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ADDRESSES

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, K.C.H., K.R.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,

§c. §c. §c.

ON

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

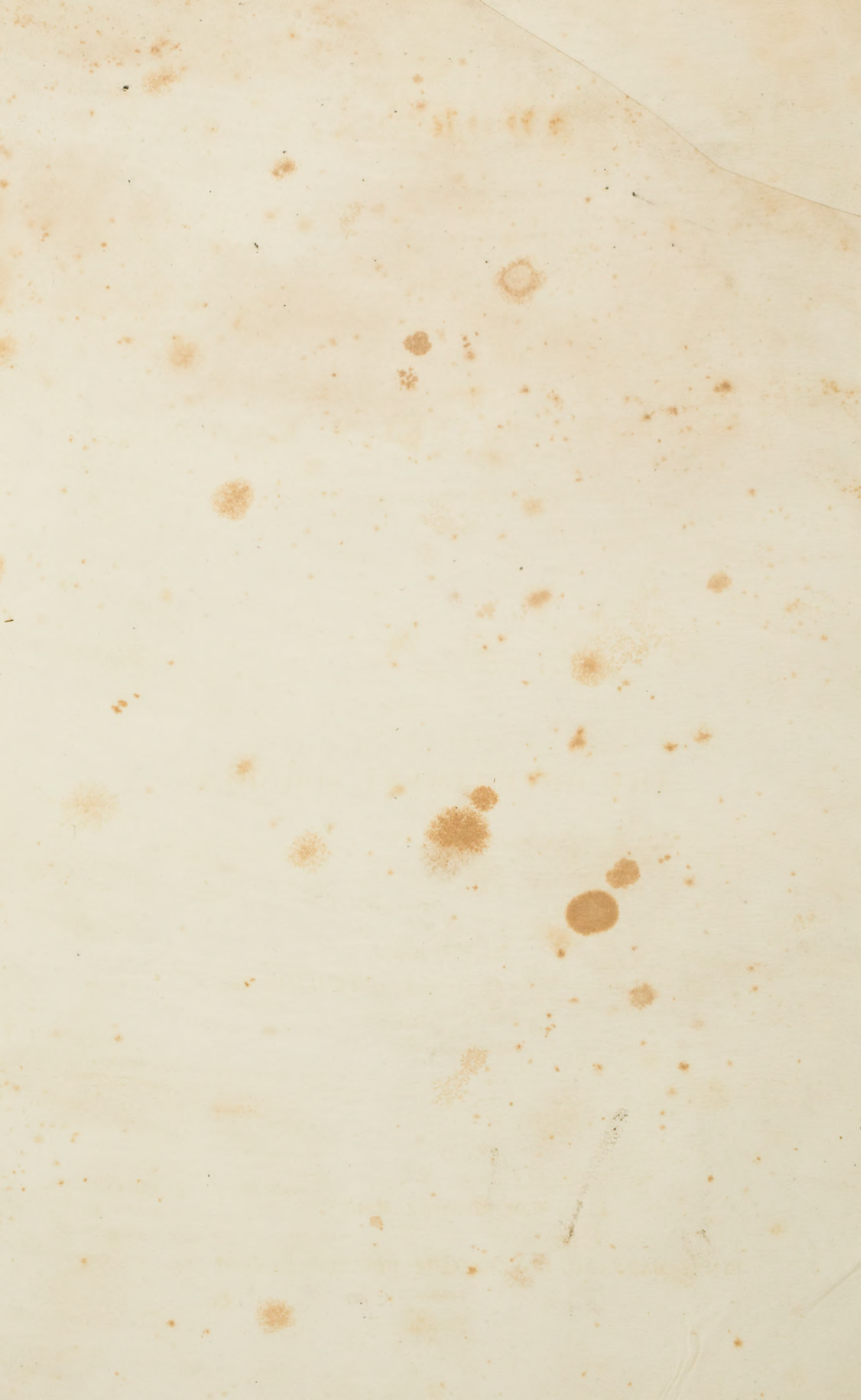


*Ordered by the Legislative Council to be printed,
2nd September, 1840.*

Van Diemen's Land:

JAMES BARNARD, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART TOWN.

1840.



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SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, K.C.H., K.R.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,

&c. &c. &c.

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ADDRESSES

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

IN FAVOUR OF

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

(Cdr R 23/5/10 15/-)



To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, *Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies.*

WE, the undersigned, beg most respectfully to present to Your Excellency the expression of our views upon the system of Education about to be adopted in this Colony.

We feel called upon to present this expression of our sentiments upon the subject of General Education, by the active opposition which is being made by some of our fellow-Colonists, belonging to the Episcopalian denomination, to the system of Education published for adoption in a Government Notice of 23rd October, 1839.

We consider it but common justice to the community governed, that, if any system of education is adopted by the Government of a Christian country, it should embrace the children belonging to parents of every religious denomination, that the benefits of instruction may be equally enjoyed by all. Considering this as the equitable basis on which the system should be founded, it appears to us that nothing should be introduced into the Schools in the form of Creed or Catechism belonging to a particular Church, as thereby they would be made sectarian; but that the Holy Scriptures, in the authorised version without note or comment, which are admitted by all sects of Christians to be the Word of God, should be daily read. We feel certain that no section of the Christian Church will object to such an arrangement as this, unless it desires to arrogate for itself some authority or influence not compatible with the equal advantages which all Christian denominations have a right to expect, if the Government make provision for the education of any portion of the community. No system can be more conformable to these just principles, nor more suited to the educational wants of this Colony, than the British and Foreign School Society system, which Your Excellency has chosen as the basis of that you have adopted. It has been tried upon a large scale in England, America, and other parts of the world; and proved itself well suited to

a population consisting of different sects of Christians. It excludes none on the ground of religious belief; it admits no sectarian Catechism, but takes the Bible as its class-book; whilst it enjoins upon all the children the necessity and duty of attending places of worship with their parents on the Sabbath.

The proposed system of visitation by the Ordained Ministers of every denomination, the Magistrates, &c. appears to us well adapted for the very desirable purpose of keeping up the interest of all classes of society in the Schools in their respective neighbourhoods, and a great improvement upon the former system in this Colony—of the Schools supported by Government being under the sole superintendence of the Ministers belonging to the Episcopalian denomination, by which they were rendered sectarian. We have no doubt but that the Ministers of every denomination (except the one which has expressed its opposition) will most cordially forward the just views of Your Excellency, by promoting the establishment of Schools, and regularly visiting them. We consider that the provision made in Sunday Schools for religious instruction, under the superintendence of the Ministers of each communion, is sufficient to meet the particular views of parents, who can have their children taught in these institutions the principles of the denomination to which they belong, and thereby the necessity is obviated of introducing Creeds and Catechisms into the general Schools.

We have herein expressed the views of our respective Congregations.

Trusting that Your Excellency will carry out the just and comprehensive plan which you have adopted,

We have the honour to be,

Your humble and obedient Servants,

CHARLES PRICE, *Independent Minister.*

H. DOWLING, *Baptist Minister.*

JOHN WEST, *Colonial Missionary.*

Launceston, 21st November, 1839.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 13th December, 1839.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, expressing your satisfaction at the System of Education now adopted in this Colony.

I am to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to be assured of the support of the Bodies you represent in carrying out the present System of Education at the Public expense.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

The Reverend CHARLES PRICE,

H. DOWLING,

JOHN WEST.

Hobart Town, 9th December, 1839.

SIR,

I TAKE this early opportunity of informing Your Excellency that the Presbytery of Van Diemen's Land, at its Meeting at Launceston, unanimously agreed to an expression of opinion in favour of the Educational Scheme lately adopted by Your Excellency, and now partially in operation, as eminently calculated to promote the moral and spiritual good of the community. I have thought it right to communicate to Your Excellency, with the least possible delay, the sentiments of the Members of Presbytery upon this important subject.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

J. LILLIE, *Moderator.*

His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 13th December, 1839.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to receive and to lay before the Lieutenant-Governor your letter of the 9th instant, with its enclosure, upon the subject of the Education System now adopted in this Colony.

I am directed to inform you that His Excellency is glad to be assured of your support in carrying out the present System of Education at the Public expense.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

The Reverend JOHN LILLIE.

=====

Hobart Town, 3rd December, 1839.

SIR,

As one of the Secretaries of the Congregational Union (which comprises the Ministers and Churches of the Independent or Congregational denomination throughout the Colony), I beg leave respectfully to transmit a copy of a Resolution recently adopted by a Committee of the Union.

“ *Resolved*—That this Committee, conceiving the system of the British and Foreign School Society to be calculated, in an eminent degree, to afford a *Scriptural* education without investing it with a *sectarian* character, view with much satisfaction the adoption of that system by the Board of Education under the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.”

As the Committee of the Union are aware that a communication on this subject has recently been forwarded to His Excellency, signed by the Reverend Messrs. Price and West, Members of this Union, and by the Reverend H. Dowling, I beg further to state that that communication fully embodies the views entertained by this Committee on the subject to which it relates.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FREDERICK MILLER.

MATTHEW FORSTER, *Esq.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, 13th December, 1839.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, transmitting, as one of the Secretaries of the Congregational Union, the copy of a resolution adopted by the Committee of that Body, declaratory of their satisfaction at the adoption, by the Education Board, of the System of the British and Foreign School Society.

I am to inform you that His Excellency is glad to be assured of the support of the Body represented, on this occasion, by yourself, in carrying out the present System of Education at the Public expense.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

The Reverend FREDERICK MILLER.

Anstey Barton, 1st January, 1840.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to send you an Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by a great number of persons, thanking His Excellency for establishing Schools upon a principle which, in the opinion of the addressers, will extend the advantages of Education to the children of parents of all denominations.

This Address was brought to me a few days since for my signature. Heartily approving of it, as I did, I signed it; and it was this day returned to me with a request that I would transmit it to you to be laid before the Lieutenant-Governor.

I am persuaded that His Excellency will be gratified to find that the Government Scheme of Education meets the approval of so many warring and jarring sects; for this Address is signed by members of the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome; by Methodists (both Calvinistic and Armenian), Independents, and Baptists.

In fact, it appears that those who never agreed upon any thing else, are united in sentiment upon this subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS ANSTEY.

The Colonial Secretary,

Hobarton.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 17th January, 1840.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to receive and to lay before the Lieutenant-Governor your letter of the 1st instant, giving cover to an Address from the Inhabitants of the District of Oatlands, expressive of their approbation of the Government Scheme of Education for the Colony, and of their grateful acknowledgements to His Excellency by whom it has been devised and promulgated.

I am directed to convey to you His Excellency's thanks for your communication, and to request that you will express to the individuals signing the Address His Excellency's gratification that the System of Education now in force throughout the Colony, at the Public expense, meets the approbation of so respectable and so large a proportion of the Inhabitants of Oatlands.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

THOMAS ANSTEY, *Esq.*

To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

WE, the undersigned Landholders, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, beg leave most respectfully to approach Your Excellency with the expression of our approbation of the Government scheme of Education for the Colony, and of our grateful acknowledgments to Your Excellency by whom it has been devised and promulgated.

In a community such as ours, composed of persons of all religious denominations, scanty in point of numbers, and dispersed over a wide extent of country, it is manifestly impracticable to establish separate Schools for the children of the different denominations of Christians; and it would as manifestly be unjust and impolitic to establish them on principles so limited as to exclude from them the children of every denomination but one. Such a measure would be a virtual declaration

that these children were unworthy of the paternal care of the Government, and that the blessings of Education were to be withheld from them.

The plan adopted by Your Excellency, whilst it obviates in the fairest and most satisfactory manner the objections taken to the exclusive system, and promotes the establishment of Schools to the utmost possible extent in the present circumstances of the Colony, at the same time lays the surest foundation of a sound Religious Education, by providing for the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures—the acknowledged source of all truth, and the only infallible guide in all matters, both of faith and practice; emphatically declared by an inspired Apostle to be “able to make men wise unto salvation,” and “profitable for doctrine, “for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness; that “the man of God may be throughly furnished unto all good works.”

Thus provision is made for securing to the rising generation an habitual acquaintance with that “form of sound words” contained in the Word of God, who will thus be furnished with a perfect rule of conduct, and an effectual safeguard against error.

This expression of our sentiments, and of our cordial approbation of the liberal and beneficial measure wisely adopted by Your Excellency, we beg to offer with the greatest respect, in the sincere and earnest hope that Your Excellency’s comprehensive plan of a General Education will be speedily brought into effectual and extensive operation throughout the Colony.

J. Garrett, <i>Minister</i> .	Alexander Anderson.
Edward Horne.	Hector M’Ra.
William Moyes.	William Anderson.
James Fisher.	James Oliphant.
John Miller.	Thomas Wilkinson.
H. M’Kinnon.	Philip Russell.
John M’Ra.	George Larkins.
John Ibbott.	Robert Whitney.
Charles Haines.	Henry Mylam Cockerill.
William Taylor.	James Case.
George Ibbott.	William Westley.
Thomas Gaby.	Thomas Croxon.
Edward Bowden.	John Dewey.
Richard Daniels.	Thomas Smith.
Richard Allen.	John Mirry.
John Colbeck.	James Woodward.

A. M'Dowall.	Charles Johnson.
A. M'Dowall, jun.	Charles Thorpe.
William Brackssbanks.	James Parker.
Thomas Hopkins.	Richard Rogers.
Jonathan Watson.	Charles Clark Carpenter.
Richard Andrews.	John P. Smith.
John Tod.	John Vincent.
James M'Donald.	John Brimfield.
A. E. Wheatley.	

The existing scheme of Education as promulgated
by the Government I consider most just and
liberal, and as an Israelite I have much pleasure
in signing this paper. } Phineas Moss.

As decidedly the most liberal and com-
prehensive plan of Education yet sub-
mitted to the Public, I hereby signify } Edward Swarbreck Hall,
my hearty concurrence in it. } *District Assistant Surgeon.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, 28th January, 1840.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of an Address from the Inhabitants of the Bothwell District, in which they express their approbation of the Scheme of Education now adopted by the Local Government.

I am to acquaint you that it is most satisfactory to His Excellency to be assured that the mode in which Education is conducted at the Public expense is such as to be acceptable to the subscribers to the Address which you have been so good as to forward.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

A. M'DOWALL, *Esq.*
Bothwell.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

WE, the undersigned Landholders, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, beg leave most respectfully to approach Your Excellency with the expression of our approbation of the Government scheme of Education for the Colony, and of our grateful acknowledgments to Your Excellency by whom it has been devised and promulgated.

In a community such as ours, composed of persons of all religious denominations, scanty in point of numbers, and dispersed over a wide extent of country, it is manifestly impracticable to establish separate Schools for the children of the different denominations of Christians; and it would as manifestly be unjust and impolitic to establish them on principles so limited as to exclude from them the children of every denomination but one. Such a measure would be a virtual declaration that these children were unworthy of the paternal care of the Government, and that the blessings of Education were to be withheld from them.

The plan adopted by Your Excellency, whilst it obviates in the fairest and most satisfactory manner the objections taken to the exclusive system, and promotes the establishment of Schools to the utmost possible extent in the present circumstances of the Colony, at the same time lays the surest foundation of a sound Religious Education, by providing for the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures—the acknowledged source of all truth, and the only infallible guide in all matters, both of faith and practice; emphatically declared by an inspired Apostle to be “able to make men wise unto salvation,” and “profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto all good works.”

Thus provision is made for securing to the rising generation an habitual acquaintance with that “form of sound words” contained in the Word of God, who will thus be furnished with a perfect rule of conduct, and an effectual safeguard against error.

This expression of our sentiments, and of our cordial approbation of the liberal and beneficial measure wisely adopted by Your Excellency, we beg to offer with the greatest respect, in the sincere and earnest hope that Your Excellency's comprehensive plan of a General Education will be speedily brought into effectual and extensive operation throughout the Colony.

J. W. Gleadow.	M. Connolly.
James Robertson.	Robert Bell.
Thomas Corbett.	John Brown.
William Donald.	William Williamson.
James G. Reid.	William Sherwin.
Philip Oakden.	J. A. Brown.
Henry Jennings.	H. Arrowsmith.
Matthew Lassetter.	T. Rudkin.
H. Dowling, <i>Baptist Minister.</i>	J. H. Fryett.
C. Price, <i>Independent Minister.</i>	James Raven.
A. Thomson.	John Hartridge.
Henry Dowling, junior.	W. Gresley.
T. Aikenhead.	M. Mann.
John West, <i>Colonial Missionary.</i>	John Austin.
John Perkins.	T. W. M'Culloch.
Edward Goddard.	Thomas Lewis.
William Gilbert.	W. F. Purbrick.
John Fawne.	James Smith.
Josias A. M'Allan.	Josiah Pitcher.
A. Sibbald.	William Patterson.
Thomas Aird.	J. Ashman.
William Milne.	George Pyle.
D. A. W. Turner.	Henry Reed.
R. M. M'Dowall.	George Eddie.
William Lushington Goodwin.	Mark Pagett.
J. Little.	Robert Brand.
James Burns.	Colin A. Campbell.
Samuel Edsall.	W. S. Button.
David Ralston.	J. S. Waddell.
B. Walford.	J. Button.
Robert Nichol.	Joseph Fossey.
James Ferguson.	Thomas Stammers.
C. R. Nairne, jun.	Alexander M'Lachlan.
J. A. Wesrobe.	Isaac Sherwin.
William Roberts.	Charles Thomson.
J. W. Bell.	Samuel Williams.
Richard Russell.	Charles Suisted.

- J. R. Bateman.
 Walter Synnot, jun.
 Alex. Wales.
 W. H. Cope.
 William Gray.
 F. W. Palmer.
 John S. Hill.
 John C. Campbell.
 George Fraser.
 George Fairweather.
 Robert P. Turner.
 W. Cozens.
 Henry Nickolls, J. P.
 Henry Bennett.
 J. Cameron.
 William Beveridge.
 Samuel M'Kee.
 Michael Bates.
 Edward Ellis Bolger.
 John Farrell.
 R. B. Wallis.
 W. Weymouth.
 G. F. Goble.
 John Taylor.
 F. Palmer.
 F. Webster.
 Robert Taylor.
 William Young.
 F. Wakefield.
 Frederick James.
 Æneas Morrison Allan.
 Joseph Kilner.
 J. Walbourn.
 John Tevelim.
 William Holepont.
 John Cullock.
 James Kibble.
 Thomas Kibble, senior.
 John Cape.
 Whiteman Freeman.
 Frederick R. D'Arcy.
 William B. Burnley.
 W. M. Dean.
 Samuel Hyland.
 J. G. Thorpe.
 James Lilly.
 James Wallis.
 William Hunter.
 William Collins.
 Thomas Norrington.
 Joshua Lyons.
 J. Rudge.
 R. W. M'Kenzie.
 Henry Gurr.
 Samuel Feutrill.
 James Ross.
 William Duncan.
 William Newman.
 John Sprunt.
 Francis Spencer.
 John Stoneham.
 John C. M'Donald.
 James Ferguson.
 Andrew Anderson.
 Henry S. Milbourne.
 C. W. Kelham.
 George Best.
 Daniel Macqueen.
 John Clark.
 Robert Price.
 Robert Stewart.
 William Sanderson.
 Henry White.
 John Ferguson.
 Samuel Hutchinson.
 John Clayton.
 J. E. Cole.
 C. Grant.
 George Milne.
 Charles May.
 Joseph Dell.
 Edmund Stilwell.
 William Humphreys.
 Thomas Barnes.
 P. Marriott.
 William Capon.
 Edward P. Atkinson, J. P.
 Patrick Dalrymple.

Thomas Scott, sen.	John Hinshaw.
Thomas Williams, J. P.	William Weir.
James Down.	John S. Beach.
Matthew Curling Friend, J. P.	George A. Coulson.
Alexander Aird.	James Matthews.
Richard White.	B. Hyrons.
John Grant Smith.	W. C. Lechmere.
John Sleight.	Edmund D. Bartlett.
William Frost.	Samuel Story.
George Mann.	George Lukin.
John Green.	James Mills.
W. P. Cousens.	J. Wood.
A. Clarke.	William Johnson.
John Jones.	George M'Clement.
Joseph Barrett.	Sheppard Ransome.
William Major Grayling.	Thomas Ritchie.
William D. Hart.	Francis T. Bendy.
Frederick R. Smith.	Peter Lemonde Lette.
Henry Cowell.	John Edwards.
C. H. Lake.	William Weire.
Charles Gates.	Thomas Howard.
Henry Palmer.	Charles Curr.
R. Judson.	Joseph Bonney.
George Burgess.	John Crookes.
Martin Edwards.	C. B. Hardwicke, J. P.
John Guillan.	H. A. De Dassel.
James East.	Adye Douglas.
Thomas Quin.	D. Wentworth, J. P.
W. Weymouth.	W. H. Gough, J. P.
Robert Robson.	Richard L. Orr.
John Sugling.	John S. Usher.
William Rose.	Robert W. Bostock.
P. Monaghan.	William Green.
J. B. Mocatta.	Henry Jacob Hookey.
R. Cranstoun.	D. Benjamin.
Henry Solomon.	Theodore Bartley, J. P.
John M'Kenzie.	John Knight.
John Laird.	Robert Henry M'Kee.
George Ross.	George Winter.
John Ashley.	Henry G. Archdall.
T. Magery.	Daniel Robertson.
James M'Leish.	Thomas White.
Thomas Dudley.	W. Paton, J. P.
William Harris.	A. B. Jones, J. P.

John G. Robertson.
 James Reid.
 R. Petty Stewart, J. P.
 E. W. Tobin, J. P.
 George P. Ball, J. P.
 John Smith.
 A. Beveridge.

W. Wright.
 R. H. Sparks.
 S. W. Robertson.
 John Greenhill.
 Henry Howard.
 B. W. Thomas.
 P. Foote, J. P.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 28th January, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by Sir John Franklin to acknowledge the receipt of your Address to His Excellency, assuring him of your entire approval of the principle upon which the Day Schools maintained at the Public expense are now conducted.

In adopting this plan it was Sir John Franklin's earnest desire to make the funds voted by the Legislative Council for Education available for procuring the blessings of a Scriptural Education, combined with the most perfect liberty of conscience, to all; and it is gratifying to him to find that the plan adopted is considered by so numerous and respectable a body of the inhabitants of Launceston to be conducive to this effect.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

J. W. GLEADOW, *Esq. and Gentlemen, &c.*
Launceston.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

WE, the undersigned Landholders, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, beg leave most respectfully to approach Your Excellency with the expression of our approbation of the Govern-

ment scheme of Education for the Colony, and of our grateful acknowledgments to Your Excellency by whom it has been devised and promulgated.

In a community such as ours, composed of persons of all religious denominations, scanty in point of numbers, and dispersed over a wide extent of country, it is manifestly impracticable to establish separate Schools for the children of the different denominations of Christians; and it would as manifestly be unjust and impolitic to establish them on principles so limited as to exclude from them the children of every denomination but one. Such a measure would be a virtual declaration that these children were unworthy of the paternal care of the Government, and that the blessings of Education were to be withheld from them.

The plan adopted by Your Excellency, whilst it obviates in the fairest and most satisfactory manner the objections taken to the exclusive system, and promotes the establishment of Schools to the utmost possible extent in the present circumstances of the Colony, at the same time lays the surest foundation of a sound Religious Education, by providing for the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures—the acknowledged source of all truth, and the only infallible guide in all matters, both of faith and practice; emphatically declared by an inspired Apostle to be “able to make men wise unto salvation,” and “profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be throughly furnished unto all good works.”

Thus provision is made for securing to the rising generation an habitual acquaintance with that “form of sound words” contained in the Word of God, who will thus be furnished with a perfect rule of conduct, and an effectual safeguard against error.

This expression of our sentiments, and of our cordial approbation of the liberal and beneficial measure wisely adopted by Your Excellency, we beg to offer with the greatest respect, in the sincere and earnest hope that Your Excellency’s comprehensive plan of a General Education will be speedily brought into effectual and extensive operation throughout the Colony.

Thomas Learmonth, J. P.

Thomas F. Gorringe.

Edward Franks.

John Franks.

Charles F. Gorringe.

Solomon Butcher.

R. W. Fryett.

Joseph Beazley.

M. Parker.

Thomas Gorringe.

Henry Speak.
 William Page.
 David Barber.
 David Barnes.
 Francis Flexmore.
 W. H. Ellis.
 William Harvey.
 John Weeding.
 Philip Pitt.
 Samuel M'Neilly.

Joseph Johnson.
 Edmund Johnson.
 William Buxton.
 John Ashton.
 Richard Tunks.
 William Ward.
 William Gill.
 William Foster.
 John Nichols.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 3rd February, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, in reference to the system now established for conducting Day Schools at the Public expense; and I am directed by His Excellency to convey to you his thanks for the same, and the expression of his satisfaction that it meets with your support.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

THOMAS LEARMONTH, *Esq.*
and others.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies.

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Cornelius G. Casey, J. P.

Richard Barker, J. P.

John S. Foster.

H. Thomson.

R. Armstrong.

J. H. Cawthorne.

John Martin.

James Triffett, junior.

John Bates.

Thomas Walton.

John Bell.

W. Arrowsmith.

G. M‘Murray.

H. W. Hookhall.

W. Rayner.

Thomas Lacey.

Richard Thompson.

William Lawton.

N. Bastian.	James Roach.
William Gregson.	William Haig.
W. B. Wilson.	S. King.
Robert Patterson.	John Ireland.
George Brooks.	Maria Hay.
David Jamieson, J. P.	William Triffett.
Eliza M. Thomson.	Anstey Williams.
Henry Bridger.	William Laird.
John A. Manton.	William Bruce.
Joseph Wilkin.	Stephen Creed.
John Stanfield.	Henry Anson.
W. Barton.	Joshua Thatcher.
Bertha Nicholas.	Harry Martin.
John West.	William Dean.
John Harris.	W. T. Sky.
Charles Callaghan.	Joseph Richards.
John Brown.	Stephen Stephens.
George Wood.	George Martin.
James Lumsden.	James Mathews.
Benjamin Higgins.	William Marshall.
John Terry.	John Marshall.
Ralph Terry.	H. G. Speakman.
John Dunn.	Samuel Guy.
G. Mills.	L. Reece.
James Hewitt.	Francis Atkinson.
John Henry Dean.	Charles Randall.
John Dean.	G. F. Muston.
Edwin Harris.	James Owenson.
John Chelton.	John Russell Dicker.
Elias Wood.	John Hannan.
Philip T. Marmion.	Charles Grist.
Peter M'Laughlan.	William Gregson.
James Bradshaw.	James Stoddard.
William Bradshaw.	Charles Glover.
Thomas Shone.	John Smith.
George Patterson.	John Walton.
Thomas Hebuiern.	James Compton.
Richard Usher.	Thomas Squires.
George Nisbet.	E. Macdonald.
George Bayley.	William Ransley.
Thomas Usher.	George Ransley.
George Procter.	John Murrell.
Eliza Gillett.	Robert Wright.
John Gillett.	James Griffin.

Charlotte Wells.
 Daniel Siers.
 Thomas Thompson.
 Henry P. Taite.
 Thomas Terry.
 Charles Baker.
 William Jarvis.
 Richard Burrows.
 Stansel Griffiths.
 F. Count.
 P. Lightfoot.
 William Williams.
 John Smith.
 James Ashdown.
 Charles Menzie.
 Matthew Clayton.
 John Sibley Wheddon.
 John Haynes.

William Clarck.
 Charles Ward.
 Barnaby Reynolds.
 John Cawthorne.
 John Lane.
 M. A. Ring.
 M. Ring.
 S. Ring.
 James Robertson.
 George Cope.
 J. Pow.
 J. Haines.
 Benjamin Haines.
 John Ellis.
 William Hayes.
 H. David Cawthorn.
 F. Salmon.
 J. Turnbull.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 7th February, 1840.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor your Address, expressing your concurrence in the System of Education adopted by His Excellency, and now in operation in the Colony.

I am to inform you, that it has afforded the Lieutenant-Governor pleasure to receive your assurances of co-operation in carrying out a scheme, which His Excellency believes well calculated to extend the blessings of a Scriptural Education to all classes of the community.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

C. G. CASEY, *Esq.*, *New Norfolk*,
and the Gentlemen, &c.

Clairville, District of Morven, 17th July, 1840.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith an Address from the Inhabitants of this District to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in favour of the Government Scheme of Education, and to request that you will be pleased to present the same to His Excellency.

As a satisfactory evidence of its adaptation to the wants of the community, I beg respectfully to state, that the Address is signed by almost every eligible person in the district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

M. FORSTER, *Esq.*

Colonial Secretary

To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

WE, the undersigned Landholders, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, beg leave most respectfully to approach Your Excellency with the expression of our approbation of the Government scheme of Education for the Colony, and of our grateful acknowledgments to Your Excellency by whom it has been devised and promulgated.

In a community such as ours, composed of persons of all religious denominations, scanty in point of numbers, and dispersed over a wide extent of country, it is manifestly impracticable to establish separate Schools for the children of the different denominations of Christians; and it would as manifestly be unjust and impolitic to establish them on principles so limited as to exclude from them the children of every denomination but one. Such a measure would be a virtual declaration

that these children were unworthy of the paternal care of the Government, and that the blessings of Education were to be withheld from them.

The plan adopted by Your Excellency, whilst it obviates in the fairest and most satisfactory manner the objections taken to the exclusive system, and promotes the establishment of Schools to the utmost possible extent in the present circumstances of the Colony, at the same time lays the surest foundation of a sound Religious Education, by providing for the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures—the acknowledged source of all truth, and the only infallible guide in all matters, both of faith and practice; emphatically declared by an inspired Apostle to be “able to make men wise unto salvation,” and “profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be throughly furnished unto all good works.”

Thus provision is made for securing to the rising generation an habitual acquaintance with that “form of sound words” contained in the Word of God, who will thus be furnished with a perfect rule of conduct, and an effectual safeguard against error.

This expression of our sentiments, and of our cordial approbation of the liberal and beneficial measure wisely adopted by Your Excellency, we beg to offer with the greatest respect, in the sincere and earnest hope that Your Excellency’s comprehensive plan of a General Education will be speedily brought into effectual and extensive operation throughout the Colony.

Robert Wales, J. P.	John Sinclair, J. P.
J. R. Kenworthy, J. P.	John Ritchie.
Arthur Thomas Collett, J. P.	M. Ralston.
George Collins.	P. S. Kelly.
John Jones.	Thomas Watson Bruce.
Thomas Stevens.	George Syme.
Kennedy Murray.	W. Learmonth.
William Mitchell.	J. A. Learmonth.
John French.	J. Malcolm.
Henry Glover.	John Morrison.
J. Glover, Junior.	Thomas Murphy.
John Glover, Senior.	J. Thomson.
George Griffiths.	James Pyke.
John Frederick Pyke.	J. Solomon.

William Peck.	John Wright.
James Jones.	Michael Kelly.
Charles Cooper.	John Loftness.
James Segrave.	John Dykes.
Samuel Hammond.	John Simmons.
John Barry.	James Leadbeater.
John Kirkby.	John Porter.
James Fish.	Richard James.
William Kitson.	William Roberts.
James Lucas.	William Gale.
Samuel Porter.	Thomas Quin.
James Smith.	Lionel Quin.
Benjamin Bright.	William Berry.
Robert Rowell.	John Griffin.
Thomas Lancaster.	Henry Lee.
James Griffin.	John Lankton.
Thomas Davis.	Thomas Brown.
Charles Higginbottom.	Angus Ferguson.
Thomas Gee.	James M'Coy.
Henry Gee.	Robert Sanders.
M. Johnson.	John Todd.
James M'Jarratt.	James Dunn.
Robert Chandler.	Thomas Dugan.
James M'Jarratt, Junior.	James Johnston.
John Carson.	Daniel Cummins.
W. Esaw.	James Bird.
Davy Kant.	William Smith.
John Wookcock.	Samuel Procter.
William Sparks.	E. P. Emmett.
G. Cape.	James Finear.
James Campbell.	William Scott.
Patrick Cunningham.	William Brooks.
John Alaway.	James Wilkinson.
Thomas Tate.	James Campbell.
Richard Williams.	Joseph Froom.
James Duggan.	Thomas Owen.
Joseph Willits.	S. Peck.
George Heard.	John Jones.
David Clabburn.	Peter Simonds Lette.
James Price.	William Brian.
John Turner.	John Moore.
James Russell.	Arthur Hilliard.

John Addison.
 William Sidebottom.
 William Holmes.
 Henry Renolds.
 William Edwards.
 Edgar Coulter.
 John Lawson.
 George Dore.
 James Wright.
 Charles Parish.
 James Glover.
 William Wild.
 Robert Sutherland.
 William Burke.
 W. Cox.
 John Jordan.
 Allan M'Kinnon.
 John Rape.
 Henry Stevenson.
 John Sutherland.
 Adam Sutherland.
 W. Gee.
 William Whittle, Junior.
 William Whittle, Senior.
 William Appleby.
 P. Cain.
 Peter Scott.
 William Sarege.
 Britton Jones.
 William Fullstead.
 B. Jones, jun.
 Thomas Toorney.
 J. Lawley.
 G. Cowell.
 S. Skinner.
 T. Gardner.
 D. R. Paramore.
 John Gee.
 William Millington.
 George Millington.
 John Backerell.
 Thomas Johnson.

James Richardson.
 Henry Miller.
 John Thompson.
 Edward Lord.
 Joseph Lighttoure.
 William Pelham.
 T. Stonehouse.
 William Stonehouse.
 Samuel Phillips.
 William Hill.
 David Reynolds.
 M. M'Lachlan.
 R. Kearney.
 George Waters.
 W. Allsup.
 B. M'Casker.
 John Stonehouse.
 Frederick Jones.
 Isaac Lansdell.
 Thomas Wheeler.
 Charles Chilcott, jun.
 James Pascoe.
 John Leahy.
 James Haddin.
 Edward Dryden.
 Daniel M'Kenzie.
 Thomas Barnet.
 Samuel Camp.
 James Comerford.
 William Woodhead.
 James Cox.
 S. Solomon.
 B. Nelson.
 William M'Dowell.
 Robert Veitch.
 J. R. Salmon.
 L. Roberts.
 Edward Brown.
 James A. Minchin.
 William Farmer.
 Joseph Moore.
 William Howe.

Joseph Moore, jun.

John Browne.

Robert Glide.

Daniel Griffin.

James Williams.

William Prentice.

Joseph Steele.

M. Kirkup.

W. Crabb.

Henry Campbell.

Bartholomew Soden.

David Gibson.

Thomas Gibson.

William Gibson.

Thomas Ritchie.

M. Murphy.

Samuel Bryan.

James Scott.

John Ralston.

William Wild.

Frederic Robbins.

P. Watson.

D. Cameron.

F. Cameron.

Robert Russell.

Joseph Kirkby.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th July, 1840.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, forwarding an Address from the Inhabitants of the District of Morven to the Lieutenant-Governor, in favour of the scheme of Education now in operation.

I am to inform you that it is very satisfactory to His Excellency to receive the expressions of approbation contained in the Address in question from the numerous and respectable subscribers to that document; and the Lieutenant-Governor feels that it will be equally satisfactory to you to learn that the existing scheme of Education continues to meet the general approbation and support of all classes of this community.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

JOHN SINCLAIR, *Esq.*, J. P.

Clairville.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

WE, the undersigned Landholders, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, beg leave most respectfully to approach Your Excellency with the expression of our approbation of the Government scheme of Education for the Colony, and of our grateful acknowledgments to Your Excellency by whom it has been devised and promulgated.

In a community such as ours, composed of persons of all religious denominations, scanty in point of numbers, and dispersed over a wide extent of country, it is manifestly impracticable to establish separate Schools for the children of the different denominations of Christians; and it would as manifestly be unjust and impolitic to establish them on principles so limited as to exclude from them the children of every denomination but one. Such a measure would be a virtual declaration that these children were unworthy of the paternal care of the Government, and that the blessings of Education were to be withheld from them.

The plan adopted by Your Excellency, whilst it obviates in the fairest and most satisfactory manner the objections taken to the exclusive system, and promotes the establishment of Schools to the utmost possible extent in the present circumstances of the Colony, at the same time lays the surest foundation of a sound Religious Education, by providing for the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures—the acknowledged source of all truth, and the only infallible guide in all matters, both of faith and practice; emphatically declared by an inspired Apostle to be “able to make men wise unto salvation,” and “profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto all good works.”

Thus provision is made for securing to the rising generation an habitual acquaintance with that “form of sound words” contained in the Word of God, who will thus be furnished with a perfect rule of conduct, and an effectual safeguard against error.

This expression of our sentiments, and of our cordial approbation of the liberal and beneficial measure wisely adopted by Your Excellency, we beg to offer with the greatest respect, in the sincere and earnest hope that Your Excellency's comprehensive plan of a General Education will be speedily brought into effectual and extensive operation throughout the Colony.

James Birchall.	Richard Crocker, Sorell.
W. G. Procter, Woodside.	Uriah Vigar.
John Bingham.	James Rowles.
William Bingham.	W. Urquhart.
George Bingham.	A. Laing, Sorell.
Henry Hill.	G. Peacock.
George Coaghill.	James M'Ara.
John Laing, Sorell.	Philip Smyth, Hobart Town.
James Laing, ditto.	Thomas Dugall, <i>Presb. Min.</i>
George Wade.	Clement Gatehouse.
W. H. Glover, J. P.	R. Doctor, Pittwater.
Charles Fitzhugh.	J. Paterson, Sorell.
James Currie.	H. F. Hoey, D. C., Pittwater.
B. Reardon, jun.	Francis Cunningham.
Robert Reardon, jun.	Martin M'Gowan.
Richard Drury, Sorell.	John Hall, Sorell.
W. C. Jarritt.	B. Reardon.
W. H. Fisher.	John Fynes.
William Paterson.	William Cliff.
R. Ballantine.	Adam Newitt.
G. Marshall, Noble Farm.	John Wade, Sorell.
David Mackie.	John Surtees White.
Edward Roberts, Sorell.	Joseph Bliss.
Andrew Counsel, Wattle-hill.	S. Smith.
John Walker, ditto.	E. M'Gowan, Sorell.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 13th March, 1840.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor the Address, forwarded through you, from the Inhabitants of Sorell and its neighbourhood, expressing their concurrence in the system of Education now in operation throughout the Colony.

I am to inform you that it has afforded His Excellency satisfaction to have been thus assured of the sentiments of the Gentlemen subscribing the Address which I have now had the honour of acknowledging.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

W. H. GLOVER, *Esq.* J. P.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

WE, the undersigned Landholders, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, beg leave most respectfully to approach Your Excellency with the expression of our approbation of the Government scheme of Education for the Colony, and of our grateful acknowledgments to Your Excellency by whom it has been devised and promulgated.

In a community such as ours, composed of persons of all religious denominations, scanty in point of numbers, and dispersed over a wide extent of country, it is manifestly impracticable to establish separate Schools for the children of the different denominations of Christians; and it would as manifestly be unjust and impolitic to establish them on principles so limited as to exclude from them the children of every denomination but one. Such a measure would be a virtual declaration that these children were unworthy of the paternal care of the Government, and that the blessings of Education were to be withheld from them.

The plan adopted by Your Excellency, whilst it obviates in the fairest and most satisfactory manner the objections taken to the exclusive system, and promotes the establishment of Schools to the utmost possible extent in the present circumstances of the Colony, at the same time lays the surest foundation of a sound Religious Education, by pro-

viding for the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures—the acknowledged source of all truth, and the only infallible guide in all matters, both of faith and practice; emphatically declared by an inspired Apostle to be “able to make men wise unto salvation,” and “profitable for doctrine, “for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness; that “the man of God may be throughly furnished unto all good works.”

Thus provision is made for securing to the rising generation an habitual acquaintance with that “form of sound words” contained in the Word of God, who will thus be furnished with a perfect rule of conduct, and an effectual safeguard against error.

This expression of our sentiments, and of our cordial approbation of the liberal and beneficial measure wisely adopted by Your Excellency, we beg to offer with the greatest respect, in the sincere and earnest hope that Your Excellency’s comprehensive plan of a General Education will be speedily brought into effectual and extensive operation throughout the Colony.

Roderic O’Connor, J. P.

J. G. Parker, J. P.

H. S. Hutchinson.

Abraham Walker, J. P.

J. D. Toosey.

J. R. Salmon.

James Gates, J. P.

Joseph Bonney.

David Gibson.

W. G. Walker, J. P.

Edward Dumaresq, J. P.

G. B. Skardon, J. P.

F. C. Smith, J. P.

William Archer, J. P.

T. Walker, J. P.

William Henry Wilmot.

T. Nowlan.

Thomas Fletcher.

Henry G. Brock, R. N., J. P.

Colonial Secretary’s Office, 14th April, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your Address to His Excellency, expressing your cordial approbation at the scheme of Education which has been adopted by the Government for the Colony.

In adopting this plan, it was Sir John Franklin's earnest desire to appropriate the funds voted by the Legislative Council for Day Schools in such a manner as to ensure the blessings of a Scriptural Education, combined with the enjoyment of conscience, to all; and it is gratifying to him to find that the scheme which is now in operation is considered, by so highly respectable a portion of the Inhabitants of the District of Norfolk Plains, to be conducive to that effect.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

W. G. WALKER, *Esq.* J. P.

Campbell Town, 1st June, 1840.

SIR,

I BEG to transmit to you the Memorial from the District of Campbell Town in favour of the Government Scheme of Education.

With reference to the delay which has occurred in sending in this document, I have to explain, that the persons signing it are resident over a wide extent of country; and, having only one copy, it was necessary to intrust it with different individuals for the purpose of obtaining signatures. The Scheme itself receives amongst us a cordial and nearly universal approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN M'LEOD.

MATTHEW FORSTER, *Esq.*,
Colonial Secretary.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies, and to the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, in Council assembled.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

WE, the undersigned Landholders, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, beg leave most respectfully to approach Your Excellency with the expression of our approbation of the Government scheme of Education for the Colony, and of our grateful acknowledgments to Your Excellency by whom it has been devised and promulgated.

In a community like ours, composed of persons of all religious denominations, scanty in point of numbers, and dispersed over a wide extent of country, it is manifestly impracticable to establish separate Schools for the children of the different denominations of Christians; and it would as manifestly be unjust and impolitic to establish them on principles so limited as to exclude from them the children of every denomination but one. Such a measure would be a virtual declaration that these children were unworthy of the paternal care of the Government, and that the blessings of Education were to be withheld from them.

The plan adopted by Your Excellency, whilst it obviates in the fairest and most satisfactory manner the objections taken to the exclusive system, and promotes the establishment of Schools to the utmost possible extent in the present circumstances of the Colony, at the same time lays the surest foundation of a sound Religious Education, by providing for the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures—the acknowledged source of all truth, and the only infallible guide in all matters, both of faith and practice; emphatically declared by an inspired Apostle to be “able to make men wise unto salvation,” and “profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be throughly furnished unto all good works.”

Thus provision is made for securing to the rising generation an habitual acquaintance with that “form of sound words” contained in the Word of God, who will thus be furnished with a perfect rule of conduct, and an effectual safeguard against error.

This expression of our sentiments, and of our cordial approbation of the liberal and beneficial measure wisely adopted by Your Excellency, we beg to offer with the greatest respect, in the sincere and earnest hope that Your Excellency's comprehensive plan of a General Education will be speedily brought into effectual and extensive operation throughout the Colony.

James Crear, J. P.	D. Erskine, J. P.
John M'Leod, J. P.	John Headlam.
J. C. Sutherland, J. P.	Charles Headlam.
George Forster.	Charles Sladden.
James Mackersey.	Samuel Henry Reeves.
W. A. de Maria.	Peter Brewer.
James Aitkin, J. P.	Robert Hurkell.
Henry Mundy.	Robert Taylor.
James Hamilton.	F. M'Rae.
Walter Davidson.	William Corney.
J. G. Francis.	John F. Corney.
Thomas Hamilton.	Roderick Stronaib.
Alexander M. Johnson.	William Storrer.
H. Douglas.	William Young, Junior.
Daniel Falkiner.	George Young.
Gavin Hogg.	Adam Young.
Robert Horne, J. P.	Adam Turnbull, Junior.
Frederick Forth, J. P.	A. Gatenby.
F. Woolrabe.	George Gatenby.
John Mackersey.	David Taylor.
John M'Leod, Junior.	John Abbott, J. P.
W. J. Ruffy.	James Elder.
Robert Bayles.	Elizabeth Black.
William Headlam.	William Broad.
Francis Allison.	S. Pearse.
Francis Allison, Junior.	William Roberts.
Nathaniel Paul Allison.	G. Williams.
Francis Boyer.	William Lewis.
William Cousins.	H. Jones.
Matthew Middledith.	Frances Wilson.
Thomas Unthank.	James Sprent.
Hugh Robertson.	Alexander Reid.
Adam Robertson.	David Strang.
Thomas Robertson.	Thomas Diprose, Senior.
William Robertson.	Thomas Diprose, Junior.
John Jones.	Theophilus Swift.
William M'Kay.	David Nell.
R. S. Foster.	J. E. Boreham.

Thomas Macklow.
 George Williams.
 James Thompson.
 John Foster, J. P.
 John J. Honchett.
 William Dawson.
 Robert Bostock.
 Robert Sutton.
 George Scott.
 Edward M'Callum.
 Charles Peters.
 T. W. Von Steiglitz.
 William Allen.
 Charles Englebert.
 Claudius Thomson.
 Hugh Kean.
 James Hume.
 James Smith.
 George Bennett.

John Smith.
 Joseph Bayles.
 J. Mackersey.
 Matthew Brodie.
 Walter Hobson.
 Andrew Bell.
 J. Hepburn, J. P.
 Robert Corry.
 Archibald Smith.
 Humphrey Grey.
 A. H. Sloane.
 James K. Gray.
 S. B. Kingsley.
 Thomas Ransom.
 George Oliver.
 Frederick L. Steiglitz.
 S. Lord, Junior.
 W. Dibble.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 2nd June, 1840.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour of laying before the Lieutenant-Governor your communication of the 1st instant, accompanied by an Address from certain Magistrates, Landholders, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of the District of Campbell Town, expressive of their approval of the plan of Education adopted by His Excellency, and now in operation in the Government Schools of this Colony.

In adopting this plan, it was Sir John Franklin's earnest desire to make the funds voted by the Legislative Council available, so as to secure the blessings of a scriptural Education, while, at the same time, the most perfect liberty of conscience to all was insured; and it is gratifying to His Excellency to find that the measure is considered by so numerous a body of the Inhabitants of the District of Campbell Town to be conducive to this end.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

J. MACLEOD, *Esq.* J. P.
Campbell Town.

ADDRESSES

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

AGAINST

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, *Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies, and to the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, in Council assembled.*

The Memorial of the undersigned Clergy of the Church of England officiating in the Island of Van Diemen's Land.

SIR,

WE, the undersigned Clergymen of the Church of England officiating in the Island of Van Diemen's Land, beg leave respectfully to submit to Your Excellency that, having observed in the Government Notice of the 6th August, 1839, announcing the appointment by Your Excellency of a Board, consisting of six laymen, to conduct the Public Schools in this Colony, that Your Excellency is pleased, after inviting the public generally "*to suggest to the Board any improvements which may appear desirable in the details of the Schools,*" to "*invite especially the Ordained Ministers of every denomination to assist in carrying Your Excellency's views into effect,*" and that "*they with the Police Magistrates are requested to act as Visitors of the Public Schools in their neighbourhood, and communicating with the Board of Management to make known every circumstance likely to improve the Schools they visit;*" and having maturely considered Your Excellency's appointment and invitation, we feel called upon to represent to Your Excellency—

1st. That the undoubted effect of Your Excellency's appointment of a Board of School Management will be, not merely the depriving the Church of England Chaplains of any direct control over the Schools, but their complete exclusion as *religious instructors of the children*; and that although invited by Your Excellency with the public generally, and with all other ordained Ministers and the Police Magistrates especially, to visit the Schools in their neighbourhood, and suggest to the Board improvements in the details of their management; and that notwithstanding that the great majority, and in some districts the whole, of the parents of the children attending the Schools are Members of the Church of England, the Clergy of that Church, by Your Excellency's appointment, will be prohibited from affording to those children in the Schools the religious instruction conformable to the principles of their Church.

2nd. That in this Colony the establishment of Sunday Schools, to which Your Excellency alludes, can never compensate for or supply the absence of religious instruction in the daily Schools, as well from the difficulty of obtaining the attendance of the children on Sunday at school and also at public worship, particularly in the Country Districts, as from the inability of the Clergy of the Church of England generally to attend or remain for any length of time at the Sunday Schools, from the nature of their public duties on that day, most of them being required to perform Divine service two or three times at stations generally of considerable distance from each other.

3rd. That the principle of religious education without religious instruction, upon which Your Excellency's appointment of the Board of School Management has been framed, has been disapproved of by the ecclesiastical heads of the Church of England both in the Mother Country and in these Colonies, and declared by them to be so contrary to the principles of the Church of England as to render it impossible for them to afford any co-operation to any system founded upon such a principle.

4th. That in refusing to give assistance to those who may be themselves willing to contribute towards the support of Schools, the Government of this Colony, if we are rightly informed, is going further than it is proposed to go either by the Home Government or by that of New South Wales; at the same time that it acts in opposition to the suggestions of the Secretary of State, who, in a Despatch dated November 30th, 1836, which has been printed here, intimates that it is his opinion that some pecuniary assistance might be afforded from the public funds in aid of contributions from parties dissatisfied with the more comprehensive system.

5th. That the system of School Management adopted by Your Excellency, and alleged by some persons to counterbalance by its impartiality and comprehensiveness the numerous and weighty grounds of dissatisfaction it affords, (not alone as we are informed to the Members and Clergy of the Church of England, but to several other religious communions), *is not the only system* by which such advantages are secured; for the principle suggested by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Van Diemen's Land, in his letter to the Chief Justice, of apportioning the Government fund for education to the several religious communities in proportion to the numbers of each, as taken by the Government census of 1838, while it comprehends all, certainly cannot be liable to any objection on the ground of partiality; and while, without any additional expense to the Colony, but on the contrary applying directly to

the purposes of education that portion of the fund which, in the contemplated system, is diverted to the maintenance of the Board of Management and its machinery, it contributes the means of instruction to every religious communion, affording to each their proportional allotment of the Government support, and requires not the exclusion of religious instruction, nor the prohibition of the Ministers of any communion from affording at the Schools to the children of parents in their communion that instruction in the principles of religion which is conformable to their religious opinions, nor does it deprive the Schools of that constant local superintendence which no central Board can supply, and which every one at all acquainted with the working of such institutions knows to be of the utmost importance to their efficiency.

We beg to assure Your Excellency that it is with the deepest concern we feel ourselves, on these grounds, compelled to dissent from the proposition of Your Excellency; and that, entertaining for Your Excellency the highest respect and esteem, we are sure you will not think it presumptuous if we venture to hope that our opinions and wishes upon such a subject as the present may not be without weight in Your Excellency's consideration, and that Your Excellency will yet enable us to co-operate with Government in the cause of education without deserting our principles. We concur heartily in the views of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Van Diemen's Land in his letter to Sir John Pedder, and our only difficulty is how to act upon those views without placing ourselves in a position with respect to the Government which we anxiously wish to avoid: from this difficulty we earnestly pray Your Excellency to relieve us.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

W. BEDFORD, Senior Chaplain.

W. H. BROWNE.

EDWARD FREEMAN.

W. BEDFORD, Jun.

W. GARRARD.

THOMAS J. EWING.

JAMES NORMAN.

W. J. AISLABIE.

GEORGE OTTER.

HENRY FRY.

J. MAYSON.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th December, 1839.

SIR,

I AM directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has had under consideration a Memorial of certain of the Clergy of the Church of England officiating in this Colony, expressing their dissent from the principle upon which the Government Schools are to be conducted, as intimated in the Government Notice of the 6th August last.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to state, that the delay which has taken place in replying to the Memorial has not originated from any want of appreciation of its importance, nor from any want of consideration towards the gentlemen signing it, but solely from his desire, before doing so, of being possessed of the Report of the Secretary to the Education Board, and from his anxiety to remove, as much as possible, their objections to the several points which have since received considerable modification.

His Excellency has observed that their principal objections to the system which is now in operation appear to be, that the Memorialists are under it excluded from any direct control over the Schools, and that the children are not to receive any religious instruction, either from themselves or their respective teachers.

In reply His Excellency would remark, that his object in establishing Schools upon the present system being that of extending the advantages of Education to the children of parents of all denominations, in such a manner that all should partake alike of the best education which the funds at his disposal could procure, it appeared desirable, for the uniform and impartial adoption of such a system, to place it under the control of a Board of Management composed according to the principles which have been observed in the selection of the present Board, rather than under the exclusive control of Ordained Ministers of any particular denomination. In saying this, His Excellency is far from wishing to undervalue the advantage which the Schools would derive from the frequent and personal visits of the Clergy, since no one can be more sensible than himself of the extreme value and importance of such supervision.

It is in accordance with this view that the Board of Education invites and desires that the Clergy of the Church of England, and the Ministers of other denominations, in conjunction with respectable laymen, should watch over and secure the faithful and impartial execution of its intentions.

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot admit that the system which has been adopted neglects to provide any religious instruction ; for he conceives that the daily reading of the Bible, accompanied by such examinations as it is in the ability of the Master to make, without transgressing that Rule of the Board which is directed solely against proselyting expositions, cannot fail to impress upon the minds of the children the elements of moral and religious truth, even though unattended by any particular doctrinal formulary or catechism.

Such special doctrinal teaching His Excellency trusted would, in addition, be afforded through the medium of Sunday Schools, under the immediate personal control of Ministers of Religion ; and since they have stated, in the second clause of their Memorial, that difficulties would exist as to the making of the Sabbath sufficiently available for this object, the Board of Education has, at the suggestion of one of your own body, submitted for His Excellency's approval that the Saturday also should be set apart for the same purpose. It gives His Excellency great pleasure to make this announcement ; as by this arrangement the obstacles which they have brought forward to their attending to the particular religious instruction of the children appear to be removed ; and His Excellency has now the satisfaction of looking forward with more confidence than they have enabled him hitherto to do for that co-operation on their parts, of the value of which he is most deeply sensible, and without which the system cannot be fairly tried on its own merits ; and His Excellency feels it to be unnecessary to advert to the fifth clause in the Memorial, in which they express a hope that the sum appropriated to Education may be apportioned to the different religious denominations in proportion to their Members. In making this observation, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, that they could scarcely have been aware that the money was voted by the Legislative Council on the understanding that the plan of Education to be followed should be, as nearly as circumstances would admit, that of the British and Foreign School Society ; and they will therefore perceive that he could not be justified in appropriating it in any other manner than that contemplated by the Legislative Council.

In conclusion, His Excellency would express that, however much he may regret his inability to give to a majority of Church of England Clergy that satisfaction which they would have derived from his entire acquiescence in their views, he is persuaded that he is consulting the general interests of the Colony, both in a moral and social point of view, as well as the wishes of a majority of its Inhabitants, by the system of Education he has now sanctioned. It would have given him the most heartfelt gratification had the Clergy of his own Church

felt themselves able to have aided his efforts in this instance for the general good; but he begs them to believe that he appreciates at all times conscientious scruples in the minds of others, and especially of those whose sacred offices require from him the highest consideration. He acknowledges the respectful manner in which they have made known to him their sentiments; and, in trusting to their future assistance, he grounds his hopes solely on the belief that the system now in force, or improved by gradual experience, will recommend itself to their countenance by the beneficial fruits of its operation.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

Woodlands, Tea Tree, 5th February, 1840.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the accompanying Petition to the Lieutenant-Governor against the existing system of Education, requesting that you will lay it before His Excellency.

It has been signed by members and friends of the Church of England resident at Brighton, Broad Marsh, Bagdad, Black Brush, and Tea Tree Brush.

I have, &c.

VALENTINE GRIFFITHS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Free Inhabitants of Brighton, Broad Marsh, Bagdad, Black Brush, and Tea Tree Brush, Members and Friends of the Church of England—

SHEWETH :

THAT your Petitioners have observed, with unfeigned sorrow, that the recent regulations promulgated by the Board of Education have had the

effect of depriving the Schools supported by the Government of the superintendence of the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Church of England.

That your Petitioners feel certain that any plan which does not assure to the Public a responsible superintendence of Schools, must labour under a defect which it appears to them impossible to compensate or supply. That when your Petitioners consider the vast majority of members of the Church of England in the population of the Colony, the number of the Clergy already established, and their further increase provided for by Act of Council and now anxiously awaited, they must deeply deplore the loss that must be incurred, in a moral and religious point of view, by the withdrawal from the Schools of those Clergymen, who would be at the same time efficient superintendents of Education, and natural guardians of children in the humbler ranks of life.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that such measures may be adopted as shall provide aid to the Church of England for carrying on Schools proportionably to the number of her communion.

William De Gillern.

George Lowes.

William Lamprill.

John Clarke.

Henry Phillips.

John Ogle Gage, J. P.

Abraham Cavill.

John Espie.

A. Charles Mummery.

John Hayes.

John Palmer.

John Sanford.

Sarah Cowell.

Joseph Plastow.

Henry Thompson.

Robert Greenshalgh.

Benjamin Horton.

S. Jennings.

J. Dart.

S. Roach.

G. L. Perriman.

F. Groom.

John Hodgkinson.

H. Butler.

M. Roberts.

E. Ponton.

Fane Cox.

Henry Thrupp.

Richard Allwright.

Alfred Betts.

John Staples.

James Undy.

Thomas Whitbread.

Thomas Gard.

John Bailey.

Alfred Luttrell.

G. B. Forster.

Edward Chaplin.

W. Mawle.

Thomas Devine.

W. Johnson.

Henry Thomas.

Edwin Weavell.

Alfred Thrupp.

Valentine Griffith, J. P.

Richard Higgins.

M. Bruford.

J. Iles.

William Fitches.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 20th February, 1840.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of the Petition against the existing system of Education signed by fifty Inhabitants of the Brighton, Broad Marsh, Black Brush, and Tea Tree Brush Districts, Members and Friends of the Church of England, which, in your communication of the 5th instant, you requested me to lay before the Lieutenant-Governor; and upon which His Excellency has accordingly bestowed very full attention.

His Excellency observes that the ground of objections which chiefly weighs with the Petitioners is the circumstance, that the recent regulations promulgated by the Board of Education have had the effect of depriving the Schools supported by the Government of the superintendence of the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Church of England.

It is painful to observe, that a majority of the Clergy of the Church of England in this Colony feel it to be their duty to withhold from the Schools that countenance and co-operation which His Excellency conceives would so greatly contribute to the advancement of the children in religious knowledge, but he derives some degree of satisfaction that a few, at least, of the Clergy of this Archdeaconry, whose undoubted piety and decided success in the management of their Schools give much weight to their opinions, have afforded their cordial assistance to the carrying out the views of the Board.

So long as persons so strongly attached, as these are known to be, to the tenets of their Church can conscientiously do this, His Excellency cannot deem that a convincing proof has been given of the total error of the plan now in operation, because it has failed to win the suffrages of the greatest number.

His Excellency has directed me to add, that he will be glad if the whole subject of the principle upon which the funds applicable to Educational purposes shall be applied undergo the fullest consideration when the Estimates for 1841 are laid before the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

To VALENTINE GRIFFITHS, *Esq.*

Tea Tree Brush.

Richmond, 11th July, 1840.

SIR,

THE undersigned has been requested to transmit to you a Memorial of the Inhabitants of the District of Richmond to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

He has, &c.

FRANCIS SMITH.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, *Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies.*

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned Free Inhabitants of Richmond and its vicinity, Members and Friends of the Church of England—

SHEWETH :

THAT the Clergy of the Church of England have been constrained to absent themselves from the Schools under the present system of management; and which, in consequence, now remain deprived of their local superintendence.

That your Memorialists are convinced that nothing in the present plan can compensate for this loss of services; nor can any probability be shown of successful education of children in the humbler ranks of life without the co-operation of the Clergy.

Your Memorialists therefore pray, that measures may be taken which shall ensure to the Public the services of the Clergy of every denomination recognized by law, as superintendents of Schools supported by the Government; especially that the children of parents belonging to the Church of England may, in those Schools, receive the benefit of the superintendence of the Clergy of her communion.

William H. Breton, P. M.

John C. Dumas.

W. T. Parramore, J. P.

J. Corrigan.

Francis Smith, J. P.

John Holmes.

M. Bunker.	Thomas Bonney.
John Lamb.	Edward Nowell.
Andrew Tolmey.	James Babington.
B. Fox.	Francis Rose.
J. E. Blinkworth.	Thomas George Gregson.
C. O. Parsons.	J. Mahon.
Benjamin Guy.	Alexander Goldie.
J. R. Buscombe.	Philip Ries.
James Bonney.	S. Jacobs.
Susan Ross.	William Jemott.
Thomas Stansfield.	Thomas Cruttenden.
W. Worilluge.	R. Young.
Robert Allan.	John Coverdale, M. D.
John Jewel.	F. Jarritt.
William Kearney.	J. Johnstone.
John Till.	S. Edwards.
C. Bonney.	

Colonial Secretary's Office, 15th July, 1840.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to receive, and to lay before the Lieutenant-Governor, your letter of the 11th instant, transmitting a Memorial signed by thirty-nine of the "Inhabitants of Richmond and its vicinity, Members and Friends of the Church of England."

The Memorialists observe, that the Clergy of the Church of England have been constrained to absent themselves from the Schools under the present system of management; and they "pray that measures may be taken which shall ensure to the Public the services of the Clergy of every denomination recognized by law as superintendents of Schools supported by the Government."

I am instructed to acquaint you, that, although the system of Education now in operation has met with the very general concurrence of the Community, as exhibited, not only in their Addresses upon the subject to His Excellency, but in the marked increase of children of all denominations, deriving under it the blessings of Education, yet it has been with regret that the Lieutenant-Governor has experienced that a majority of the Clergy of the Church of England have

felt it their duty to withhold their co-operation in carrying out the system in question, and has received expressions of dissent from it on the part of portions of the Members of that Church. At the same time, it is a source of gratification to His Excellency to advert to the fact, in reference to the prayer of the Memorial you have submitted, that a few, at least, of the Clergy of this Archdeaconry—whose undoubted piety and decided success in the management of their Schools under the former system give much weight to their opinions—are now affording their cordial assistance in carrying out the existing plan of the Government for spreading the means of Education.

I am to add, that His Excellency will be glad if the whole subject of the principle upon which the funds applicable to Educational purposes shall be applied undergo the fullest consideration, when the question of the grant of money for those purposes is submitted to the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.

M. FORSTER.

FRANCIS SMITH, *Esq.*



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To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, *Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies, and to the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, in Council assembled.*

The Petition of the ARCHDEACON of Van Diemen's Land.

YOUR Excellency having stated in your Minute relating to the New College, that you leave the question of the Government Day Schools of this Colony entirely open for the free discussion and consideration of the Legislative Council, your Petitioner respectfully prays, in common with the great majority of his brethren, and with those members and friends of the Church of England who have addressed Your Excellency upon this subject, that assistance may be afforded us towards establishing and maintaining Schools in which the children of our Church may receive a sound Christian education, upon her principles, and under the superintendence of her Clergy.

Since your Petitioner cannot expect this prayer to be acceded to unless it be urged upon strong grounds, and enforced by arguments which may convince Your Excellency and the Honourable Council, he respectfully begs permission to state some of the reasons which induce him to present such a request, and which he hopes may be sufficient to obtain for it your favourable consideration.

In the first place, he begs to inform Your Excellency and the Honourable Council, that the Schools are not now, and never have been, conducted upon the plan proposed to the Council last year; so that the Council may, without any danger of acting inconsistently, comply with the prayer of your Petitioner; unless, indeed, it be prepared to declare, that it will vote no money for the support of the Schools, save upon the understanding that there be a return to the plan then proposed, and henceforth at least something like an adherence to that plan.

The plan *then* proposed and approved was that of the British and Foreign School Society. The distinguishing features of this Society are—the universal admission and perusal of the Bible; with the equally universal exclusion of Catechisms and catechetical instruction on any of those points of difference which are found among the inhabitants of Christendom, not excepting even those points which have ever been considered by the orthodox as essential articles of the Christian Faith—nay, as the sum and substance of Christianity itself.

This plan has been entirely discarded. The Bible has been sacrificed, where the parent disapproves of it—a book, which is in fact a catechism, though not the Catechism of the Church of England, (call it a Scriptural Catechism, if you please,) has been introduced—and, by a private communication to the Masters, they have, if your Petitioner is rightly informed, been instructed to admit the visits of any *Ministers of Religion* (so called), and at any time, for the purpose of instructing in their own peculiar principles the children belonging to their respective denominations.

It was stated, indeed, in one of the Government Notices, that the Schools were to be conducted upon the plan of the British and Foreign School Society, “*so far as it was applicable to the circumstances of this Colony.*” But this saving clause could hardly mean that no attention whatever was to be paid either to the principles or practices of the Society proposed and approved of as a model; which is, in fact, the case in the Government Schools: they have not a feature of the mother impressed upon them, and could not possibly be recognised by her as her offspring.

The system, indeed, upon which the Schools are conducted is a very Proteus. The Board, I find, have informed Your Excellency that it has been explained in successive Government Notices. Some very important changes have, however, been introduced of which no public notice has been given. And it is reported that the system, Proteus-like, is yet to pass through other important changes: that the Board has it in contemplation even to construct and introduce a Catechism of its own, which is to supersede the Catechism not only of the Church of England, but of all other Churches, embodying merely the grand principles of what is now called "fundamental religion."

Your Petitioner hopes that he has now shown, to the satisfaction of Your Excellency and the Honourable Council, that, by complying with his prayer, you will not act a bit more inconsistently than in supporting the system now acted upon; which is in every respect different from that which was approved by the Council when the question, upon what plan the Schools were to be conducted, came last under discussion in the Council-chamber.

In the next place your Petitioner begs to show, that, even under the pliant system which has been introduced, no such advantages have resulted from the proceedings of the Board of Education as to call for the continuance either of the Board itself or of its management.

The Board indeed appears to have informed Your Excellency that, with few exceptions, general satisfaction has been expressed with their proceedings. Your Petitioner, however, thinks that they must have here made some mistake, since he has himself heard many expressions of dissatisfaction at the changes which have been made in the management of the Schools. And as to the petitions which have been laid upon the Council table, these plainly cannot be considered as expressive of satisfaction with the system under which the Schools are at present conducted, since the two systems (*viz.* the one proposed, and that now acted upon) are nearly at the antipodes of each other. Besides that, even were it otherwise, those petitions could by no possibility be considered as expressive of satisfaction with the *working* of the system, since they were got up in the very infancy of the system, before it could ever have been brought into operation; having been drawn up, as is well known, under the direction of either the Board itself or its Secretary, when it trembled for its very existence, and deemed it absolutely necessary to apply for extraneous support, lest it should fall and perish before its merits had been discovered.

The Board have also informed Your Excellency that the Schools are, in their opinion, of "real advantage to the Colony—that they are open to all, and conducted so as to avoid "interference with any religious tenets."

Your Petitioner does not doubt that they are of real advantage to the Colony: but he very much doubts whether the Colony will ultimately derive greater benefit from them than it would have done had they continued under the regulations which formerly existed; and he hopes to show that, even at the present moment, the claims of the Board upon the community for the good which it has done are not such as to make it your bounden duty to maintain it at all events. In the first place, however, your Petitioner begs to say that, so far as he is acquainted with the past and present working of the Schools, religious tenets were no further interfered with formerly than they are now, save and except that the Board have removed the Bible out of the way of those whose tenets might be offended by its introduction. This certainly was not done before; since to sacrifice it, or even to put a slight upon it, in order that nobody's religious tenets might be interfered with, seemed something like sacrificing, or at least putting a slight upon, Christianity itself; which rests solely upon, and must stand or fall with, the Scriptures of truth—the Revelation of Jesus Christ. But in other respects there was no greater interference with religious tenets than there is now, since, where objection was made by parents, children were not required to learn the Catechism, or be instructed in the peculiar tenets of the Church of England. The great points therefore which, as far as your Petitioner is aware, have been gained by the change in the management of the Schools, are the following:—the children of Members of the Church of England have been precluded from learning in the Schools the Catechism of their Church—the Schools have generally lost the superintendence of the Clergy—and Christianity has been something like sacrificed upon the altar of what your Petitioner deems a false liberality, by the sacrifice of that Bible which is the foundation of the Christian faith.

The Board also appear to have put forth, as they think, some claim to support in the statement which they have afforded Your Excellency, "that the number of Schools is increasing."

Here your Petitioner thinks he has some reason to complain that the information given by the Board to Your Excellency has not been so full as it ought to have been. The necessary inference from the above statement is, that the creation of the Board, and its exertions, have led to an increase in the number of the Schools: whereas the fact is, that there is not a single station now occupied by a School which had not been fixed upon before the Board entered upon its duties, and only one (Cambridge) where steps had not been taken towards the establishing of a School; whilst, even as regarded that one, the necessary steps were delayed solely from the impossibility of knowing, in the then existing uncertainty respecting the future School Regulations, what would be required from, and what remuneration would be made to, any person appointed as Master. Even admitting, however, that this was an addition of one made by the Board, one at Bridgewater has been discontinued by them. Very properly, it is readily admitted; because, owing to the fluctuation in the population, there was no longer a sufficient number of children to justify the expense of maintaining one. But your Petitioner has yet to learn how, by the addition of a School in one place, and the subtraction of one in another, the whole number of Schools has been increased.

Your Petitioner apprehends that the mistake on this head has arisen from the circumstance of the Masterships having been in some instances vacant at the time when the Board assumed the management of the Schools. Thus, since the resignation of the last Master in Liverpool-street, a new one had not been appointed—and why? Because the Government demurred about finding a house. The house formerly occupied as a School-house in that street seems never to have been fit for the purpose; and, when the last Master resigned, it was in so miserable a state as to make it impossible to carry on a School any longer therein. Your Petitioner therefore recommended that the house now used should be converted into a School-house, by making those very alterations which have been made under the direction of the Board. He was promised that this should be done—but could get nothing more than the promise; and, as no suitable person would undertake a School of the description wanted unless he had a house found him, a new Master had not been appointed. The School, however, was not at a stand through any defect of management, but through the backwardness of the Government to find the necessary accommodation. At New Norfolk also there was a vacancy; the former Master having resigned, in order that he might give his whole attention to a private School. So, at the Carlton and at the Springs there were vacancies, owing, in the first instance, to the death of the Master; and in the second, to an intimation given the person who had been taken upon trial that, in the opinion of your Petitioner, he might be more usefully occupied in some other way.

Your Petitioner, however, wishes it to be distinctly understood, that the delay in filling up these vacancies arose from the prospect of those unknown changes in the School Establishment which were then in contemplation; and which rendered it almost impossible to settle a respectable man in a situation from which he might soon be driven by the introduction of new principles of remuneration, as well as of management. For the same reason no Master had been appointed at Cressy; though a house had been secured and was ready for his reception.

Your Petitioner, moreover, ventures to think that, in the increasing number of children spoken of as attending the Schools, there is nothing to prove that the continuance of the Board and its principles is at all necessary for the good of the community. In order, however, to show this to Your Excellency and the Honourable Council, it will be necessary for him to analyse that display of figures, which seems to have been presented to Your Excellency as a proof that the Board and its proceedings have conciliated to the Schools a much higher degree of public favour than they before enjoyed.

Your Petitioner learns, from the statements submitted to Your Excellency by the Board, that when it took charge of the Schools there were 791 children in attendance, and that there are now 1148, giving an apparent increase of 357. But before any inference can be drawn from these numbers, as to the comparative favour with which the past and present systems are regarded by the community, allowance must be made for those children attending Schools which, at the time the Board took the charge, were vacant; and from which, therefore, there were no returns. These were, those in Liverpool Street, at New Norfolk, the Carlton, and the Springs. In Liverpool Street there are now 263; at New Norfolk, if your Petitioner recollects rightly, (for he is obliged to speak from recollection, having delivered over all the documents to the Secretary of the Board,) the average attendance was nearly 40; and the Carlton and the Springs together about 30. Let the average number at these three Schools be taken at 60; and then 323 out of the majority of 357 are accounted for without the slightest reason for supposing that throughout the Colony in general the principles and exertions of the Board are regarded with any especial favour. If, now, the remaining 34 of this increase be divided

between the Schools at Cressy and Cambridge, both of which had been previously fixed upon, and that at Cressy so far proceeded with as to be ready for the reception of a master, there will be just the same number as before to be divided amongst the remaining Schools. And it will require, in your Petitioner's opinion, all the skill and ingenuity of the Board to prove that there is an increase of so much as one scholar in the average number attending at the Schools throughout the Colony. Your Petitioner indeed suspects that the Board is aware of this, or there would have been put forth the same—to them gratifying—to those who venture to differ from them in opinion, alarming—display of figures which graces the account given to Your Excellency of their favourite establishment in Liverpool-street.

Even in this case, however, your Petitioner must beg leave to say that, in his opinion, there is no proof of their having accomplished much, if any thing, more than would have been effected without them. In the first place, it must be remembered that the Government, and the Government alone, was in fault that there was no School in active operation on that station before; it having declined, or delayed, to provide a house when urged to it by your Petitioner. The Board, therefore, can have no title to the whole 263 scholars in that establishment as being the fruits of its exertions and popularity; the most which they can lay claim to is the excess of this number over that which would have been found there had a proper house been provided, and a Master and Mistress appointed under the former system. What this excess might have been it is impossible to say. Your Petitioner thinks it probable, however, that there would have been found an excess. This might indeed, perhaps, have been the case, even without those children who are said to have been admitted from the Infant Schools, and to be far better fitted for those establishments than that to which they have gained access; because a sort of pet establishment of the Board, fostered by all the influence of Government, and holding forth (as they think) to the poorer members of the Church of England the advantage of having their children educated by a Clergyman of that Church, whilst it at the same time enjoys the patronage of all those who are anxious to diminish her influence by preventing her children from being educated in her principles: an establishment of this kind could hardly fail of mustering, for a time at least, more scholars than one less favourably circumstanced for swelling its numbers. Your Petitioner, however, does not think that the Board has, on this or on any other account, much reason to be proud of this its favourite child.

Your Petitioner has hitherto supposed the number stated (1148) to represent accurately the number of children in actual and punctual attendance at the Schools. He has, however, great doubts upon this point. He knows that, during his own management of the Schools, he found, in more than one instance, where the Schools were remote from frequent inspection, the number requisite to secure a salary from the Government made up by admitting children who were too young to learn any thing, and by permitting others to continue on the list who attended, perhaps, once a week, or even once in a month. Whether these things can be prevented by a half-yearly inspection of these establishments, seems a question of no difficult solution. But if they be effectually guarded against, your Petitioner will not be much surprised should an effect follow similar to that which was the consequence of an attempt on his part to put an end to such abuses. Having found, in some instances, that nearly twice as many were returned as either were or could be in real profitable attendance in the Schools, he determined—let the consequences be what they might—to prevent, if possible, such a deception being practised upon the Government and the community; and found, in consequence, at the close of the year, a falling off, he thinks, of nearly 100—although there was, in reality, no falling off whatever.

Your Petitioner ventures to think that he has now stated sufficient to show that the prosperity of the Schools is not very closely connected with the Board and its proceedings. He confesses he is not sorry that an opportunity has been afforded him of making these statements to Your Excellency and the Honourable Council; because the accounts which have been given by the Board to Your Excellency, and have been by Your Excellency laid upon the Council-table, cannot well be read by any one without leaving an impression on his mind that the Schools were, prior to the appointment of the Board, much neglected: whereas, in your Petitioner's opinion at least, no advantage whatever has been gained by that appointment beyond those already enumerated; unless, indeed, the cost of inspection be considered an advantage; or the promised cost of School-houses to be erected at, in your Petitioner's opinion, an unnecessary expense, be looked upon in the same light.

Your Petitioner having thus endeavoured to convince Your Excellency and the Honourable Council that you may, without inconsistency, and without any danger of doing an injury to the community by lessening the influence of the Board, accede to his prayer, begs permission to bring before you a few opinions which he hopes may conduce to the success of that prayer.



Having already made known his own views upon this subject, he will not annoy you by reiterating them upon the present occasion; but will endeavour to sustain his prayer by bringing forward the opinions of others, even of some who seem little disposed to agree with him in general.

In the first place, since His Lordship has been occasionally claimed as the friend of general, to the exclusion of specific religious instruction, your Petitioner will sustain his prayer by the sentiments of the Bishop of London, expressed at a public meeting held in London, June 27, 1839, for the purpose of establishing a London Diocesan Board of Education.

“If it is not,” says His Lordship, “an education founded upon those principles which we ourselves believe to be truth, we are devoid as much of candour and sincerity, as we are of truth itself. A religious instruction which is not a special religious instruction does not deserve the name of a religious instruction, inasmuch as it is not at all calculated to command that effect which it is the object of a religious instruction to bring forth.”

In the next place your Petitioner will endeavour to sustain his prayer by the sentiments of the Church of Scotland.

He finds that, whilst the General Assembly of that Church have passed a unanimous vote against a somewhat similar scheme to that which has been introduced here, individual members of eminence in that Church, as well as Educational Bodies, have deprecated its introduction amongst them in the strongest terms.

Thus a Dr. Muir, a very influential and leading man in that Church, as your Petitioner believes, speaking at Edinburgh, says—“It is because the State proposes to withdraw the charge of education from the Ministers of Christ’s Holy Gospel, who are accountable to their ecclesiastical superiors, and proposes to vest the charge of education in a Board unconnected with the Ministers of Christ’s Holy Gospel, and as irresponsible as it is powerful, that we object. And above all it is because the Government of the Country appears to move in this matter of education under the guidance of a class of theoretical educationists, who wish to apply the resources of the Country for enabling them to experiment out their theories upon the precious souls of our people, that we object.”

A Dr. Balfour also says, at the same place and time—“It is a matter of the utmost danger that the instruction of youth should be taken from the hands of the religious instructors of the people, and put into the hands of a small number of individuals, who are to have no principles, and who are likely to be influenced by many sources that will not edify, but will most likely tend to pollute the source of education itself.”

The Glasgow Educational Society, in an address to Sir Robert Peel when he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, says:—“To detach the Parish Schools from the Church, would be not only to make a direct attack upon the Church itself, but it would be ultimately to detach the education of the Country from the Word of God.”

Your Petitioner will also sustain his prayer by the sentiments of the Wesleyan Methodists.

At a meeting held in London, June 21st, 1839, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, President of the Conference, being in the chair, the following resolution was passed:—

“After much and anxious attention to the subject, it is the opinion of this meeting, that any attempt to instruct in the same School the children of the poorer classes (whose parents, in the exercise of their undoubted rights as men and Britons, belong to various Christian denominations) by teaching adapted to every prevailing variety of religious belief or opinion, will, under the present circumstances of this free Country, be found impracticable; and even if practicable by any conceivable compromise of conscientious principles and preferences, could only lead to perpetual collision and inconvenience; and would in many instances produce among the children, so incongruously mingled together, a dangerous spirit of scepticism and unbelief.”

Your Petitioner will venture still to trespass upon the attention of Your Excellency and the Honourable Council, whilst he places before you the opinion of the able and pious non-conformist Richard Baxter upon the question of a Schoolmaster’s duty; from which may be easily gathered what he would have said to that *general religious* instruction

which is so much advocated in the present day ; and which, if it meet with anything like the encouragement which its supporters desire, will, in the opinion of your Petitioner, reduce Christianity to a sort of skeleton, without life or beauty, and worthy only of a place in the collections of the curious.

This good man says, in the preface of his *Catechising of Families*, “ I am past doubt that it is a heinous crime in the Schoolmasters of England, that they devote but one hour or two in the week to the learning of the Catechism, while all the rest of the week is devoted to the learning of Lillie, Ovid, Virgil, &c. Besides the loss and sinful omission, it seduceth youth to think that common knowledge (which is only subsidiary and ornamental) is more excellent or necessary than to know God, Christ, the Gospel, duty, and salvation ; besides which, all knowledge (further than it helpeth or serveth this) is but fooling and doting, and as dangerous diversion and perversion of the mind as grosser sensual delights. He is not worthy the name of a Christian Schoolmaster who maketh it not his chief work to teach his scholars the knowledge of Christ and life everlasting.”

Your Petitioner having thus stated his request, endeavoured to remove objections to it which might arise in your minds from the past proceedings of the Council, and to sustain it by the opinions which he has advanced in accordance with it, now leaves his Petition in your hands, confident that it will receive from you all the attention to which it is entitled. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

W. HUTCHINS,
Archdeacon of V. D. Land.

31st August, 1840.

PETITION

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY IN COUNCIL

FROM

THE VENERABLE

THE ARCHDEACON

ON THE

GOVERNMENT DAY SCHOOLS.

Ordered by the Council to be printed, 2nd September,

1840.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies.



The humble Petition of the undersigned Free Inhabitants of Clarence Plains and its vicinity, Members and Friends of the Church of England,

SHEWETH :

THAT by the establishment of the Board of Education, and the regulations established by it, the Clergy of the Church of England have been deprived of the control and superintendence of the Government Schools, and compelled to refrain from affording religious and moral instruction to the Children in those Schools.

That we therefore respectfully and earnestly pray Your Excellency to adopt such measures as may remove these evils, and enable the Clergy to afford to the Children in the Government Schools that religious and moral instruction which forms an important part of the duties of their office ; and which we, as Parents and Christians, consider essential to the best interests of our Children, as well as of the community at large.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

James Foyle, having two Children at the Government School.	Samuel Munday.
Edward Maum, having four Children at the Government School.	Mark Carter.
Henry Haines, having two Children at the Government School.	Joseph Chipman.
George Munday, having four Children at the Government School.	George Stokell.
William Nichols, Senr., having one.	John Morrisby.
Richard Holmes, four Children at the National School.	John Balls.
H. Morrisby, four Children at ditto.	Thomas Ludley.
J. Wood, one Child at ditto.	William Nichols.
Charles Wilcocks.	P. Buchanan.
W. Maum, having two Children at the Public School.	George Robley.
John Pearsall, having four Children at the Government School.	W. Rumney, Junr.
	W. Rumney.
	W. Garlick.
	Geo. Woodward.
	B. Morgan.
	W. Davis.
	Moses Linton.
	Mary Bignell.
	Benjamin Joseph.

PETITION

TO

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

FROM THE

DISTRICT OF CLARENCE PLAINS

ON

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

*Ordered by the Council to be printed, 31st August,
1840.*



To His Excellency SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, *Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its Dependencies.*

The humble Petition of the undersigned Free Inhabitants of the District of Sorell,
Members and Friends of the Church of England,

SHEWETH :

1st. THAT the regulations under which the Government Schools are now conducted in this Colony have had the effect of depriving those Institutions very generally of the superintendence of the Clergy of our Church; a circumstance which we deeply lament, believing, as we do, that no advantage to be derived from those regulations can be a compensation for the loss of their services thus incurred.

2nd. That those regulations have moreover in a great measure deprived the Members of the Church of England of the opportunity of having their Children educated in those principles which they themselves approve and have embraced.

3rdly. That for these, as well as other reasons (which we would enumerate, but for a desire to express as briefly as possible our wishes upon this subject), we humbly and earnestly pray Your Excellency to afford us such assistance as may enable us to maintain Schools sufficient for the wants of our Communion, conducted upon the principles of our Church, and under the superintendence of her Clergy.

James Gordon.	Henry Williams.	James Tidwell.
D. T. G. Mill.	Sarah Wood.	John Geil.
Mary Charlotte Mill.	George Bellett.	James Norman.
F. B. Watson.	John Birchall.	John Truman.
Mary Watson.	J. Birch.	Thomas R. Crowder.
B. R. Watson.	Robert Thorne.	Thomas Wiggins.
Margaret Wade.	Samuel Thorne.	Joseph Hayton.
W. H. Fisher.	Susanna Thorne.	Richard Sharples.
Rebecca Fisher.	J. G. Lakeland.	John Wiggins.
John Stacey.	Mary Smith.	James Norman.
P. J. Smith.	Thomas Riley.	Charles Birchall.
George Flinton.	Ann Riley.	B. Bayley, J. P.
John Willis.	S. Eade.	J. W. Allanby.
E. Willis.	Alice Peavis.	F. G. Brock.
Ann Bulinger.	James Norman.	W. Moore.
M. Gearson.	Stephen White.	Joseph Gerram.
Samuel Pearson.	Margaret White.	James Chedlow.
John Smith.	Warwick Nane.	John Fynes.
A. Wilson.	Sarah Leman.	Silas Gatehouse.

Henry Wade.	Robert Bass.	Thomas Downward.
Charles Fitzhugh.	Elizabeth Reardon.	H. C. Adams.
Frances Fitzhugh.	Charlotte Phillips.	Thomas Adams.
A. G. Ward.	Adam Neal.	E. Rawlings.
Sarah Ward.	George Wooley.	Nathaniel Olding.
A. T. Denne.	Thomas Goode.	R. Olding.
M. S. Denne.	George Collins.	Mary Clarke Olding.
C. S. Denne.	Mary Collins.	Emma Olding.
Charles Richardson.	Hannah Young.	James Trotter.
Mary Richardson.	William Kibblewhite.	Mary Trotter.
Fanny Emma Drury.	Mary Kibblewhite.	Hugh Macginnis.
Mary Ann Jarritt.	James Rowley.	Ralph Dodge.
G. Gatehouse.	Stephen Rowley.	Eliza Cooper.
Sarah Gatehouse.	John Wells.	Kezia M'Ginnis.
William Hall.	Mary Wells.	Susannah M'Ginnis.
John Birchall.	William Billett.	Elizabeth M'Ginnis.
Elizabeth Birchall.	M. Billett.	William Cooper.
Sarah Birchall.	Richard Downward.	Charlotte Dodge.
Robert Alomes.	David Barton.	Sarah Dodge.
Elizabeth Alomes.	Robert Reardon.	Joseph Bless.
Mary Alomes.	Edward Roberts.	William Smith.
Jacob Alomes.	H. Kennedy.	

PETITION

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-
GOVERNOR

FROM

THE DISTRICT OF SORELL

ON

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Ordered by the Council to be printed, 31st August,
1840.

REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.



Board of Education Office, 12th August, 1840.

THE Board of Education have the honour to report to the Lieutenant-Governor their proceedings during the short period that the management of the Public Schools has been under their control.

Having issued the Public Notice [marked D] explanatory of the principles upon which the Public Schools were to be conducted, the first object to which the attention of the Board was directed, was to obtain the most accurate information as to the actual state of the Schools already established.

By the Table marked A, His Excellency will perceive that these were 22 in number. From the Report of the Secretary to the Board of his visit of Inspection of these Schools, it appeared that their general character was very nearly, if not exactly similar, the instruction being strictly confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic. In two Schools the Girls did not learn arithmetic. The School at Clarence Plains formed a solitary exception, the instruction there given embracing History, Grammar, and Geography. In all the Schools there was a great deficiency of essential requisites, while the accommodation afforded by the School-houses was in many of the Country Districts of the most insufficient description.

Of the Masters and Mistresses generally the Board would observe, that while they were all of respectable character, yet that few of them followed any system in teaching, or bestowed proper attention upon the mental training of the Children.

Finding it impossible to obtain proper School supplies in the Colony, the Board addressed His Excellency, requesting that sufficient for thirty Schools might be sent for from the British and Foreign School Society. In the meantime, however, the Board endeavoured to remedy this deficiency as far as practicable by reprinting in the Colony the Spelling and earlier Reading Lessons of the Society, by which means all the Schools have for some time past been supplied with the cards in question. The Board also

issued instructions to the Conductors of a more minute and particular kind than those contained in the general regulations. These instructions, as His Excellency will perceive, are, so far as they extend, in accordance with the principles of the British and Foreign School Society, excepting the regulation by which the children of Roman Catholics are not compelled to read the Bible if their parents object, and the introduction of the book therein called the Manual. This book, entitled "The Faith and Duty of a Christian," is a publication of the Church of England Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and, having been reprinted here, is now used by the children in all the Schools, with the full assent of the Heads of the other Protestant denominations.

Shortly after the publication of these Instructions, the Board had under their consideration the objection urged against the system by several of the Church of England Clergymen, as respects their being unable to give religious instruction to the children of their own communion who may attend the Schools; an objection stated to be considerably enhanced by their inability from the nature of their clerical duties on the Sunday, especially in the Country Districts, to give instruction to the children on that day. The Board, being anxious to meet the views of these Clergymen, (although, as stated in the letter addressed by the Board on this subject to His Excellency, the providing special religious instruction forms no part of the British and Foreign System,) directed that a circular should be addressed to all the Masters, enjoining them to afford every Clergyman or Minister, who might express a wish on visiting the School to give religious instruction to the children of his own communion, every facility for so doing. A copy of the circular is hereunto annexed, marked G.

The Board, as His Excellency is aware, have recommended the erection of three School-houses; one at Oatlands, another at Longford, and the third at Campbell Town. At the two former places they have in the mean time rented houses in every respect more commodious than those formerly occupied.

Three new Schools have been already established by the Board, in the following places; namely, in Liverpool-street, Hobart Town, New Norfolk, and Cressy.

The first of these has, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Raven and his daughter, in the opinion of the Board, proved most successful. There are at the present time one hundred and sixty-five names on the books for the Boys' School, of whom 73 belong to the Church of England, 43 to the Church of Rome, 17 to the Church of Scotland, and 32 to other religious denominations. The accommodation, however, as has been already represented to His Excellency, is by no means suitable; and the School has had to contend with considerable difficulties for want of proper supplies of Books, Lesson Cards, and other requisites. In the Girls' School there are ninety children on the books, whose parents are of different religious persuasions: the accommodation for the girls is much inferior even to that afforded for the boys. All the children, especially the boys, have made considerable progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the Board have every reason to anticipate that when the difficulties referred to are removed, the School will be found most fully to answer the purposes which His Excellency had in view in introducing the present system.

The Board have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the other two Schools are conducted, and to believe that they are of considerable benefit to the neighbourhoods in which they have been respectively established.

By the Table marked A, His Excellency will perceive that the total number of Children on the Books of the Schools on the 30th June, 1839, amounted to 785; and on the 30th June, 1840, to 816. In the three new Schools the numbers amount to 332, giving a total of 1148 Children at present on the books.

The total annual cost of the Twenty-two Schools, as shown in the Table B, which the Board found established, was £2005 per annum: the cost of these Schools has now been raised to £2638, being an increase of £633. Of this sum £390 has been employed in raising the salaries of the Conductors,—a step the Board found absolutely necessary to ensure the services of persons even moderately qualified for their situations,—£91 in renting better houses or granted in increased allowance for that purpose to the Masters, and £152 is the estimated amount of the ten-shilling allowance. The annual cost of the three new Schools will be £498. The Board are further pledged to establish a School in each of the following places—Cambridge, Carlton, and the Springs.

The total annual expenditure of the Department, as it at present stands, including £200 as aid to Sunday Schools and the estimated cost of the three last-mentioned Schools, amounts, as shown in Table C, to £3953, from which £100 may be deducted, the cost of the School at Jerusalem, which closed on the 1st of July, in consequence of the Master being unable to obtain the regular attendance of the required number of children,—leaving a balance of £147 out of the £4000 voted by the Legislative Council for the service of the Schools.

With regard to the extent of instruction to be given in the Schools, the Board purpose that, in addition to the merely elementary course prescribed in the Instructions, opportunities should be afforded in each School of acquiring a knowledge of Grammar, General History, and Geography. They are however fully sensible that much has to be done before this intention can be carried into effect; but they look forward to the time when the arrival of the proper supplies from England, and above all, they trust, of the Masters and Mistresses for whom application was made in the end of last year, may enable them to elevate the character of the Schools to a higher standard. During the past year they have laboured under every disadvantage, as well from a want of proper Conductors to supply the vacancies which have occurred, and from a deficiency of School requisites, as also from other sources occasioned in some degree by a misapprehension of the principles upon which the School System was founded, in consequence of which several persons have been deterred from lending their aid to the Board as Visitors of the Schools.

The Board are happy to have it in their power to state to His Excellency, that while they possess the cordial support of the Ministers of other religious denominations, they have also the co-operation of three Clergymen of the Church of England, and the valuable assistance of two others; who, though they have declined giving their adhesion to the system, have yet consented to visit the Schools in their Districts with the view of rendering them as efficient as possible.

The object which the Board have kept strictly in view has been to place within the reach of all (so far at least as the funds at their disposal have enabled them) the benefits of a sound elementary education, without offering violence to the consciences of any,—to secure to the children of Protestants an acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures and the leading doctrines of their common Christianity,—and to enable Roman Catholics or Jews to avail themselves of the secular portion only of the instruction, should their parents feel so disposed.

In order, however, that His Excellency may be fully acquainted with the present state of each School, and other details to which the Board have not thought it necessary here to advert, they enclose for His Excellency's information their Secretary's Report of a visit of inspection made by him in the month of June last; and they venture to express the hope that, under all the circumstances, His Excellency will consider that the duties confided to them have received that degree of attention which their great importance deserves.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. NAIRN, *Secretary.*

TABLE A.

Number of Children on the Books of the Schools on the 30th of June, 1839, and on the 30th of June, 1840.

30th June, 1839.		30th June, 1840.			
PLACES.		BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	
1	Hamilton	*33	12	14	26
2	Perth	42	12	19	31
3	Glenarchy	28	26	19	45
4	Brighton	18	11	7	18
5	Green Ponds	23	12	7	19
6	Oatlands	30	17	14	31
7	Campbell Town	35	23	18	41
8	Launceston	71	51	55	106
9	Westbury	18	5	10	15
10	Longford	44	15	22	37
11	Norfolk Plains	23	8	15	23
12	Bothwell	18	13	14	27
13	Back River	35	22	13	35
14	Clarence Plains	35	22	21	43
15	Richmond	48	20	16	36
16	Sorell	42	19	14	33
17	Jerusalem	21	7	10	17
18	New Town	30	14	20	34
19	Hobart Town, Campbell-street	61	66	..	66
20	Ditto ditto	56	..	51	51
21	Sandy Bay	37	21	16	37
22	Brown's River	22	18	8	26
23	Morven	15	16	3	19
		785	430	386	816
24	Cressy		17	10	27
25	New Norfolk		25	17	42
26	Hobart Town, Liverpool-street		165	..	165
27	Ditto ditto	98	98
	TOTAL		637	511	1148

* In the Returns sent in from the Schools at this period, the Total Number only of the Children was given.

TABLE B.

TABLE showing the Increase in the ANNUAL EXPENDITURE in Salaries, Rent of School Houses, &c. granted under the Recommendation of the Board in respect to the Schools established previously to its Appointment.

PLACES.	Former Salary.	Present Salary.	Former Rent Allowance.	Present Rent.	Estimated amount of Ten-shilling Allowance.	Total Increase.
1 Glenarchy	75	100	25	25	8	33
2 Brighton	55	55				
3 Green Ponds	75	75	25	25	5	5
4 Oatlands	75	100	25	45	8	53
5 Campbell Town	75	75	25	25	8	8
6 Perth	75	100	25	35	5	40
7 Morven	75	75				
8 Launceston	75	100			18	43
9 Westbury	75	75				
10 Norfolk Plains	50	50	25	25	3	3
11 Longford	75	125	25	50	10	85
12 Bothwell	75	100	25	36	3	39
13 Hamilton	75	90	25	25	5	20
14 Back River	40	50	25	25	8	18
15 Richmond	75	100			10	35
16 Sorell	75	100			10	35
17 Jerusalem	75	75	25	25		
18 New Town	75	100	25	25	8	33
19 Brown's River	60	60	25	25	5	5
20 Sandy Bay	70	95	25	25	8	58
21 Campbell-street, Master ..	50	70	80	80	10	30
Ditto Mistress..	50	70			10	30
22 Clarence Plains	75	125				60
	1575	1965	430	521	152	633

Former Expenditure.

Salaries	£1575
Rent	430
TOTAL	<u>£2005</u>

Present Expenditure.

Salaries	£1965
Rent	521
Ten-shilling Allowance	152
TOTAL	<u>£2638</u>

TABLE C.

Annual Cost of New Schools already established.

PLACES.	Salary.	Rent.	Ten-shilling Allowance.	Total.
Hobart Town, Liverpool-street:—	£	£	£	£
Master	100		60	160
Mistress.....	50		20	70
New Norfolk	100	25	10	135
Cressy	100	25	8	133
	<u>£350</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>£498</u>

Cost of Schools about to be established.

Carlton	100		10	110
Cambridge	100	25	6	131
The Springs	100		6	106
	<u>£300</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>£347</u>

Cost of Schools established previous to the appointment of the Board £2638

Total Cost of Day Schools..... £3483

Total Expenditure of the Department.

Day Schools	£3483
Estimated Aid to Sunday Schools	200
Salary of Secretary	200
Travelling Expenses	70
	<u>£3953</u>

D.

REGULATIONS OF THE FREE DAY SCHOOLS.

Board of Education Office, 1st November, 1839.

NOTICE.—The following arrangements and regulations, on the conduct of the Free Day Schools in Van Dieman's Land, are, under the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, promulgated by the Board of Education, as well for the general information of the community, as for the special guidance of the Conductors.

1. The Free Day Schools are to be conducted, as nearly as may be, on the British and Foreign School System.

2. No commentary or exposition of the Scriptures is to be offered by the Conductors, nor will they be allowed to teach any Catechism.

3. Whenever the Ordained Ministers, Police Magistrates, or respectable inhabitants of the townships and districts may show, that a number of children sufficient, under these regulations, to form a School can be daily assembled, they may, by application to the Board through the Secretary, and furnishing such information as may be required, secure the establishment of a School, in such situation as they may so represent to be necessary.

4. As a general basis, the lowest number for which public assistance will be given to form a School is limited, in Hobart Town and Launceston, to forty; in the townships, to twenty; and in other places, whenever fifteen may with facility be brought daily together, a School will be established.

5. In Hobart Town and Launceston, whenever the average number of children may exceed forty—for each child of such excess up to one hundred, ten shillings a year will be allowed from the public revenue; in townships between twenty and eighty, and in other places betwixt fifteen and thirty, each child on an average excess will secure a similar allowance of ten shillings per annum to the Conductor.

6. The Conductors will be entitled to claim weekly from the parents, three-pence for one and two-pence each for two or more of the same family, attending in Hobart Town and Launceston; and in the townships, and other places, sixpence for one, and four-pence each for two or more.

7. Personal chastisement, except for grave offences, is to be avoided as much as possible; and in lieu thereof the delinquent will be subjected to confinement during those hours of recreation which are set apart for the well conducted.

8. To induce emulation, two or more prizes will be awarded half-yearly to such children as may, on examination, be found the most proficient in reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework.

9. The respective Conductors are enjoined to render to the Board quarterly nominal returns of the children, in which are to be carefully noted the age, sex, progress, general moral conduct, daily attendance, and date of admission into the School of each child.

It is very desirable that this document be inspected by the visitors of the School previous to its transmission.

10. The salaries in Hobart Town and Launceston shall not exceed one hundred pounds for the master, and fifty pounds for the mistress; and an allowance for a house, and fuel for two fires in winter and one in summer.

In the townships the salaries shall not exceed seventy-five pounds for the master, and fifty pounds for the mistress.

11. The course of instruction is to comprise, for Boys, reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

Girls are to be taught reading, writing, needlework, and knitting.

Should the parents of the children require any extension of this course, the Conductors will be entitled to make extra charges.

12. The Conductors shall ascertain from each child, every Monday morning, what place of worship such child has attended on the Sunday.

13. In order to ascertain the qualifications of candidates for the situation of Conductor, examinations will be considered the only test of competency. Testimonials of good moral conduct will be required. This regulation will apply both to the present Conductors and to future applicants.

14. The fees contributed by the parents shall be paid to the Conductors one month in advance.

15. In each district the Ordained Ministers, Police Magistrates, and respectable inhabitants, interested in the education of the rising generation, are earnestly requested to communicate with the Board whenever they have any suggestions to offer which may tend to the benefit of the Schools.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. NAIRN, *Secretary.*

E.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MASTERS AND MISTRESSES OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Board of Education Office, 18th February, 1840.

I. THE hours of attendance are to be from 9 till 12 in the morning, and from 2 till 4 in the afternoon.

II. In the Country districts Saturday is to be a whole holiday, but in Hobart Town and Launceston Saturdays and Wednesdays are to be half holidays. There will be two vacations in the year—one of a fortnight at Christmas, and the other of a week at Easter; and no other holidays are to be given except under the authority of the Board.

III. The Boys are to be taught spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the Girls, in addition thereto, plain needlework and marking. If the course of instruction is more extended than this at the request of the Parents, the Master can demand extra fees, as stated in the General Regulations of the Board.

IV. Mode of Instruction :—

1. SPELLING.—Where the numbers admit of such a division, the children are to be divided into Eight Classes, as follows :—

- 1st Class consisting of those learning the alphabet.
- 2nd Class, those learning words of two letters.
- 3rd Class, those learning words of three and four letters.
- 4th Class, those learning monosyllables of five and six.
- 5th Class, those learning words of two syllables.
- 6th Class, those learning words of three syllables.
- 7th Class, those learning words of four syllables.
- 8th Class are expected to spell any word.

Where, however, the number of children is limited, the arrangement of the Classes is left to the discretion of the Master; the Lesson Cards being in all cases taken in their proper order. The mode of teaching Spelling is as follows :—A monitor is chosen for each class; the lesson card is suspended against the wall, the class standing round; the

monitor points to the first word in the column, which he pronounces; in the earlier lessons each child takes a letter, and in the others a syllable. Thus the word "Be"—the monitor pronounces the word, the first child begins "B," the second takes the next letter, "e," and the third pronounces it, and so on through the whole column: this is at times varied, one child both repeating the letters or syllables and pronouncing the word. After being engaged for some time with one column, the children are required to spell it off: this is done by the monitor taking the lesson card in his hand, and proposing the words to be spelt; it being the duty of the Master to take care that the children understand the meanings of the words which they spell.

2. **READING.**—The children are to be divided into classes. The earlier classes, confined to words of two, three, and four syllables, use only the Spelling Lessons; the others will use the Reading Lessons, in the order in which they are numbered; and the highest class are to read daily in the Bible. In reading the Bible, and the extracts from it which compose the Reading Lessons, it is the duty of the Master to interrogate the children, in order to ascertain whether they understand what they are reading; as, for instance, suppose the sentence to be read is, "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found; call upon him while he is near," the Master should ask such questions as these—Who are to seek? *Answer*, All men. Whom are we to seek? *Answer*, The Lord. When are we to seek the Lord? *Answer*, While he may be found. Whom are we to call upon? *Answer*, Him. Who is meant by Him? *Answer*, The Lord. What is meant by seek? *Answer*, Enquire after. What name is given to the act of calling upon the Lord? *Prayer*. The Master in all cases explaining Scripture by Scripture, and never seeking by any expression of his own opinions to draw away any child from the tenets of the particular Christian communion to which the child's parents may belong. The best guide, however, to the nature of the questions to be put by the Master will be the small Scripture Manual with which each School will be supplied. The children of Roman Catholics are not to be required to join the Bible class, should their parents object; nor are the children of Jews to be compelled to read either the New Testament, or extracts therefrom. The children are to be taught to read distinctly, and rather slowly.

3. **WRITING.**—The children will not require classification in this; and the only instruction which the Board deem it necessary to give the Master is, that the children should not be allowed to commence small hand before they can write a good large hand.

4. **DICTATION.**—To secure a perfect knowledge of orthography, a class is to be formed of those children who are able to write and read well, to whom the Master or monitor will dictate slowly words or sentences selected from any of the lesson cards, or from any book used in the schools, the children writing them on their slates.

5. **ARITHMETIC.**—For the present, the only direction which the Board would give with regard to teaching arithmetic is, that in addition to the instruction which the children receive in the different rules, they should be continually exercised in mental arithmetic, and not confined to merely repeating the different tables by rote; thus, for instance, in the multiplication table the Master might ask—How many eights in sixty-four? What is the half of sixty-four? How many fours in sixty-four? What is the half of thirty-two? and so on.

6. Whatever arrangement the Master may make for the instruction of the children, the Board will expect that he should be enabled to show how each child is employed during the school hours.

V. The Master is expected to pay the greatest attention to the general behaviour of the children, to promote by every means in his power habits of obedience, order, neatness, and cleanliness, and to note down any instance of bad conduct on the part of any child.

VI. The master is to keep a journal of admission, a journal of daily attendance, and of such other particulars as will enable him to fill up the Quarterly Return required by the Board. The journal of admission must contain the name, age, and date of admission of each child, how far advanced he or she may be at the time of admission, the religious denomination of the Parents, the date of removal, and the cause.

VII. The Master is regularly, on every Monday morning, to ascertain from each child what Sunday School he or she attended on the previous Sunday.

VIII. Each School will be provided with a Visitor's Book, in which the names of the Visitors are to be inserted by the Master, with the date of their visit, if the Visitors themselves do not make any entry.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. NAIRN, *Secretary*.

F.

Board of Education Office, 22nd February, 1840.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Education, to acquaint Your Excellency that the Board have had under their consideration the best means by which an opportunity might be afforded to the Ministers of the different religious denominations of giving special religious instruction, should they be desirous of so doing, to the children in the different Government Schools whose parents may belong to their own communion.

Your Excellency is aware, that the making provision for such special religious instruction forms no part of the system of the British and Foreign School Society, which the Board were appointed to carry into operation. Under that system it is considered that special religious instruction (or, in other words, instruction embracing those points upon which a difference of opinion exists among the several denominations of Christians), will be imparted to the children by their parents at home, or by the Ministers of their own denomination on Sundays, at the Sunday School, or in the Church, or at such other times and places as they may find convenient.

In consequence, however, of its being represented that the Clergy of the Church of England could not catechise their children on the Sundays, the Board, at the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Davies, proposed that Saturday should be set apart for that purpose in each School: that arrangement, however, as Your Excellency is aware, failed to meet the concurrence of the Archdeacon; the objection being, that the day had hitherto been regarded as a holiday, and that, therefore, the children would be most unwillingly engaged in receiving instruction from their Minister.

The Board, therefore, from an anxiety still to meet the views of the Clergy upon this point, have directed that a general Instruction should be issued to the several Masters and Mistresses of the Schools, to afford every facility to any Minister who may wish to afford special instruction to the children of his own denomination; and I am to assure Your Excellency that the utmost attention will at all times be given by the Board to any complaint on the part of any Minister against a Master or Mistress who may fail most strictly to comply with the Instruction in question.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

W. E. NAIRN,

*Secretary to the Board.**His Excellency* SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,

§c. §c. §c.

G.

(CIRCULAR.)

Board of Education Office, 10th March, 1840.

SIR,

I have to request, under an instruction from the Board of Education, that whenever any Clergyman or Minister may express a wish to impart special religious instruction to the children of parents of his own Communion, you will have the goodness to afford that Clergyman or Minister every facility in your power for so doing.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. NAIRN,

Secretary to the Board.*To the Masters of the Government Schools.*

REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION;

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

*Ordered by the Council to be printed, 3rd September,
1840.*



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Addresses to His Excellency
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