

effectually controverted by a multitude of examples of men, who, without education, have invented and constructed works, particularly in mechanics, worthy of the best workmen in Europe. It is, however, certain that the number of men distinguished for science and literature is proportionably less than in the nations of Europe : the means of instruction are less complete ; and the ways of acquiring wealth, or a competence, more numerous and easy, which will account for their inferiority in literature to the Europeans.

Literature and the Sciences have met with considerable public as well as private encouragement. Grammar schools, academies, colleges, and universities, are founded in several districts of the Union, and many of them are endowed with liberal funds by the State Legislatures. The principal universities are that of Cambridge, in the state of Massachusetts, and those of New-York and Philadelphia.

Education is generally modelled after the system adopted in England. In most of the eminent public seminaries, as well as in many private schools, Latin and Greek, and in some few of them Hebrew, are taught ; together with the more fashionable modern languages of Europe. Mathematical and philosophical studies are also encouraged. The principles of English grammar are taught with a peculiar attention, in the most common English schools. Female Academies and Boarding-Schools meet with extensive patronage in all the principal States ; some of them contain no less than fifty or sixty boarders. Nor is the education of poor children neglected. In some parts of the Union there are public funds appropriated to defray the expence, and in others it is paid by a general tax on the people. There is no part of the world, perhaps, in which more money has been expended in the education of black children. The compensation paid to