The study of the sciences is necessary for professional excellence.

The study of the sciences has a general and a particular application to the professions. Among the sciences there is a pleasing variety; some are adapted to strengthen the mind, some to expand others to elevate it, and a few, but all are necessary to prepare it for efficient and successful action. The science of Mathematics is calculated to give strength and solidity to the mind. The inestimable importance of this study has already become as it were, an axiom. Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, soon to lead the mind, furnish it with thoughts that wander through immensity.

We are entitled to the honor of great minds till they can annihilate the illusion that the small globe is the center of the universe, and the sun revolves around it as its pernicious impressions fit only for the nursery, then will be eradicated, when true and schools shall be mentally appreciated and generally established.

Those who habitually realize that the earth and all the stars that glitter on the vault of night are comparatively but a mathematical point; that remainder of the universe is proportionally occupied by innumerable worlds, when our attention is directed to the progress of minds past and present.

The foundations laid deep and strong in demonstrations, the same principles to the science of Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Geology, planned reality to complete the fabric, from the first step to the others intended to follow.
Chemistry is the advance to a vast deposit of knowledge, which can be deriv'd from no other source, a deposit as extensive as the whole kingdom of nature. This is a study, which, above all others, requires the most patient and cautious & METHODICAL PRECAUTION, for the Chemist will learn from the dismembered parts of others, & often from his own: Not however himself in the hands of the Author, may be the student, with which he is conversant, it becomes them to stand at humble distance. A lesson, which in its application to the profession, this is little danger of appreciating too highly. For men of such profession are conversant with principles upon the right direction of which, the interest & safety of individual & society, absolutely depend, as the life of the Chemist, on his skill & precaution, when experimenting upon fulminating shells, or the stores of thunder.

As it respects Nat. History, in its relation to the point to be established, suffice it to say, that in reading it is the study of the whole by which man was to perform, & there are no people with more event or better regulated minds than the Sceau. D'Angean was a little.

Botany, says a distinguished author, is not merely an amusement, a motive for taking air and exercise, or an assistance to many other arts and sciences, but a school for the mental powers.

To Geology, the succession of geological periods, the forms animal & vegetable, the minerals, the phenomena of every kind connected with our planet, are the analogs of their formation, by the aid of which the highest powers of the mind are to be exercised upon the noblest of all earthly subjects, the order & design of Creation. Combined with these sciences, we have the most profound conviction in no instance is language employed with greater accuracy than in Botanical description. Whose profession the scholar pursues, attention to this science may be highly introduced.
Great thoughts pay Lord Bacon, make great minds of
all qualifications; great minds produce great thoughts.
Great minds well arranged, will readily command
the faculty of applying to new and important things.
For commerce in any sphere, and the
experience of thousands, morally demonstrate that it
is the direct tendency of the study of the sciences to
comprise the most profound and sublime.

But the study of the sciences, had its particular appli-
cation to the professions.

With a mind thus exalted, the Caledon dignified the
meaning of the more poetical and by his eminence
of genius, and the power of his mind, the science of the Constitution.
He must, therefore, be revered as a friend to his country, and guardian
of his rights, and from the ranks of Statesmen, he occupied a
prominent position.

Chief Justice Park and De Witt Clinton, for example, stand
as conspicuous monuments of the utility of scientific
knowledge. In the department of law, they doubtless owe their legal advancement to the successful
advancement of science.

In Europe, such was the fondness of the former, and the extent of the
acquaintance of the latter, as they were intimately connected,
Professor Bader, in his "History of the Sciences," says Judge Evans, that he
had known him after the exercise of the day, cleared
himself with some difficulty, mathematical problems.

So the Ecologist of De Witt Clinton. He was particularly
conversant with several of the physical sciences, such
as Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy.

The teacher of Chemistry, contributes much to success in this
practical art. Conjectures can usually be made, even of the recent
remarkable discovery of Dr. Babbage of "years," a correct opinion
that the astonishing longevity in the Millennium
when there shall be no more an infant of days, the child
shall be an hundred years old will be affected in part
by the perfection of the sciences. This is a prospect that
the true nature of life itself, the true progress of human
knowledge, and the development.
In the medical department, Cullen and Bequaert, Cullen and Bequaert, and the former produced great
and profound influence.

It is unjustly asserted that there was a great division between natural and medical religion. But whilst one side
has been excessively guarded against the light of nature, the other side has been driven into the opposite extreme. They are
for the most part in excess. Truth lies in the latter, and was designed
to obscure the former, not to form to supersede the latter.

The sinner frequently introduced allusions to objects of
Nature to illustrate his doctrine, and often gave
proof of the soundness of his philosophy.

The Christian, mind this my conscience, is the mind of
the elects of Christendom. By the plain declarations of
the Bible, not as the unbelief of atheism, they are
held to deny all premises deduced from this source. And
although the may maintain the disputed ground, it is
often convenient to attack them on their own, if by sound
philosophy, he do so then, the triumph is conclusive.
This is essentially the course pursued by Dr. Chalmers in
his triumphant repetition of the imposibility of Nature and
attaining to the highest science of Astronomy, it
must have been important at their hands.

Theology and Science are of almost indispensable importance to the
Christian, for its influence has employed to dispose of the other
theory of the Mosaic history. But the Christian gospel is able to prove
bithers, that wherever they go, the very stones cry out against them.

Xxxt further arguments are required to prove the importance
of reason in studies to the clergyman. Let such refer to Dr. Chalmers,
Dr. Shaw, Martin, Bishop Berkeley, Butler, and the works of Edwards and
D'Urfey, Paley and Gibbon, then may he that champions of Christendom
who depend their knowledge of science would that only have proved the
evidence of God maintained his rule and presented the Divine perfec-
tion in such glorious light.

J. Parker