

divinity, or medicine, or the bar, or commerce, or science, theoretical or applied. A mere acquaintance with the construing of dead and living languages, and with the leading laws and facts, of science, however exact and comprehensive, if this be all which is acquired at College, will fall far short of what is requisite to bring about such a result. In each division of the course, the principles are not only to be learnt, but applied to those real and beneficial purposes which they are more peculiarly designed to serve.

A familiarity, for example, with the languages of Greece and Rome, and the chief among those of the present day, no doubt possesses an intrinsic importance, especially in philological and ethnological questions, and our intercourse with our fellowmen, but its principal value lies in its being the means of introducing us to the works of some of the master spirits of the world, the key which unlocks the treasures of ancient and modern times, their history, poetry, oratory, and philosophy, for the information and enlargement of the mind, and refinement of the taste. A man may know many languages, but if he know little of their literature, he will have far less influence over the minds of others than he who can from his ready stores enliven his speeches or writing by an apt quotation from an ancient or modern poet, or a striking historical illustration. Any beautiful sentiment, therefore, any weighty saying, or interesting fact in the classical authors with which he meets, the careful student will note, and his memory will not willingly let die.

The study of mathematics, also, has from its very nature advantages apart from its special applications. It accustoms to that steadiness of attention, which is the first and most essential condition of proficiency in every branch of knowledge, to precision of thought, and accuracy in reasoning. Valuable, however, as are its advantages in these respects, it is of still greater consequence from its more direct objects, with which it ought ever to be associated in the mind of the learner, as the basis of the measurement of planes, and solids, of the classification and determination of the forms of crystals, of the art of perspective, and the drawing of plans, the art of navigation, the surveying of estates and dominions, and the calculations of physical science. In order, therefore, that the student may more fully appreciate and reap its benefits, he ought habitually to have an eye to its practical