

disgust them, and weary their half-formed habits of attention; and it will be necessary to indulge them with large intervals of recreation, to be employed in their accustomed pursuits of hunting and fishing. On the other hand, as it is desirable to extend the benefits of instruction to as great a number of the Indian youth as possible, no long period can be allowed to each individual—and that period ought not to be dissipated, by attempting too many objects at once. Upon the points of most essential consequence, all the progress that can be expected, may perhaps be gained in the course of one year, or two at the utmost, if the efforts of the teachers be concentrated upon the primary objects only. With a view to more complete instruction to qualify them as missionaries or teachers, a few lads of promising abilities may, at the discretion of the master, be kept at school for a longer time: the number of this description must be very limited, or it would interfere with the extensive benefits proposed by the institution.

It must be evident that the management of such an institution will require talents of a very different class from those of an ordinary schoolmaster. Much of the success of the plan will depend on its being intrusted to a man fully qualified for the task, and the salary ought, therefore, to be liberal. A knowledge of the languages spoken by