

the age of fourteen, neither is there any High School or Academy into which they can graduate after leaving these German or Common Schools. It is, however, entirely different with the Latin Schools. These are established for the higher classes of people—and into them all those boys enter who are destined for the higher walks of life. These schools are either connected with Gymnasia or Colleges, or not. When they are, as in the larger cities, they are called lower Gymnasia, but when established in county or other towns, they are called Latin Schools or Lycea. After the boys have continued in the Latin School or lower Gymnasium to their fourteenth year, they pass an examination, and are admitted in a State College, or upper Gymnasium. If they succeed in being admitted in a State College, which is considered a high honor, they are educated for the four succeeding years by the State, free of expense, as at West Point and the Naval Academy. But if not so admitted, they can enter an upper Gymnasium, where they have to provide for their own sustenance. When they have reached their eighteenth year, they are finally prepared to enter the University; but before admitted there, they have to pass another examination. In the University they either prepare themselves for Physicians, Lawyers and State Officers, or Ministers and Teachers in the Latin Schools, Gymnasia and Universities. On no condition can any man who has merely passed through the Common School, ever aspire to become a Physician, Lawyer, Minister or Teacher, in a Latin School. The only thing he can do, is to enter the Normal School, and train himself as a schoolmaster in the Common Schools, where he must remain to the end of his life.

As the German Common Schools have such a limited scope, the Normal Schools themselves, which prepare the teachers for Common Schools, partake of the same limited and contracted character—and the Normal Schools are as sharply divided from the Colleges, as the German from the Latin Schools, and they never can be merged into one with them. These German Normal Schools have served as models after which Normal Schools have been established in Holland, France, and also England, and as in all these countries there is a like separation between the Colleges and Common Schools, they served their purpose very well. The case is, however, entirely altered in the United States. We have here no two kinds of Primary Schools. We have, it is true, Public and Private Schools, and both have the same end in view, and lead to the College or to the High School. In olden times there certainly was a prejudice existing against Public Schools, which was imported from the old country, and especially from England; but this is rapidly wearing away. In the North, the very best schools are the Public Schools, and the rich as well as the poor send their children there. We have then, in truth, but one kind of Primary Schools in this country, into which