

up their children in the fear and nurture of the Lord ; it is a solemn task, which they undertake with extreme diffidence, and feel deeply conscious of the vast responsibility which they incur, if negligent or indifferent. But he who regards not religion, has no such motives ; he may wish to see his children educated, that they may make a figure in life, but he has no heartfelt anxiety on the subject ; all his views are worldly, and he does not make it a matter of conscience. His children, therefore, never receive the best foundation of knowledge ; they may excel in the common branches of literature, but the sublime conceptions of religion never soften their hearts and improve their reason. It were easy to shew, that any other than a religious education, leads to pride, selfishness, and conceit ; and, instead of reforming the heart, promotes our ability of doing evil—circumstances may intervene, in particular cases, to prevent this, but such is the direct tendency of instruction separated from religious principles.

An education pursued on Christian views, by habituating youth to proper government and discipline, from their earliest infancy, qualifies them to enter life with advantage. If they attend a public school so conducted, their manners are formed in a society of considerable extent, and under many salutary restraints and regulations ; they are brought into a field similar to that in which they will afterwards act when they become members of a larger society. The behaviour of every individual is placed under the vigilant review of a great number of his equals, and motives and restraints are here employed, similar to those which are found so powerful and beneficial in directing the conduct of mankind.

In this country, the great excellence of such an education, flowing naturally from a regular establishment of Christianity, or a numerous Clergy, whether paid by the State, or supported by the people, has not been experienced, on account of the slow progress of the Church, and the very few Clergymen residing in the Colony ; but, though this has been a sore hindrance, more has been done than, under the melancholy situation of the inhabitants in point of spiritual things, could have been expected.

Early in 1789, the late Hon. Richard Cartwright, one of the greatest benefactors of the Province, and an ornament