The Metaphysic of Morals (which divides itself into the Doctrines of the metaphysical Principles of Law and of Virtue) by Emmanuel Kant, shall soon make its appearance in an English dress in two small volumes, it will no doubt be acceptable to those in general, who shall have previously penetrated into the recesses of transcendental philosophy, and more especially to our philosophic lawyers, who are not satisfied with barely citing the reports, and do not thereby imagine to have exhausted the source of all juridical knowledge, but are on the contrary convinced, that first principles must be drawn from a still higher and purer fountain. These three volumes will contain a whole or system of critical principles; but though the translator is conscious of having rendered, to the utmost of his abilities, the true sense and spirit of this philosophy, in so much that this publication may be justly considered as the master-key to all Kant's critical writings; yet it, by no means, precludes the absolute necessity of the study of these standard works themselves, in their own native language, by all who seriously wish to become critical philosophers; and as the learned author of Antient Metaphysics says, 'but, as I do not write to flatter vanity and indolence, I must be forgiven to tell them, that, if they are not Greek scholars, nor will...
take the trouble to become such, they ought to give over thoughts of philosophy; and now, the translator of this small volume of modern metaphysic dares to assert, that, if they are not German scholars, nor will take the trouble to become such, they ought to give over thoughts of philosophy critical at least.

As **Mr. Nitsch** teaches this philosophy in London, the translator has taken some pains to inform himself of his abilities, and is happy to be able to say, that Mr. Nitsch is acknowledged, not only by several of the most distinguished Professors in Königsberg, where he studied and was afterwards a lecturer, but by his eminent master Kant himself, to have a very comprehensive knowledge both of Mathematics and of Critical Philosophy; therefore, the learned and those who have a desire to acquire solid learning should not neglect to avail themselves of his stay in London, in order, by his assistance, to be initiated in the new mode of representation in transcendental philosophy, or what we, in the language of the schools, call, the Deduction of the Categories. As the translator has no personal acquaintance whatever with Mr. N., this encomium cannot be suspected of partiality; his sole aim is really nothing, but that of earnestly desiring to promulgate this philosophy, which he knows to be sublime and salutary.