

ments held out to them by those in whom they happen to place confidence. No man who will show the Australian savage that he is his friend, need hesitate to confide in the constancy of his attachment, nor will he find any difficulty in rendering him tractable and serviceable. There will, it is true, be a fitfulness in his efforts, there will be a want of steady perseverance; but even his whims and his restlessness may be taken advantage of, and by taking care not to exact too much, and to vary the objects of his application, the black man will be found a pupil as apt as he is interesting. It is true the toil submitted to must be great; the difficulties to be contended with are many, and I am conscious I have not enumerated them all; but I feel confident they are not greater than those which have been already overcome in Southern Africa.

At the risk of being thought tedious, I shall now mention the agency which is at work for the christianization of the natives of the Australian continent. There are three Missionary Institutions—the Church of England Mission at Wellington Valley; the German Mission, at Moreton Bay, formed under the auspices of Dr. Lang; and the Wellington Mission, about 40 miles to the westward of Geelong. The first of these has been established several years. It has had to struggle with many difficulties, as may be seen from the reports of the Church Missionary Society. The last two are only in the course of establishment. The latest accounts I have seen respecting the Moreton Bay Mission, come down only to the period when the Missionaries were occupied with providing habitations for themselves and families. The Mission last mentioned, though only in its infancy, promises to be of immense value to this part of Australia. The labourers employed are two Missionaries of the Methodist Society, (a body of christians who, to their praise be it spoken, seem of all others most clearly to understand the aggressive character of the christian church), and a lay assistant. Towards the support of these three missions the government contributes. To the two recently formed, its aid is given “on condition of an equal sum being raised by private contributions. I must not presume to dilate farther on this subject.— Shall I venture to enquire whether Scottish christians will do any thing for the aborigines of Australia? Is there among your candidates for the holy ministry any one who will give himself to do the work of an evangelist among this interesting and injured race? If there is, I would observe, that the most promising scene for a commencement seems to me to be somewhere near the junction of the Hume or Murray, and the Murrumbidgee, where there is a large black population, as yet unaffected by European association.

At present I shall say little of the matters appertaining to the white population. The town population of Geelong is still small. It is not

as I had anticipated, yet ripe for a schoolmaster. In the event, therefore, of one coming with the view of settling there within the next few months, we must retain him in Melbourne, where there is a most inviting opening for a select school, for those children whom their parents are unwilling to send to an Institution intended for the benefit of the mass. This leads me to observe, that it would be desirable to bring this subject under the notice of any gentleman qualified to take charge of a boarding school. Many such there are, I am sure, of our countrymen, particularly in North Britain; they might transfer their services hither, with much advantage to themselves and to the present and future generations of this nascent empire. The remarks on the qualifications, &c., of both preachers and teachers, in the memorial from Hobart Town, published with the report of the committee for 1839, are remarkably judicious, and cannot be too carefully attended to. I need scarcely add, that a boarding-school can be most satisfactorily conducted by a married man. It will of course be understood, that schools of this description receive no Government aid; but a zealous teacher, properly qualified, would nevertheless be amply remunerated.

We are in daily expectation of the Rev. Mr. Love from Adelaide, at which place I have heard of his arrival. A welcome reception awaits him at Geelong. Have the goodness to offer to the Acting Committee my most sincere thanks for the prompt and christian manner in which they have responded to my appeal. This district promises to be a most important scene for the labours of ministers of the church of Scotland. There is a large number of most respectable Scottish settlers; and there is also the prospect of a very large emigration of the working classes from Scotland. I was much delighted with the attention shown by you to the emigration of the emigrants leaving the Scottish shores. Only one government vessel, the *David Clarke*, from Greenock, has arrived in this port. It may be useful to state to your committee, what is only an act of justice to a highly deserving officer, that Dr. Gilchrist, R. N. who had charge of that ship, paid the most praiseworthy attention to the people on board, and did every thing in his power to compensate for the want of a chaplain. The selection of the emigrants by that vessel is in every way creditable to Dr. Boyter. He must have exercised great care; and he is entitled to the thanks of the inhabitants of Port Philip, for the very valuable aid which he was the means of making to their numbers. The next thing to be done for them, and for others, is to provide them with the ministrations of the ordinances of religion. For those scattered over the country, as many now are, this can only be done by establishing an itinerant ministry. As there are now many Highlanders here, and as I presume Mr. Love, like myself, is unacquainted