

the celebration of divine worship. The buildings thus erected will be at no after period a charge upon the public revenue. A chaplain of the creed of the congregation shall then be appointed by the crown in the manner now practised, and his stipend shall be issued by the governor at the following rate.—If in the district where the church or chapel to which he shall be appointed is situated, there be a resident population of one hundred adults, who shall subscribe a declaration setting forth their desire to attend such place of worship, the chaplain shall receive from the treasury one hundred pounds a-year; if there be two hundred adults, one hundred and fifty pounds; and if five hundred adults, then two hundred pounds; which is proposed as the maximum salary to be paid, by the government, to a chaplain of whatever persuasion.

"The Primary Schools established by the corporation, which are thirty-five in number, situated in various parts of the colony, attended, upon an average, by 1248 children of both sexes, are charged, in the estimates for 1834, at £2756. These are superintended by the chaplains, and in all of them the catechism of the Church of England is taught. Thus the charge for all the schools of this description for the year 1834, is taken at £5736, to which should be added a vote of the legislative council, of £2300, for the site and buildings for the King's School at Parramatta. Nothing has been granted to any Primary School connected with the Church of Scotland, but a loan of £2500 has lately been made by the government, and secured by mortgage, for aiding the erection of the Scots' College. The sum of £800 has been voted for Roman Catholic schools for the year 1834.

"You may thus perceive, Sir, the great disproportion which exists in the support given by the State to schools formed for the use of different denominations of Christians in the colony. a disproportion not based on the relative numbers of each, but guided, it would seem, by the same princi-

ples which have regulated the support afforded to the different churches. It is a subject of very general complaint. I am inclined to think, that schools for the general education of the colonial youth, supported by the government, and regulated after the manner of the Irish schools, which, since the year 1831, receive aid from Public Funds, would be well suited to the circumstances of this country. I have not the parliamentary papers to refer to, and cannot give those schools their proper designation, but I allude to those in which Christians of all creeds are received, where approved extracts from Scripture are read, but no religious instruction is given by the master or mistress, such being imparted on one day in the week by the ministers of the different religions attending at the school, to instruct their respective flocks. I am certain that the colonists would be well pleased to find their funds liberally pledged to the support of schools of this description."

We give next extracts from a despatch of Lord Glenelg, at present Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to the above:—

"I feel it a duty to offer some observations on the plan which you have submitted for the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

"In the general principle upon which that plan is founded, as applicable to New South Wales, His Majesty's Government entirely concur. Attached as I am, in common with the other members of the government, to the Church of England, and believing it, when duly administered, to be a powerful instrument in the diffusion of sound religious instruction, I am desirous that every encouragement should be given to its extension in New South Wales, consistently with the just claims of that large portion of the community, which is composed of Christians of other denominations. In dealing with this subject in a case so new as that of the Australian Colonies, few analogies can be drawn from the institutions of the parent state to our assist-