

early formed. English sentences are given to the students, which they are to translate into Latin and Greek on the *black board*, until they acquire facility in writing the original text. The Professors translate and explain difficult portions of the languages, and lecture on the history, antiquities, and languages of Greece and Rome. As the student advances, his attention is turned to various points by suitable exercises. It is of the utmost importance that the languages be commenced in early life.

The course of instruction in the Mathematics is equally thorough. From the Arithmetic, through all the branches of Mathematics, the student is required to solve the problems without the assistance of his book, under the eye of the Professor. By this thorough course of instruction in all the departments of the College, it is believed that more can be learned in one year, than in four or five by the usual method. The Science itself is taught, and the text-book regarded only as the basis of the instruction communicated; and thus by analysing the various subjects of study, the mind is regularly trained for original and independent investigations.

We wish to direct particular attention to the method of reciting with the use of the *Black Board*, as it is generally unknown in this country, and far superior to the usual system. Parts of the lesson are assigned to the several members of the class indiscriminately, who, having completed their operations, take their seats and attend to the explanation given by each in order. The following are some of the advantages resulting from this course.

It precludes the possibility of using that species of deception, which is, generally, so successfully practised, where the student is simply required to present the result of his labours to his teacher, upon a slate or otherwise. Although the operation be correctly performed, the student may, nevertheless, be entirely ignorant of the subject, or, at least, have but a vague and imperfect knowledge of it. But where the black board is used, he is required, without reference to his book, to analyse and explain the entire subject, in the presence of his teacher and classmates. It also assists him in overcoming that timidity, so natural to youth, when required to communicate publicly their ideas, even of those subjects with which they are well acquainted. The attention of the entire class being constantly directed to the operations on the board, each student obtains as clear a knowledge of the subject as if he himself had performed the whole.

Instruction in the department of *Natural Science* is conducted by the double method of Lectures and Recitations. The same mode of teaching is also pursued on the subjects of Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Biblical and General History—especially the History of England.

The object of the system of instruction to the students who go through the whole College course, is not to give a *partial* education, consisting of a few branches only; nor, on the other hand, to give a *superficial* education, con-

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