tongue that the Latin and Greek languages are
the most perfect instruments of thought the
world has ever produced. The peculiar cir-
stances of geographical situation, climate,
government, war, of intercourse with other
nations among themselves all combine
most happily to the development of these
languages. In them language has made
her mightiest efforts, producing imitable
strength and beauty of style; so, as if weary of
the exertion, overawed by the amazingness
of the accomplished task, content with her
triumphant success, she steadily refuses
to stir herself to similar exertions. They
are the standard by which we measure all
excellence. The magnifier through which
we see the huge dimensions of the countless
numbers of the imperfections in our vernac-
ular tongue, the panacea which removes
these gives to our language comparative
health and vigor and beauty. The eloquent af-
feats of the Greek and Roman orators, as long
as long, will not only engage the admiri-