

Transcription of GEO/ADD/32/1732, 'The Plan of Education for a Prince taken from Mr. Thomas Eloge of the late Dauphin' [1766-1805]

The Plan of Education for a Prince taken from Mr. Thomas Eloge of the Late Dauphin

The most severe trials a Prince has to combat are those occasioned by his rank; ^ the most efficacious means of ^ ~~to~~ destroying his dangerous charm ~~it~~ would be ^ ~~rightly~~ necessary ~~the giving him the invincible education of events and of necessity,~~ the making him acquainted with his own weakness, ~~to fire him with his own ignorance~~ and ^ the keeping him perhaps ~~the breeding him up~~ distant from Court, even to hide his rank from him, ^ till he shall possess virtue enough to be frightened at the ^ ~~and only make him acquainted with it when possessing virtue enough to be disturbed~~ ~~alarmed~~ at it being acquainted with it; but this may appear too chimerical, and custom, that most powerful of Tyrants, will never permit this to be adopted.

Religion should be ~~the~~ instilled from the most tender Youth as that teaches that ~~God~~ ^ this All Wise Creator ^ is not a respecter of persons and that in his Eyes ~~few~~ All Men are judged by their conduct not their birth.

Languages seems next to deserve attention as that opens the road to every branch of knowledge; History should be early ^ begun with ^.

Every polite Art ought to be in some degree set before him as he must be the protector of them.

The study of the principles of Government require a vigorous ~~[[unclear]]~~ and depth ^ of mind and habit ^ of reflection and of ~~governing~~ ^ commanding ^ one's thoughts; to bring the mind into that order the study of Philosophy is highly necessary, a ~~knowledge of~~ ^ of which branches it is best to begin with ^ the rules of Logick by which he will learn to connect his ideas; ~~and~~ then he should examine the most celebrated Modern Phylosophers, Bacon, Boyle, Newton, Locke's Human Understanding,

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Then enter upon the Science of Government by studying the Laws of ~~Nations~~ Nature and of Nations, the Municipal Laws of the Country the Institutes of Civil Law ^ and the Spirit of the Laws by Mr. de Montesquieu ^, History in the point of view of the interests of the different Nations and the Characters of Mankind, and by comparing those of the Dead with the living acquires a knowledge of those he has to act with.

The History of the Antient Republics elevate his mind by shewing him virtue, the Modern States though viciously and weakly instituted are full of useful lessons. From the History of England he will learn the rights of King and People, and how they have gradually come to their present perfection, and this will form his opinion of the Nation, see that the ^ an enthusiastic ^ love of Liberty is the predominant passion, a great fund of integrity, a natural inclination to ~~[[deletion]]~~ ~~[[unclear]]~~ ~~[[/deletion]]~~ ^ reflection ^ and in general to those qualities that are respectable but the excellence with which the ^?^ Government is ~~established~~ ^ composed naturally ^ inclines it to changes and to jealousies.

With these foundations he should visit the different parts of the Dominions to be thoroughly apprised of this state of perfection.

Have a knowledge of Agriculture, Commerce, and Finances which are the three great springs of Modern States as Virtue and the love of one's Country were of the Antient ones.