have decreed and do decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. Our Minister of the Interior shall invite around him the persons who deserve to be consulted as to the best method of primary education; he shall examine and decide on those methods, and direct the experiment of such as he shall deem pre-

ferable.

"2 There shall be opened at Paris an experimental school of primary education, so organized as to serve for a model, and so

become a normal school to form primary teachers.

"3. After satisfactory results shall have been obtained from this school of experiment, our Minister of the Interior shall propose to us the measures calculated to enable all the departments to enjoy all the advantages of the new methods which shall have been adopted.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

Carnot, in his above mentioned report, states, that there are in France two millions of children who require primary education, and yet of these two millions, some are educated very imperfectly, and others have no education at all.

A Table of the Names &c. of the young Men who have from the 30th April, 1814,

Number.	Name.	Commenced attending	Left School-street	Recommended by
5	Robert Morris.	June 20, 1814.	July 16, 1814,	Luke Magrath, Esq.
6	James Hunter,	July 11th, 1814.	July 21, 1814.	Sam. Bewley, Esq.
7	Bernard Boyle.	August 2nd, 1814.	Sept. 13, 1814.	Mrs. Staples
8	Daniel Wade.	August 18, 1814.	Sept. 7, 1814.	Committee of School.
9	Edmund Morriss.	August 18, 1814.	Sept. 7, 1814.	Luke Magrath, Esq.
10	Wm, Haughton.	Sept. 26, 1814.	Nov. 5, 1814.	Joseph Jacob, Esq.
11	Henry M'Phail.	Nov. 8. 1814.	Nov. 21, 1814.	Joseph Pim, Esq.
12	Wm Skelly.	Nov. 10, 1814.	Nov. 19, 1814.	Sir Edward Bellew.
13	Ed Prendergast.	Nov. 14, 1814.	Jan. 4, 1815.	Rev. Robert Bell.
14	John Deane.	Nov. 21, 1814.	Dec. 24, 1814.	Wm. English, Esq.
15	James Givney.	Nov. 24, 1814.	Dec. 23, 1814.	Luke Magrath, Esq.
16	Rich. M'Kelvey.	Dec. 29, 1814.	May 6, 1815.	Arthur Guinness, Esq.
17	Thos. Godson.	Jan. 12, 1815.	March 3, 1815.	R. I. Orpen, Esq.
18	Patrick Gormon.	April 17, 1815.	June 1, 1815.	Lord De Vesci.
19	Paul Shirley.	April 18, 1815.	May 30, 1815.	Rev. F. Lodge.
20	Thos Fitzpatrick.	May 10, 1815.	June 7, 1815.	Committee of School.

No. IV.

been trained as Masters in the Seminary of the Society, to the 30th April, 1815.

For what School.	Age.	Commenced teaching.	Religion.	Ch	nber of ildren.	When established.
Lakeville, Cavan.	23	1809.	Catholic.	60	40	1806
Ross, Wexford.	26	1811.	Protestant.	72	72	1800
Fort-Stewart, Donegal.	22	1813.	Catholic.	60	A Pic	1814
Limerick.	28	1802.	Catholic.	400	tondor.	1814
Moherlube, Cavan.	21	1811.	Catholic.	120	60	1808
Navan.	19	1814.	Protestant.	and de	uwoh	
Nuncross, Wicklow.	29	1812.	Protestant,	60	60	1814
Barmeath, Louth,	22	1812.	Catholic.	17/65	of are	1814
Youghall.	17	1814.	Catholic.	1	Har do	
Maynooth, Kildare.	21	1811.	Catholic.	20	120	1807
Gartinardress, Cavan.	18	1814.	Cathelic.	-	Mo. re	
Asserber provide Ange	22	1814.	Protestant.	los	los ses	130
Cove.	25	1811.	Protestant.	slee	for en	1815
Castle-Town, Queen's Co.	19	1815.	Catholic.	100		1815
Freshford, Kilkenny.	22	1815.	Protestant,	Final I	W.F	Mary 1
Drogheda,	42	1815.	Catholic.	200	2-	1813

Those wishing to introduce young Men into this Seminary to be trained, will be pleased to forward their recommendations of them, addressed to J. D. Jackson, Esq. Secretary, Leeson-street, Dublin, or to any Member of the Committee. Their Addresses will be found in the Report—page 6.

APPENDIX, No. V.

Names of Schools which have been supplied with Books, Stationary, &c. from the Depository of the Society.

Names and Situations of Schools.

Abbeyleix, Queen's county, ...

Ashe-street, School, Dublin, ...
Ardee school,
Annahilt school, county Down.
Agherton school, near Colraine

Adamstown school, New Ross.
Aungier-street school, Dublin..
Aba school, Stewartstown
Andrew's parish school, Dublin Anne's parish school, Dublin ...
Ballitore school

Belfast school, by Mr. Dawson. Bridge st. chapel school, Dublin Buncrana school, near Derry...

Bull-lane schools, Dublin
Ballyroan school, near Abbeyleix
Blaris school, near Hillsborough
county Antrim

Belfast school, by Mr. Thompson

Bushford school, near Cootehill, county Cavan

Bray school

Ballymeua school, co. Antrim

Bow-bridge parish school, St.

James's

Articles supplied.

Paper, slates, cutters, hints, pencils and lessons.

Slates and cutters.

Lessons.

Lessons.

Lessons, marks, hints, slates, cutters, and paper.

Lessons.

Slates.

Lessons.

Lessons, slates, and pencils.

Lessons, slates, and pencils.

Paper, slates, lessons, and cutters.

Cutters and lessons.

Slates.

Lessons, paper, slates, and cut-

Cutters, slates, and lessons.

Lessons and slates.

Lessons, slates, paper, cutters,

Lessons.

Lessons, and hints. Slates, lessons, and cutters. Lessons, and hiuts.

Paper, slates, and cutters.

Names and Situations of Schools.

Bromley, Lady Harriet Daly's school

Barmeath school, county Louth Ballymoney school, co. Antrim Clarke's.court school, Dublin ... Clontarf school, Mr. Harkness . Clonmel school, Mr. Rt. Fayle Crumlin school, county Dublin, Clontarf Sunday school, Mr. Holdcroft Clondalkin schools Christian Doctrine Evening school, Dublin Celbridge school Cork schools Cove of Cork schools Currofin, Clare school Capel-street school, Dublin ... Carrickfergus school Clonmillon school, county Westmeath

Castletown Roche schools Carlow School, Mr. Clarke ...

Castlecomer school, Queen's co.

Articles supplied.

Hints, and cutters. Lessons.

Slates.

Lessons, slates, and school marks.

Slates, pencils, quills, and cutters.

Marks, cutters, and slates. Lessons, slates, cutter, paper, Slates and cutters.

Slates. Lessons.

Paper, slates and cutters.

Lessons. Cutters, slates and lessons.

Slates and quills.
Lessons, cutters and paper.
Lessons.
Lessons, slates and cutters.
Slates and lessons.
Lessons.

Paper, lessons, alphabets, slates and cutters.

Lessons and hints.

Paper, lessons, cutters, hints and slates.

Lessons.

Alphabets.

Lessons, slates and cutters.

Slates and cutters.

Slates, lessons and pencils. Slates. Lessons.

Names	and	situations	of Schools.
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Trames and situations by Bentous.
Cromoland school, co. Wexford
Croditiand Schools Co. Weatord
Clontarf Catholic school
Chapelized school (Dr. Guin-
ness)
ness)
Luciles fore painty spingers.
A COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
Dudson school, England
Down county school, (Mr. H.
Hamilton)
Dromore school, county Down
Drumcondra school
Daniel I I G
Dromoland school, co. Clare
Drogheda school
Dromore house school, Mallow
Dublin Free schools
Edenderry schools
Edgeworthstown school, county
Longford
Ennis school, county Clare
Enniscorthy school, co. Wex-
ford
Francis-street chapel school,
Dublin
Foundling hospital schools, Dub-
lin
Freshford school, county Kil-
kenny
Fort Stuart school, county Do-
negal
Washes at changl school Dub
Forbes_st. chapel school, Dub-
French Park school, Elphin
Glanmore Free schools, county
Wicklow
George's hill Female Orphan
school
Deligni and the second
Great Ship-street Female school,

Graybrook school, county Kil-

Articles supplied.

Lessons, slates, cutters, alphabets, order of the school. Cutters.

Slates and pencils.

Lessons, marks, hints, cutters,
paper, pencils and school
marks.

Lessons.

Lessons, Lessons and hints.
Lessons, marks, cutters and class lists.

Paper and pencils.
Slates and cutters.
Lessons.
Lessons, slates, cutters, paper, school marks, &c.
Lessons, paper and cutters.

Lessons and hints.
Lessons and school marks.

Lessons, slates and pencils.

Lessons, slates and alphabets

Slates and cutters.

Lessons.

Paper, slates, lessons, school marks and cutters.

Slates and pencils.
Slates and cutters.

Lessons, slates and cutters.

Cutters.

Cutters.

Lessons and slates.

Names o	and	Situations	of School	S.
---------	-----	------------	-----------	----

Harold's cross Nunnery school Hollywell school, county Sligo

James's street Nunnery school,
Dublin

Josephian Society school, Wellington place, Dublin
Kilbucan and Temple Shanla

Knocktophen school, county

Kilkenny Kildrass parish school, county Tyrone.....

Kill school, county Kildare ... Kilkenny school (Countess Ormond's)

Kilboy and Nenagh, (Lady Dunally's schools)

Kilmainham school (by Mr. W. L. Guinness)

Kilcullen school, county Westmeath

Knocknagall, county Down ...

Kilmore school, co. Cavan ...
Killenure school, county Westmeath
Killegar school, county Leitrim
Leixlip schools (Luke White,

Lurgan school (per Mr. Allen)
Letterkenny school, county Donegal

Lissan school, county Derry ...
Linen Hall-street school, Dublin
Lisburn schools, county Antrim
Moate school
Malone house school, Belfast ...

Articles supplied.

Slates.

Lessons, paper, slates and pencils.

Cutters.

Paper, slates and pencils.

Lessons, slates, cutters and quills.

Lessons.

Lessons.
Slates and pencils.

Paper, slates, pencils and les-

Cutters.

Slates.

Quills.

Lessons, slates, cutters, paper, quills and school marks.
Lessons, slates, and cutters.

Lessons and school marks Paper, slates, cutters and quills.

Paper, slates, quills and cutters. Lessons, slates, cutters, paper, and quills.

School marks, lessons and hints.

Lessons and hints.

Slates and cutters.

Hints, paper, lessons, school marks, slates and pencils.

Lessons and cutters.

Pencils and lessons.

Cutters.

Lessons, slates and cutters.

Lessons.

Names and situations of Schools.	Artic
Maynooth school	Hints, slate
Malpas-street school, Dublin	paper and Paper, slate sons.
Meath-st. chapel schools, Dub-	Slates and p
Maydrum castle school, Athlone Moortown school, county Meath	Lessons. Paper, slates
Marine school, Sir John Ro- gerson's quay, Dublin	Lessons.
Magherah school, county Derry Newtownards schools	Lessons. Slates, pend
Newcastle school, county Lime-	marks.
rick	Lessons. Paper, lesso
Nevanstown school Newtown Hamilton school, Ar-	Paper, quills
Newry school, (Mrs. Wallace)	Cutters and Cutters and
New Ross school	Lessons.
row, Dublin	Paper and o
Portglanone school, co. Antrim,	Cutters and
(Bishop of Down) Portumna school	Paper, quill Lessons.
Rafoth school, co. Antrim Rameltan school, county Done-	Slates.
Rathmines school, Dublin Rostrevor school, county Down	Cutters, sla Paper, slate
Rostellan school, county Cork, (Marchieness of Thomond)	Paper, quil
South-eastern district school,	lessons.
Dublin	Lessons, sla
Sego parish school, county Armagh	Lessons, sla
Thomastown school, (Lady Lan-	ters,
daff)	
Townsend-street chapel school.	Cutters.

cles supplied.

s, cutters, lessons, quills. es, cutters and les-

pencils. s and cutters.

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cutters.

d lessons.

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cutters,

Names and situations of Schools.

Tullow school, co. Kilkenny
Tullamore school
Tenagh school, county Carlow
Tandragee school, county Ar-
- magh
Vancullen school, co. Wicklow
-Waterford school
Wicklow school
Warrenmount Nunnery school
Whitehouse school, Belfast

Youghal school

Articles supplied.

Lessons, paper, slates and hints. Slates and cutters. Lessons.

Lessons.
Paper, slates, hints, and pencils.
Paper and lessons.
Lessons.
Lessons, slates, cutters and paper.
Lessons.
Paper, slates, cutters and lessons.

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APPENDIX, No. VI.

'THE COMMITTEE would repeat the request made in the Report of last year, "that all persons applying for articles disposed at "reduced prices, for the use of Schools, may send answers to "the following Queries, in writing, with such other information respecting the circumstances of their schools and the situation of the neighbouring poor, as they may deem use—"ful."

QUERIES.

- 1. WHAT is the name of the School?
 - 2. In what Parish and County?
 - 3. What is the nearest Post Town?
 - 4. When was the school established ?
 - 5. How many Scholars,

Male ? Female ?

- 6. Under whose direction is the school placed?
 Whether of an Individual or Committee? State the names.
- 7. How many masters and mistresses are paid, and what is the amount of their salaries?
- 3. What is the probable annual income? State how it arises.
- 9. Do the scholars pay any thing for their educa- fion?—if so, what sums weekly or quarterly?
- 10. Is the school held daily, weekly, or otherwise?
- 11. Are the Sacred Scriptures used in the school; and if so, has the edition used any note or comment?
- 12. What other books are used in the school, for the purpose of instruction?
- 13. Is any catechism taught in the school? if any, what?
- 14. Is there any distinction on account of religious opinions, in managers, instructors, or scholars?

^{*} For an example of the manner of complying with this request; see "Extracts of Correspondence," at page 51, James Sloane's letter.

APPENDIX, No. VII.

Extracts from Correspondence.

topy of a Letter from J. Sloane, Master of the School, Newtownards, to the Secretary.

SIR,

Newtownards, 5th Sept. 1814.

	by the bearer to your society's School
for some slates, &c. and	observing in your second report, (which
was obligingly lent me b	y Mr. Dawson of Belfast,) that you wish
for information respecti	ng the state of all schools that apply to
you for stationary, &c.	I most willingly comply with your desire,
by answering vone quer	ies, and giving such other information as
you request.	group such that into macton as
	Lady Castlereagh's School.
2.	Newtownards, County Down.
3.	Newtownards, (the School is in the town.)
4.	Built in 1811, and opened 14th Septem-
Toograp stry stade lin mis-	ber, 1812.
5.	Male," 110. 4 Female," 90. N. B. The
will be broaded the life to the	number of Females attending the school
VIII Y BOUNDAND TO THE TOTAL	at present is under 40, but it is expected
and the design of the same of	they will encrease to about 90, which
to supports lave 11 her	was the average number for the first
outsignment was a real fact that do not	year of the school.
6	Rev. Mark Cassidy.
7	One Master 40%. per annum, one Mistress
Andreas and the Real Property in the	30l. per annum.
8.	The Master 3Ql. from the Trustees of Eras-
a.	
Real Print, Physics of	mus Smith's funds, and 101. from Lord
The Language of the Control	Londonderry; a free house and garden
Remittee to your least	with some land, altogether may be wonth
	501. The Mistress 301. from the Tras-
evolugit the best to the	tees of E. Smith's funds, a free house
sain March Mary and and	and garden, and half the profits of the
Single Sail Control	work may amount to 40%, or more.
9.	A small number pay 1d. each per week,
	to be laid out for lessons, slates, fuel,
	&c. for the school.
10	Daily.
11.	The Scriptures are used in the school,
THE WAY THE REAL PROPERTY.	without note or comment either written
	an anal : by the three highest classes

One set of the Lessons of the Dublin
Weekly and Daily Free Schools. One
set of the Lessons of the Society for
promoting the Education of the Poor of
Ireland; Lancaster's edition of Fream's
Scripture Instruction; Lancaster's
Arithmetic; Gough's Arithmetic; Hutton's Arithmetic and Book-keeping;
Bonnycastle's Mensuration; Universal
Spelling-Book; Manson's Spelling-Book
and Dictionary; and the books of a Juvenile Library; &c.

The children are catechised every Sunday morning from such catechisms as their parents, &c. choose to give them; and are then dismissed under the charge of proper monitors to their respective

places of worship.

No distinction is made on account of religious opinions, except the teachers who I believe must be protestant in conformity to the will of Erasmus Smith.

I hope, Sir, the above brief replies contain all that you expect in answer to your Queries; and with respect to your request for other information," I have little to say, but that I believe the persons concerned with this School will always be glad to give every information in their power on this subject, to the society for promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland: If you approve of their conduct they will be happy in having merited your approbation: If you shew any thing wrong they will gladly give it up for a better method.

I am glad to see that your Society approve of having lending libraries attached to the establishments for educating the poor. As a means of accomplishing this object in the most general and least oppressive manner, I would beg leave to mention for your consideration, whether a small sum might not be obtained annually for that purpose by an act of vestry in the parish where such an establishment might be situated. If your Society approve of this hint, and publish their opinion concerning it, I doubt not but that in a few years we shall see every institution in the kingdom for the instruction of the poor, furnished with a library. About a year ago we opened a small library for this school; we were enabled to do this by a grant of 51. obtained from the Parish by an act of vestry; it has been continued to us this year, which with some money paid by persons unconnected with the school, but who wished to have the use of the library, have enabled us to buy about 161. worth of books for the institution. At the time I proposed having a library in our school, I mentioned our plan to Mr. Dawson, he approved of it, promised to consult you, and set about raising a fund for that purpose in the Belfast Lancasterian School: but unfortunately since that gentleman quit conducting the school the idea of having a library has been given up. I have not heard the cause, but believe it to be want of funds; no assistance was ever applied for from the parish.

There is another difficulty in opening and conducting a Juvenile Library; the readers being utterly unqualified to select the books for their use, and being commonly made up of all denominations of christians in the place: who is qualified to choose books to the

satisfaction and improvement of so many different sects?

I got over this obstacle in the only way that I think it can be obviated: by leaving the choice of books, to the regular Clergymen of the parish. They kindly condescend to make the choice of books, and also to superintend the general concerns of the library, supporting me with advice or keeping in control as

they think proper.

I have found the library to be a cheap substantial means of rewarding the senior scholars, it improves them in reading, corrects their morals, and will be a strong inducement for them to behave with propriety, during those years in which good or bad opinions are formed and habits acquired, that are likely to influence in a great degree every word and action of their lives. In order to make the library as extensively useful as possible, deserving scholars are furnished with a certificate upon leaving school, entitling them to use the books of the library gratis for a certain number of years, on condition that they continue to behave themselves so as not to bring disgrace on themselves or on the school.

The School is conducted on the new plan practised by Lancaster, except a few alterations that I hope are improvements, tending to advance the scholars farther than by that system seems to have

been intended.

With the highest respect,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES SLOANE.

To J. D. JACKSON, Esq. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from a Member of the Committee of the Limerick School, to a Member of the Committee of this Society.

Limerick, 9th of 1st month, 1815.

Our Lancasterian School was opened on the 1st of the 11th month, and was soon filled with between 400 and 500 boys—we

have nearly the latter number on the list, but the school does not conveniently hold more than 440 or 450-many applicants are necessarily refused for want of room. We have been happy in the choice of a master, as well as in the situation of our school; he far exceeds our expectations in performing the duties of his station, and his diffidence and modesty are not the least of his merits. He was well instructed at the National Institution, and what he learned there made a deep impression on his mind. It seems to be his greatest delight to attend to his employment in the school, and if he could find room for double the number I believe he would gladly receive them. On the day called St. Stephen's day, he assembled the boys of his own accord, saying that he did not think himself or the boys could employ the day better, after going to Chapel in the morning; considering that this system was a novelty to the master, that the monitors were wholly ignorant of it, and that the school filled so rapidly with a parcel of raw boys, it is wonderful how well organized they appear to be in so short a time. It surprises every one who sees it. Two of the Trustees of a charitable bequest of a considerable property left by a Widow Bankes to be disposed of at their discretion, having lately wisited our school among the other charitable institutions, were so pleased with it as to offer 100% towards building a Female School on the same plan, which will encourage our Committee to redouble their exertions to encrease the funds for this purpose, as we have plenty of ground for the building sufficiently detached from the boys school. Indeed I entertain hopes that we shall also be enabled to build a second boy's school in another situation. I subjoin an Extract from the Visitor's Book, kept in our School; "THE Trustees of the late Mrs Banks having inspected the 66 School for Boys, established in this City on the Lancasterian "Plan, and being anxious to mark their approbation of the same, and to extend the benefits of this improved system to the Female 4 sex, have resolved to give 1001. towards the erection of a School-" house for Girls; to be conducted in a similar manner, whenever the Committee shall conclude on building a School-room for "the purpose. Dec. 30th, 1814, Daniel Gabbett, William Lewis."

Letter from Mr. Levins, Secretary and Treasurer of the Drogheda School, to Mr. Veevers, the Superintendant of the Model School and Seminary for Musters.

Drogheda, 12th June, 1814.

THE Committee of the Drogheda Sunday School have examined Thomas Fitzpatrick on the progress he has made in

your school, and they find it almost unexampled for the short

time he was under your care.

The tables you have given him are excellent, and his observations for the regulation of an establishment like ours are very applicable to the subject, for which the Committee have instructed me to return you their most unfeigned thanks.

They likewise hold constantly in view the liberality of the Society for promoting the education of the poor of Ireland, for the free instructions they are affording to persons recommended to be-

come masters of similar schools.

The Committee of the Drogheda Sunday school which is composed of Protestants and Catholics, likewise offer the Society their meed of applause for their generous admission of all sects of Christians, without imposing on them creeds foreign to their belief, or putting any fetters upon conscience. As a spoke in the wheel, the Committee of the Drogheda Sunday school wish to run with them the same liberal race, and although least, I remain most zealously,

your obedient servant,

Michael Levins,

Secretary and Treasurer.

I enclose a guinea, for which you will be good enough to send the lessons at receipt, by Gosson's coach, directed for me, Drogheda.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Henry Grey, Secretary to the Edinburgh Society, for promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland, to J. D. Jackson, Esq.

Edinburgh, 29th March, 1815.

SIR,

I Am instructed by the Directors of the Edinburgh Society for promoting the education of the poor of Ireland, to acknowledge the receipt of your most acceptable letter of the 22d December, and also of its duplicate, enclosed in a letter to the Earl of Selkirk.

The Directors have read with the deepest interest the First and Second Reports of your Society, together with the copy of the laws and regulations, enclosed to our noble President. It gives them the greatest pleasure to observe that the diffusion of the blessings of a well ordered education among the poor of Ireland, an object of such unspeakable importance in a moral, political, and religious view, is prosecuted with so much wisdom, zeal, and ability, by your Society; and it affords them additional satisfaction to find

the views they had entertained twelve months ago with respect to the best manner of prosecuting this object, corroborated and sanctioned by the matured sentiments of those whose means of infor-

mation are so much superior to theirs.

In particular the leading principle on which you proceed, the extension of the same advantages to all classes of professing christians, and the exclusion of all attempts to interfere with the peculiar religious opinions of any, and of every thing that would awaken the irritating feelings of sect and party, is one which they conceive dictated by enlightened wisdom, and which, they are persuaded, must be rigidly adhered to, if we would do any extensive good in Ireland. Indeed the extension of the blessings of education to the Catholic population of Ireland, at once the most numerous and the most necessitous part of the community, is an object more especially interesting to them; and they conceive that to interfere with their religious principles would excite a jealousy that would prove the greatest possible obstruction to the attainment of the object in view. They anticipate the happiest results from the institution of your Model School, and from the system you have adopted for preparing school masters for their important office; and they hope that, stimulated by your example, local associations will arise in every part of the country to avail themselves

of the assistance so generously offered by your Society.

The means which the Edinburgh Society propose to employ, for attaining their proposed object, are of the simplest kind. At a distance from the country which it is their wish to assist, and in a great measure destitute of local information, they have no intention, at least at present, of attempting the establishment of schools of their own, and aim at nothing more than to contribute their aid to those societies which have already commenced their benevolent labours in that country. They regret to say that even in this way they have been able to do little. A considerable prejudice excited against the Society at its institution, which (though we hope it is abated) is not entirely done away, even among those who sincerely wished well to the proposed object, apprehensions were entertained that an Institution having its seat in this country, and composed of Protestants, would have the effect of awakening the jealousy of the Irish, and that its offers, however friendly, would be rejected with disdain. These prejudices, we believe, were owing, almost entirely, to ignorance, or mistaken ideas of the principles on which the Society was to conduct its operations, and we hope that when its views and intentions shall be more fully known they will be entirely removed from the mind of every candid person. We hope we shall soon be able to extend our co-operation to other societies, and among them there is none we view with greater expectation of good effects than yours. Indeed we cannot but observe with heartfelt sorrow the very inadequate

support you have hitherto received. We persuade ourselves that the urgent and pathetic appeal in the close of your Second Report must have produced a powerful effect in Ireland; and we hope we shall soon be enabled to give you some evidence of the impression made on our minds by your most important and interesting statements.

I have only to add that it is our intention again to address the Public, previous to our annual meeting in the end of May; and to point out more particularly the efforts now making in Ireland, and the channels through which our bounty may be best applied to the object; we should receive with thankfulness any information in addition to that contained in the papers already forwarded to us, which you might have it in your power to give, and to which you might think it desirable to give publicity here.

Your obedient Servant,
HENRY GREY, Sec.

J. D. Jackson, Esq. Sec. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from A. N. Esq. to the Secretary.

Youghal, April 14, 1815.

DEAR SIR,

On my return to Cork from the vicinity of Mallow last Tuesday, I was disappointed at finding that you had previously set out for Dublin. I have conversed with some lately on the education of the poor who are deterred from purchasing your useful lessons, by the inconvenience and expense of sending to Dublin for them, and am convinced, that the instruction of the poor of this part of the kingdom would be much promoted, if your benevolent association would send by water, or some other cheap mode of conveyance, a large quantity of your newly printed lessons to some trusty person in Cork, to sell them for the use of the poor.* Those at present sold in Cork are considerably dearer than yours, and by no means so good.

Yours, &c.

J. D. JACKSON, Esq. &c. &c.

A. N---

^{*} The reading and spelling lessons, &c. published by the Society may be had from Messrs. J. and R. M'Mullen, Grand Parade, Cork, for the same low prices at which they are sold at the Society's depository, School-street, Dublin.

APPENDIX, No. VII.

Extract from the Report of Sub-Committee appointed to inquire into the mode of conducting the Model School of the Society.

-"THAT the Committee having engaged Mr. Veevers, to come over to Ireland, obtained permission from the School-street School Committee, that a part of their School-house and a portion of the Scholars should be placed under his care, and also that a selection might be made from the Scholars for the purpose of training School-masters.

THAT, accordingly on Mr. Veevers's arrival, he was introduced at School-street, and arrangements were made for him to exhibit a model of a School on the Lancasterian plan, the Committee affording him every facility which the nature of the building and

the circumstances of the school permitted.

Your Sub-Committee further report that the matters referred to their consideration being of considerable extent and variety, and the result of their inquires being deemed of great importance with a view to the ulterior proceedings of the Society, they did minutely inspect the conduct of the Model-School from time to time since their appointment, and did commit to paper the various details thereof, occasionally noting the difference between the system of instruction introduced by Mr. Veevers and that previously used at School-street, with the double view of acquiring the most satisfactory information for the Committee, and of collecting materials for a publication explanatory of the mode of education which the Society should recommend for the poor of Ireland. Your Sub-Committee are not prepared to express their opinion as to the comparative advantages of each method where they happen to differ; mor is it necessary, as they conceive, that they should do so, such difference being in general perhaps rather apparent and superficial than substantial-much less are they prepared to state all the advantages which may have been derived from the mode of couducting the Model-School; but they beg leave to report it as the result of their investigation, that Mr. Veevers is fully competent to manage a School on the Lancasterian system, as well as to instruct others therein; and it appears that several young men have been trained as Masters in the Model School, for Institutions in different parts of Ireland, some of whom your Sub-Committee have reason to know have given considerable satisfaction to those by whom they have been employed; at the same time they think it right to declare their opinion that the system of education to be

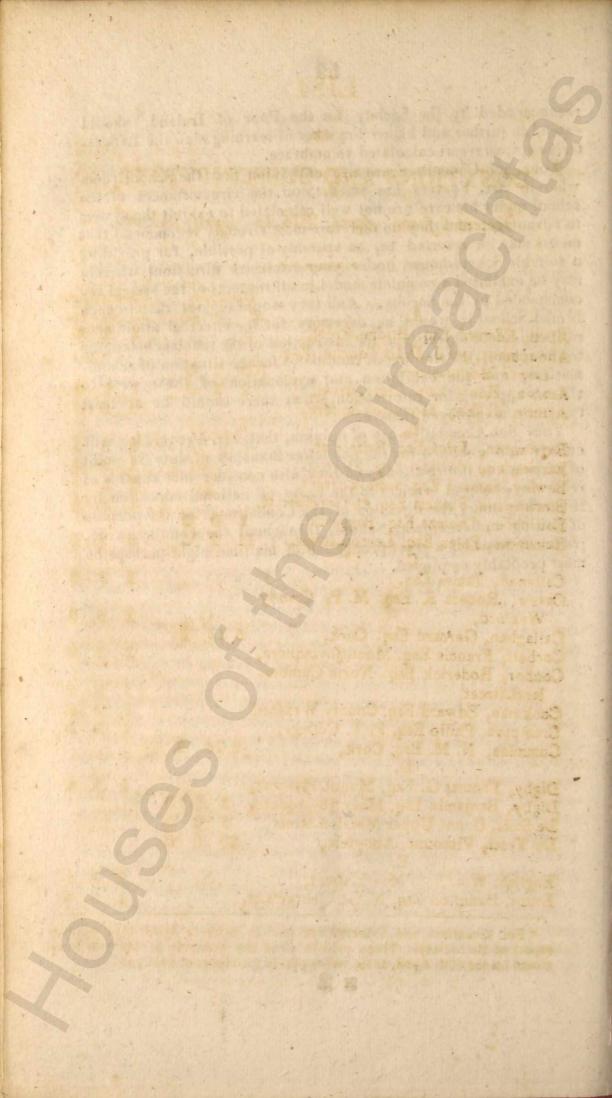
recommended by the Society for the Poor of Ireland, should extend to further and higher branches of learning than the Lancas.

terian system seems calculated to embrace.

Your Sub-Committee are also of opinion that the School-room wherein Mr. Veevers has acted, and the circumstances of the school under his care are not well calculated to exhibit the system to advantage, and they do therefore most strongly recommend that means may be resorted to, as speedily as possible, for providing a suitable School-house under your exclusive direction, wherein may be exhibited a complete model in all respects of the system recommended by the Society. And they would suggest that in such Model-School it would be necessary for the effectual attainment of its threefold object (viz. the instruction of the scholars belonging to the school, the training of candidates for the situation of school-masters, and the exhibition and explanation of the system to visitors applying for information,) that there should be at least two persons employed therein.

Your Sub-Committee are of opinion, that Mr. Veevers is particularly well qualified for the two latter branches of duty in point of address and information, and they also consider him capable of rendering essential services to the cause of national education by itinerating under the direction of the Committee, for the purpose of visiting and organizing Schools throughout the country, a department in which a great proportion of his time might perhaps be

most profitably employed.



DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS,

Received from April, 1814, to April, 1815.*

	Do	natio	ns.		Subse	ripti	ons.	
A.	£.	S.	D.		£.	S.	D:	
Allen, Edward Esq. Bridge-street,					2	5	6	
Anonymous, per J. D. La Touche, Esq.								
Lower Mount-street,	100	0	0					
Arabin, Henry Esq. Clare-street,	. 2	5	6		1	2	9	
Arthur, J. Esq. Mountjoy-square,					2	5	6	
В.							1	
Barrington, John Esq. Britain-st.					2		6	
Barrington, William Esq. Fleet, st.					1	2	9	
Bewley, Samuel Esq. Suffolk-street,					2	5	6	
Blackburne, Francis Esq. L. Gardiner.	st.		1		1	2	9	
Bourchier, Thomas Esq. Baggot-st.	1	0	0					
Burrowes, Peter Esq. Leeson-street,	11	7	6		2	5	6	
C.								
Callanan, James Esq.					1	2	9	
Carew, Robert S. Esq. M. P. Coan	ty							
Wexford,			-		2	5	6	
Callaghan, Gerrard Esq. Cork,	5	13	9		Total .			
Corbett, Francis Esq. Mountjoy-squar	e,				1	2	9	
Connor, Roderick Esq. North Cumbe	r-					A.S.	4	
land-street,					1	2	9	
Cookman, Edward Esq. County Wexfe	ord				1	2	9	
Crampton, Philip Esq. F. T. College,					1	2	9	
Cummins, N. M. Esq. Cork,	2	12	9					
D.				-				
Digby, Thomas G. Esq. Mount-Pleasa	int,				1	2	9	
Digby, Benjamin Esq. Mountjoy-squa	ire,	3	0 ()				
De Salis, Count Upper Merrion-street	,	5	0 ()		-0.01		
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English, Wm. Esq. Meath-street,					2	5	6	
Evans, Hampton Esq. N. Gt. George'	s.st.				1	2	9	
Trans, Transport Ladi Tre Car Ser S.				-	-		-	

^{*} For Donations and Subscriptions paid in prior to April, 1814, see last report of the Society. Those paid in since the accounts of last year were closed on the 30th April, 1815, will appear in the report of next year.

Donations.	Suh	crin	tions.
£. S. D.	£.		
F.		1	7
Fayle, Joshua Esq. Greenmount,	2	5	6
Fayle, Robert Esq. Thomas-street,	1	-2	9
Flood, Patrick Esq. Lower Mount-street,	1	2	9.
Friend, A, per H. M. Mason, Esq. 2 12 9			
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Goodbody, Thos. Esq. 2 5 6			
Goodbody, Robert Esq. 1 2 9			
Green Francis Wm. Esq. Co. Wicklow,	1	2	9
Guinness, Arthur Esq. James's-gate,	2	5	6
Guinness, Benjamin Esq. do.	2		6
Guinness, Wm. L. Esq. do.	2	5	6
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Harding, Wm. Esq. Lower Mount-street,	1	2	9
Hogan, W. C. Esq. York-street,	1	2	9
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Jackson, J. D. Esq. Leeson-street,	1	2	9
Jacob, Joseph Esq. Waterford,	1	2	9 9
Jebb, Richard Esq. Granby-row,	2	5	6
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Keon, M. Esq. Upper Dorset-street,	1.	2	9
Kildall, Nicholas Esq. Baggot-street,	1	2	9
Knox, Rt. Hon. George, Merrion-square, 11 7 6			
T. D. F. H.			-
Lanigan, R. Esq. Harcourt-st.	1	2	9
Latouche, Peter Digges Esq. Bank,	2	5	6
Latouche, Peter Jun. Esq. do.	2	5	6
Latouche, George Esq. do.	2	5	6
Latouche, John D. Esq. do.	1	2	9
Latouche, James Digges Esq. do.	1	2	9
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Lefanu, Wm. Esq Camden-street,	1	2	9
Marvino Alexander Franchis			
Maguire, Alexander Esq. Bolton street.	2	5	6
Mason, H. I. M. Esq. Kildare-street,	2	5	6
Mason, W. M. Esq.	1	2	9
Maunsell, Rev. Wm. Mill-street, Co. Cork 1 2 9	1	2	9
Maxwell, Hamilton Esq. Ball's Bank	1	2	9
M'Donnell, Randal Esq. Allen's Court	1	2	9
M'Dougall, Henry Esq. Harcourt-street	1	2	9
Molloy, I. S. Esq. Capel-street,	2	5	6
Mills, Dr. Thos. Dominick-street,	1	2	9
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Orpen, R. I. Esq. S. Frederick-street,	5	0	0	1	2	9
Orpen, E. H. Esq. do.	1	2	9	. 1	2	9
Orpen, I. H. Esq. do.				1	2	9
P.						
Pennefather, Edw. Esq. Fitzwilliam-st.	5	0	0	1	2	9
Perrin, Louis Esq.	1	2	9			
Perrin, James Jun. Esq. Abbey-street,				1	2	9
Pim, Thomas Esq. William-street,			P. 8	2	5	6
Pomeroy, Rev. John Merrion-square,				1	2	9
Purser, John Esq. James's-gate		6		1	2	9
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Rice, Thos. Esq. Mount-Trenchard,				2	5	6
Ruxton, Richard Esq. Navan		-		1	2	9
Ryan, S. J. Esq.				1	2	9
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Schoales, John Esq. Leeson-street,				1	2	9
Scott, James S. Esq. Merrion-square,	10	0	0			A Call
Scott, Edward Esq. do.	5	0	0		Links	
Southwell, H. R. Castle-Hamilton, Cavan,		7	6			
St. George, Richard Esq.				1	9	0
Staples, Thos. Esq. Gt. George's-st. N.				1	2	9
Stewart, Isaac Esq. Batchelor's walk,				1	2	9
Swete, Rev. Benjamin, Cork,				1	0	0
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Thompson. F. Esq. Merrion-square,	9	8	3	1	2	0
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Townsend, T. Esq. Correpondent Office,	3	0	0	2	5	6
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Walker, Thos. Esq. Fermoy,				1	2	9
Walker, Miss Merrion-street,				1	2	9
Warren, R. B. Esq. Lower Mount-st.			_	1	2	9
Westby, Wm. Esq.	5	0	0			
Wexford Grand Jury, Summer Assizes,		10	0.			
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