

(in Great Britain) where such just views are questioned, and would be sure to receive a check—perhaps a severe one, or even worse—which might return with him to New Zealand, and be sure to yield pernicious fruit?

At the same time, I am fully aware of the present great prestige of the English Universities. This too, however, will ere long be only appreciated here at its real value. (But see answer to Question 7, *seq.*)

2.] Yes, *pro tem.* (But see answer to Question 7, *seq.*)

3.] Not at present (partly through want of time); but, *en passant*, I think—

1. The examinations should be of the nature of Civil Service examinations, particularly attending to those portions of the same which would most benefit the students in after life in New Zealand, and also the Colony; which portions might also, no doubt, be beneficially enlarged.

2. The Board of Examiners should be wholly free from clerical persons, as such.

4.] My negative reply to Question 1 applies here. But if scholarships should be instituted, then (to suit the Nationalities, not yet, alas! blended into one) Cambridge, Glasgow, and Dublin.

5.] I cannot answer this from want of correct modern data. (Also, in part answered in my negative reply to Question No. 1. (See also reply to Question No. 7 *seq.*)

6.] My negative answer to Question 1 is also applicable here. See also the first part of my reply to Question 3, and reply to Question 7 *seq.*

7.] This, I think, is every way proper, and highly commendable. This is truly Colonial—patriotic, I may say—worthy of a great and rising Colony; having been done (successfully, I believe) at Sydney and Melbourne.

If the Government can (financially and at present) find the means, and if the Provinces could agree to the site, I think it should be immediately commenced—

1. A liberal endowment in land being made, possibly from the confiscated lands of the Crown.

2. A loan with a sinking fund could be obtained.

3. A College, as nucleus of the future New Zealand University, might be soon instituted, which would provide for the real wants of our rising generation for several years.

4. A royal charter obtained for it.

5. No doubt the Government endowment would be quickly supplemented with gifts and grants of land, &c., from wealthy New Zealand landowners.

6. Our youth,—their hearts, minds, and energies,—their parents, our moneys, &c., &c., would be retained in the Colony. New Zealand, as a whole, would be benefited, and those born here brought all the more to consider New Zealand as their home, their country, their native land; which patriotic feeling by a Government should always be fostered and never be lost sight of.

. Having had this opportunity unexpectedly afforded me, it occurs to me to say (though such remark may not at all be necessary), that whatever is or may be done by the Government in the way of advancing superior education for our Colonial youth, one thing should ever be kept steadily in view, namely, to make all such as free, open, inviting, and comprehensive as possible, not merely suitable to the present state of mental progress, but to the ever-advancing conquests of mind over matter. Therefore, always, in men and in principles, the most liberal should be carefully taken and adopted, and every sectarian and denominational element sedulously eschewed.

WM. COLENZO.

MARLBOROUGH.

Hon. J. D. TETLEY.—1.] I warmly recommend the foundation of University scholarships for the purpose of sending boys from New Zealand schools to one or other of the Universities of Great Britain.

2.] No answer received.

3.] No answer received.

4.] Oxford or Cambridge.

5.] Not less than £250 per annum.

6.] No answer received.

7.] I am of opinion that any attempt to establish a New Zealand University at the present time would prove a failure.

. Having had no opportunity of informing myself respecting the present standard of attainments in the larger New Zealand schools, I do not attempt to answer the Questions numbered 2, 3, and 6 amongst the foregoing queries.

J. D. TETLEY.

NELSON.

J. D. GREENWOOD.—1.] I feel some difficulty in answering this question from the general terms in which it is put. I believe that no educated man has any doubt as to the intellectual