

their Country) the great Want of some Well-regulated Seminary for the Propagation of Polite and usefull Learning in this large and growing Colony; the many Advantages immediately consequent of which Establishment are too extensive to be all enumerated; He therefore begs leave to mention a Few of the principal and less remote, Viz.

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No. 21

Gentlemen will be under no Necessity of sending their Sons at a great Expence into Europe for Education. As it is scarce possible to provide Domestic Tutors of any Character or Abilities here (it not being worth the while of men of Genius to come over hither for mean and precarious Stipends in Private Families by a long and hazardous Voyage) And as it has been found by Experience, even in England, that such are very hardly to be met with, and seldom answer the Expectation of the Parents; It seems expedient and necessary that a Public Academy or Collegiate School be Fixt and Endowed here; as well for the Benefit of the more Adult, as the Younger Boys; Wherein they may be Instructed not only in the Learning of the best Latin and Greek Schools, (such as Eton and Westminster) but likewise in the principal Branches of the Philosophy which a first Graduate Learns at the Universities; and they may be moreover conversant with some usefull and practical Parts of Knowledge, not generally taught there.

Such of the sons of the Gentlemen of the Province as are Disposed to enter into Holy Orders, may be here duly and Regularly qualified, by the Study of Humanity, Divinity, and the requisite Branches of Philosophy, to Answer for them at the Examination of a Bishop; and it is humbly presum'd from the known Justice, and the Paternal Affection of the Lord Proprietary to this his Country (whose ardent Wish it is to make Arts and Sciences flourish here) that He will, according as they Merit such a Favour present the Native Candidates to the Benefices or Livings here, as they shall become Vacant, or as New Parishes are formed on the Enlargement of the Settlements. p. 2

Others of the Youth, as their different Inclinations lead them, whether to Trade or Husbandry; to the Study of the Law, or Physic, surgery or To render themselves fit for Civil Employments, may here lay the most probable Foundations for erecting their future Fortunes, and variously serving their Country.

Such of them who are arrived to the State of Men, and have had no opportunities of a proper Education, may on easy Terms quickly recover the time they have lost, by being put into an expeditious Method of Studying privately; and they may at proper Seasons be attended by any of the Masters, whose Instructions they Require.

It is humbly recommended, that none of the Youth of this or the neighbouring Provinces, of what Opinion soever they may be in Religion, shall be excluded from the Benefit of receiving their Edu-