

Whether we resort to the Sacred Writers or the Profane Authors of antiquity, we find an equal urgency in favour of Youth. Solomon, whose experience in the world was most extensive, and whose wisdom was the large and immediate bestowment of God himself, has expressed himself so largely, so earnestly, and so pathetically, on this very subject in the book of Proverbs, as to make it appear that it was considered by him of infinite importance. Juvenal, a writer of great acuteness and knowledge of man, has this expression, "*Maxima debetur pueris reverentia*," the greatest reverence is due to youth; that reverence, he meant, which leads to purity of action and expression in their presence; for immediately before, he says,

"Nil dictu fœdum visuque hæc limina tangat,  
Intra quæ Puer est."

Let nothing foul in speech or base in deed touch those gates, within which there is a Boy.

Juvenal is only one of a host of writers who agree upon this subject. The ancients in general did not contemplate this subject only as bearing upon the future interests of individual Youth, but more as connected with the general prosperity and honour of a nation. So strongly did they take this view of the subject, that they reckoned the Instructors of Youth the greatest benefactors of the state. "*Quod munus*" says Cicero "*reipublicæ majus meliusve afferre possumus, quam si doceamus atque erudiamus juventutem?*" What greater or better gift can we bestow upon the state than if we teach and instruct Youth?

Cherishing the above sentiments, the Editor presumes, that, in introducing the Youth's Instructor to the Public, he is not intruding upon them an unwelcome guest. Hundreds there are who think