

**EDUCATION AND PROGRESS: AN  
ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE  
FRANKLIN AND WASHINGTON LITERARY  
SOCIETIES OF LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, AT  
EASTON, PA. AT THE ANNUAL  
COMMENCEMENT, SEPTEMBER 14, 1847**

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Education and Progress: An Address Delivered Before the Franklin and Washington Literary societies of Lafayette college, at Easton, PA. At the annual commencement, September 14, 1847  
by John M. Krebs

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**JOHN M. KREBS**

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LAFAYETTE COLLEGE,

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At the Annual Commencement,

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BY THE REV. JOHN M. KREBS, D.D.

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EASTON, PA.

PUBLISHED FOR THE COLLEGE.

1847.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, Sept. 15th, 1847.

*Rev. J. M. Krebs, D.D.,—*

DEAR SIR,—In behalf of the Societies which we respectively represent, we tender you our sincere thanks for your very able and highly interesting Address, delivered last evening, and would respectfully solicit a copy of the same for publication.

HENRY E. SPAYD,  
R. B. FOREMAN,  
H. M. HOYT, } *Committee of W. L. Society.*

ROBERT M. WALLACE,  
WM. C. SOMERVILLE,  
A. WHITON, } *Committee of F. L. Society.*

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EASTON, Sept. 16th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—The Address, delivered last evening, before your Societies, having been prepared at their request, is herewith transmitted to you, to be disposed of according to your communication of this morning.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN M. KREBS.

*Messrs. HENRY E. SPAYD, &c., Committee.*

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for the company's financial health and for providing transparency to stakeholders.

2. The second part outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions, including the use of standardized forms and the requirement for double-checking entries. It also mentions the need for regular audits to ensure the accuracy of the data.

3. The third part addresses the issue of data security and access control. It states that all financial information must be stored in a secure, encrypted database, and that only authorized personnel should have access to it.

4. The fourth part discusses the importance of timely reporting and the role of the finance department in providing regular updates to the management team. It also mentions the need for clear communication and collaboration between all departments.

5. The fifth part concludes by reiterating the company's commitment to high standards of financial integrity and transparency. It expresses confidence that these measures will ensure the company's long-term success and growth.

## EDUCATION AND PROGRESS.

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GENTLEMEN OF THE FRANKLIN AND WASHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETIES  
OF LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

These titles are happily associated.

When, perhaps too recently for the just demands of this occasion, I received your request to address you, I nevertheless felt myself persuaded, by the combination of these revered names with each other, and with these academic studies and recreations with which they are so significantly blended. I found, in the association, something suggestive, both as to the themes appropriate to this literary festival, and as to the topics and methods suited to their illustration.

Washington! Franklin! Lafayette! names which the world delights to honor!—names interwoven with the greatest era of modern history; with events that belong to all time, and pregnant with the destinies of the human race!—names that are representative of the great principles of social privilege and duty, of salutary progress, and true prosperity!—names canonized in the calendars of patriotism and philanthropy, and emblazoned in the archives of public and private virtue!—names not all unknown to philosophy; famed for wisdom and sagaciousness; patronal of science, industry and art! With these names you would adorn the grove of Academus and fair Lyceum's walk, as indices of the principles that should be cherished and the characters that should be formed, by the sons and lovers of learning, and as tokens of a covenant with



your country and your kind, that, prominent amid the aims of life, you will

“—— the people's rights maintain,  
Unaw'd by influence and unbrib'd by gain;”

that from you, also,

“Shall patriot truth her noblest precepts draw,  
Pledged to religion, liberty and law.”

We hail the omen,—we accept the suggestion which it yields. And we would follow this guidance, in making some remarks ON THE RELATION OF EDUCATED AMERICANS TO THEIR COUNTRYMEN AND TO MANKIND,—considered with reference to the *progressive character of the present age*, the *influence of educated men*, and the *principles* by which they should be guided, in the exertion of that influence. And it is my trust, gentlemen, that in approaching these high themes, I shall neither be expected nor tempted to speak of them, in any other spirit than becomes a Christian patriot and a Christian minister.

It is manifest to every observing mind that the age in which we live is characterised by a restless avidity of change. It is not necessary to assert that, in this particular, our age is altogether different from all that have preceded it. Nor, indeed, is such the fact. For remarkable as are the uneasiness of men, and the heaving and swelling of the great bosom of society, such also has been the characteristic of former times; individuals and communities alike partaking, more or less, of the desire to alter existing arrangements, in the hope—sometimes well-founded, but alas! as often vain—of producing a state of things which shall at least be novel, and perhaps advantageous. It is indeed a result of that great law of progress which is impressed upon society, and under the influence of which, it must be admitted that the condition of man has been meliorated, and the happiness of nations greatly promoted. And, as far as that law is in operation,—even where it is perverted and misapplied, so as to threaten a mere *exchange* of evils, or even the substitution of a worse condition than that which seems op-

pressive, and therefore is attempted to be thrown off—there is a propriety in rebuking our fear, and in encouraging our hope, and in directing to ourselves the injunction of him, who demonstrated that there is nothing new under the sun, “Say not thou, what is the cause that the former days were better than these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this.”

But in whatsoever manner former times present examples of evils, and are marked with the ruthless spirit of change—where old foundations were broken up, and the hearts of the sober and the pious too, oft failed for fear of a process that seemed to lead to universal degeneracy, while, after all, the result was nothing but the reproduction of the image of some *more* ancient day,—still it can never be the less an occasion of deep solicitude to us, to mark the phases which the spirit of change assumes among ourselves; nor the less a duty to consider our own responsibilities in the view of it, and to be upon our guard, so as to contribute, as far as in us lies, to the shape, direction and influences which may be impressed upon it for good, and to ward off the evils which we may justly apprehend, should its energies be mis-directed and uncontrolled. While the actual progress which society has made, and the real melioration of man’s lot in the earth, (notwithstanding every threatening danger of the past, and the liability to error in every thing which men manage,) and especially our dependence and grounds of confidence in Him, who stilleth all the tumults of the people, give us encouragement to hope and trust that “that Providence which is abroad upon the universe and presides in high authority over the destinies of all worlds,” will, at all times, establish a proper limit to the waves even of the angry sea, and will still continue for our safety, to say, “Thus far shalt thou go and no farther.”

Wherever we turn our eyes, we find the spirit of change at work, and man is everywhere moved by the impulses of its resistless energy. Vicissitude marks peculiarly the history of the world, in that period which measures our own history as an independent nation. The old and settled order of things,—the deep foundations which successive centuries laid, and the

progress of other centuries seemed only to enlarge and strengthen, are undermined and breaking up. The advancement of science is changing the whole aspect of human society; new ideas are awakening in the bosom of them that have hitherto but vegetated in patient and incurious stolidity; the spirit of liberty is rousing anew from her lethargy; and the political movements of governments and of the people under them, are contributing their part toward an entire revolution of the state and aspect of the whole world.

The American revolution exhibited the spectacle of a young and enterprising nation, rising up, like a youthful giant to burst his bonds, and to throw off the chains of foreign oppression, and astonishing the nations of the old world by claiming, and taking, and maintaining, rank among them. It commenced its career, by establishing new institutions of government, wherein the necessity of thrones was denied, and no place was provided for hereditary kings,—but wherein it *was* assumed and settled, that the rights and happiness of the people are to be first considered, in the establishment of governments, the adoption of constitutions, the enactments of law, and the erection of judicial tribunals. And this great fact, that government is not a tool, put by divine right into the hands of despots, but a presiding agency for the Commonwealth, ordained by Heaven to be a “terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well,” was learned from that great charter of human liberty, the Book of God,—whose authority, and truth, and power, were so essentially conspicuous in the days that tried men’s souls, and guided them in laying the foundations of an empire of freemen. The working of the system thus set up, has demonstrated it to be, on the whole, good and safe for us. Under these institutions, efficient, honored and happy, our fathers and ourselves, have lived in all good prosperity; and “having obtained help from God, we continue even until now.”

But the influence of this spectacle went forth upon the world, “At the altar of American liberty, France lighted her torch of wild enthusiasm.” But, goaded with the accumulated oppressions of ancient despotism, the progress of her revolution be-