

pils, as in the present instance, are, almost without exception, placed either under the protection and guardianship of parents and friends, or, as in the case of the boarders, under the immediate eye of the masters it is evident, that all the advantages of a private Education, are combined with those of a public.—And when those, who preside over the domestic education, *enter heartily* into the *views*, and *co-operate steadily* with the *endeavours* of the public teachers, the utmost that the power of Education can effect, on the minds and morals of youth, may be reasonably expected from their united exertions.

As connected with this subject, it may be proper to mention, that, in the government of this Seminary, measures of coercion and severity are employed, only, when the influence of milder methods is found ineffective. The principle of fear and terror, in its operation on the mind of youth, is, if not less powerful, at least far less salutary and generous, in its influence, than emulation, and motives of honour and shame. For this reason, it is the object, in the discipline of the Seminary, as much as possible, to treat the pupil, as a rational and moral being—to work upon his mind, by the influence of honour and shame,—of hope and generous ambition, and to govern him by the power of reason,—by conviction and persuasion. And with a view further