

tion is thus laid, upon which the future character is formed. The youth are thus taught, and they also find in their actual experience, that there is no protection afforded for meanness, baseness, or deceit:—that they must act their part well, or nothing can save them from that contempt and disgrace which they have brought upon themselves.

In addition to this, the youth very generally become acquainted with the truths of the Christian religion, which have a much greater influence upon the mind than the generality of people are aware of. It is true, that the education a man may have received, may not, in every case, be supposed to have been of much use to him in forming his character, or in leading him on to eminence and distinction: but we ought to consider, that when such have been the principal means of forming the character of so many who have acted a distinguished part in society, that they should never be deemed of little importance.

In the second place, the spirit of the people is preserved by that political constitution under which they live. They feel that they are protected; and that every one has a personal respectability suited to his situation in life, of which nothing but his own misconduct can deprive him. It is this which stirs up every one who understands his duty to exert himself well; for he is sure of the reward of his labour, and that in the use of proper means no one is allowed

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