coming acquainted with a foreign language we enter a scene where objects are entirely new to us; new phenomena in language present themselves, we have the advantage of comparison by which the beauties of both languages are more clearly seen and appreciated; the taste is cultivated; our perception is quickened; we discriminate more nicely; we are enabled to discover the defects as well as the beauties in our monacertal. So that of the two great objects of education, the one, the discipline of the mind is attained the highest degree in the most pleasing and attractive manner; the other—the acquiring of useful knowledge—is most dignously accomplished; a knowledge is obtained without which all other knowledge is beyond our reach, with which the softest eminence in literature or science may be attained;—a knowledge of the law and principles of its beauties and forms. And let no one say that a translation answers the purpose; even if the translation were perfect, it can