

der his eye, a limited number of pupils, who enjoy the benefit of his constant superintendence and tuition.

It will be observed, from the above sketch, that the whole course of Education, in the Institution, is a system of which all the parts, successively, are *mutually dependant, and closely connected*, and hence the propriety, of sending pupils to the Seminary, at an early age, will be obvious. Besides the inconvenience to the Teacher,—great disadvantage arises to the pupil, when, entering the Seminary at an advanced age, he becomes associated with class-mates, who have enjoyed the advantage of the preparatory instruction, in the previous classes, and consequently have a superiority, in the competition with him, which is apt to discourage his mind, and to damp his emulation.

The much agitated question, of the comparative merits of a Public and Private education, may be discussed in few words. If the object of Education were, to fit men, merely, for a life of contemplation and seclusion, a private education might have some claim to a preference. But, since it is the end of Education, to fit youth for business and action, to prepare them for the warfare of life, the competitions and collisions of the world—it is obvious, that a public school, exhibiting, as it does, in miniature, an image of the world, furnishes, precisely, that kind of disci-