

whether a Squatter would be allowed to purchase any portion of his station or not, he now tells us of the intention of the Government to compel him to do so by offering to sell to any other individual who may apply! And here, for the first time we find him in this indirect way proposing to augment the license fee four-fold. And yet we do not see, that in any part of his despatches, he is candid enough to admit that this forms any part of the charge which is to be imposed upon the Squatters for the occupation of the waste lands. But that it is so there can be no doubt, for of what value can 320, or twice 320 acres of land, four or five hundred miles inland, be to any person? The notion that the Squatters are desirous of paying any such sum as £320 for a "permanent interest" in 320 acres of their runs is about the most preposterous that ever was conceived, and the afterthought which dictated the proposal by which such a purchase as this was to be enforced, clearly shows that Sir George Gipps was well aware, that no Squatter in this Colony would become a freeholder on such outrageous terms. It is certainly too bad, when we consider the real effect and design of this 320 acre scheme, to hear Sir George Gipps and Lord Stanley harping so continuously on the reasonableness of a charge of £10 for 12,800 acres of land, without in any way alluding to the additional £40 per annum, which is attempted to be extorted from them in this specious underhanded manner.

True it is, that Messrs. Elliot and Wood ventured to suggest, and Lord Stanley agreed with them in the suggestion, that the purchase of 320 acres of land should give a right to occupy, on payment of the license fee, for eight years, but that proposal in no respect alters the principle on which this purchase-money is intended to be exacted. The land itself not being worth even the "smallest coin in circulation," the purchase-money paid for it can only be considered as an addition to the license-fee, for the occupation of the adjoining run, and it was nothing but a mere trick not so to designate it.

The rest of Sir George Gipps's proposed Regulations have been so frequently exposed, that it is scarcely necessary for us now to investigate them at any length. We cannot, however, help saying something about the grasping, grinding, and illiberal spirit which is evinced in them throughout. The principle upon which the Squatters are to be made to pay, in proportion to the benefits which they derive from the occupation of the Crown lands, we do not, for a moment, attempt to deny, and, therefore, if the license fee is to be more than a nominal sum—more than a mere acknowledgment of the rights of the Crown—it is, we admit, nothing but just and equitable that the holder of ten stations should pay ten times as much as the holder of one. But we do say that the limits assigned to a station supposed to be capable of feeding 4000 sheep, is most ridiculously and notoriously inadequate, and that the effect of such a regulation must, of necessity, be to compel the holder of that quantity of sheep to take two or more stations, instead of one; in which case, instead of the £66 13s. 4d., which we before spoke of, he will have to pay £76 13s. 4d., or something more, for every 4000 sheep which he possesses. This seems even to have been contemplated by the Governor himself, for in the fourth Regulation of 2nd of April he directs, that if more than 12,800 acres is required for a run, a separate license is to be taken out! and with a cautious eye to the interests of the Crown, he even provides for the possible, but by no means probable contingency, of the fertility of some runs being so amazing as to feed a greater quantity than 4000 sheep within the prescribed limits, by declaring that no one license shall cover a run capable of feeding more than that number. The spirit which is shown in regulations such as these, needs no comment from us. It is difficult to conceive, while reading them, that they could have at all emanated from a Government acknowledging that its power is entirely derived from, and held only for the benefit of, the people. All the previous exactious which we have pointed out, however, were not considered by Sir George Gipps to be sufficient, for he further proposes, that on every transfer a fee or fine of £5 shall be paid! And, as a grand finale to the whole of his Regulations, he deliberately proposes that no Squatter's license shall be renewed, if he brings an action against the Commissioner of his district, unless he first gives the Government two months' notice of action! When we consider the monstrous powers which these Commissioners now enjoy—powers, too, which Sir George Gipps' Regulations, if carried into effect, would increase ten-fold, we cannot but consider this about as disgraceful and un-English a proposal as we ever read. Can we indeed wonder, that the man who could pen such a proposal should be stigmatized as a tyrant at heart—a despot with all the disposition, though thank God, not with all the power necessary, to trample on and destroy his fellow men.

From what we have already said, it will be seen that the Squatters are not contending, as Sir George Gipps and Lord Stanley have insinuated, that £10 for a run capable of depasturing 4000 sheep is an excessive demand. We have clearly shown, that the sum proposed to be exacted is seven times that amount; but if it were no more than that, we should still say that without fixity of tenure it is too much. We do not belong to those who, from ignorance or motives of self-interest,

would endeavour to maintain that the profits to be derived from 4000 sheep, will not admit of a payment of £10 per annum, exclusive of the assessment. It would be a bad speculation indeed, if it would not—but we do say it is as much as, if not more than, the squatters should be called upon to pay. The life of a Squatter, as every one knows, is one of hardship and privation—one which no educated man would voluntarily undergo, unless he anticipated that it would be the means of securing him a speedy independence. He goes into the bush, isolates himself from society, under the hope and expectation that a few years will enable him to return to his home, and to his friends, an independent man. The very largest profits he expects—and the very largest profits, under all the circumstances, he has a right to obtain. And every farthing, unnecessarily taken by the Government from those profits, is little better than a public and a private robbery—a public robbery, inasmuch as it cripples the energies of that class on which the public welfare mainly depends—and a private one, inasmuch as it unjustly and needlessly takes from individuals a portion of those profits, every farthing of which is not more than an adequate remuneration for the trouble which they took to obtain them. Nothing is more absurd than to talk of the fleece of 4000 sheep being annually worth £500, and then argue, from that fact, that £10 is but a trifle out of so large a sum. The Squatters can afford to pay this sum, but it does not follow from this, that the Squatters should be called upon to pay it—much less that they should be called upon to pay it seven times over. Those who are so recklessly endeavouring to wrest their hard earned profits from the Squatter, should recollect, that if the boundless pastures of New South Wales enable the manufacturers of Great Britain, to place themselves beyond the power of the wool growers of Continental Europe—to obtain their great staple from their own descendants at a reasonable and moderate rate, it is to be attributed entirely to the fact, that the large profits which our Squatters have hitherto derived, have filled the solitudes of this vast Island with the millions of sheep which now cover the length and breadth of the land from Harvey's Bay to the Glenelg. The chance of securing a rapid independence—the first great wish of every aspiring mind—has alone conducted from their native land into the secluded forests of this Colony, the hundreds of England's educated and enterprising sons that now fill them—and fair and liberal treatment will cause the number to be from time to time augmented. But let it be once known, that the profits of Squatting are to be no longer large—that when it goes beyond a certain amount, the Executive can come in and claim the excess, then the death blow will be struck to the prosperity of New South Wales—and the fable of the golden egg will be illustrated once more. With these facts staring us in the face, we say again that even a £10 license for 4000 acres is too much to charge the Squatter, not because he cannot afford to pay it, but because it ought not to be demanded from him. The interests of the public and of the empire require that the profits of squatting should be large, and, therefore, it ought to be the wish and constant endeavour of the Executive to diminish, instead of to increase their burthens.

That Lord Stanley should not have viewed the matter in this light—that he should have done no more than echo back the statement of Sir George Gipps, was no more, perhaps, than we had a right to expect. His treatment of us, however, in this instance, has only confirmed the opinion which we have always entertained, that the colonies must not, much longer, be subjected to the arbitrary mandates of this or any other lordly despot. The present colonial system is a disgrace to the empire, and the sooner it is cut up, root and branch, the better. What steps it is, in our opinion, desirable for our Legislature to adopt to bring about this change we shall make the subject of some future papers.

## SCONE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1845.

A special meeting of the District Council was held here to-day in the Court-house. The gentlemen present were Mr. Joseph Docker, J.P., the Warden, Thomas S. Hall, Esq., J.P., Francis Little, Esq., J.P., and Messrs. Heydon and Brodie, Councillors. The business of the meeting was to devise ways and means to discharge a debt incurred by the Warden for stationery, to the amount of £11 14s., which they agreed (with the exception of Mr. Brodie) to raise among themselves, by subscription. Mr. Brodie insisted that the articles should be sold for what they would bring, and that he would subscribe to defray the deficiency; but the other members thought that they were unsaleable, as they consisted of six pieces of silk ribbon, so many pieces of red tape, three or four pounds of sealing wax, a box of wafers, two books, a few pens and a little paper. The Council adjourned *sine die*, and may be regarded as being put to bed until May next, when it will be awake for another election, and then be closed up to sleep again.

Query.—Would these Councils not afford a good medium, through which to choose our own magistrates? We know much better who are suitable for this office than the Governor does!

During the dull season of the year, the monotony of this township has been broken by a series of lectures that are being delivered by Dr. Goodwin, the resident medical practitioner.

The subjects on which he has lectured are—

The impolicy of civil establishments of religion,  
The genius of the free institutions of Great Britain,  
The office, duties, and qualifications of the Christian Ministry,  
The origin, nature, and importance of medical science,

The present politico-ecclesiastical condition of New South Wales, and

The Priestcraft and Puseyism of the Church of England, is announced as the subject of the next lecture.

They have been delivered in a slab cottage, which he has dignified by the name of the Pantheon. It is also used at present as a school-room. They have been well attended by the labouring classes, which everywhere form the great heart of society; but a dastardly attempt was made by a Constable named Rusden to disturb the second of these lectures.

This gentleman, though he drives his own gig, can neither read nor write; but he is the minion of the two or three who are of the high church faction in this hamlet, and he did not think it to be beneath his dignity to beat two or three tin vessels immediately against the slabs of the cottage, during the delivery of the lecture in question. He commenced to do so, evidently for the purpose of disturbing the meeting, along with the first syllable that the lecturer pronounced, and he continued to beat for nearly an hour, as long as his strength could endure the violent exertion which he must have underwrought.

When he was tired beating on his tin pans, he continued during the remainder of the lecture to pronounce the monosyllables I, I, I; no, no, no; yes, yes, yes; upon which he continued to ring the changes until he was completely exhausted.

A complaint was made to the Bench of the conduct of this constable, but the good people of Scone might have saved themselves the trouble, as they were only more exasperated by being told that the Bench could afford them no remedy, and that they may thus be continually incited to a breach of the peace. This constable, however, was fined 5s. for another offence, and severely reprimanded at the time, but to think of discharging such a man—the bosom friend of all the blacklegs and gamblers in the district—would, in the estimation of the gentlemen who have occupied the Bench for some time in this place, be a gross injustice to her Majesty's service. Though he has not since personally disturbed the lectures, yet he has earnestly tried to intimidate the attendance, and he is known to tear and deface the placards announcing the meetings. They were last week besmeared in the filthiest manner with a substance which *ad honores* cannot be named; he was watched, and seen to drop the substance and then run. The Bench have been informed of this, but they have paid no attention. Is it possible that they can identify themselves with such proceedings, and thus disgrace the district of Scone, which some years ago was second to none in the Colony.

The inhabitants, to rid themselves of such an anomalous state of things, have, to the number of 150, forwarded some time ago and presented the following requisition:—

"To Thomas S. Hall, Esq., J. P., of Dartbrook, and Francis Little, Esq., J. P., of Invermien.

"GENTLEMEN—Having for some time felt the want of a Court of Petty Sessions in this township, composed of individuals having a stake in the district, and being in such circumstances of independence that, in dealing with our liberties, would render them responsible for their actions, in terms of the law of England—see Act 18 Henry VI., cap. 11, and the Act George II., cap. 20, sec. 1 we humbly request that you would have the goodness to hold a Court of Petty Sessions in the Court-house at Scone, say on the first Wednesday of every month, and as often as the business of the district may require you to do so."

These gentlemen received this requisition favourably, and promised to take at least their share in conducting the business of the district, so that, as a community, we are just about to break the meshes which a faction consisting of two or three individuals have for the last four years been weaving around the body politic of this district.

This faction is under the domination of that party in the Colony who support the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance—that support the *Southern Queen*, and bespatter and cry down the ATLAS newspaper. They have assumed to themselves many airs, and much importance—they have treated the people as if they were so many sheep and cattle placed under their care. Without consulting the people, they have uniformly represented themselves as the community, and though their leader is in much worse than bankrupt circumstances, yet they represent themselves as the aristocracy of the district. In this, however, they only resemble the three Tooley-street tailors, who issued their manifesto, beginning—"We, the people of England," &c.

To accomplish their party purposes, and to please Bishop Broughton, they take the community by surprise, or, to use a Colonial phrase, on the bustle; and they go from house to house, and from door to door, with a petition to the Legislative Council against the General System of Education, but the purport of the petition they studiously conceal, by representing it as a petition for education, and for the establishment of schools, and they succeed in gulling the people for the time being, by representing that they have just received the petition by post, and that none would have time even to read it, that it must be signed and transmitted by return of the same post. By this means, this artifice, this faction obtained most of the signatures of the inhabitants of Scone to their petition against the General System of Education. But the *Sconeomians* will not be taken on the bustle again by men in the habit of gentlemen. They have nobly redeemed themselves. They have met, and almost to a man they have declared for the general system; and what is better than all, they have resolved both to build and to endow a school for themselves on the General or Irish System of education.

This is as it ought to be, and the clique who formerly led and deceived them are placed in the horns of the most awkward dilemma, not only before the *leal* hearted and true men of Scone, whom they have been allowed so grievously to misrepresent; but also before the Colony, and especially the Legislative Council, whom they misled and deceived as the following circumstances will show.

Scone, July 4th, 1845.

At a public meeting held this day at the Golden Fleece, pursuant to public notice—

It was moved by Francis Little, Esq., J. P., of Invermien, and seconded by William Forsyth, Esq., of Cliffdale, and carried unanimously,

That Thomas S. Hall, Esq., J. P., of Dartbrook, do take the chair.

Mr. Hall opened the meeting by reading the following requisition, viz. :—

Notice.—A public meeting will be held at the Golden Fleece, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a school at Scone, on the General or Irish System of Education.

The chairman then stated, that since they had done him the honor to place him in the chair, he would discharge the duties of it to the best of his ability. He hoped the meeting, which was numerous attended, would give the gentlemen who moved the resolutions a patient hearing, and that these gentlemen would confine themselves to the subject of their respective resolutions.

Mr. Little then suggested that a secretary should be appointed to take a minute of the proceedings, and Dr. Goodwin was requested to do so.

Francis Little, Esq., J. P., then came forward, and addressed the meeting at some length in support of the General or Irish System of Education. He argued that the Irish system was not a mere experiment—that it was a tried system—one that had been found to answer in the most efficient manner—that it had received the sanction and support of the most enlightened deliberative assembly in the world, the British Parliament, and that he believed it to be in every way suited to supply the great want of secular education in the district of Scone. He then moved the first resolution, viz.:

1st. That as the children of the district are at present without the means of education, it is the duty of the inhabitants to use their best endeavours to supply the defect, and that with this view a subscription be forthwith opened, for the purpose of establishing a school upon the Irish system, which appears to be the one best adapted to the circumstances of this district."

This resolution was seconded by William Dangar, Esq., Turinville, who congratulated the meeting upon the auspicious appearance, on the near prospect, that the township had of being immediately supplied with a Public School—a desideratum which had long existed—a want which he had always regretted—so that he now with the greatest pleasure, seconded the motion just moved by Mr. Little.

The motion being put by the chairman, was carried unanimously.

2nd. The second resolution was moved by William Dangar, Esq., viz.:

"That any person subscribing one pound sterling, be entitled to a vote in the management of the School, and a vote for every additional pound subscribed, up to twenty; and that no person shall be entitled to more than twenty votes, whatever may be the amount of his subscription."

Henry Philips, Esq., of St. Aubins, seconded this resolution, which, being put, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Philips said, that he would give any support and encouragement that lay in his power to the advancement of the cause of public and popular education. That, though he was not himself a Churchman, yet as the measure had been given to the Irish nation by a most enlightened and benevolent Statesman, the right honorable Lord Stanley, who was himself a decided churchman. He was bound to regard that system as perfectly compatible with the true interests of that Church of which his Lordship was once the ornament and pride; and that he, Mr. Philips, regarded this measure absolutely necessary, to secure the best interests of the young and rising generation, among whom he had come to reside.

A subscription paper was then placed on the table, and Mr. Little intimated, that Donald M'Intyre, Esq., of Cayuga, had, previous to his sailing for England, placed £20 in his hands for the erection of the school-house; and a further sum of £5 per annum, certain for two years, for the endowment of the schoolmaster.

Dr. Goodwin then addressed the chairman, and begged to be allowed to occupy the time of the meeting, during the time occupied by the subscription paper. He said he was most anxious to read a certificate in favour of the Irish system, which was signed by the right honorable the Lord Justice-General of Scotland, by the very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, the present leader of the Church of Scotland, by Sir C. D. Ferguson, Bart., of Kilkerran; by J. C. Colquhoun, M.P., Killermont, and a host of other nobility, Clergy, and gentlemen of Scotland, who, when he left Scotland in 1837, were the avowed enemies of this system of Education, so that it amounted to the testimony of enemies in its favour. The certificate was contained in a minute of the Agricultural Education committee, held at Carrick's Hotel, Glasgow, on the 11th October, 1844. The very Rev. Principal Macfarlan in the chair, at which the following resolutions were passed:

1st. That it is desirable, and the opinion of this meeting, that elementary instruction in agriculture should be afforded to the rural population.

2nd. That a committee be appointed to consider the subject of Agricultural Education, in connexion with the information which has been submitted to the meeting, and to take steps to forward the object in view.

3rd. That the following persons be members of the committee:—The right honorable the Lord Justice-General Convener; Sir Charles Ferguson, of Kilkerran, Baronet; Mr. Colquhoun, M.P., of Killermont; the very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, D.D., Glasgow College; Sir Robert Houston, of Clerkington, Baronet; and other twelve of the nobility and gentlemen of Scotland, who are equally distinguished for their enlightened philanthropy.

It appears that 5 boys had been brought from the Larne School, Ireland, to be examined by this committee, and that they sent the following testimonial to Dr. Kirkpatrick, the Secretary of the Larne School.

"Glasgow, 10th August, 1844.

"The undersigned having been present in the Merchants' Hall, in Glasgow, on Friday, the 9th August, and there witnessed the examination of five of the boys from the National School at Larne, hereby express the high gratification they experience from the proficiency exhibited by the boys, not only in grammar, arithmetic, and geography, but in practical and scientific agriculture. They think it of importance, also, to express their conviction, from what they saw and heard, that it is possible to impart to very young boys much agricultural instruction, which will be of use to them in after life: that it is practicable to impart it, without the erection of any new machinery, and without interfering with the ordinary course of instruction in our common schools; and that it is highly desirable that some step should be taken for the purpose of introducing such instruction into the parish and other elementary schools, especially in the rural districts of Scotland."

(Signed) D. Boyle, Lord Justice General  
D. Macfarlan, D.D., Principal of Glasgow College  
C. Dalrymple Ferguson, Bart., of Kilkerran  
J. C. Colquhoun, M.P., of Killermont  
John Gibson Gonemar, Inspector of Schools  
Robert Houston, Bart., of Clerkington  
James Macdowal, of Logan  
James Lindsay of Balcarra (Fife)  
W. M. Fleming, of Barrochan (Renfrewshire)  
Wm. M. Alexander, of Southbar  
James F. W. Johnston, F.R.S.  
David Milne, Advocate, Edinburgh  
Norman M'Leod, D.D., Glasgow  
J. J. Burnett, of Gadgirth (Ayrshire)  
John Finnie, Tenant of Swanston  
Walter Crum, Thamliebank (Glasgow)  
Andrew Coventry, 29, Moray Place (Edinburgh)

Dr. Goodwin read several extracts from the proceedings of a meeting of parochial schoolmasters, held in the High School, Edinburgh, on the 21st of September, 1844, in which the success of agricultural education is fully demonstrated—see the *Home and*

*Missionary Record of the Church of Scotland*, for January, 1845—and then addressing the chairman and gentlemen present, he said, there were two things that he wished to press upon the consideration of the meeting—

1st. The peculiarly divided, isolated, and solitary condition of many of the inhabitants of this district; and

2nd. The great advantage that would arise to the children, and to the inhabitants generally, of this district, from combining with elementary education a knowledge of that art that had just been advanced to the dignity of a science—the science of agriculture.

The circumstance of the population being scattered over a wide and extensive district, and the impossibility of placing a school within the reach of any child, he begged earnestly to impress on the serious consideration of the meeting, so that the school, which they were about to establish, might be erected on a broad and liberal basis—a principle, so liberal and comprehensive, as to admit the children who were not within the reach of daily attendance, to be lodged, as well as educated, within the precincts of the school; and so comprehensive as to include all within the wide range of its embrace—all, without excepting any who may choose to take advantage of the instruction thus afforded. Education ought to be free to all—as free to every one as the air of heaven. It is quite as necessary to the vigorous and healthy operation of the intellectual man, as the air of the atmosphere is to the mere animal being. Without education, the people can no more perform the functions—the duties of intelligent and moral beings—than skeletons can perform the functions or perform the faculties of living men.

I heard my Lord Stanley declare, in his inaugural speech to the University of Glasgow,—my *alma mater*,—in 1834. He eulogised the constitution of that and the other ancient seats of learning in Scotland—a constitution, he said, so liberal as to give equal advantages to the Roman Catholics, to the Episcopalians, and to the other dissenters, of every name and denomination, as were given to the forward sons of Scotland, who were bred and born Presbyterians. In that speech, the right honourable nobleman declared, that, under such a constitution, the Government could provide in the most efficient way for the education of the people, as a whole; and that he had made these ancient seats of learning the model of his Irish System of Education!

Now, I cannot but remark a fact, which has produced a new feature in this educational system, and which has come under my observation only within the last two or three days, viz., that the land of the parent is now deriving advantage from its offspring—or, in other words, that the Land of Cakes is now receiving the reaction of a stimulus from the introduction of this off-shoot from its seats of learning, its ancient Universities, into Scotland; and a stimulus in agriculture, too, in which it has always occupied the highest place amongst the nations of Europe. To demonstrate the advantage of the Irish system, and the benefit which Scotland is now deriving from it, I beg to remind you of the certificate I have just read in your hearing—a certificate, a testimonial, spontaneously given by noblemen and gentlemen, real philanthropists of the highest rank, the most enlightened, and the most learned men in the most enlightened and the most learned country on the globe. When I left Scotland, in 1837, many, if not all these noblemen, clergymen, and gentlemen, were getting up meetings, passing resolutions, and lecturing, from one end of that land to the other, against that very Irish system, which they now uphold. Their certificate, therefore, amounts to the testimony of enemies in its favour, and says, in the plainest language possible, and in the most candid manner, we were mistaken—we were prejudiced; but we now make the amend honourable!

Mr. Chairman, I beg you to observe, that all the gentlemen who sign this testimonial, are the real out-and-out back-bone Tories, the sticklers for Church and State, the enemies of all innovation; but they have, nevertheless, shown themselves to be candid, upright honourable men—men open to conviction—and they have come forward, honestly and honourably, to acknowledge that they have been overpowered by the force of reason—the omnipotence of truth! They have candidly declared the great importance of the Irish system, which they formerly opposed, like St. Paul of old, instead of continuing to persecute, they have now resolved to "propagate the truth" of a system which is like Christianity itself, no respecter of persons; the principal feature of which is, to do the greatest good to the greatest possible number. This principle, Mr. Chairman, is very different from the selfish principle of doing good only to ourselves and our friends—the select few, the happy number!

But the question which I wish to urge most strongly on your consideration is this—how can the children of the community, the young and rising generation of the Colony—a Colony which bids fair to be the future empire of the southern hemisphere—I say, how can the children of this district receive a suitable secular education, seeing they are so far apart and so much scattered? They cannot receive the necessary education solely, either on the principle of the Irish system, or of the English national schools, or even on the plan of the parochial schools of Scotland; something remains to be added to each of these systems, before it could be fully adapted to the circumstances of this Colony, or the children in the immediate locality of the school will obtain a great advantage over those who are more remote, who could receive no benefit at all—who would remain just as they were. In fact, schools on these systems alone would be of no avail to those beyond the locality in which they were established. They would afford no advantages to the isolated and solitary individuals who are beyond the reach of daily attendance. Therefore, as it is impossible in this Colony to put schools and schoolmasters within the reach of every child, every child must be brought within the reach, the embrace, of both a school and a schoolmaster; and this can only be done by adopting the broad and liberal principle of providing for the lodging, as well as the instruction of those children, who are too remote for daily attendance. It would be well, Mr. Chairman, to make provision for this at once, at the establishment of this school; I know upwards of twenty children who would reap immediate advantage from such a provision, and without which they must remain as they are, and grow up in untutored ignorance.

Were these children placed under a proper system of training, they would be, or, at all events, they might be, taught to grow both corn and vegetables, sufficient for their own consumption; and their parents or guardians would provide them with other rations. Were land provided for the use of these children, and apportioned out to them, they could each be taught to force their little portions by irrigation. This would teach them cabbage gardening, and they might thus be initiated into all the intricacies of both horticulture and agriculture—arts which have now advanced to the dignity of sciences—and the wilderness might thus be made to blossom and to blow like the rose. Thus educated, these children would have their minds cultivated—those unquenchable desires, ever thirsting for satisfaction, yet never satisfied, which form the real moving power of the intellectual being, even in children, will be left free to act, and those high instincts "haunting the eternal mind, a presence that will not be put by," will

find for the rising generation, whether in the village or in the bush, the most enlightened morality; the most enlightened are most reasonable; the most reasonable feel more deeply than others the real interests and motives they have to be virtuous. Without the study of nature, children can never know the relation they bear, nor the duties they owe to themselves and each other. Deprived of this knowledge, they can have neither firm principles nor true happiness. The most enlightened are the most interested in being the best men. Great talents will lead to great virtues. He who does evil is blind—he who is uneducated is deprived of reason; his conduct shows that he mistakes his own nature, is ignorant of what is due to himself and to others, of the value of self esteem, and of the esteem of those around him: he is not an enlightened being; if he be insensible to the offices of benevolence, to the approbation and kindness of his associates, he differs in nothing from brutes. If he do not see that his vices lead to his own destruction, he is not an intelligent being whose great aim is self-preservation. If he do not know and appreciate the inestimable advantages of society, and the means of rendering it useful and agreeable, he is a madman, and not a friend to wisdom.

When gentlemen thus unite in this rival capacity—Mr. Chairman, when they combine in the God-like undertaking to advance the public weal—when they resolve to procure the greatest good for the greatest possible numbers, we may safely indulge in the most cheerful anticipation of the future. Education, freed from the incumbrance of Sectarian patronage and prejudice, will expand in the clear atmosphere of political freedom, and be allowed to appear in all her pristine energy and native loveliness. The votaries of this benevolent and enlightened scheme—no longer eyeing each other with the scowl of jealousy, will be knit together in the hands of amity and love. The interests of pure unshackled education will form the object of their most anxious solicitude, and untiring zeal. And this genial system of education, will soon appear to the fortresses of vice, ignorance, and superstition, "Clear as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners."

But, Mr. Chairman, as the great and good Robert Hall has said, some persons have objected to the instruction of the lower classes from an apprehension that it would lift them above their sphere—make them dissatisfied with their situations in life, and by impairing the habit of subordination—endangers the tranquillity of the State—an objection surely devoid of all force and validity. It is not easy to conceive in what manner instructing men in their duties, can permit them to neglect those duties—or how that enlargement of reason, which enables them to comprehend the true grounds of authority, and the obligations to obedience, should indispose them to obey. The admirable mechanism of Society, together with that subordination of rank which is essential to its existence, is surely not an elaborate imposture, which the exercise of reason will detect and expose.

This objection implies a reflection on the social order—equally invidious, impolitic, and unjust. Nothing in fact can render legitimate Government so insecure as extreme ignorance in the people. It is this which yields them an easy prey to seduction—makes them the victims of prejudice and false alarms, and so ferocious withal—that their interference in a time of public commotion—is more to be dreaded than the eruptions of a volcano.

Mr. Little then announced through the chair, that £110 had been subscribed in the room for the erection of a School, and £22 for the salary of the schoolmasters. It was agreed that subscription papers should be left at the St. Aubin's store, and at the Golden Fleece, so that all who chose might have an opportunity of becoming subscribers to this institution.

3rd. Mr. Forsyth moved, that a public meeting be held on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to make further arrangements. This motion was seconded by Mr. Little, and being put by the chair, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Little then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hall, for his able conduct in the chair—which was seconded by Mr. Goodwin and carried also by acclamation. Mr. Hall returned thanks, and the meeting broke up, highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

#### SONG.—GOVERNOR GIPPS.

AIR—*Derry Down.*

Oh, Governor Gipps is a terrible man,  
Though he works for his masters as hard as he can,  
In their service he wears out brain, fingers, and lips—  
Oh, a capital slavey is Governor Gipps!

Such despatches he writes, and such speeches he makes,  
And to get himself hated such trouble he takes;  
And so saving is he of all parings and chips—  
He's a long-headed customer, Governor Gipps!

He bullies the Councils, he bullies the Courts;  
For committees he cares not, much less reports;  
The schedules have put his right hand on their lips—  
Oh, he keeps them in order, does Governor Gipps!

With quit-rents, and fines, and the droits of the Crown,  
Though their anger may boil, yet he presses it down;  
And he bothers them all with his quirks and his quips—  
They are none of them able for Governor Gipps.

To his Government jackals he's not over sweet,  
For in stopping their pay he's by no means discreet;  
And so closely he shaves, and so tightly he nips—  
He's the prince of all skinflints, is Governor Gipps!

But when he wants money, he don't understand  
Why he shouldn't be helped of the best in the land,  
So his paws he won't keep off lands, houses, and ships—  
He's a regular grab-all, this Governor Gipps.

But most upon working the squatters he's bent,  
So he touches them up with assessment and rent,  
Every twelvemonth a new regulation equips  
For the use of the Crown and of Governor Gipps!

In vain may they labor with head and with hands,  
Since the more they have sweated the more he demands;  
While he sucks the orange, he flings them the pips,  
And "they'll grow, if you sow them," says Governor Gipps!

But it is not for nothing he rattles away,  
And he's not a fellow to work without pay,  
Five thousand a year is the honey he sips—  
Oh, he's up to snuff, is old Governor Gipps!

And though for opinion he care not three figs,  
He has something to mind besides pleasing the pigs,  
And Stanley might growl if he made any slips,  
And there'd be an end of poor Governor Gipps.

SYLVANUS.

June 16, 1845.