

tions of number and magnitude; and mixed Mathematics, the application of the knowledge acquired of these relations, to natural objects; the one inuring the mind to those strict processes of thought, which, however lengthened and complex, terminate in conclusions of absolute certainty; the other, in connection with the observation of actual facts, and with the process of induction from the facts so observed, giving rise to what are called the exact sciences, Mechanics, Optics, Astronomy and the like; the application of which to useful arts has so immeasurably increased the enjoyments of life, and the dominion of man over the natural world. Then there is what is now termed Natural Science, all those branches of knowledge derived solely from observation and experiment, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy and the like; the theories formed in regard of which are liable to be daily altered and modified by new discoveries. Last and greatest of all, for the proper study of mankind is man, is the science of mind,—Psychology, the natural history of the mind—the science which investigates the powers, operations and laws of the human understanding: Logic, dealing with the laws and relations of thought: and Moral Philosophy, investigating the ground of moral distinctions, the nature of virtue and the laws of duty. If in this enumeration I have not mentioned the study of modern languages, it has not been from any disposition to disparage the necessity or the usefulness of it, but because elementary instruction in any language, ancient or modern, is the business of school, rather than of college education, in which, however, courses of lectures on modern literature, say of France, Ger-