and the instructors as the instruments, by which this de-
sirable end is to be obtained, than as the special agents in
treasuring up stores of practical information. The most
important branches, are the Greek & Latin classicks;
Moral & Natural Philosophy; Belles Lettres; and the
Mathematicks. — The Classicks are more extensive-
ly taught in some seminaries than in others. They have
been introduced as useful to embellish the mind; to
chasten the taste; to improve the faculty of memory;
& to correct the wildness & exuberance of the imag-
ination, by the neat, elegant, & often sublime speci-
mens which they afford. They make the student
acquainted with the progress of language in im-
provement, & the approximation to perfection of which
it is susceptible. In the pursuit of this most delight-
ful study, he learns the processes of synthesis & anal
ysis, which contribute so essentially to the distinc-
tion of the essayist, the historian, the orator, & the
philosopher. Were it possible, that all these ef-
fects could be produced by academick instruc-
tion in the Classicks, it would furnish a forci-
ble argument against the proposition. But it is
a fact, that the course of a collegiate or academ-
ical education, is too short to admit so many
& such beneficial results. The mind, at that
early age, is generally too feeble & immature to be
capable of such cultivation, as will prove to be
of lasting utility. From the reflection & study of
several years, thenceforth, only, can he expect
those abundant fruits, that are to accomplish
him for the high & distinguished purposes of life.

Natural & Moral Philosophy are designed, —
the one, to expand the mind & lift it to the God of cre-
ation — the other, to improve its moral nature, & to
point out the general & eternal relations that exist
between man & his Maker, & those established for the
guidance of men as individuals & members of civil
communities. The works of this nature, that are ordin-
arily put into the hands of youth, are mere text books,
to imbue their minds with elementary principles; — to
give them standards by which they may be aided &