

Certainly not. Then while at College make yourselves familiar with both. You have every opportunity ; and the justice you ask from them, you must be prepared to give.

Something, also, must be learned of International Law—of the conflict of Laws, and of the Rights of Nations. Your extended interests entail upon you extended responsibilities, and necessitate a corresponding care in the administration of public affairs. A conflict might arise from your indiscretion. But, even were there no such risk, the study of the broader subject expands the mind, and thus materially contributes to its education.

You cannot have too broad a field for study or for action. Little countries make little men. One thing that has materially contributed to the splendid development of the United States is that their public men of all kinds,—their young men,—their very women, think there is nothing too great for their country to undertake, or for their people to achieve. The daring which this self-reliance creates is the cause of more than one half of their success.

To young men, educated at a British University and brought up under British Institutions, it need not be said there is but one form of government which it is both their duty and their interest to maintain. Nearly eighteen hundred years ago Tacitus observed :—" *Nam cunctas nationes et urbes, populus, aut primores, aut singuli, regunt ; delecta ex his et consociata reipublicæ forma laudari facilius, quam evenire—vel si evenit, hand diuturna esse potest.*"* A more valuable tribute to the excellence of our Constitution could not have been conceived or expressed. However broad may be the foundation, the keystone of the arch must bind the whole together. Without an efficient controlling central authority, there can be no effectual use of great national power ; and we find in countries where the Constitution does not sufficiently give that authority, that in times of emergency the authority itself is boldly

* Lib. 4, Chap. 38.