

1856.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

CORRESPONDENCE

*Relative to Money Grants to the Churches of England and Rome, as also to the
Wesleyans, for Education of the Natives; and*

REPORT OF THE APPROPRIATION OF THE SAME.

(In Continuation of Enclosures to Message No. 50, Session III.)

LAI'D ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE MAY 31, 1856, AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR SIR G. GREY TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Government House, Wellington,
June 16, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE,

It having become necessary for me to recommend for your Grace's approval the manner in which I propose that those funds should be disposed of, which, under the recent New Zealand Constitution Act, are reserved for Native purposes, I have the honor to transmit for your consideration a correspondence upon this subject which has passed between myself and the heads of the three religious bodies which have missions established in New Zealand, within which bodies are also included all the Native and half-caste population in these islands, as also the great mass of the European population.

2. Your Grace will find that I propose that the great portion of the funds reserved for Native purposes should be devoted towards the consolidation and extension of that system of education which, after an experience of several years, has worked with such very successful results in all those portions of the islands in which it has been tried.

3. From the letters enclosed from the Bishop of New Zealand, from the Roman Catholic Bishop at Auckland, and from the Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in the Pacific, it will be found that they, together with the Central Committee of the Church Missionary Society, all unhesitatingly and gratefully accept the plan proposed, at the same time recognizing its entire adaptation to the circumstances of this country. Your Grace may therefore, I think, rest satisfied that all those persons who have the greatest amount of knowledge regarding the state of New Zealand, and the greatest experience of the disposition and character of its inhabitants, unanimously admit the wisdom and practicability of the plan which I submit for Her Majesty's approval.

4. A portion of the total sum of £6,300, which I recommend should be annually devoted to the purposes of education for the Native race, will for the present be paid, independently of the Native funds, from the general revenue, under the authority of the Education Ordinance; but I think that the total amount of £6,300 should be directed by your Grace to be made up from the funds available to Native purposes, if it was not provided from some other source; so that at least the sum of £6,300 should be annually spent in the proportions and manner I have recommended, for the education of the Native and half-caste races. And it will be stipulated yearly by the Government here, with the several religious bodies, that they shall educate a number of Natives and half-castes proportionate to the amounts I have named, so that the funds intended for Native purposes may always be applied for the use of the Native race, although this stipulation will by no means prevent children of European parents, or from islands in the Pacific Ocean, being educated in the same schools, as the cost of their maintenance will be paid from different funds.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. GREY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c.

Downing Street,
January 25, 1854.

SIR,

I have received your despatch No. 64, of the 16th of June last, submitting the outline of a plan for the education of the Native race, and of the half-castes of New Zealand, and I have to convey to

you the sanction of Her Majesty's Government of the measure therein proposed for the advancement of that object, by which a sum of at least £6,300 a year is to be devoted to it, and in the event of deficiency from other sources, the amount would be made up from the fund available for Native purposes under the provisions of the Constitution Act.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

His Excellency Sir G. Grey, &c. &c.

ENCLOSURE No. I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Auckland, New Zealand,

May 12, 1853.

My Lord,

It having become necessary for me to recommend for the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the mode in which I propose that the public funds reserved in this country for Native purposes should be applied, I have the honor to state that I am prepared to recommend that the sum of three thousand five hundred pounds per annum should be placed at the disposal of the branch of the Church of England established in New Zealand, for educational purposes, and for the support of schools in connection with that Church, which are already established, or may hereafter be established in New Zealand, provided the funds so placed at the disposal of the Church of England, are applied in conformity with the principles stated in the enclosed memorandum.

When your Lordship has fully considered the plan thus proposed, I should feel obliged by your informing me if it meets with your approval, and if you are willing to accept the proposed annual grant on those terms.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. GREY.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of New Zealand.

MEMORANDUM.

1. New Zealand shall be divided by the Bishop of New Zealand into convenient districts for educational purposes, connected with the Church of England.

2. All schools in such districts which receive any portion of the Government grant shall be conducted as heretofore upon the principle of a religious education; industrial training, and instruction in the English language, forming a necessary part of the system pursued in such schools.

3. The schools which are aided from the Government grant may be of three kinds—

1. Diocesan Colleges.
2. Central Schools.
3. Primary Schools.

4. Each Educational District shall have at least one Central School, which is to be made, in as far as possible, the means of multiplying Primary Schools in that district, which shall be regarded as being connected with the Central School to which they belong.

5. The general rule being, that the most promising candidates from the Primary Schools shall have the option afforded them of being received into the Central School with which they are connected.

6. In like manner the most promising scholars from the Central Schools will be eligible for election as pupils into the Diocesan College of the diocese in which they are situated, where it is hoped that ultimately it may be found practicable to qualify Native Teachers for Holy Orders.

7. Maori or half-caste children, or the children of inhabitants of Islands in the Pacific Ocean, as well as orphans or destitute children of European parents, are to be eligible for admission into any

schools which may be supported from the Government grant, upon such conditions as may in the case of each school be determined by the general convention of the Church of England in New Zealand, or, if such convention is not established by the Educational Board, to be constituted in each diocese in the manner hereinafter provided.

Grants of land for the support of schools will be made upon the usual trusts to the general convention of the Church of England in New Zealand, or to the Church Missionary Society; and each school in all its details of government as the body by whom it is held in trust may from time to time direct.

9. The annual grant given by the Government shall be applicable to the three following purposes in such proportions as the Educational Board in each diocese may determine:—

- i. To the support of existing schools, and the establishment of new schools.
- ii. To provide the means of educating, in the Diocesan Colleges or in the Central Schools, scholars to be trained as teachers, who, in addition to the other duties allotted to them by the Church, shall teach in the Primary Schools. The total number of scholars to be educated as above shall, as soon as practicable, be made up to one hundred, and shall if possible be maintained at that number.
- iii. To provide for the payment of sums (which it is proposed should not for the present exceed ten pounds per annum), in part payment of the salaries of accredited teachers, who shall have passed an examination, and have received a certificate from a Board of Examiners, to be appointed in the manner hereinafter specified.

10. It is proposed that, as soon as practicable, one hundred teachers in Primary Schools shall each receive this annual allowance of ten pounds.

11. Two Examiners, being members of the Church of England, shall be elected every three years, or oftener if vacancies take place, by the managers of the Central Schools in each district; and they, together with the Bishop of the diocese or the Archdeacon, shall constitute the Board of Examiners for that district.

12. Every Native teacher who is to receive a salary from the Government grant, must first pass through one of the Central Schools, and then receive a certificate of qualification from the Board of Examiners. He shall then be eligible, if duly appointed by the Bishop of the diocese, to draw a salary from the Government grant.

13. Until a general Convention of the Church of England shall be established in New Zealand, and shall have made laws for regulating the administration of the funds appropriated to the purposes of schools supported from the Government grant, such funds shall in each diocese be administered by an Educational Board, to be composed of—

The Bishop or Archdeacon.

Two members of the Church of England, to be elected every three years (or when vacancies take place), by the managers of Central Schools in that district.

Two lay members of the Church of England, to be nominated by the Governor.

14. Until two or more dioceses be constituted in New Zealand, the islands are to be divided into two divisions, the Northern and Southern divisions, which are, for the purposes of the distribution of the grant, to be regarded as dioceses.

15. An annual report of the state of the schools in each diocese or division, and of the mode in which the portion of the grant to which that diocese or division is entitled, has been distributed, is to be furnished to the Governor by the Educational Board.

16. In illustration of the mode in which it is proposed that the Government grant should be appropriated, a proposed appropriation of such grant for one year is hereto annexed.

(Signed)

G. GREY.

May 12, 1853.

PROPOSED ALLOTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT GRANT.

NORTHERN DIVISION.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Maintenance of Schools			1000	0	0						
Salaries of Teachers, accredited as above.....						700	0	0			
TOTAL									1700	0	0
SOUTHERN DIVISION.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Maintenance of Schools.....			1000	0	0						
Salaries of Teachers, as above						300	0	0			
TOTAL									1300	0	0
RESERVE FUNDS.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Grant for Extension of System, New Schools, &c. . .									500	0	0
TOTAL, Maintenance of Schools			2000	0	0						
„ Salaries of accredited Teachers						1000	0	0			
RESERVE FUND									500	0	0

TOTAL OF GRANT £3,500 0 0

NOTE.—The Reserve Fund of £500 to be at the disposal of the Bishop of New Zealand.

Auckland, May 13, 1853.

SIR,

In answer to your Excellency's letter of May 12, 1853, I have the honor to request you to receive on the part of Her Majesty's Government my cordial thanks for the very valuable assistance which has always been given by you to the work of Native education, and especially for the very extensive and important plan proposed in your letter of yesterday; at the same time that I accept most unreservedly that plan and the conditions annexed, I can assure your Excellency that I will not spare any effort which may be necessary to carry it out to the fullest extent. A resolution to the same effect has already been passed by the Central Committee of the Church Missionary Society, and will be forwarded by the Society's Secretary. With all forces thus combined in the same work, and above all with the assurance of the Divine blessing, we may confidently expect that a great and lasting work will be accomplished for the benefit of the Colony of New Zealand and for the race of the New Zealanders.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. A. NEW ZEALAND.

His Excellency Sir G. Grey, &c. &c.

ENCLOSURE No. II.—WESLEYANS.

Auckland, New Zealand,

May 13, 1853.

SIR,

It having become necessary for me to recommend for the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the mode in which I propose that the public funds reserved in this country for Native purposes should be applied, I have the honor to state that I am prepared to recommend that the sum of £1600 per annum should be placed at the disposal of the Wesleyan Church in New Zealand, for educational purposes in the two Northern Provinces of New Zealand, and the sum of £700 per annum for the Southern Provinces, and for the support of schools in connection with that Church which are already established, or may hereafter be established in these Islands, provided those funds are applied in conformity with the principles stated in the enclosed memorandum.

When you have fully considered the plan thus proposed, I should feel obliged by your informing

me if it meets with your approval, and if the body which you represent are willing to accept the proposed annual grant on those terms.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. GREY.

The Rev. Walter Lawry,
Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in New Zealand.

MEMORANDUM.

1. New Zealand shall be divided into convenient districts for educational purposes connected with the Wesleyan Church.

2. All Schools in such districts which receive any portion of the Government grant shall be conducted as heretofore upon the principle of a religious education; industrial training and instruction in the English language forming a necessary part of the system pursued in such schools.

3. The schools which are aided from the Government grant may be of three kinds—

1. Colleges.
2. Central Schools.
3. Primary Schools.

4. Each educational district shall have at least one Central School, which is to be made in as far as possible the means of multiplying Primary Schools in that district, which shall be regarded as being connected with the Central School to which they belong :

5. The general rule being that the most promising candidates from the Primary Schools shall have the option afforded them of being received into the central School with which they are connected.

6. In like manner the most promising scholars from the Central Schools will be eligible for election as pupils into the college of the district in which they are situated, where it is hoped that ultimately it may be found practicable to qualify Native teachers for the ministry.

7. Maori or half-caste children, or the children of inhabitants of islands in the Pacific Oceans, as well as orphans or destitute children of European parents, are to be eligible for admission into any schools which may be supported from the Government grant, upon such conditions as may in the case of each school be determined by the Auckland District Meeting.

8. Any grants of land for the support of schools will be made upon the usual trusts to the Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions.

9. The annual grant given by the Government shall be applicable to the three following purposes, in such proportions as the Auckland District Meeting may determine :—

- i. To the support of existing schools and the establishment of new schools.
- ii. To provide the means of educating in the Colleges, or in the Central Schools, scholars to be trained as teachers, who, in addition to the other duties allotted to them, shall teach in the Primary Schools. The total number of scholars to be educated as above shall as soon as practicable be made up to twenty, and shall if possible be maintained at least at that number.
- iii. To provide for the payment of sums (which it is proposed should not for the present exceed ten pounds per annum) in part payment of the salaries of accredited teachers who shall have passed an examination before and have received a certificate from the Auckland District Meeting, or such persons as they may appoint.

10. It is proposed that, as soon as practicable, at least twenty teachers in Primary Schools shall each receive this annual allowance of ten pounds.

11. The funds appropriated to the purposes of schools supported from the Government grant shall be administered by the Auckland District Meeting.

12. An annual report of the state of the schools, and of the mode in which the annual grant has been distributed, is to be furnished to the Governor by the Auckland District Meeting.

(Signed)

G. GREY.

May 13, 1853.

Auckland, New Zealand,

May 18, 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter and memorandum from your Excellency, dated May 13, 1853.

I have given my best attention to your able plan of educational operations in these islands, and cordially approve the same, as wisely adapted in my judgment to the Natives and others for whose benefit the instruction is intended and provided.

In the name of the Church which I represent under the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, I thankfully accept the sums of money named in your letter, to be appropriated on the principles laid down in your Excellency's memorandum.

My best thanks are due to your Excellency and are hereby tendered for these admirable communications, the principles of which we shall proceed as we may be able with care and earnestness to carry into effect, in humble dependence on the Divine blessing, upon the Maori, the half-caste children, the children of inhabitants of islands in the Pacific Ocean, as well as orphans or destitute children of European parents.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WALTER LAWRY,
General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions,
New Zealand.

His Excellency Sir G. Grey, &c. &c.

ENCLOSURE No. III.—CHURCH OF ROME.

Auckland, New Zealand,

May 18, 1853.

MY LORD,

It having become necessary for me to recommend for the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the mode in which I propose that the public funds reserved in this country for Native purposes should be applied, I have the honor to state that I am prepared to recommend that the sum of £1200 per annum should be placed at your disposal for the support of Roman Catholic schools in your diocese which are already established or may hereafter be established in New Zealand, provided the funds so placed at your disposal are applied in conformity with the principles stated in the enclosed memorandum.

When your Lordship has fully considered the plan thus proposed, I should feel obliged by your informing me if it meets with your approval, and if you are willing to accept the proposed annual grant on those terms.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. GREY.

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop Pompallier.

MEMORANDUM.

1. The Northern District of New Zealand shall be divided by the Bishop into convenient districts for educational purposes, connected with the Church of Rome.

2. All schools in such districts which receive any portion of the Government grant shall be conducted as heretofore, upon the principle of a religious education; industrial training and instruction in the English language forming a necessary part of the system pursued in such schools.

3. The schools which are aided from the Government grant may be of three kinds—

1. Diocesan Colleges.
2. Central Schools.
3. Primary Schools.

4. Each educational district shall have at least one Central School, which is to be made, in as far as possible, the means of multiplying Primary Schools in that district, which shall be regarded as being connected with the Central School to which they belong :

5. The general rule being that the most promising candidate from the Primary Schools shall have the option afforded them of being received into the Central School with which they are connected.

6. In like manner, the most promising scholars from the Central Schools will be eligible for election as pupils into the Diocesan College of the diocese in which they are situated, where it is hoped that ultimately it may be found practicable to qualify Native teachers for Holy Orders.

7. Maori or half-caste children, or the children of inhabitants of islands in the Pacific Ocean, as well as orphans or destitute children of European parents, are to be eligible for admission into any schools which may be supported from the Government grant, upon such conditions as may, in the case of each school, be determined by the Roman Catholic Bishop.

8. Any grants of land for the support of schools will be made upon the usual trusts to the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese for the time being, and each school shall, in all its details, be governed as such Bishop may from time to time direct.

9. The Annual grant given by Government shall be applicable to the three following purposes, in such proportions as the Bishop may determine :—

- i. To the support of existing schools, and the establishment of new schools.
- ii. To provide the means of educating, in the Diocesan Colleges or in the Central Schools, scholars to be trained as teachers, who, in addition to other duties allotted to them, shall teach in the Primary Schools. The total number of scholars to be educated as above shall, as soon as practicable, be made up to twelve, and shall, if possible, be maintained at that number.
- iii. To provide for the payment of sums (which it is proposed should not, for the present, exceed ten pounds per annum) in part payment of the salaries of accredited teachers, who shall have passed an examination, and have received a certificate from the Board of Examiners, to be appointed in the manner after specified.

10. It is proposed that, as soon as practicable, at least twelve teachers in Primary Schools shall each receive this annual allowance of ten pounds.

11. Two examiners shall be appointed from time to time by the Bishop, and they, together with the Bishop of the Diocese, or the Vicar-General, shall constitute the Board of Examiners for that district.

12. Every teacher in a Primary School who is to receive a salary from the Government grant must first pass through one of the Central Schools, and then receive a certificate of qualification from the Board of Examiners; he shall then be eligible, if duly appointed by the Bishop of the diocese, to draw a salary from the Government grant.

13. An annual report of the state of the schools in each district, and of the mode in which the portion of the grant to which that district is entitled has been distributed, is to be furnished to the Governor by the Board of Examiners.

(Signed)

G. GREY.

May 18, 1853.

Auckland, New Zealand,

May 23, 1853.

SIR,

I acknowledge with great gratitude the receipt of the letter which your Excellency did me the honor to write yourself to me under the date of the 18th instant.

The annual funds of £1200, which you have the goodness to propose to me for the educational purposes of my diocese, instead of about £560 that were annually granted to me before, are a notable increase of resources that will enable my pastoral solicitude and ecclesiastical administration to improve the excellent work of education for the Roman Catholic youth of the Province of Auckland.

I perused with reflection the memorandum enclosed in your letter, about which we previously spoke, and on which your Excellency is pleased to call my attention. I may say in my sincere conviction that your memorandum contains the most wise plan for education which I ever saw as being emanated from a civil authority. It appears that your Excellency understands well the Catholic principles that are so good for the improvement of religion and civilization.

I have the honor to assure your Excellency that I will fully and cordially comply with all the conditions which your excellent memorandum requires from me as the Catholic Bishop of this diocese of Auckland.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

† J. BAPTISTE FRANCOIS POMPALLIER,

R.C. Bishop of Auckland.

His Excellency Sir G. Grey, &c. &c.

APPROPRIATION.

Auckland, April 16, 1856.

SIR,

The annual sum of three thousand five hundred pounds, granted to the Church of England for the education of the Native race of New Zealand, was directed by Sir George Grey to be divided in the following manner:—

I.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

SCHOOLS.		
ST. STEPHEN'S	Rev. G. A. Kissling.	
KOKANGA	Rev. R. Maunsell.	
TUKUPOTO	Rev. R. Y. Ashwell.	
OTAWHAO	Rev. J. Morgan.	
TURANGA	Ven. W. Williams.	
TURANGA	Ven. A. R. Brown.	
HAURAKI	Rev. T. Lanfear.	
	(£1700.)	

II.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

OTAKI	Ven. O. Hadfield.
WHANGANUI	Rev. C. S. Nicholls.
MOTUEKA	Rev. T. L. Tudor.
AHURIRI	Rev. S. Williams.
	(*£1300.)

III.—RESERVED FUND.

At the discretion of the Bishop to found new schools or enlarge old ones	£500
TOTAL	£3500

I have requested the Rev. G. A. Kissling, the Secretary of the Board of the Northern Division, to furnish the details of the Expenditure of £1700 per annum, which does not pass through my hands, but through the Treasurer appointed by the Board.

Mr. Fitzherbert is a member, appointed by Government, of the Board of the Southern Division, and may perhaps be able to give the details of their expenditure.

The following is an account of the expenditure and liabilities of the Reserved Fund of £500 per annum, placed at the disposal of the Bishop:—

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1854.—Jan. 26	125	0	0	1856.			
April 18	125	0	0	To Tukupoto School, for cultivation			
July 20	125	0	0	and improvement of Estate granted			
Oct. 19	125	0	0	to the school by Natives	300	0	0
1855.—Feb. 2	125	0	0	To Ahuriri School (for) purchase of			
April 20	125	0	0	land to complete the boundary of			
July 18	125	0	0	the school grant)	101	0	0
Oct. 13	125	0	0	Balance in hand	724	0	†
1856.—Jan. 9	125	0	0				
	£1,125	0	0		£1,125	0	0

* The above balance is pledged as follows:—

New School House at Motueka, say	£300	0	0
Cultivation and Improvements on School Estate at Otawhao, say	200	0	0
Stock of School Estate at Kokanga, say	200	0	0
School Buildings at Motueka, say	300	0	0
„ Ahuriri, say	300	0	0
	£1,300	0	0

The absence of the Bishop in England, and the extremely high price of labour, have suspended the works to which the above sums have been promised.

† The above balance of £724 is in the Union Bank of Australia, Bishop of New Zealand's Education Account.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
G. A. NEW ZEALAND.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, &c.

ABSTRACT OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARD OF EDUCATION'S ACCOUNT (NORTHERN DIVISION), FOR THE YEARS 1854 AND 1855.*

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>			
	For the Year 1854.	For the Year 1855.	For the Year 1854.	For the Year 1855.
St. Stephen's School (Rev. G. A. Kissling)	£ s. d. 300 0 0	£ s. d. 250 0 0	1854. April 18. By the Rev. F. Thatcher	£ s. d. 425 0 0
Kokanga " (Rev. R. Maunsell)	300 0 0	337 10 0	July 20. By ditto	425 0 0
Tukopoto " (Rev. B. Y. Ashwell)	212 10 0	200 0 0	Oct. 19. By ditto	425 0 0
Otawhao " (Rev. John Morgan)	187 10 0	200 0 0	1855. Feb. 2. By ditto	425 0 0
Turanga " (Archdeacon Brown)	300 0 0	88 15 0	April 20. By ditto	425 0 0
Training Native Teachers	148 6 8	150 0 0	July 18. By ditto	425 0 0
Teachers employed in the Schools	9 13 6	15 0 0	Oct. 13. By ditto	425 0 0
Contingencies, Printing, Books, &c.	241 19 10	192 10 0	Jan. 9. By ditto	425 0 0
Balance in hand	1700 0 0	1700 0 0		1700 0 0

In the above named Establishments —

219 Scholars were maintained, clothed, and instructed, during the year 1854.

241 " " " " 1855.

Being at an average of about £6 8s. for each Scholar so maintained, clothed, and instructed.

(Signed)

G. A. KISSLING, *Hon. Secretary.*

* *The Financial Year of the Board commences from the 1st April.*

Onehunga,

April 24, 1856.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honour to enclose detailed accounts of the distribution of the sum of £1600, annually granted to the Wesleyan Mission towards Educational purposes.

And remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

THOMAS BUDDLE,
Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, &c.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF WESLEYAN NATIVE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

THREE KINGS SCHOOL.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries—Head Master and Mistress, paid by the Wesleyan Mission Society.							
Governess	30	0	0				
Matron	30	0	0				
Carpenter	100	0	0				
Overseer of Industrial Department	75	0	0				
TOTAL					235	0	0
Towards the board, clothing, medical attendance, &c., for 120 pupils..					365	0	0
Cash allowed by the Board towards liquidating the debt on the Institution					300	0	0
TOTAL					900	0	0
GREY INSTITUTION, NEW PLYMOUTH.							
Salaries—School Master	90	0	0				
Matron	25	0	0				
Overseer of Industrial Department	50	0	0				
TOTAL					165	0	0
Towards the board, clothing, &c., of 20 pupils	85	0	0		85	0	0
TOTAL					250	0	0
KAWILIA.							
Salaries—Governess	30	0	0				
Native Assistant.....	10	0	0				
TOTAL					40	0	0
Towards boarding, clothing, &c., for 25 pupils, at £6 5s. per head per annum					156	5	0
Fencing, clearing, and stocking land, set apart by the Natives for school purposes					136	5	0
TOTAL					332	10	0

THE AUCKLAND WESLEYAN BOARD OF EDUCATION, FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF NATIVE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1854.

Dr.		Cr.
1854.		
Jan. 23.	To Cash received of the Colonial Treasurer....	£ s. d.
April 11.	To "	400 0 0
July 19.	To "	400 0 0
Oct. 17.	To "	400 0 0
		By Cash paid to several Schools, as per detailed account, viz.—
	Three Kings	900 0 0
	Grey Institution, New Plymouth	250 0 0
	Karhia School	332 10 0
	Hotea	55 0 0
	Waipa	7 10 0
	Mokau.....	40 0 0
	Travelling expenses of Chairman on account of schools	1585 0 0
		5 0 0
		Balance carried forward
		1590 0 0
		10 0 0
		£1600 0 0

(Signed)

THOMAS BUDDLE,

Chairman of the Board.

THE AUCKLAND WESLEYAN BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF NATIVE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN ACCOUNT
WITH THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1855.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
1856.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Jan. To Cash received from the Colonial Treasurer.....	400 0 0		46 9 0
		By balance last Quarter	
		By cash paid to several schools—	
		Three Kings—	
		Salaries—Governess, 1 quarter	7 10 0
		Matron, 1 quarter	7 10 0
		Overseer of the Industrial Department ..	18 15 0
		80 Boarders, 1 quarter, at £9 7s. 6d. per annum....	187 10 0
			221 5 0
		Grey Institution—	
		6 Boarders, 1 quarter, at £6 5s. per annum.....	9 7 6
		Teacher	2 10 0
			11 17 6
		Kawhia, Ahu Ahu School—	
		20 Boarders, 1 quarter, at £6 5s. per annum	31 5 0
		Native Schoolmaster and Mistress, 1 quarter	7 10 0
		Kawhia, North Shore—	
		Master, Mr. T. Skinner, salary £100 per annum, paid by the Natives.	
		Native Assistant	1 4 0
		Repairing building, timber, &c.	10 12 2
		Carpenter's tools and agricultural implements...	6 4 4
		Towards furniture for Master's house	20 0 0
			38 0 6
		Mokau—	
		10 Boarders, 1 quarter, £5 per annum	12 10 0
			368 17 0
		Balance carried forward	31 3 0
			£400 0 0

(Signed)

THOMAS BUDDLE,

Chairman of the Board.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF WESLEYAN NATIVE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1855.

THREE KING'S SCHOOL.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries—Paid by the Wesleyan Mission Society—Rev. A. Reid, Head Master.								
Rev. J. Hobbs, Assistant.								
Mrs. Reid, Head of Girls' Department.								
Salaries—Paid from the Government Grant—Governess.....			30	0	0			
Matron			30	0	0			
Overseer of the Industrial Department			75	0	0			
TOTAL						135	0	0
Board, clothing, medical attendance, for 80 pupils, at £9 7s. 6d. per head per annum						750	0	0
Twenty pupils supported by parents.....								
For completing boys' dormitories						200	0	0
TOTAL						1085	0	0
GREY INSTITUTION, NEW PLYMOUTH.								
Dec. 31, 1854.—13 boarders 1 quarter, at £5 per annum			16	5	0			
Salaries—Teacher, £22 10s.; Matron, £8 15s.....			31	5	0			
						47	10	0
March 31, 1855.—6 boarders 1 quarter, at £6 5s. per annum.....			9	7	6			
Salaries—Teacher, £25; Matron, £8 15s.....			33	15	0			
						43	2	6
June 30.—6 boarders 1 quarter, at £6 5s. per annum			9	7	6			
Salaries—Teacher, £25; Matron, £8 15s.			33	15	0			
						43	2	6
Sept. 30.—6 boarders 1 quarter, at £6 5s. per annum			9	7	6			
Salary of teacher			2	10	0			
						11	17	6
For completing buildings for girls' school.....						240	0	0
TOTAL						385	12	6

18

(Signed) **THOMAS BUDDLE,**
Chairman of the Board.

THE AUCKLAND WESLEYAN BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF NATIVE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN ACCOUNT
WITH THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1856.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
To cash balance of last Quarter		£	s. d.
1856.	£ 31 3 0		
April. To Cash received from the Colonial Treasurer.....	400 0 0		
Balance due to the Board, &c., carried to next Quarter	33 17 0		
		233 15 0	
By cash paid to several schools—		£	s. d.
Three Kings—			
80 Boarders, at £10 per head per annum.....		200 0 0	
Salaries—Governess		7 10 0	
Matron		7 10 0	
Overseer of the Industrial Department ..		8 15 0	
Grey Institution—			
Closed for the present in consequence of the Native war.			
Kawhia, Ahu Ahu School—			
20 Boarders, at £6 5s. per head per annum		31 5 0	
Salaries—Native Master and Mistress		7 10 0	
Kawhia, North Shore—			
Salary of Master paid by Natives.			
20 Boarders, at £6 5s. per head per annum.....		31 5 0	
Mokau—			
10 Boarders, at £5 per annum		12 10 0	
Waima, Hokianga—			
10 Boarders, at £6 per annum.....		15 0 0	
Native Teacher, 1 quarter		3 15 0	
Cash remitted to England to defray the cost of..			
outfit and passage of a trained Master.....		130 0 0	
	£465 0 0	£465 0 0	

(Signed)

THOMAS BUDDLE,

Chairman of the Board.

Auckland,

April 30, 1856.

SIR,

As I was at Sydney when your letter of the 10th instant was brought to my house, you will have the kindness to excuse the delay of my answer, and present to the Governor the enclosed account according to the wishes of His Excellency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

† J. BAPTISTE FRANCOIS POMPALLIER,

R.C. Bishop of Auckland.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary
at Auckland.

ACCOUNTS OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, AND FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES, IN FAVOUR OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC NATIVES,
IN THE PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND, DURING THE YEAR 1855, UP TO APRIL 1, 1856.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
From the Colonial Government	1200 0 0	For the Director of St. Mary's College and 2 Teachers..	135 0 0
From the Pupils	40 0 0	For a Servant	35 0 0
From the Roman Catholic Bishop	40 0 0	12 Male Pupils, Native and half-caste	363 0 0
		20 Female ditto, at the Sisters' of Mercy	65 0 0
		Medical attendance and medicine	45 0 0
		Extras	23 0 0
		Boating	20 0 0
		For the Schools in the Pensioner Settlements	688 0 0
		For the Glebe of St. Mary's College.*	178 0 0
		For a Farmer and Labourers.....	30 0 0
		Seeds	15 0 0
		For the making of hay, digging potatoes, &c.....	20 6 0
		For the reaping of wheat	25 0 0
		For the thringing of ditto	45 0 0
		Purchase of three bullocks	58 0 0
		Purchase of nine head of cattle	6 0 0
		Conveyance of ditto to North Shore.....	16 0 0
		One milch cow	75 0 0
		For the farm let by lease to Mr. Nolan.....	94 0 0
		Building, fencing, and painting of the boarding school at Freeman's Bay.....	32 0 0
		House built for the residence of the Farmer at North Shore, in Raupo	594 6 0
		TOTAL	1280 6 0
		Deduct the Income	1230 0 0
			£0 6 0

As the sale of the produce of the farm of St. Mary's College is not yet all effected, their total amount will be mentioned in the income of next year. They are estimated at about £200.

* The expenses for that glebe amount to a sum of importance, because it is intended, in the administration, to make the farm more valuable in produce, and to increase thereby the income of the College, in order to enable it to admit a larger number of pupils in the following years.

Auckland May 15, 1856.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to your Excellency a Report of the Church of England Board for Native Education in the Northern Division for the year 1855, in accordance with the late Governor Sir G. Grey's instructions to this Board in 1853.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. A. KISSLING, Hon. Sec.

To His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand.

REPORT OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARD FOR NATIVE EDUCATION IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1855.

The Board has received the sum of £1700 during the past year, and has expended £1507 10s. in the following manner :—

	£	s.	d.
Kohanga School, Waikato River, conducted by the Rev. R. Maunsell, and maintaining 76 persons under instruction, according to last report, April, 1856	337	10	0
Taupiri School, Waikato River, conducted by the Rev. B. Y. Ashwell, and maintaining 67 persons under instruction, according to last report	200	0	0
Otawhao School, Waipa River, conducted by the Rev. J. Morgan, and maintaining, on an average, 25 persons under instruction, according to last report	200	0	0
St. Stephen's School, Auckland, conducted by the Rev. G. A. Kissling, and having maintained an average of 22 persons under instruction	250	0	0
Turanga School, Poverty Bay, conducted by Archdeacon William Williams, and maintaining 25 scholars at last report	168	15	0
Tauranga School, Bay of Plenty, conducted by Archdeacon Brown, and maintaining 25 scholars at last report	88	15	0
Allowance for Teachers	150	0	0
Allowance for Probationers, i.e., scholars who have passed such an examination as satisfied the Board they might soon be qualified to become teachers	97	10	0
School books, &c., &c.	15	0	0
Balance in hand	192	10	0
Amount of Grant	£1700	0	0

His Excellency will have observed that reference has been made to the Report of Inspectors in the preceding accounts. The Board has from the first adopted the course of endeavouring to procure the services of competent Inspectors unconnected with the Board (Major Kenny, one of the last Inspectors, undertook the office before he was appointed to the Board in the room of the Chief Justice Martin.) These Inspectors have visited the schools, and reported fully on their physical and intellectual condition, as well as the moral and religious training. The Board not only sets great value itself on these Reports, but considers that it is thus best fulfilling its duty to his Excellency by the open and unreserved admission of unbiassed Inspectors into those schools. As a proof of this it may be observed, that while on the one hand it receives such a report as the following about one school, "The scholars were clean and healthy, and had about them an air of alacrity and cheerfulness, combined with propriety of demeanour, which could only be produced by the continued influence of good habits," a native has been sent to the manager of the same school, founded on this same report, "to pay more attention to English pronunciation," and to another school "to pay more attention to order and cleanliness;" of another school the Inspectors say that "they desire to draw attention to the striking characteristic of this school, namely, the clear and distinct manner in which the Scholars generally read and pronounced English."

The Board would particularly beg to observe respecting all these schools that their efficiency mainly depends (under the blessing of God) upon the care, time, and private resources bestowed on them by their several Superintendents, who are clergymen of the Church Missionary Society, and do not receive any portion of the grants for their own services; and the Board feel confident that it could not by any amount of payment procure services so valuable and influential as are given gratuitously (as far as the Board is concerned) by these clergymen.

Proceeding now to give more details respecting the schools, we find from the Report of Major Kenny and the Rev. R. Burrows the following account of

KOHANGA MISSION STATION.

The following are the results of examination:—

ENGLISH.

FIRST CLASS :—2 girls and 4 boys read English extremely well, and the reading of the remainder was very good, 1 youth excepted, who read rather indifferently.

Writing.—The writing of 2 girls and 6 boys was very good, and the remainder wrote well.

Dictation.—The whole wrote quickly and correctly from dictation.

SECOND CLASS :—13 boys and 10 girls. These scholars were examined in the same branches as the first class, and acquitted themselves very creditably.

THIRD CLASS :—12 boys and 19 girls. The children of this class generally could only read English words of one or two syllables, and were learning to form letters upon slates.

GEOGRAPHY.

FIRST CLASS :—9 boys and 2 girls. The whole of this class were well informed in geography. In addition to the knowledge of the definitions, &c., they could name and point out promptly the principal cities, mountains, rivers, &c., were acquainted with the climates and general productions of various portions of the globe, and could name the particular manufactures, &c., of many localities. The general intelligence of this class was further evinced by their knowledge of several events and historical facts connected with some of the more important places alluded to.

SECOND CLASS :—11 boys and 14 girls.

THIRD CLASS :—12 boys and 18 girls.

These classes were well versed in the rudiments of geography, and showed great aptness in answering questions on that subject.

ARITHMETIC.

FIRST CLASS :—6 boys and 2 girls. The 2 girls worked sums very well in the 4 compound rules. 4 of the boys were well up as far as reduction, and 2 of them worked well in fractions, proportion, and practice. All of the scholars of this class could perform simple calculations mentally, and the two more advanced youths could in that manner work out more difficult questions which were chalked for them on the board.

SECOND CLASS :—12 boys and 14 girls. All the scholars of this class had a good knowledge of the Arithmetical Tables. 2 boys worked sums in the 4 compound rules. The remainder of the boys and all the girls were advanced as far only as the four first simple rules.

SCRIPTURE.

The examination of the school generally in the leading truths of the Bible was very satisfactory, and the elder scholars had a considerable knowledge of Scripture history.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

The farm operations at this station are extensive, and are carried on with system and energy, under the immediate superintendence of a European, who has been employed for some years at the Institution. The Native men and boys seemed to work heartily and cheerfully.

TUKUPOTO (TAUPIRI) MISSION STATION.

ENGLISH.

FIRST CLASS :—Of the first class, consisting of 9 girls, 1 read English very well, 2 very fairly, and the remainder tolerably.

Writing.—4 wrote extremely well, 3 very well, and 2 fairly; 3 copied on slates very well and quickly from print, and 6 very fairly; 8 wrote from dictation, 1 of them very correctly, and with facility, 3 very well, and the remainder creditably.

ARITHMETIC.

This (first) class generally were well acquainted with arithmetical tables, and worked sums in the four first simple rules.

GEOGRAPHY.

The whole (first) class were well versed in the definitions, had a considerable knowledge of physical geography, and could name the productions of various climates and countries, and the manufactures, &c., of several localities.

SCRIPTURE.

All the scholars of this class were well grounded in the leading truths of the Bible, as well as in Scripture history. The second and third classes of girls were under the same instruction as the first class, and their proficiency in the various branches already detailed was very creditable.

The 14 adults were examined in the same branches of instruction as the first class. The 7 males read well in English and Native, all wrote fairly, and 2 very correctly, in both languages, from dictation.

In arithmetic 3 were advanced as far as simple proportion and practice, and 4 were able to work sums in the four first compound rules.

The whole had a very good knowledge of geography.

In Scripture they were well grounded.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

The farming operations which, in consequence of the locality of the school and the majority of the scholars being females, are necessarily on a limited scale, appear to be conducted very satisfactorily, the products from the farm forming a considerable item towards the maintenance of the establishment. The girls also make fancy mats and knit stockings; the proceeds of sale are passed to the credit of the school account.

Propriety and regularity seemed to pervade the whole establishment.

OTAWHAO MISSION STATION.

The Native boys and girls of from 7 to 12 months' residence varied considerably in their attainments. Some of the boys and two or three of the girls read English imperfectly. Such of them as could read English were found to be best readers of Maori; others read their own language indifferently. The half-caste boys and girls read English well. Five of them wrote very well, and the remainder wrote fairly. Their writing from dictation was tolerably correct. They could do the first three simple rules of arithmetic, had a fair knowledge of the Multiplication Table, and knew a little geography.

About one hundred acres of land are enclosed and laid down in grass or under cultivation, but the school does not appear as yet to have derived any great advantages therefrom.

TURANGA MISSION STATION.

The following is an extract from D. Rough's, Esq., report, under date of November 30, 1855:—
“Number of scholars 25, 14 females and 7 males could read well in Maori, 1 female read imperfectly, and one (a new scholar) could not read at all. All the males have made some progress in reading English, and most of the females have begun to learn that language, but none can be said to read or speak English well. Neither can they write English from dictation; but it was found that 6 male scholars could write on slates from dictation in Maori. 7 female scholars could write a little from dictation, and all but 1 could copy on slates tolerably well.

“In reckoning simple sums all the male scholars appeared to be more or less advanced, and they knew the Arithmetical Tables well, but the female scholars did not appear to have acquired much knowledge either of sums or tables. In Scripture history the male scholars seemed to be well informed, and 14 of the female scholars partially informed. Most of the scholars appeared to be acquainted with the outlines of geography and general history, &c.; some of both sexes had made considerable progress in the former branch of science.

“Instruction in Maori is given once or twice each week, and some of the scholars have made so much advancement as to be able to sing simple airs in parts at sight.”

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

At present the land given to the Turanga School for cultivation is so limited in extent that the requisite quantity of food cannot be produced from it, but it is hoped that an extensive block of land which the Native proprietors have given up for this purpose at Wacringa Hika may be made to yield food for a much greater number of scholars, and that the cereal crops and potatoes from the soil, combined with the increase and wool from a flock of sheep now at pasture, and the produce of an orchard, may ultimately provide for the support of a good educational establishment in that locality.

ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL, AUCKLAND.

During the past year the average number in this school has been 4 males and 18 females. For particulars see the report of the Board, forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary May, 20, 1855. It may be desirable to note, that it is contemplated to reorganize this school on a new principle, viz., to admit proficient scholars from other establishments, with a view to qualify them to become Native Teachers and Native Ministers in the country. One so trained has already gone forth from it as a Deacon in the ministry of the Church.

TAURANGA SCHOOL, BAY OF PLENTY.

By a recent account this school has increased its scholars to forty, but the Board has not yet seen an opportunity to have it regularly inspected. The preceding statement shows that upwards of 250 Natives are under a course of religious training and general instruction, and are being fed, clothed, and brought up in civilized habits in schools connected with the Church of England Board for the Northern Division, and this at the rate of £6. 8s. per head, a sum that would be found utterly inadequate for the purpose, if the schools were under any other management than they are at present, to say nothing of the much greater influence that the Missionaries are likely to have than any other teachers that could be found.

When therefore the Board considers the various influences that have combined to unsettle the minds of the Natives of late, it is of opinion that they have availed themselves of the education offered as much as could have been expected. And the best proof that they value this mode of appropriating "the Native Reserve Fund" is given by the fact that they still continue to offer considerable tracts of land for the support of schools to be established in their neighbourhood, the benefit of which they know they will receive one day or other, even though at present they have not the power or moral influence with the young men and children to induce a greater number of them to attend the schools.

The Board is not aware of their (the natives) having offered similar grants for Resident Magistrates, or medical attendants, and such like purposes, to which some have wished to divert the funds, and in which case large portions of "the Native Reserve Fund" would pass into English hands, instead of being spent (as now) entirely upon the Natives themselves.

Believing then, as the Board does, that the present appropriation of the Fund to the purposes of education is most just, it believes also that it is most acceptable to the Native people, and that a greater amount of benefit is conferred on them by this than any other mode of expenditure, calling out as it does the gratuitous services and resources of Missionaries who have their heart in the work, instead of absorbing the funds in the salaries of those who might be otherwise appointed.

The Board further desires to draw the attention of his Excellency to the civil influence and salutary effects which will be produced by the present mode of appropriating "the Native Reserve Fund." It has been one great object with the Government as well as the Missionaries to make these schools "moral garrisons," and the teachers trained therein "moral policemen" to keep the peace throughout the country. Not to speak of the children of hostile tribes thus brought together to form the strongest bonds of harmony and friendship with each other, and so spreading a spirit of conciliation where formerly malice and revenge prevailed, we may refer to some recent occurrences between the two races themselves respectively.

When two Europeans were put on their trial in the Criminal Court for the murder of natives, the greatest excitement would have taken place had it not been for the Native teachers connected with those schools, who, by explaining, as far as they were instructed, the British law, and by using moral arguments, restrained and quieted their relatives and tribes, who had assembled in great numbers. No force of arms was requisite to preserve order and maintain the peace on those occasions, because moral power had its hidden sway over their minds.

Again, when Native youths plundered and ill-treated a European at Papakura, and the Government sent a summons to demand the culprits, the Natives refused, and some even threatened to fight, sending agents over the country to muster forces. This was prevented by the quiet reasoning and

remonstrances of the Native teachers, and the tribe was at last stirred up to bring their own people to Auckland, and to deliver them up to his Excellency the Governor, that they might be punished for their misconduct according to the British law. Those musterings, consultations, and private movements were unknown to the Government, but it was almost impossible for them to escape the notice of the teachers acting in co-operation with the Missionary.

The Board has good ground then to hope that one of the main objects in the establishment and continuance of those Institutions is likely to be realized for the benefit of Natives and settlers.

And in conclusion the Board would humbly submit to His Excellency the Governor its strong conviction that to persevere in giving education to the willing, and offering it to others, is the most politic and sure way of controlling and humanizing the rising generation, and the most paternal mode of governing the people committed to his Excellency's charge.

(Signed)

C. J. ABRAHAM,

(In the absence of the Bishop)

Chairman.

(Signed)

G. A. KISSLING,

Hon. Sec.