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by making the welfare of the colonists the first object of his care. The paper is still, what it has ever been—a private undertaking managed by its proprietor, who claims support on the only reasonable ground—that of promoting, to the best of his opportunities, the general welfare of the settlements. Under the late proprietor, the JOURNAL certainly enjoyed a high reputation for independence, and the present proprietor is not sensible of any disposition on his part to impair its well-earned character.

In some material arrangements the present proprietor believes he can make the JOURNAL better worthy of support than it has hitherto been. The active pursuit of an arduous profession, combined with literary engagements and the necessary preparations for emigration, had of late left the late editor insufficient time (we give his own opinion) to attend to necessary details. These impediments to exertion do not apply to ourselves, and we shall neglect nothing to render the JOURNAL useful and attractive. The valuable correspondence of the JOURNAL will be continued under the new regime, and we are enabled to say that before the close of the present year, our pages will become the medium through which the late proprietor will communicate with his former readers.

The Ship Letter Office will dispatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
Wellington, Nelson, and Auckland..	Tyne	500	Robertson.	Marshall	London Docks.	Jan. 15
Wellington & Nelson Do.	Mary	538	Grant	Phillips	St. K. Docks.	Jan. 16
Do.	Jean	200	Clark	Do.	Do.	Jan. 10
Wellington & Auckland	W. Stoveid	250	Davidson ..	Deritt ..	Do.	Jan. 31

TO OUR READERS.

In commencing the Fourth Volume of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, it will be seen that we have adopted a double series of numbers, the first being a continuation of the old series, and the second indicating the first volume under new management,—the former proprietor and editor being about to emigrate to the Colony.

This intention on the part of the late editor, may be referred to as evidence of the sincerity of the views contained in the JOURNAL for the last three years:—our friend is about to give the best proof of his conviction of what he has put forth to the world in the columns of the JOURNAL, by emigrating with his family and his property to the Company's principal settlement; and as his opportunities of judging correctly have been such as few others have enjoyed—as his correspondence has been more to the purpose than even that of the New Zealand Company, and as his colonial experience is very great indeed, it is difficult to believe that he can be in error.

There are other reasons for adding a new series of numbers. The NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL has generally been regarded as a permanent record of the transactions of and relating to the colony, rather than as an ephemeral publication,—as a book rather than a newspaper:—the demand for back numbers has consequently been so considerable as to have exhausted the stock of several numbers. No further demand, therefore, can be supplied; yet, as many desire a complete work, it has been decided by the present, in consultation with the late proprietor, and several zealous friends of the colony, to compensate for the want of back numbers by completing and issuing, if possible with our next, an introductory number to the new series, comprising an abridged history of the colonization of New Zealand up to the close of the last year.

This, for the most part, will really be an abridgment of the first three volumes of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, and our design at first contemplated nothing more; but on further reflection we have determined, as the French say, to commence at the commencement, and give a brief narrative of the history of New Zealand from the visit of Tasman in 1642 to the present time.

The introductory number will be paged in Roman numerals, so as in no-wise to interfere with the general paging of the present volume, and although it will not be absolutely necessary to old subscribers, it will be so complete in itself as to be well worthy their perusal. Its chief object, however, is to enable new subscribers to have a complete work.

As to the future conduct of the JOURNAL, the Proprietor will still endeavour to deserve the confidence of the New Zealand public,

NEW SERIES, No. 1.]

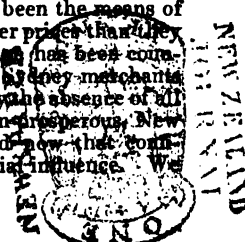
PROSPECTS OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

FROM the completion of the first volume of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL to the present time, it has been our custom to close each year with a brief retrospect of the affairs of New Zealand, and to commence the new volume with a prospective view of those coming events which are said to be disclosed to mortal eyes by the shadows they cast before.

In all that relates to the material progress and prospects of the colony, we see reason to congratulate our readers. The recent advices from the colony, reaching to the middle of the past year, evince a spirit of activity on the part of the colonists, the fruits of which will become abundantly apparent during the present year. The importation of stock had been so large that the produce and natural increase thereof, must be ranked among the resources of 1843. One enterprising settler had arranged for the importation of 2000 ewes in 1842; and the value of property introduced from Sydney had been much larger than the most sanguine calculation. Now all this property is productive. It is disposed of by the importing merchants to the producing settlers, and it forms part of the purchasing power for the present season. But this is not all. There is a great difference in the result between a given profitable trade carried on by a merchant of Sydney, and a merchant of Wellington; in the former case, the profit, whatever it may be, is transmitted to Sydney—in the latter case it augments the productive capital of New Zealand. Some one or two of the merchants of Wellington—men of enlarged minds, and of great colonial and commercial experience, are aware of this, and have done their best to impress upon their fellow-colonists the truth—that, although there is undoubtedly an advantage in a steady importation of the conveniences of life from any source, yet the advantage is two-fold when the importing profit is secured by the resident trader. This we are enabled to say is being done, and we count the advantage among the prospects of 1843.

The extracts which we make this day from the NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, added to those which we had before gleaned from a Calcutta paper, bear witness to the increased disposition to produce; but a private letter before us speaks of the great abundance of all vegetable productions, and adds, that the genial climate of New Zealand generally would render almost any soil productive; but when the acknowledged fertility of the soil is taken into the account, it would be difficult to assign a limit to future production. Of the correctness of this statement there is not the least ground for doubt; and being true, industry is sure of its reward.

On the credit side of our account, we must also place the gradually improving state of confidence and credit in the Australian Colonies. In one way, the depression of prices may have benefitted New Zealand—that is, it may have been the means of enabling the settlers to obtain live stock at lower prices than they could otherwise have done. But this advantage has been counterbalanced by the utter powerlessness of the Sydney merchants to embark in the trade of New Zealand, and by the absence of all dealings in land. Had New South Wales been prosperous, New Zealand must have participated therein; and now that confidence is returning, our colony will feel its genial influence. We



rejoice most sincerely on the brightening prospects of the Australian Colonies, not merely on selfish grounds, though they, as we have shown, might well justify the feeling; but because we wish them well.

The prospects of emigration are of a mixed character—not so satisfactory, perhaps, as when every thing was to be done, but, nevertheless, forming a picture not without its fair side. An improved feature in the prospects of emigration is that a very considerable number of persons of the producing class is about to proceed to the Company's settlements in the ensuing year. The "Phœbe," no doubt, gave the first impetus to this sterling class of settlers; and we have now before us four or five letters from heads of families, requiring information on points connected with their intended emigration. The number of the employing class which will emigrate during the present year will, we believe, be considerable, and they will add greatly to the stability and welfare of the colony. They are of the character described as having emigrated in the "Phœbe."

On the other hand, there must of necessity be a great diminution in the number of labouring emigrants until there is an improvement in the demand for land. The Company will probably see the necessity of economising as well as husbanding the emigration fund; and as the "Phœbe" system" seems to us to be especially economical, we trust it will be pursued with such modifications and improvements as may suggest themselves, the more especially as it will secure to the colony the valuable class of emigrants to which we have alluded.

If there had been no increase of production in New Zealand, and if the trade of the colony had depended on the demand of the European population, we might have felt some alarm at the diminution of emigration which took place in 1842, as compared with 1841. The effective demand of the new comers no doubt takes up a portion of the importations; and exportation from this country going on without an equal ratio of emigration, a check upon commercial prosperity might have been anticipated. This was, to a great extent, the secret of the depression in South Australia, now in course of rapid cure. But, happily, in New Zealand there is a large native production and demand which remain unchecked; and when we see the rapid advance now making in productive enterprise, the fears which would otherwise have existed, are greatly weakened, if not wholly destroyed.

While dwelling on the material prospects of the colony, we must not omit to notice its opening moral prospects. The presence of a high-minded, learned, and zealous Bishop in New Zealand is a circumstance calculated to exercise a beneficial influence on the social state of the colony. The New Zealand Mission had for some time lost the high and disinterested character which the excellent Marsden and his immediate followers had imparted to it; and although worthy and amiable men are still attached to it, its general character is essentially worldly. The restraining influence of an acknowledged superior, howsoever unpalatable to the hitherto irresponsible members of the mission, will be beneficially felt both by the natives and the settlers; and the acknowledged learning of the Bishop and his clergy will at once impart to general education a tone and character which it could not otherwise so speedily have acquired.

The continued hostility of the local government towards the Company's settlements, its paltry jealousy, its dishonourable partiality in distributing the benefits which it is in the power of a government to confer—aye, even in distributing justice, all these we have already noticed, and where need existed, have protested against. How to regard these substantive evils in the light of prospects, we are at a loss to determine. We cannot deny ourselves the belief that the remonstrances of the settlers, if properly urged by the New Zealand Company, will receive the attention of the Right Honourable the Colonial Secretary; and when to his sense of justice we add the difficult position in which his Lordship will be placed by the New Zealand debt, so wantonly incurred in direct violation of the instructions of the government, we see at least a possibility that good may come out of evil, and that the government of New Zealand may be placed on a footing conducive to the happiness of all the settlements.

We cannot conclude this short view of the prospects of New Zealand more appropriately than in the words of our able contemporary, the *Colonial Gazette*:—"Amid all the anxieties which the friends of New Zealand cannot but feel, it is a source of gratification that this most important territory has been colonized past recital by bands of brave, active, and intelligent Britons, who will, in spite of every difficulty, achieve ultimate success for themselves, and honour for their country."

HARMONY OF THE ELEMENTS OF COLONIZATION.

WHERE a commodity exists in sufficient abundance for all, and without the possibility of exclusive appropriation, it cannot acquire a marketable value; but the moment a power exists of limiting the supply in proportion to the effective demand, price commences, and men will make sacrifices—greater or less, in proportion to the ratio between supply and demand—to obtain it. Under ordinary circumstances for instance, no price can be

obtained for fresh air, because, although absolutely necessary to existence,—more immediately so indeed than food itself,—it exists in unlimited quantity. In like manner, land in our colonies, unless subjected to artificial limitation, would bear no price; and yet if there be but one seller, and that seller for the attainments of certain objects, artificially limit supply, men soon become willing to give a comparatively high price to obtain it.

But limitation of supply is only a means to an end. It is not the end sought for its own sake, and can only be regarded as desirable in proportion to demand. For the purpose of effective colonization, the more land absolutely that can be safely sold, the better; and hence it becomes an object to increase the effective demand as much as possible. Now nothing is so likely to keep up an effective demand for land as an appropriation of the price in such a way as to benefit the buyer. What was the secret of the sale of 100,000 acres of land in five weeks, at one pound per acre, by the New Zealand Company?—and how was it that men could be found to give thirty shillings an acre for waste land before a tree was cut down, or a line of road marked out? It was because, in both cases, fifteen shillings per acre was to be expended in conveying people to the colony, and in the latter case, ten shillings more in rendering the settlement attractive, so that, in point of fact, the buyer felt that he was not paying the Company twenty shillings or thirty shillings for their land, but that he was subscribing fifteen shillings in one case, and twenty-five shillings in the other, to a fund for his own especial benefit, and that it was only five shillings that was paid to the Company for their expenses, and a sort of commission for management—a rate of remuneration which would be utterly insufficient without some return in land from the Government to the Company. The money which finds its way into the hands of the Company in payment for land, is in fact, clothed with a trust for the most part, for the benefit of the buyers.

In like manner, Lord Stanley's Act for the disposal of the waste lands of the crown in the Australian Colonies amounts, until repealed, to a declaration as to the appropriation of the money received in payment for land. It enacts that half the proceeds of the sales of land shall be devoted to the importation of labour: and now comes the question whether this will prove sufficiently attractive to buyers to create a demand for land, for on that the success of the act absolutely depends.

It has been computed, that, on an average, forty acres of land can be worked with one labourer: it follows that, for every eighty acres of land sold, there should be an importation of two labourers and their wives. Now the cost of conveying an adult passenger to New Zealand is at present seventeen pounds, so that even the sum set apart for emigration by the New Zealand Company, viz. fifteen shillings an acre, is insufficient to maintain the highest degree of attractiveness, for the lowest cost of supplying labour alone is seventeen shillings per acre; and the sum which the administration of Lord Stanley's Act will yield is so obviously insufficient, that the probability is that the sale of land will entirely cease.

If the Act had declared that fifteen shillings at least should be devoted to emigration,—that five shillings only should be devoted to general expenditure, and that as much more as could be realized should be expended in rendering the colony commodious and attractive, we have no doubt that thirty shillings per acre might have been obtained, and that in very considerable quantities; but in the price, and in its appropriation, the interests of the buyers have been so completely lost sight of, that it seems doubtful to us whether the act can be worked at all.

We have already stated our opinion, that assuming the price of land to be fixed at twenty shillings per acre, the quantity disposed of would depend pretty much upon the appropriation of the price: that is, that so much more could be sold if fifteen shillings were devoted to emigration than would be if only ten shillings or less be so applied, that the revenue derived from the remaining five shillings would be absolutely greater than that derived from the ten shillings in the latter case. We protest against the assumption that we have any hostility against the present land system in New Zealand beyond that which arises from a sincere belief that the system will work ill luck for the colony and the government; and what we now desire to point out is that if any one portion of the system be defective, want of harmony must pervade the whole; and all the hopes entertained by the local government and Lord Stanley, of a productive revenue from the sale of land, will be utterly defeated.

The local government for 1841 and 1842, has calculated upon 50,000*l.* to be derived from the sale of land. The first year's sale amounted to only 36,000*l.*—out of this only one-third was assigned to emigration; but although so assigned it was otherwise expended; and the principal motive of the buyers who contributed the said 36,000*l.* was utterly defeated. The same expectation of 50,000*l.* was put forth in the estimate, and seeming relied upon in the expenditure, but all confidence in the faithful appropriation even of half the proceeds being destroyed, and the hopes of the speculative buyers of land of the Government as to the influx of immigrants having been defeated, the second sale yielded only 1,600*l.*, and we cannot discern the least chance of an improved demand, unless the buyers receive a solemn guarantee that a considerable portion of the proceeds be faithfully expended in giving value to their lands by promoting

* A short name of this kind is useful to save circumlocution. We suggest therefore that the phrase "Phœbe system" be adopted, to designate the plan of facilitating voluntary emigration, which we have so warmly advocated.

both immigration and improvements. Our own impression is that less than fifteen shillings per acre would fail to secure an effective demand for land. That is a point, however, which is subject to discussion. Let the proportion declared by Lord Stanley's bill be faithfully applied, and if it be insufficient to attract buyers, we say, alter the proportion.

The great difficulty in Lord Stanley's way is the enormous debt incurred by the local government. Besides the sum of 33,000*l.* owing to the government of New South Wales, the deficiency of the years 1841 and 1842 will probably be nearly 70,000*l.* For this sum of about 100,000*l.* Lord Stanley must go to parliament—a most embarrassing duty, from which he might have been saved had reasonable economy been observed in the expenditure and common care in managing the sales of land. It is now too late. If the House grant a loan of 100,000*l.* it can only be on condition that the land and emigration fund be mortgaged until the debt shall be paid off. But here again comes the dilemma: mortgage the fund; use it for any other purpose than for immigration, and there will be no buyers; in short, the fund will be destroyed.

Mr. Merivale has objected that some of the supporters of the new principles of colonization have attempted to give them a degree of mathematical certainty, to cast over colonization the airs of an exact science to which it cannot pretend. Not to go to this extent, for it is a character which no moral science—no science depending on opinion—will bear, we think we are entitled to contend that there is a certain harmony or mutual dependence among all the elements, and if one be impaired, as for instance the appropriation of the price to the importation of labour, there is an absolute certainty that the objects of the system will be defeated.

LAND ASSURANCE.

Some time since, in reviewing the "Hand-Book for Life Assurers,"* we took occasion to extract and comment upon a portion of the work embracing the extension of the Life Assurance principle to the purposes of colonization. The subjoined letter from a correspondent in the Scottish metropolis, has been elicited by our remarks, and puts the subject and its practicability in a very clear light. For the sake of our new subscribers we shall premise by quoting the passage formerly extracted from the work referred to.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND COLONIZATION.—Over population, dependent upon the laws of birth, is closely connected with the provision for heirs and dependents, contingent upon the laws of death, and it is impossible, in considering one subject, altogether to overlook the other. It is the constant pressure of population on subsistence, which, more than any other thing in economics, affects the ratio of disease and mortality, and to restore the equilibrium here, is to restore the equilibrium of social happiness. And the Life Assurance Offices are interested, perhaps, more than they are themselves aware, in remedying an evil which along with over-speculation, is the cause of the life-shortening anxiety of the uneasy or middle classes, as well as of the disease and mortality of the lowest. The great remedy of the day, in which there is a growing faith, is Emigration—to replenish the earth, being at length deemed no less a duty than to increase and multiply; and we believe that the objects of emigration might be most materially promoted by a combination of the principles of modern Colonization with those of Life Assurance. The principle of modern colonization is, as is well known, to sell labour to the capitalist along with land—to charge more than the mere value of the soil, in order to guarantee a supply of labour to make the land available. It is obvious that in this manner the man of money and the man of labour are both assisted; the former being able, out of his capital, to be at a large immediate outlay in passage and land, which will ultimately be well redeemed; the other at the expense of the former, obtaining a new field for the development of his energy and skill. But the moderate capitalist—the middle-class man—is hardly benefited, for he can neither lay out like the former, nor be franked like the other. It occurs to us that a 'Land Insurance Company' might meet his case, by giving, in return for a guaranteed premium on the life of a person of moderate capital, but of energy and character, an immediate possession in land, instead of an equivalent amount of money at death—*immediate acres instead of prospective pounds.* An Incorporated Company might easily, without great capital, make such an arrangement with a Land Company, as might render the details of this plan simple and manageable, and there are no doubt many persons of sufficient eligibility, ready to avail themselves of it, so as to equalize the risk. Thus A, instead of paying 2*l.* a year to secure 100*l.* to his family at death, pays and guarantees that premium for an immediate possession of one hundred acres with proportionate labour. His moderate capital is sufficient to provide him with the other necessities of a colonist; and the improvement of his land would soon be the best of all securities to the Company who supplied him with the land, and the labour to improve it.

"The scheme, at the same time that it might, perhaps, advantageously form part of the operations of a Loan Company, appear to us to possess one peculiar advantage over a mere loan at interest, in this respect, that the land becomes at once, subject to the continued annual payment until death, to all intents and purposes the absolute property of the party making such an engagement with a Company, while, by the laws of pro-

babity, the Company is equally indemnified; and, of course, the reversion comes *unburthened* to the family or heirs of the cultivator. To those who understand the desire of the English farmer to own the land on which he bestows his labour, and the incentive which, as in the long leases of Scotland, *security* never fails to give to due cultivation and improvement, this advantage will be sufficiently obvious."

The specimens of tables annexed to the letter are based upon the government calculations of Mr. Finlaison, on the data furnished by the experience of the government tontines and annuities; and it will be noticed that the first payment is not to be called for until the yeoman-tenant has had time to bring his land into cultivation. It might be a question with a Loan company engaging in a land commerce of this kind, whether the annuities might not with mutual benefit be calculated on an increasing scale, over periods of five or seven years, so as to adapt the payment to the increasing means of the active settler. But whatever mode be adopted, the advantage of the annuity as compared with a rent will be sufficiently obvious to the most casual reader; involving as it does, by a comparatively trifling enhancement of annual interest, an absolute proprietorship to the assured party, of the land the value of which is represented by the annual payment. It has been suggested to us that it might be still better to fix a certain period, say of fifteen or twenty years, within which the advance shall be repaid; but the strong objection lies against this in the greatly increased annual burden to the cultivator; as an annuity on a given life calculated to repay an advance in a limited period might be such as to depress the energies of the payer, besides, that it would be opposed to the principle of adaptation to growing means.

The risk of a company, however, might be divided by their charging the colonial interest and life premium separately; the former securing the tenant from year to year, on lease or otherwise, the other guaranteeing the fee to his heirs. The loan company might thus secure itself in the annual interest on their loan, whether in land or money, and with the premium at ordinary interest, separately calculated, reinsure the value themselves with an Insurance company. But we cannot help repeating our conviction that the increasing value of the land is a perfect security for the advance of its first value made by a company.

It is unnecessary to add that the application of this system to Nelson, New Plymouth, or any other settlement, by means of the necessary machinery, would not at all interfere with the ordinary operations of the New Zealand Company, or with their adaptation of the Rennie, or any other scheme of improvement, involving an enhanced fixed price or any other changes:

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

Edinburgh, 22 Dec., 1842.

Sir,

The population of Great Britain and Ireland on the 6th June, 1841, was 26,870,000. In Ireland two millions are beggars. In England, a permanent Poor's Rate of eight millions sterling, indicates a deeply rooted and widely-spread destitution. The manufacturing operatives depending for work upon the demands of foreign countries whose home manufactures are rapidly on the increase, are sinking every year into deeper and deeper distress from the want of employment. In Scotland, wherever manufactures are cultivated, there the same cry of distress is heard, hushed at intervals by the distribution of large collections made among the classes whose prosperity does not depend upon manufactures, but renewed the moment this ephemeral supply ceases, and in accents that tell of still greater misery and wretchedness.

Some time since, private companies began to offer to defray the expense of conveying skilful labourers to the colonies. This was matter for congratulation, and undoubtedly was beneficial to both parties; to the labourer, who was thus put in a situation to work at a rate of payment commensurate with the importance of his services, and to acquire the means of comfortably maintaining his family; to the private company, who were thus enabled to raise the value of the lands they possessed in the colonies by cultivation, without which these would have been altogether useless.

This was so far so good; but the narrow limits within which the operation of the system was confined from the small means of private companies on the one hand, and the enormous numbers seeking relief on the other, leaves us much still to desire.

Meanwhile the evil is increasing in an enormous ratio beyond the means of relief, and must eventually become incurable, unless government interfere, and with a vigorous arm.

It may well be wondered at, that, seeing the evil is a national one, and preying more and more upon the vitals of the country, a national remedy has not been applied before. This can only be accounted for by an idea which seems to have been a prevailing one with our statesmen, ever since Great Britain was a nation; that the power, resources, and happiness of a people were always in a proportion to their numbers, wholly irrespective of territorial capacity for population. This untenable and now happily exploded theory is still perceived in practical operation in the higher taxes imposed upon bachelors; but infinitely more is its baneful effect experienced in that superabundant population, the removal of which has become the grand problem of political economy.

In order, however, to induce the Government to take up the matter, something more will be necessary than merely to prove, that emigration, under a national system, is the only sound cure for the distress of the country. Government will, in all probability, do nothing until driven into adopting the measure, from the universal outcry of the nation. The settlement of the question of the Corn laws will be a necessary preliminary to the people generally taking up the question of emigration. Till then, all that can be done is to point out the remedy.

In the path of private enterprise, however, there is no bar to the adoption of improvements until the mighty crisis, which surely is approaching, has arrived.

* The Hand-Book for Life Assurers. Being a Popular Guide to the Knowledge of the System of Life Assurance; with an Exposition of its Advantages, and of its Useful Application to the different Classes of the Community; together with an Explanation of Various Modes of doing Business; also a General Directory of Insurance Companies in Great Britain and Ireland; with their Capitals, Rates, and other Particulars. London, Cunningham and Mortimer, Adelaide-street, West Strand, 1842.

The most important of them is, in my view, the combined Emigration and Life Assurance Scheme, detailed in a late number of your valuable journal, and the first notice of which new principle appeared in a popular work on Life Assurance, published this year. The system, as I understand it, may be stated in a few lines. A Company, possessed of a certain amount of capital, is organized. It effects a purchase of lands in one of the colonies. These lands are surveyed, divided into proper allotments; landing places, wharfs, roads, and bridges, are constructed, and suitable buildings erected for the accommodation of the settlers, on the method, I shall suppose, advocated by Mr. Rennie. These preliminary steps being gone through, the Company is in a situation to treat for the disposal of the lands. Parties who have little capital; besides the possession of agricultural experience, or of skill in trade, manufacture, or other employment, are invited to enter into terms with the Company. The payment of the purchase money is to be made by instalments, commencing the first, say, two years after possession has begun; and the last terminating with the life of the party, if not previously redeemed. In other words, the purchaser binds himself to pay an annuity on his life to the Company, as the equivalent of the value of the lands. This annuity would vary with the age of the party; being less in proportion to his youth. The transaction would differ materially from the case of a rent, as the purchaser would have the absolute property of the lands vested in him, subject only to the mortgage of the Company, which, however, he could redeem at any time during his life, and which would certainly fall at his death.

The benefit to the purchaser from such a transaction is too obvious to require comment. From a state of comparative privation, he is translated to a sphere in which, with industry and economy he may calculate upon maintaining himself and family in comfort; bequeathing at his death an unencumbered estate to his progeny.

The benefit to the Company may be thought more difficult of discovery, but it is equally certain of being realised.

It is beyond dispute that such rates could be fixed, with due regard to the average of life among the purchasers of lands, as would realize to the Company any given rate of interest upon its capital. If a greater amount is expended in this than on the old plan of emigration, and if a more remote period of payment must be awaited, to counterbalance, the lands will be of greater value, and on this account and the deferred nature of the payment, a higher rate can be charged. The ultimate security of the Company cannot be doubted; as the lands in which they preserve a vested right until their debt is extinguished, must become, from the labour of the colonist year by year, more valuable.

J. H.

APPENDIX.—Annuity at 10 per Cent. interest, payable on the life of a person of the age undernoted, in consideration of an advance of 100l. or 50 acres of land at 40s. the annual payment commencing 2, 3, and 4 years, respectively, after the date of purchase.

Annuity commencing 2 years after purchase.			Annuity commencing 3 years after purchase.			Annuity commencing 4 years after purchase.		
Age.	£.	s. d.	Age.	£.	s. d.	Age.	£.	s. d.
18	12	18 3	18	14	8 3	18	16	1 10
20*	12	19 10	20	14	10 0	20	16	3 8
25	12	18 9	25	14	8 9	25	16	2 3
30	13	0 1	30	14	10 6	30	16	4 7
35	13	5 4	35	14	17 2	35	16	13 0
40	13	12 11	40	15	6 5	40	17	4 4
45	14	3 9	45	16	0 5	45	18	2 5
7 | 92 18 11			7 | 104 1 6			7 | 116 12 1		
Average 13 5 6			Average 14 17 4			Average 16 13 2		

EXPLANATION.—This will be furnished by an example: A company possessed of Lands in New Zealand, improved by an expenditure in the construction of houses, roads, bridges, landing places, &c. &c. sells fifty acres to an emigrant aged eighteen, at 2l. per acre, which amounts to 100l. He not having the money at command, enters into possession of them under the burden of an annual charge or mortgage of 12l. 18s. 3d. the first payment to be made at the end of two years from the date of purchase, and to be continued during his life, and upon his death to be extinguished, leaving the lands in the possession of the emigrant's heirs wholly unaffected by any debt.

Similarly in other cases, the amount of the life-rent varying with the age of the emigrant, and the time for commencing the payments.

In a large mass of transactions the effect of the above will be to repay the Company the sum advanced, with 10 per Cent. interest, in the course of thirty years, if not previously redeemed. A provision can be made for redemption by the emigrant at a rate corresponding with the annuity, at any time he may wish to do so.

NEW ZEALAND AND CHINA.—No. III.

CHINESE EXHIBITION.†

We have, in late numbers of this Journal, called the attention of the New Zealand reader to the great prospects opened out to all our Southern Colonies by the facilities now afforded for communication with China and the Chinese. We have endeavoured from the evidence of Staunton, Gutzlaff, Raffles, the East India Committee, and other authorities, to impress the conviction that,

* It may appear somewhat anomalous that the premium at 20 should be greater than that at 25, but on an examination of the data, it will be universally found that the expectation of life at the critical period of maturity is actually less than at "the turn" of 25.—[Ed. N. Z. J.]

† Ten thousand things, relating to China and the Chinese; an epitome of the genius, government, history, literature, agriculture, arts, trade, manners, customs, and social life of the people of the Celestial Empire, together with a synopsis of the Chinese Collection. By William B. Langdon, Esq. Curator of the Chinese Collection. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection, now exhibiting at St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, London, with condensed accounts of the genius, &c. of the people of the Celestial Empire.—London, 1842.

even as New Zealand, from its position and resources, may be deemed the Great Britain of the South, so the Chinaman, from his industry and enterprize, may be looked upon as the Briton of the East; and that innumerable proofs of Chinese spirit are to be found in the home and foreign traffic of Fokein, and other coast districts, and in the colonies and even independent republics which they have established, *in spite of law*, in Singapore, Java, Sumatra, and the whole circle of the Indian Archipelago.

The Chinese will scarcely wait for appeals to take advantage of the markets which English capital may form in New Zealand, and their supply of labour would be inexhaustible.

The descriptive Catalogue referred to at the foot, gives a well digested account of the characteristics and occupations of the Chinese people; and we cordially recommend all who take any interest in the subject under discussion, to examine with their own eyes the specimens of Chinese skill and industry at present exhibited in Hyde Park. The room is a book, which he who walks may read with greater advantage than any printed volume on the subject. Our object at present is to present the matter of the exhibition in its relation to New Zealand capabilities and prospects.

1st.—As regards manufactures:

"The two pursuits or professions, namely, husbandry and the silk manufacture, the chief sources of food and clothing, form the subject of the sixteen discourses to the people. It is there observed, that 'from ancient times the Son of Heaven himself directed the plough: the empress planted the mulberry tree. Thus have these exalted personages, not above the practice of labour and exertion, set an example to all under heaven with a view to leading millions of their subjects to attend to their essential interests.'—p. 113.

The national regard for the interests of industry is further exhibited in the work published by imperial authority, called "Illustrations of Husbandry and Weaving," in which are detailed all the operations connected with planting the mulberry, and gathering the leaves, up to the final weaving of the silk. In Cases Nos. xxx. and xxxi. of the collection are exhibited a great variety of specimens of silk and cotton manufactures, including coloured figured crapes for spring and autumn wear, coloured satins, figured satin used for lining, reels of raw silk, coloured satin with two faces, crimson and green, cotton checks, bearing a strong resemblance to our own manufactures, black silk velvet, common brown cotton, resembling the American, and selling in China from four to five cents per yard. The Chinese particularly excel in the production of damasks and flowered satins. Their crape has never yet been perfectly imitated; and they make a species of *washing* silk, called at Canton *pongee*, which becomes more soft as it is longer used. The Chinese skill in *imitating* the productions of other nations, and by which, "notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of their looms, they will imitate exactly the newest and most delicate pattern from England or France," might be made immediately available in New Zealand in the preparation of the flax; and indeed among the goods we have just been examining, there are presented several "specimens of grass-cloth, made of a species of hemp much used in China; the coarser kind for the poorer orders—the finer for the rich." The finer sort appears to the sight exactly to resemble French cambric, and is said to be cooler, and therefore well adapted to a warm, or even temperate climate, and especially for summer wear.

The extraordinary subdivision, or rather combination of labour adopted by the Chinese in every department, is much in favour of successful experiments. In Canton, while there are no less than 17,000 persons engaged in weaving silk, and 50,000 in manufacturing cloth of all kinds, 4,200 shoemakers, and an army of 7,300 barbers, those, says Mr. Bridgman who work in wood, brass, stone, iron, and various other materials, form, to a certain degree, a separate community, and have each their own laws and rules for the regulation of their business. Entire streets are devoted to the same kind of business. There is even a street occupied almost exclusively by druggists.

One other subject only shall we touch upon at present,—preferring rather to "cut and come again," than overload our readers with too much at a time. In the silk mercer's back parlour, (Case No. xvii.) a servant is preparing breakfast, and at the shop-door sits a gentleman with a pipe, apparently a chance comer, "just dropped in" about meal-time, which gives our curator an excuse for dilating upon the articles of Chinese food, of which the most common sort appears to be that which would best meet the immediate opportunities of the New Zealander. "The wealthier Chinese are much addicted to gastronomic pleasures, and are as delicate in their tastes as any other epicures; but pinching poverty makes the mass as little fastidious as can well be conceived. The flesh of dogs, cats, rats and mice enters into the bill of fare of the Chinese poor. They make little use of beef or mutton, owing to the scarcity of pasturage. *Of animal food, the most universal is pork.* Their maxim is, 'the scholar forsakes not his books, nor the poor man his pig.'"

If the New Zealander wants a market for his fern-fed pork (not to speak of his superabundant *rats*) he may confidently look forward to finding a market for it in the ceded "cinque ports" of China.

THE GOVERNMENT, THE COMPANY, AND THE COLONY.

(To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.)

Bath, Dec. 3, 1823.

Sir,—An attentive perusal of the parliamentary papers upon the subject of New Zealand, down to August of the present year, convinces me, and would satisfy every impartial enquirer, that Her Majesty's Government, the New Zealand Company, the Governor of New Zealand, the newly appointed Bishop, and the Company's agents in the colony, have all, in their respective vocations, its real interests at heart, and that in the most essential particulars, there is a harmony and correspondence in the objects sought after by the Colonial Department of the Imperial Government and the Directors of the New Zealand Company, which must and will operate upon the future actions of the local government, and influence all its future intercourse with the Company's agents; and, *e converso*, for the common good. But it is not only the good of New Zealand the Colonial Minister is most bound to care for; he is called upon more especially to guard the interests of the parent country, and to exercise due caution, in carrying out the novel plan of forming new settlements now gradually receiving the sanction of experience, so that the whole empire shall be benefited. Happily, the papers before alluded to afford ample proof that the last, as well as the present noble Colonial Secretary has been actuated by the larger view of the subject; and it is equally upon record that the New Zealand Company have been guided by a similar spirit, though a policy more particularly directed to the interests of New Zealand may fairly be allowed to influence them in arranging the settlement of that country, in a way most accordant with the enlightened views of government, and with the true interests of persons placing unbounded confidence in the unity of purpose and intention so plainly apparent in all that has been done, is doing, and likely to be done, for that colony.

The casual looker on, the party interested in narrow views for the supposed benefit of other neighbouring colonies, might find in the spirit of invective, too much indulged in by the good folks of Port Nicholson and Auckland, a reason for predicting unfavourably of the progress of the colony; but this impression will pass away while reading the mass of interesting evidence of the large and wise intentions of the executive at home for its benefit, as contained in the parliamentary papers spoken of.

The strength of the case for New Zealand appears to me, Sir, to rest upon this indisputable evidence, added to the undoubted capabilities of the climate and soil for all the purposes of happy and successful colonization; and many will allow for some drawbacks arising out of the imperfections of temper and shortness of view common to us all in canvassing matters of immediate individual interest. To enumerate all the instances of good government emanating from home, and carried into operation in the colony, would be repeating an often-told tale, as it would be to speak here of the numerous advantages offered by New Zealand to the inhabitants of all temperate climates in both hemispheres; but it may be permitted me to observe, generally, that no colony of the British crown has ever before enjoyed the advantages of concentrated intelligence brought to bear upon its first projection, or wise and well-considered legislation in its progress, in an equal degree with this. No colony has ever yet so much engaged the patient thought of the statesman, the man of business, or the philanthropist, who for some years past, through various departments of the press, have been enlightening the public and advancing the cause of humanity and civilization, here and there, for the benefit alike of our own burdened productive classes and the natives of New Zealand.

Again, I may repeat the sincere conviction, that all this careful pains-taking for the good of the present and succeeding generations, cannot in any appreciable degree be neutralized by the waywardness of the few, or the temporary ill feeling engendered by the disappointed hopes of the over sanguine, or be taken advantage of by opposing interests. A candid perusal of the correspondence of the Colonial office with the Governor of New Zealand and the Directors of the New Zealand Company, and their answers, will convince all interested, with what an equal hand the scales of justice and equity have been held between disputing parties, and what a dignified avoidance of *ex parte* action has been observed at head-quarters, and what a generous and forbearing allowance has been made for weaknesses and imperfections on all sides. This I feel must produce its reflected consequences at the antipodes, and we may reasonably look for ameliorations of feeling and expression as among the first fruits of the bishop's arrival on their shores.

I am, Sir,
Respectfully Yours,
KAPPA.

PUBLIC MEETING AT TAUNTON.

Taunton, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1842.

I have to report that an influential meeting was held on Saturday last, at the Public Hall in this town, in connection with this flourishing colony. Mr. Rundall, New Zealand Agent of London, brought the subject to the notice of the meeting, in an explicit and clear address, during which he read numerous extracts from official documents and published works, also from private letters from many of the colonists, all bearing most favourable testimony to the peculiar and striking advantages of the colony, and proving its great superiority in point of climate, the richness

of the soil, and its natural productions: he dwelt upon the vast importance that the native flax was soon likely to assume, and the benefit to be derived therefrom by this country; already large supplies of whale-oil and bone were drawn from the coasts of New Zealand; that the country abounds in timber of great value and variety; minerals of various descriptions, particularly coal, which was to be found in most parts of the islands in great plenty: that the increase in both animal and vegetable life was proved to be most extraordinary, and that many valuable productions, such as gums, resins, woods, vegetable oils, metals, and several others, only require the aid of capital and time fully to develop their value; that already most of the vegetable productions of Europe were flourishing luxuriantly. Mr. Rundall alluded to the circumstance of several of the colonists having visited this country for short periods, who had then returned to New Zealand, and that there were others now here who contemplated an early return to their new home; all were unanimous in their praise of their adopted country.

I subjoin a slight sketch of the extracts:—

"During a residence of two years and a half in New Zealand and the Chatham Islands, much of which time was spent in exploring the country, in all seasons, and at times out for as long a period as two months, sleeping nightly in the open air, I never experienced a day's illness; but on the contrary, found the life beneficial in general effect. The Company's surveyors, whose life is almost always spent in the bush, and who often pursue their vocation in all weathers, are amongst the healthiest and most robust men in the colony. The climate is not more healthy than it is pleasant: the effect of its equability is most conspicuous in the rapid development of vegetable life, and its constant progress. I have seen on many of the trees and shrubs, indigenous to the country, every stage of yearly vegetation appearing at one time: the leaf, bud, flower, fruit, and decayed leaf were each seemingly in their natural state, and without any appearance of defect."

"New Zealand, from its possession of a rich and fertile soil, a sufficiently moist atmosphere, and a mild climate, has every requisite for the successful practice of all European agricultural and pastoral pursuits. That the soil is pre-eminently of that nature, suited for the production of grain, cannot now be doubted, as the specimens already obtained, prove that but little attention being paid to its culture, wheat especially will thrive. Oats, also, flourish in Port Nicholson, and may be seen growing wild in many of the deserted potatoe grounds."

"The best flax districts in the estimation of the natives are near to the sea-shore; and according to their accounts, it grows finest at Taranaki, and along the shore of the strait to Port Nicholson. The most luxuriant growth of the plant which I have seen, was at the head of Tasman's Gulf, in the country now occupied by the Nelson Settlement: which, in my idea, is the finest flax district in New Zealand. At the last mentioned place, on account of the country being of an open nature, and abundantly watered, it is met with in very great quantity."

Extracts from Heaphy's "Narrative of a Residence in New Zealand," 1842.

"Among the resources of New Zealand, I must not omit to mention whale-fishing. The seas around New Zealand are the resort of the black whale, and almost the first Europeans who established themselves on the shores of either island, were drawn thither by the abundant supply of fish in the neighbouring waters. There is scarcely a harbour in Cook's Straits, and on the eastern coast of the Southern Island, in which there are not whaling establishments; these are called 'shore parties,' who keep a look out for whales, and when one makes his appearance they man their boats, and generally succeed in capturing him."

Extract from the Hon. H. W. Petre's New Zealand, 1841.

"We have a rich supply of salt-water fish; those most plentiful, and of the greatest note, are soles, mackerel, cod-fish, a species of salmon, whiting, snapper, mullet, beam-skate, gurnards, and a few smaller kinds, some not so large as a sprat, with an abundance of cray-fish, oysters, shrimps, prawns, mussels, and cockles."

Extract from an "Account of New Zealand," by the Rev. W. Yate, Missionary, 1835.

"There is a great variety of timber in the country, fit for all purposes, as for ship building, domestic and other purposes. The forests of New Zealand afford perhaps the finest spars for yards and masts in the world, and which are extremely valuable. In India, the wood being very heavy, they cannot get any description of wood to make good spars, and those taken from New Zealand find there a ready sale."

Extract from J. L. Nicholas' Parliamentary Evidence.

"We begin to believe that a boundless supply of coals of the best description will be found in New Zealand. We have already announced that coal has been found at Wanganui (Broad River) in the Middle Island.

"Coal is found on the beach in Massacre Bay. These places are both on the other side of Cook's Straits. On this side, coal has been found at Waimate, half way between Taranaki and Wanganui in this island, also on the other side of Port Nicholson at Wyderop, in Pallister Bay.

"It is our firm conviction that we are well supplied with this element of progress and prosperity. At no distant date, the vessels, bound from Australia to India, will land cattle here, and load with coals for their destination."

Extract from the New Zealand Gazette, 19th July, 1841.

"On leaving Tavia Poenamoo, or the Middle Island, I was forcibly struck with the bleak and savage appearance of its chains of mountains, covered with eternal snow, as viewed from the sea, and contrasted with the real amenity of its climate, and fertility of the soil near the coast. I am inclined to believe that the capabilities of this fine island, for the purpose of agriculture, have been much under-rated, to say nothing of its splendid harbours, and mineralogical productions."

Extract from Major Bunbury's Official Report to Governor Hobson, 1840.

ALLUDING TO THE NATIVES—

"So confident am I of their good faith, that I am about to start, in a few days, along the coast to a place seventy miles north of Mount Egmont, with no other companion than a few native guides and carriers. In the course of this trip, I shall pass a district inhabited by some of the most warlike and numerous tribes in New Zealand. I feel quite assured, that, instead of being injured, or even annoyed by these people, I shall

be treated by them with the greatest attention, in hopes of my bringing more white people to live amongst them."

Extract from a letter from Edward Jermyingham Wakefield, Port Nicholson, 11th March, 1840.

"From the account of the first annual show of the Horticultural Society in Wellington, it appears, that many and deserved rewards had been given for varieties of fruits and vegetables, and the encouragement extended alike to the native and the white inhabitants. Among the more remarkable productions were the cabbages grown by Mr. Burobard, within thirty yards of the sea beach at Peloui, one a hybrid, weighing 21 lbs.; the other, an early Fulham, weighing 12 lbs.; if these cabbages had been cut three weeks earlier, they would have weighed at least 4 lbs. more, as they were past their prime. Some of the potatoes exhibited by Mr. Molesworth, grown from native seed, measured nine inches in length. Specimens of the red flat turnip were exhibited, 19 inches in circumference, and weighing 2½ lbs.; and of the white turnip, 21 inches in circumference, and weighing 3 lbs. The wheat measured 5ft. 7in. in length, and the ears are remarkably fall."

Extract from Heaphy's "Narrative of a Residence in New Zealand," 1842.

"Table showing the number of vessels and their tonnage, which have arrived at Port Nicholson during the month of April, for the years 1840, 41, and 42, as taken from the Exchange Shipping List.

Date.	Number.	Tons.
April 1840	7	1666
" 1841	14	2244
" 1842	30	3933

"Gazette, May 7th."

A discussion ensued, raised by an individual who condemned emigration to any colony; he adduced as a reason for this, that he had been in the colony of New South Wales, when he had known it necessary for settlers, living in the interior at a distance from the more thickly located parts of the colony, to send for a guard of soldiers to protect them from the attacks of bushrangers; therefore he considered that all were better off in Old England. His remarks were but impatiently listened to: he was asked if he had been in New Zealand. He admitted he had not; and that he knew nothing about it!—it was, therefore, unanimously agreed, that the colony of New Zealand (to which his remarks could not apply) being alone under consideration, the merits and demerits of other colonies could not then be brought forward. Different gentlemen put questions to Mr. Randall, on the expence of clearing land, the value of the timber, and other native productions; the nature and extent of the trade with the surrounding colonies, and the mother country; also the system pursued in allotting the land to purchasers; the explanations to which being deemed quite satisfactory, the meeting broke up after a duration of nearly two hours and a half.

PREPARATION OF NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

(To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.)

Liverpool, 26th Dec. 1842.

Sir,—Much has been said and written about the New Zealand flax, and rewards have been offered for the invention of machinery adapted to its preparation; but as yet no attempts have been made to remove the prejudice that exists against it,—no experiments have been entered upon by persons experienced in the growth of flax, to discover whether or not the Phormium Tenax, with proper harvesting and dressing, be equal to the foreign flax which we now import in such large quantities.

Young men have been sent into Belgium by the Flax Society at Belfast to observe and make themselves acquainted with the mode of culture and preparation adopted in that country, and I cannot see how the New Zealand Company, or the absentee proprietors of land, can better advance their interests than by sending young men so instructed to their possessions in New Zealand. Experiments, and satisfactory experiments, must first be made upon a small scale, before British capital and enterprise can be expected largely to embark in such a speculation. There surely must be women and children in sufficient numbers at Wellington to carry on these experiments, without the assistance either of the natives or machinery, and, if not, a trade that promises to pay so large a percentage on the capital invested, may well afford the employment of men.

I have heard it suggested that the snapping of cord (at the bend) made of Phormium Tenax, probably arises from this flax not having been steeped in water a sufficient length of time previous to separating the fibre from the other part.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
H. E. R.

EMIGRATION A REMEDY FOR POPULAR DISTRESS.

(To the Editor of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.)

Sir,—In your paper of Saturday are copied some remarks upon colonization, in connection with Mr. Rennie's new plan, which I think are worthy of a more detailed notice. My object is not to refer to the particular case of New Zealand, but to the colonies generally, and to those in connection with emigration. Your contemporary the *Advertiser* has inserted a communication on the subject of North American Emigration and the British American Association, which I think is calculated to do good. Emigration, notwithstanding all that has been written and spoken against it, is the only available means of relieving or rather permanently annihilating the large mass of misery that exists in this country, arising from a population without the means of employment. Poor rates may be raised to the amount of millions, Committees for voluntary contributions may be formed, and may do a great deal of good; but what does it amount to in the end? Is it not *feeding a score*? Will not the same population, increasing in spite of misery and privation of every kind, again and again appeal to the sympathy of the charitable and humane until human patience and the means themselves of alleviating distress are gone?

If a private Association volunteers to rid the community of this burden, and to relieve this distress, it is certainly entitled to the support of that community. We do not stop to inquire at present, if this should

not be the duty rather of Government, than of a private party. The latter offers itself; and the only question is, is it able to do so? The London press, with scarcely an exception, have answered in the negative, and have followed up the denial by a series of abusive attacks upon the Association, which could only be warranted by the most flagrant failure on its part to effect the object in view. It is a right and excellent principle that people should not be condemned unheard; the day for administering "Jeddart justice" is gone by, but it would appear otherwise in the opinion of the London press. The only real complaint that can be urged is, that the Association has hitherto effected little from want of funds. This, it humbly appears to me, is more the fault of the public than of the Association. If the public will not support the scheme by subscribing the requisite capital, it must fall. But enough of this; for if men so talented and influential are so blind as to unite in crushing a project fraught only with good to the community, we can, notwithstanding, trust to the good sense of the community to reject the bad advice, and give a well deserved support to a meritorious Association.

To attend to my more immediate subject, the letter* alluded to advocates the plan of Mr. Rennie as superior to any yet proposed. That plan embraces as a preparatory step to the emigrants leaving for their promised land, the survey of the country, the division of the land into sections for each family, the building of houses, the construction of landing places and roads, the means of communication by steam with the nearest settlements, and the setting apart of a certain portion of land for religious and public purposes. All these steps being gone through, the emigrants carrying with them their tools and furniture, embark, and are on landing enabled to begin at once the occupation of their future lives with little more difficulty than they would have met with here in removing from one farm or place of business to another. This is a great improvement upon the old plan, and the writer demonstrates in figures that it is practicable in the most important point, as remunerative to the capitalist. This scheme appears to me to deserve success; and it is to be hoped, that if private capitalists are not to be induced to come forward, the Government will give the plan its attention, and if found worthy of support, will, by a national scheme of emigration, eventually remove that distress which at present unhappily stalks naked through the length and breadth of the land.

H.

"PRACTICAL MEN."

(To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.)

5th January, 1843.

Sir,—Shortly after having read, in a recent number of the New Zealand Journal, an article entitled "The Athenaeum and New Zealand," which, by the way, I read with great pleasure, I entered a public coffee-room in London, where half a dozen intelligent-looking men were, strangely enough, conversing together on the merits of New Zealand as a British colony. Five out of the six were agreed that New Zealand was a promising place, that in fact it was the place, and one of them was so enthusiastic in his opinion as to say that "The colony of New Zealand was the feather in the cap of England." The sixth, however, happened to be a sea captain, and gave his decided verdict against the opinions of the others. "I've been to New Zealand," said he, "and it's all mountain, nothing but bare, barren mountain." This assertion was made in such a bold and decided manner, that "the majority" began to talk a little smaller; ocular demonstration was too much for them, and the feather in England's cap was rapidly beginning to disappear, when one of the five very humbly asked the sea-captain if he had been in the interior of the country at all; that it was very possible that some parts of New Zealand might be mountainous and barren, but that so were some parts of England. This the sea captain could not get over, and so candidly acknowledged that he had only seen a portion of the country; that his vessel happened to be sailing within sight of part of the coast, and that there it was rather mountainous and black-looking. Now, sir, is not this exactly the case of the *Athenaeum*, barring the acknowledgment; proving the fact also, that a little knowledge, as well as a little learning, is a dangerous thing.

I am, &c.,

IMPARTIAL CRITICISM.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS BY "W."

[We intend in future to devote a particular portion of the JOURNAL to the Notes and Suggestions by "W." and to reprint from time to time, under this head, in our New Series, the more valuable of those memoranda. To the emigrant, W.'s fund of information must be particularly useful; while we are satisfied that by the adoption of some of his suggestions, the general interests of the colony might be greatly promoted.]

THE SARDINE.—This is the name of a small fish, rather larger than a sprat, caught in immense quantities on the coast of France. From Brest to the mouths of the Loire it gives employment to a considerable marine population, and forms part of the food of the labouring population of many departments. The fish is packed in layers with salt, put into casks, and sent into the interior. The French *payson* eats it with a piece of bread, with entire content, and does not think of the taste of meat for months together. Now, according to Heaphy, the coasts of New Zealand, abound with a variety of fish, some of which, no doubt, are capable of being cured in the same manner as the French sardine. The object of this paper is to call the attention of settlers to the circumstance. The French sardine, for aristocratic palates, is dressed or cured with oil, and packed in small tin cases, which are to be met with at the breakfast tables at most *chateaux*. Captain Arthur Wakefield knows this fishing well, the writer of this having stood with him in Quiberon Bay, watching a little fleet of fishing boats. His attention is called to establishing the

* The Letter referred to was addressed to the Editor of the *Atlas*, from whose columns it was copied, and embraced the details of the modification of Mr. Rennie's project to the Nelson Settlement, which appeared in a late number of this JOURNAL.—[Ed. N. Z. J.]

same thing in Tasman's Gulf, which he will be able to do whenever a European marine population is established at Nelson.

THE SEASON.—1. Mariners are out of work, because the Baltic is shut up: because the St. Lawrence is frozen, and the Canada trade at a stand still: because steamers are laid up.

2. Brick-makers are out of work, because bricks are not made in winter. 3. Builders, and all connected with them are out of work, because no building can be carried on during frosts.

4. Farming labourers are in many places without work, because during winter the seed season is finished—no ploughing is going on—no hoeing—some threshing is in the barns, but otherwise very much out of work until spring.

5. Wood-cutters all out of work until spring.

This then is the season for small capitalists to go out upon the cheap cabin system; carrying out capital and labour in due proportions, and thus not only self-supporting colonies will be established, but self-supporting voyages performed.

OVERLAND CONVEYANCE OF NEWSPAPERS TO NEW ZEALAND.—A Bombay newspaper reaches Paris by the overland conveyance, for a French sou, or a halfpenny; and since this regulation has been in practice, hundreds of Indian newspapers arrive in various parts of France. If the Post-Office charge between England and New Zealand, via Calcutta, were the same as it is between India and France, many persons would take in newspapers to forward, after having read them, to their relatives and connexions in the Australian groups. I learn that New Zealand papers, to the 19th July, had reached Calcutta on the 17th of October. Might it not be well to arrange some plan with the New Zealand Company, by which New Zealand papers should be forwarded both to Calcutta and Bombay by every ship, and fix with some one at these cities to transmit them to London? Everybody connected with the settlements is panting for news; and the Company would find it their interest to be at some expense in making such an arrangement as would enable newspapers to pass to and from the settlements *via* India, in the course of three months, and, perhaps, for not more than a penny of postage.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Halifax correspondent (whose letter on the subject of New Plymouth shall appear in our next) is informed that the commission allowed to the trade is presumed to include all charges of agency; subscribers, therefore, in every part of the country ought to receive the paper for sixpence. We believe that the news-agents in London make no charge to their subscribers in the country for transmission of any paper by post.

Several communications are deferred from press of matter.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the *Journal* is now published by Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., of Cornhill; and the printing and publishing office is at Messrs. STEWART & MURRAY'S, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey; to which address we request that all orders and communications may be forwarded to us in future, as well as complaints of any irregularity in the delivery of the *Journal*.

Books and Maps for review in the manner should be addressed to the Editors, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey.

We take this opportunity of suggesting, that the arrangements which we have now entered upon, to furnish regularly Commercial Intelligence connected with the Colony,—the amount of Shipping to and amongst the Settlements, as well as of Imports and Exports, must add to the value of the *Journal*, as a medium for advertisements of matters directly or indirectly connected with the Colonies.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1843.

INTELLIGENCE has been received to the 25th of April from Auckland and the Bay of Islands; and from Wellington to the 29th of June. The 25th of April is the date of the commencement of an independent legislature for New Zealand—of the absolute release of the colony from the enactments of a penal settlement. It is well worthy therefore to be henceforth commemorated as a white day in the New Zealand calendar, and we heartily join in the congratulations of the people of Auckland on this "Birth-day of the colony." May it grow in strength as it grows in years.

Both in Auckland and the Bay of Islands it is now pretty manifest that the inhabitants completely participate in the feelings of the settlers of Wellington and Nelson on the subject of the local government; and that "something must be done," if it has not been done already, to put matters right in that quarter. The Memorial adopted by the meeting at Auckland, and that recommended for their adoption by Mr. Thompson of the Bay of Islands, make together two very awkward horns of a dilemma, of which a choice must speedily be made. A loan of 100,000*l.* would doubtless speedily assist the settlement out of its difficulties, but it is not too late perhaps to remedy the evil otherwise; namely, by the immediate application of sound principles of colonization in the disposal of lands still unsold in Auckland and the surrounding districts. At the government sale on the 11th of April, thirty-four small sections in the county of Eden appear to have gone off at prices varying from 20*s.* to 87*s.* per acre.

Among the topics at Wellington, on which we have found room for a few extracts from the Gazette, were the satisfactory prospects of increasing importations of stock, which were coming in in ship loads, and the consequent necessity of immediately extending roads to the pasture fields at Palliser Bay and other places around the settlement: the probability of a reduction in the price of flour was talked of, and as we learnt sometime since from the *Calcutta Englishman*, hopes were entertained that a market would be found for sawn planks in Sydney as soon as the price could be reduced by means of the saw mills in course of erection.

Some further experiments were in progress as to an improved preparation of the *Phormium tenax*, and a new machine had been submitted by a Mr. Graves with that object.

In the matter of Ordinances, penalties had been declared to prevent cattle trespassing on enclosures, and a demand was about to be made for legislative measures to alter the mode of taxation, so as to take away the inducements to smuggling, and for an Insolvent Act to secure the creditor and protect the debtor.

One of the best signs of the settlement, is the negative one that in spite of the attractions of the Capital, and the inducements held out to remove, very few of the labouring population had ever availed themselves of the offers made to them, while on the other hand the tide of re-emigration had actually set in from Auckland to the south.

WELLINGTON.

THE REVENUE.—It would be a waste of time to enforce the necessity of rendering the whaling stations dependent on this port; all are agreed that it is of the utmost consequence, for oil is the first important article of export we can command, and the more important, because it is a fit article of export to Europe.

The inability of the Government to protect our trade in this respect, is our difficulty; spirits and tobacco required for the consumption of this place, pay a heavy duty, and such quantities of these articles as are taken out of bond to be sent to the whaling stations, also pay heavy duties. The duty on spirits is five shillings per gallon, or more than one hundred per cent. on the cost; on tobacco it is two shillings per lb. or two hundred per cent. on the cost of the article. But while these enormous duties are imposed upon us, there is no guarantee that the smuggler shall be thwarted in following his avocation, and it is notorious he does follow it with the most perfect impunity, and to our serious injury. He proceeds to the whaling stations, and can supply them with spirits at half the cost they can be sent at from this port, and tobacco at one-third the cost. While we stand in this relation, it is idle to hope that we can ever secure the coast trade. It however is, and must be for some years, the most important branch of our trade. Prevent our securing it, and our ability to pay taxes will necessarily be enormously diminished.

If the Government could compel the coast trade to contribute equally its share of taxation, it might be a question whether it would be proper to exempt it, though we have precedent in favour of that course. But the real question is whether smuggling shall be put down and trade supported, or whether smuggling shall be encouraged and the trade of the places which support the Government sustained. This is the point for consideration. The Government is not asked to give up any portion of its income, but to adopt a course which will enable those who now pay the taxes, to pay them more easily,—or to pay more if real need arise. The requiring duty upon the spirits and tobacco used on the coast is unattended with good to the government, for the requirement is disregarded,—but it is attended with mischief to the honest trader, for it prevents his entering into the trade. For these reasons we should say, as the Government cannot collect this class of taxes, they ought to abolish them. Let it be declared that all spirits and tobacco required by whaling parties may be supplied duty free, and our trade will then be materially increased. For be it remembered that no ship has any right to go on the coast to trade without a clearance from our customs, and as in doing so, ships would expose themselves to the risk of being seized, without an equivalent good, they would certainly always resort to a Port of Entry, where they would find it more profitable to sell all their goods, than hang about our coast selling a few gallons of spirits a time.—*New Zealand Gazette*, June 15.

WANT OF AN INSOLVENT ACT.—It is now absolutely necessary that we should have an insolvent law. It is equally required to protect the creditor, to release the unfortunate, and to punish the fraudulent debtor. There are many who have acted fairly in trade; who have been judicious and economical, but nevertheless unsuccessful in their undertakings. Their liabilities so far surpass their assets as to render it almost impossible that they should make up their deficiencies, especially while labouring under the suspicion of being insolvent. As honest and prudent men they naturally desire to place all their property at the disposal of their creditors, but the absence of a law affording them protection against greedy and revengeful creditors, precludes their doing so, upon the terms to which this class of insolvents are entitled, namely, a perfect discharge from all further liability. They are, however, in self protection compelled, to the disadvantage of themselves and creditors, and it may also be said of the community, to struggle on, hoping against an impossibility, and wasting their energies in useless efforts.

PREPARATION OF THE FLAX.—Mr. Graves arrived here from Hobart Town some six weeks ago, and announced that he conceived he had invented a machine calculated to accomplish the important purpose. He had been actively and steadily employed in testing its merits. Its application has suggested many important alterations. He now considers the machine suited for the purpose. It is, however, rudely constructed, owing to the difficulty and expense of getting, in this place, the materials and workmanship he has required. Mr. Graves has prepared a prospectus of a plan, for carrying his views into effect. We, however, consider it on a too extensive a scale for an experimental trial, and would suggest the propriety of the public supporting Mr. Graves, at least to the extent of making one or two machines, as perfect as he can upon the present scale. Should they answer expectation fully, Mr. Graves should be then rewarded by the contribution of the settlement, the Company, and the Local Government, and his plan made public for the use of all. We have not attempted to describe the machine, or to state the quantity of flax which it is supposed it could dress daily. We have thought it sufficient to call the attention of the public to the subject, and would conclude by suggesting the propriety of resuscitating the Flax Committee immediately, as the best means of obtaining authentic information respecting the merits of this flax machine; when, should the enquiry prove satisfactory in its results,

we doubt not the public will readily contribute the aid required by Mr. Graves to bring his ingenious invention into operation, as we know his expectations are very reasonable, and infinitely below what ought to be awarded him should the termination of his labours prove as satisfactory as we really believe it will.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK PASTURAGE.—The continued arrival of ship-loads of cattle, create what may be termed a pressure from without. There is now a strong feeling that the pasturage about the town, will soon be unequal to the demands of the stock imported, and the question is where to place them. The country is now well known from this to Manawatu, and thence in the rear of the mountains which bound the Hutt, to the Wairarapa valley. The country to the north is now easily approached with cattle by the Porirua road, and there is excellent feed in that direction; the feeling, however, seems to be in favour of the other side of the harbour, the extent of land upon the shores of which, were we without positive information respecting it, would still be evident upon merely regarding the country from Palliser Bay. The difficulty in the way of approaching it is our being unacquainted with a practicable road; as yet no search has been made, but we cannot doubt for a moment a sufficient road for sheep and cattle will be found when properly sought after. Many colonists considering that the time has arrived when this effort should be made, have agreed to subscribe towards the expense of seeking for, and making a suitable road. It is their opinion that the Company should also contribute towards this work, for they justly argue, whatever contributes to the prosperity of the Colony, will assuredly increase the value of the Company's property; that, in fact, they can be benefited indirectly as well as in a direct manner.

There are two directions in which a road to Palliser Bay may be sought. The one is somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Petoni beach; the other is by going round the coast. The latter route has frequently been walked, and unquestionably can be made sufficiently practicable, for the passage of sheep and cattle. But the former would be the most desirable, as it would in all probability enter some miles up the Wairarapa valley, and would consequently save those who have stations up the country, having to go many miles out of their way, which they would have to do if obliged to go down to the coast, and come round by the entrance to the harbour.

The *Eagle* from Sydney via Nelson, arrived on Sunday last. She has furnished us with a *Nelson Examiner* of the 18th June; and Van Dieman's Land papers to the 27th May, which had arrived in the *Sisters* at Nelson, from Hobart Town, with a cargo of sundries.

LAND CLAIMS.—A postscript in a private letter from Wellington, dated 8th June, mentions that a public meeting had taken place at Wellington, on the subject of Mr. Commissioner Spain's proceedings, at which Colonel Wakefield had made explanations on behalf of the Company highly satisfactory to the colonists.

MARRIAGES.

By the Rev. John Macfarlane, of the Scotch Church, Wellington, at Nelson, on the 8th ult.

Mr. William Miller, Carpenter, formerly of Kerriemuir, N. B., to Agnes Ellen Smith, formerly of Aberdeen.

Mr. Peter Crow, Butcher, formerly of Broadstairs, Kent, to Eliza Burton, formerly of Lewisham, Kent.

Mr. John Edwards, Mariner, formerly of Brighton, to Mary Ann Coffey, formerly of Liverpool.

Mr. John Cargill, Mariner, formerly of Montrose, to Mary Anne Meredith, formerly of Strawley, Worcestershire, on the 2th ult.

Mr. James Clarke, agricultural labourer, formerly of Ballater, Scotland, to Elizabeth Tavaner, formerly of Exeter.

Mr. Wm. Williams, sawyer, formerly of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Mary Ann Peckham, formerly of Stapleat, Kent.

On the 6th inst. Mr. Robert Brown, mariner, formerly of Staffordshire.

On the 9th inst. Mr. Thomas Cook, Mariner, formerly of Essex, to Ann daughter of Mr. John Diamond, formerly of Devonshire.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 11. Harlequin, Phelps, Kapit; Bright Planet, Morrison, Sydney.—12. Thomas Crisp, Beard, Sydney.—14. Kate, Reid, Hawke's Bay.—15. Vanguard, Murray, Akaroa.—16. Susannah Ann, Dougherty, from the coast.—18. Ariel, Finlay, Nelson; Industry, Bradley, Wanganui; Pickwick, Styles, Nelson.—19. Nelson Packet, Jackson, Nelson.—20. Lord Hobart, Twofold Bay; Eleanor, Barlow, Sydney, via Nelson.—26. Eleanor, Johnson, Sydney. Passenger.—Mr. Buckland; Eagle, Shell, Nelson; Ariel, Finlay, from the Straits, put back.—28. Lady Leigh, Roche, Sydney. Passenger, Mr. Fitzherbert.

DEPARTURES.

May 28. Agnes, Cobb, Valparaiso.—June 4. Nimrod, Fox, Sydney; Brougham, Robinson, Valparaiso.—10. Ann, Brown, Otago; Kate, Macfarlane, Hawke's Bay.—12. Martha Ridgway, Webb, Bombay.—14. Elizabeth, Smith, Nelson.—15. Blossom, Tulett, Chatham Islands.—24. Pickwick, Styles, Hawke's Bay; Ariel, Cruikshank, Cloudy Bay; Vanguard, Murray, New Plymouth.—26. Ariel, Finlay, Cloudy Bay.

AUCKLAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land Produce Exemption Bill, was read a third time on Thursday 26th May.

CATTLE TRESPASS ORDINANCE.—An Ordinance to provide for the Summary Recovery of Compensation for Damage done by Cattle Trespassing.

Whereas serious injury is caused by cattle wandering over or breaking into cultivated or inclosed grounds, and it is expedient to provide an easy and speedy remedy for the same. Be it enacted by the Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

1. Whenever any cattle shall trespass upon the land of any person, and shall do any damage thereon, it shall be lawful for the Police Magistrate of the district, or for any two Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction there, upon the application of the person suffering such damage, to hear and determine the case in a summary way, and on being satisfied by the oath of a credible witness as to the amount of such damage, to award to the party sustaining the same any sum not exceeding 20*l.*, by way of compensation for the same.

2. If any cattle shall be found wandering at large in any street or public place within the limits of any town or village, the owner thereof shall forfeit and pay for every head of cattle so wandering any sum not exceeding five shillings, to be recovered in a summary way.

3. For the purpose of this Ordinance the word "Cattle" shall be taken to include horned or neat cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine.

4. This Ordinance shall come into operation on the 25th of April, 1842.

Passed the Legislative Council this 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

TOUR OF THE GOVERNOR.—His Honour the Chief Justice arrived in Auckland on the evening of Tuesday, the 19th April, having left the Governor and his party, on the Friday preceding, at Manga Pouri, on the Waipa, about fifty miles above the junction of that river with the Waikato. His Excellency, we are glad to learn, was in excellent health.

Several of the leading chiefs had met at Manga Pouri, for the purpose of settling some disputes of long standing, as to the ownership of certain lands on the Waikato. They all expressed their willingness to submit to the arbitration of the Governor, such points as they might be unable to agree upon amongst themselves.

His Excellency intended to proceed to Otawau; thence to return home by way of Kawia and Waugarua.—*Auckland Standard*, 25 April.

BIRTH-DAY OF THE COLONY.—"No Law, Act, or Ordinance of New South Wales shall hereafter be of any force or effect whatever, within the Colony of New Zealand."—*Repealing Ordinance.*

"This Ordinance shall come into operation on the 25th day of April, 1842."—We congratulate the colonists from north to south—we congratulate that large and increasing portion of the British public interested in its rapid and successful colonization, that, at length, and THIS DAY, New Zealand has taken her place amongst the free and independent colonies of Great Britain.

From this day forward it will be the pleasing duty of our magistrates, and all who are concerned in the administration of justice, to shake off the fetters of a convict code, looking only for guidance to the Englishman's birthright—"so much of the law of England as is applicable to his altered circumstances;" and to the measures of our own Council framed for the government of a free people. With our London contemporary, the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL*, we say, "blessed be the amending law!"

Born this day to perfect freedom, may her career be happy and glorious, realizing to the utmost the high destiny predicted for her. In moral influence, commercial importance, and maritime power, may New Zealand become the Great Britain of the South.—*Auckland Standard*, 25 April.

THE TWO MEMORIALS.

No. 1.

MEMORIAL FOR THE RECALL OF GOVERNOR HOBSON, ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF AUCKLAND ON THE 2D APRIL; 1842.
To the Right Honourable the Lord Stanley, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the undersigned merchants, landholders, and others, resident in Auckland, in public meeting assembled, beg leave respectfully to bring under your Lordship's consideration the present condition of the European settlers in the island of New Zealand, who, notwithstanding their energy, enterprise, and persevering industry, have not only no prospect of being able to procure for themselves and families that comfort and independence for the attainment of which they have been induced to leave their native country, but have, in many instances, been compelled to submit to many disappointments, hardships, personal privations, severe loss of property, and in some instances, absolute ruin itself.

In making this lamentable acknowledgment, your memorialists are anxious to impress upon your Lordship's mind, the fact that, neither the settlers themselves, nor the country in which they live, are to blame in bringing about the existence of that distress. The original and recent settlers of New Zealand, have, as a body of men, manifested throughout that persevering industry, firmness of purpose, and fortitude under severe trials and innumerable privations which are so characteristic of Britons in every part of the globe. With the full enjoyment of these qualities and with such a field as New Zealand for their exercise, possessing, as it does, such an unrivalled climate, such fertility of soil, and so many natural advantages, it must be evident to your Lordship that some powerful agent must have been in operation to have prevented the good results which such a happy combination of circumstances should have produced.

Your Memorialists have long been aware of the existence of this agency, but it was not until they felt that endurance of such wrong, and patient submission to such oppression have ceased to be indications of manliness or virtue, that they determined to appeal to the benevolence of their Sovereign and to your Lordship's known high sense of justice for the removal of a Government—to the impolicy of whose measures are justly attributable all the misery and suffering which have been entailed upon the settlers of this most interesting and fertile country.

Though your memorialists are aware that they would be trespassing too much upon your Lordship's time, by enumerating half the evils that have been inflicted on the unfortunate settlers of New Zealand by the local government, they would still take the liberty of submitting to your Lordship a few of the general measures of the government, which have tended to impede the progress of the colony, and to ruin both the original and recent settlers.

It must be doubtless well known to your Lordship, that long before Her Majesty had been pleased to extend the authority of England over these islands, numerous settlements of Europeans had been formed in different parts of New Zealand, both for the purpose of carrying on commerce with the native population, and with the view of cultivating the soil, &c. By means of these, enterprising individuals, a very large market was established for the sale and exchange of British manufactures for the native productions of the country, and a very large amount of British capital was thus invested in the New Zealand trade—and the happiest effects were produced by the intercourse of the settlers, on the character of the aboriginal inhabitants themselves, who were taught to abandon their former warlike and cruel habits, and to assume the character of civilized men; so that Captain Hobson, on his arrival in New Zealand, found a large and extensive colony ready made to his hand, requiring only the protection and laws of England, and the exercise of judgment and discretion on the part of His Excellency, to render it one of the most valuable dependencies of Great Britain.—That Captain Hobson and his advisers, however, instead of judiciously working with the materials thus prepared for them, mistook the object and instructions of Her Majesty, by imagining that they were sent to this country to found a new colony, which must be accomplished by the total ruin and destruction of the original settlers, whose lands have been declared to belong to

the Crown; despite his own promises and the assurances of Her Majesty to the contrary, and in this manner destroying the fruits of many years' labour and enterprise by one hasty and rash act, putting an end at once to commerce, industry, and agriculture, entailing upon the settlers not only the loss of property, but also credit, inasmuch as all the merchants in the neighbouring colonies, who were in the habit of investing their capital in the New Zealand trade, immediately withdrew the same, from the total discredit thrown upon the titles to land, on the faith of which the whole credit and commerce of the country depended.

If the conduct of the Government has been thus disastrous as far as the original settlers are concerned, it has been equally injurious to the interests of the newly arrived emigrants, who have had all along to struggle against hardships and disappointments unparalleled in the history of any colony. On the arrival of emigrants in this colony, they discovered that they were not only prohibited by proclamation from purchasing lands from the aboriginal inhabitants, but also from the original settlers, even although the Government had no land whatever to sell or to let to them, either for the purpose of erecting houses to live in, or of carrying on agriculture, so that, besides being obliged to put up with inconceivable hardships and privations, they had also to bear an immense loss of property in anxiously waiting until the Government afforded them the means of carrying out their intentions of becoming *bona fide* settlers and cultivators of the soil; they have hitherto been disappointed, inasmuch as the Government has not, up to the present moment, offered land for sale in such quantities and at such prices as to enable the emigrants to carry out their views. The lands hitherto put up for sale have only been a few allotments in the neighbourhood of Auckland, of such inferior quality, and at such an extravagant price, that the emigrants could not afford to buy them, much less to defray the necessary expense of bringing such lands into cultivation. Your memorialists would respectfully complain that the Government has not only in this respect thrown every obstacle in the way of the emigrants, but advantage has been taken of their necessities, by limiting the sale of the first town allotments in Auckland so much below the actual wants of the people, as to render it compulsory on their part to lay out a large amount of their capital in purchasing land for buildings, at sums varying from 200*l.* to 1,600*l.* per acre, prices, not only ruinous to the parties themselves, but still more so to the settlement, inasmuch as they have completely deterred men of capital from coming to the colony. The settlers themselves have in this manner been obliged to part with so much of their capital on account of the great competition which the limited quantity of land put up to sale necessarily gave rise to, that if the Government were now to offer them land for cultivation at even five shillings an acre, which is in reality more than its value in this country, it is much to be feared that they have not at their disposal the means of purchasing.

Your memorialists regret to state, that the causes enumerated above, together with other impolitic and injurious acts of the local government have tended to bring about a crisis which cannot be better described than in the following words extracted from the annexed petition which was presented to His Excellency the Governor a few days ago—"Whatever may be the opinion as to the cause which has hitherto operated in preventing capital and emigrants from coming here, the fact cannot be denied, that such have not yet come—that business of every description for the last few months has rapidly declined, and is now all but at a complete stand-still; that the little capital hitherto brought here being all nearly expended, there are many working people out of employment, and threatened with immediate want; that universal despondency prevails, and great numbers are seeking every means of disposing of their interest to quit the settlement—in short, that a most serious crisis is taking place, involving the utter ruin and sacrifice of the present colonists, and that nothing short of the most energetic and immediate measures for our relief can save us.

From the annexed copy of His Excellency's answer to the prayer of this petition, as well as from the utter disregard which His Excellency and his advisers have on all occasions manifested, not only to the wishes of the settlers in every part of the island, but also to the general progress and advancement of the colony, the hopes of your memorialists rest entirely on your lordship's generosity and sense of justice, and in the expectation that your Lordship will be pleased to recommend to Her Most Gracious Majesty that Captain Hobson and his advisers be immediately removed from the government of New Zealand.

Your memorialists would further submit to your Lordship's consideration the propriety of recommending to Her Majesty to extend to her loyal subjects in this portion of her dominions the valuable privilege, which is enjoyed by the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, both at home and abroad, that of being allowed to choose their own representatives in the colonial legislature. The justice of this reasonable demand will at once appear evident to your Lordship, on considering the numerous settlements which are established throughout these extensive islands, differing so widely in their interests, that it cannot for a moment be supposed that three men chosen at the discretion of the governor and irresponsible to the people, can watch over or protect all the settlers in their just rights. Your memorialists would beg leave most respectfully, to urge as a farther and still stronger reason the inability of the settlers under existing circumstances, to exercise the slightest control or influence over the expenditure of the local government, which has cost the colony upwards of 140,000*l.* sterling during the last two years, independent of a sacrifice of at least half a million of private property, and is likely to increase considerably each year if the present lavish system be allowed to continue much longer in operation.

Hoping your Lordship will take the above into consideration,

We have the honour to be your Lordship's
Most obedient and humble servants.

No. II.

MEMORIAL FOR A GRANT OF £100,000, AND IN EXTENUATION OF THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNOR; PROPOSED AS AN AMENDMENT TO MEMORIAL No. I.

"Auckland, 2nd April, 1842.

To the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, M. P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

"The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of Auckland, the Capital of New Zealand, humbly sheweth:

"That from the physical character of these islands, several distinct set-

tlements, at considerable distances from each other, have been formed, and that consequently, to render the machinery of the Local Government complete, it became necessary to effect Government establishments at no less than seven localities.

"That this has not been done without considerably greater expense than has been incurred in other colonies, in almost all of which one government establishment sufficed during their infancy.

"That the estimates for New Zealand for the ensuing year exceed fifty-five thousand pounds—a sum by no means large, considering the necessary expenditure already referred to, but which sum your memorialists have reason to expect will not be met by the ordinary revenue, in conjunction with half the proceeds of the crown land sales (the other half being kept sacred for the purposes of emigration), inasmuch as the ordinary and other revenue (exclusive of land sales) in all probability will not exceed thirty thousand pounds for the year. And your memorialists feel assured that the half of the crown land sales will not amount to twenty-five thousand pounds, and they are strengthened in this assurance from the fact, that the gross amount received for crown lands from the nineteenth day of April last (the date of the first crown land sale) up to the present time, a period of nearly one year, does not exceed thirty-six thousand pounds. And your memorialists have no reason to believe that a greater amount will be obtained during the next twelve months, but on the contrary, from the fact that the present minimum price of country lands is one pound per acre, and the probability that large quantities of land will shortly be thrown into the market by the land claimants, which will in all likelihood be sold at from five to six shillings per acre, thereby preventing to a great extent, the sale of crown lands, the revenue arising from this source is more likely to be lessened than increased—and in this case the entire revenue of the colony will fall short of the expenditure.

"That, to meet this difficulty, your memorialists would beg most respectfully to suggest, that in addition to the amount already advanced by New South Wales, a further sum of not less than one hundred thousand pounds sterling be advanced as an absolute grant, by the British Treasury, and appropriated to the general advancement of New Zealand. Of this sum your memorialists would submit that eighty thousand pounds should be devoted to the introduction of immigrants into the northern part of New Ulster, but chiefly into Auckland and the Bay of Islands, and the remaining twenty thousand pounds should be expended on the public works necessary for the Colony.

"That it appears to your Memorialists that inasmuch as the colonists of the New Zealand Company's settlements do not contribute in the smallest degree to the crown land revenue, they are clearly not entitled to the benefit of government emigration, which should be confined to those parts of New Zealand in which crown land sales are effected. The value and importance of a due influx of capital and labor into a colony, is so well known to your Lordship, that it is only necessary to refer to it; and as the portion of the land found to be devoted to emigration must, for the next three or four years, be so small as to be inadequate to supply this part of the colony with sufficient immigrants, your memorialists are of opinion that either the advance above referred to must be made, or the financial department of the government must soon become embarrassed.

"That the prompt advance of the proposed sum would not only prevent such embarrassment, but would, in the opinion of your memorialists, by maintaining a steady stream of the proper description of immigrants, secure to New Zealand a rapid and healthful advancement. That in addition to its being quite apparent that no colony can, for the first five years at least, support itself without extrinsic aid, your memorialists would beg to submit, that it is both reasonable and just, in consideration of the advantages derived by the mother country, in the vent for her surplus population, in the employment of her shipping, and in the consumption of her manufactures in New Zealand, that a compensation in the shape of a cash grant should be made to the colony. It would certainly be unfair that while the parent state derived every commercial advantage, the New Zealand colonies should be obliged to bear the entire expenses of the local government.

"With reference to the item of twenty thousand pounds suggested to be devoted to the erection of public works, your memorialists would beg to remark, that it seems consistent with justice, that the cost of the public works necessary at the formation of a colony, should be defrayed by the parent state. It is surely right, when an old established country thinks fit to plant a colony in any distant part of the world, it being borne in mind that such a step is never taken without prospective advantage to the old country, that it should defray the expenses of the buildings necessary to carry on its government, and it would as surely be unjust that the few early settlers should bear the entire cost of the public works, while the colonist of twenty years hence contributes not a shilling towards their erection, although he participates in their benefits.

"That on the foregoing grounds, your memorialists would urge on your Lordship the necessity and propriety of the advance alluded to; or should the plan proposed not accord with your Lordship's policy, your memorialists are so fully convinced of the necessity of the appropriation of the proposed sum to the purposes before mentioned, that they respectfully suggest that a loan of one hundred thousand pounds sterling be raised with as little delay as possible, to be paid off during a period of twenty years, by instalments of 5000*l.* sterling per annum, to bear interest at the current rate in England, and the land revenue of the colony to be the security for the due payment.

"That in making the latter suggestion, however, your memorialists would beg respectfully to state, that it is only the urgency of the case that induces them to propose so objectionable an alternative, for they are unanimously of opinion that it is the very worst policy to saddle a young colony with a heavy debt.

"That your memorialists beg further to recommend to your Lordship that the minimum price of country crown lands in this colony be reduced from one pound to ten shillings per acre.

"That at a public meeting held in this town on the 21st day of March last, a petition was adopted for presentation to his Excellency the Governor, praying that the minimum price of country crown lands be reduced, as a temporary regulation, from one pound to five shillings per acre.

"That his Excellency, in answer to that petition, stated his inability to comply with its prayer; and as your memorialists feel assured of the

good results that would accrue to the colony from a permanent reduction, they are most anxious to bring the matter under your Lordship's notice, and to pray that your Lordship will be pleased to reduce the upset price from one pound to ten shillings per acre.

"That it will no doubt be urged in opposition to this, that such a reduction would be unfair to the New Zealand Company. But this your memorialists deny, and beg at the same time to state, that they do not wish for any undue advantage over the said company, but merely desire to be placed on an equal footing with them, so that equal inducements may be offered to emigrate either to the company's or to the government settlements. At present the inducements are not equal, inasmuch as the purchasers of land from the company, although apparently they pay one pound per acre, in reality they only pay five shillings per acre, 75 per cent. or 15s. per acre, being devoted to the purposes of emigration; and if the crown lands were sold at 10s. per acre, the purchasers of these would be placed on an equal footing with purchasers from the company:—50 per cent. of the proceeds of the government crown lands being devoted to emigration, thereby reducing the actual cost of the crown lands to 5s. per acre, as in the case of the company's land. There cannot therefore be anything unfair to the New Zealand Company, in a plan that proposes to assimilate the cost of their lands with the cost of the crown lands. But the inducement to emigrate to the company's settlements is so superior in another respect, that it would require both the grant referred to and the reduction of the crown lands to the upset price of 10s. per acre, to render the inducement equal to emigrate to the government settlements. Your memorialists allude to the fact, that a person desirous of emigrating to New Zealand, can obtain from the company one town acre, 50 acres of suburban land, and 150 acres of country land, at the Nelson settlement, for the sum of 300l., while for the same description and quantity of land at the government settlement at Auckland, a person must pay (taking the average of the past land sales,) upwards of 800l. Your memorialists would beg respectfully to call your Lordship's particular attention to the comparison of these two facts.

"That there is in this part of New Ulster abundance of flat and excellent land, but it is chiefly either heavily timbered, or more frequently overgrown with fern; labour being both scarce and dear, the expense of clearing land is great, and in consequence neither the grazier nor agriculturist can afford to pay the high price of one pound per acre for country lands. Your memorialists are of opinion that the land revenue of the country would be materially augmented by reducing the minimum price to 10s. per acre; for many immigrants would at this rate purchase farms at the crown sales, who are now prevented from doing so, from the fact that their entire capital would be absorbed in purchasing and clearing alone, leaving nothing whatever behind for the purpose of erecting buildings, and making other necessary improvements. The reduction of 10s. per acre might at first sight appear to affect injuriously the land claimants, in the disposal of their lands. But such in reality is not the case; on the contrary, the reduction of the minimum price to 10s. per acre, would have the effect of inducing hundreds of persons of capital and enterprise to emigrate hither who would not think of choosing New Zealand for their abode, while the minimum price remained at the present figure of 20s.

"So that not only would the Land Claimants be materially served by the extra emigration of capitalists that would follow the proposed reduction, whereby they would be enabled to make more ready and extensive sales of an article which, without emigration, must remain of comparatively little value, but the land revenue would again be considerably augmented by the additional sales of Crown Lands that would unquestionably be effected to those immigrants, that would be invited hither by the reduction of the minimum price, while lands in good situations would maintain their value, and would, as now, command one pound or even more per acre.

In conclusion, your Memorialists feel the strongest hope that, on consideration of the two questions which have now been brought under your Lordship's notice, your Lordship will be pleased to accede to the fair and politic course of granting out of the British Treasury the sum of 100,000l. for the purposes hereinbefore described, and will also direct that the minimum price of country Crown Lands be reduced from one pound to ten shillings per acre.

"And your Memorialists will ever pray."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 18. King Henry, Finnis, Adelaide, sailed 15th March. Passengers—Messrs. Jamieson, M'Leod, Phillips, and Finnis, Mrs. Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, two children, and Mrs. Kable. Steerage—thirty adults and nine children.—19. Speculator, Leitch, Mercury Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. Cromach, Mr. Peacock. Steerage—four passengers.—21. Bertha, Foster, Sydney, sailed 10th inst. Passengers—Mr. Falwasser, Master Falwasser, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Davidson, and two children. Steerage—six passengers.

DEPARTURES.

April 22. Rory O'Moore, coastwise.—23. Margaret, M'Kinnon, Bay of Islands and Valparaiso.

The "Union," from London, for Auckland, has been spoken by a French ship, latitude and longitude not mentioned.

BAY OF ISLANDS.

Reports have been rife, for the last two months, that Captain Hobson is shortly to leave the government of New Zealand. Rumour asserts on the one hand, that he has resigned, on the other, that he has been recalled, and that his successor is on his way. Which of these representations is true, or whether either of them is so, we have no means of definitely ascertaining. However, that he should not have been recalled by Sir Robert Peel's ministry is utterly inconceivable. If they have only one hundredth part of the facts relative to New Zealand that we have, conscience and honour and every principle that is sacred will bind them at once to extinguish the crying wrongs to which this country has been so unhappily subject since Captain Hobson's arrival. Should a new government be appointed, from the moment of its arrival, if ever, it must recommence the colonization of this colony. And that moment must neither be deferred nor passed by.—*Bay of Islands Observer, April 23, 1842.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 15. Shamrock, Daldy, Auckland; King Henry, Finnis, Port Adelaide put into Paroa Bay for provision, 65 passengers.—16. Deborah, Wing, Auckland Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Hatman, Messrs. Smart, J. Emsley, W. Bastcott, W. H. Berry, W. Atherton. Steerage—10 troopers, W. Ive, W. Oveland.—16. Russell, Auckland.—17. Black Joke, J. Turrel, coastwise.—18. Union, J. Styles, Auckland.—24. Jane, G. Clapham, Wangarua.—25. Margaret, M'Kinnon, Auckland, bound for Valparaiso.—26. Mary, Monganui.—27. Columbine, Stratton, from the coast.

DEPARTURES.

April 13. Flora, E. Maybaw, Whaling Ground; Hesper, E. Handy, Whaling Ground; Harlequin, P. Phillips, Hawke's Bay.—13. Russell, Monganui.—26. Deborah, Wing, Sydney.—21. Shamrock, Daldy, Sydney.—23. Tigress, Abbott, Whaling Ground.—25. Union, Stiles, Auckland.

WANGANUI.

The *Enterprise*, a small new schooner built in the South Island, sailed some weeks since from this with a full cargo for Manawatu, and Wanganui. We hear, failing to make the mouth of the Manawatu, she continued on her passage to Wanganui; but by some odd blunder mistook the Wangahiahu, a small river, about six miles on this side of her destination, for the Wanganui, and running in soon found herself high and dry on the beach, where she now lies; the owner, we believe, intends selling her in her present state. The natives plundered a good many articles, but Mr. Mason, the missionary, interfered with considerable effect. Some of the goods have been carted to Wanganui, and we believe all will be taken there.—*N. Z. Gazette.*

SYDNEY.

THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.—The *Sydney Herald* of May 21, 1842, gives an account of the reception of Dr. Selwyn, the Bishop of New Zealand, and the Rev. William Cotton, of Christ Church, Oxford, his lordship's chaplain, by the bishop and clergy of the Church of England within the diocese of Australia, previously to their departure for the scene of Bishop Selwyn's future labours. The scene must have been one of peculiar interest, for, at the conclusion of an address made by the Bishop of Australia, in the name of the whole body of clergy, Bishop Selwyn knelt down at the feet of the elder diocesan, and received his parting benediction, the solemnity of which, added to the occasion, moved the auditory to tears. Bishop Selwyn made an eloquent reply, replete with feelings of fervent piety and ardent zeal, assuring those present that so far from considering it a sacrifice to leave his native country and his dearest connexions in such a service, he deemed it a high privilege to be permitted to do so on such a mission; and that the sacrifice would rather have been to have remained at home in comparative ease, when so much and of so important a nature remained to be performed by the church and its members in far distant and hitherto neglected countries. The Bishop and Mr. Cotton sailed for New Zealand on the 19th of May: the remainder of the clergy and attendants were to follow in June.

PROVISIONS.—STEAM COMMUNICATION.—The following is an extract from a private letter received from Sydney by the *Thomas Crisp*, and is satisfactory, since it shows we are likely to have bread at a moderate price; indeed, from appearances, we should say, at as low a rate as in Sydney.

"I fear your market will be over-supplied, large quantities being on the way from hence. The *Agnes* had 40 tons, the *Eleanor* and *Bright Planet* 230 tons, the *Thomas Crisp* 80 tons, the *Brothers* will also have flour, and doubtless the *Lady Leigh* will take some. There are also 1000 bags (100 tons) in the *Bristolian* for Auckland, sailed a few days ago, besides some probability of an individual largely interested in the whale trade making further shipments to Port Nicholson soon. I should think, however, he will not ship largely until he knows the result of his present shipments. I am led to believe that much of what has been shipped is very inferior, having been purchased as low as 7l. 10s. to 12l. 10s. per ton, while the lowest market price for really good flour is from 18l. to 20l.

"The Agent of the Steamers has not yet arrived; I saw his representative, but he does not feel authorized in sending the *Juno* to your quarter. Port Phillip does not seem to pay them, and I think it more than likely Port Nicholson will soon be tried; the want of coals at Port Phillip entails heavy expenses."—*N. Z. Gazette.*

SYDNEY MARKETS.

The commercial markets in Sydney had been tranquil; the prices of most articles exhibiting an upward tendency. The money market was also more settled. Discounts were easy, and a good trade was consequently calculated upon with something like a certainty. The most material alteration on prices has occurred on case gin, upon which the very great advance of 20s. per case had taken place, and several sales are reported to have been made at this advanced price. Sugar has undergone a decline of 3l. per ton. Exchange on London 3½ premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

For Port Nicholson, *Eleanor*, Johnston; *Bright Planet*, Morrison; *Thomas Crisp*, Beard. For Auckland, *Bristolian*, Thomas.
PROPOSED DEPARTURES.—For Port Nicholson, *Brothers*, Bruce. For Bay of Islands and Auckland, *Tomatin*, M'Pherson; *Shamrock*, Daldy. For Auckland, *Velocpede*.
The *Lady Leigh* arrived at Sydney on the 24th May. The *Jupiter*, from New Zealand, saw the *Middlesex* on the 21st May, under close-reefed topsails, from Sydney, bound for London.

THE NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY.

THE "CONDITION OF ENGLAND" QUESTION.*

We believe that more ludicrous fallacies exist in England relative to the subject of currency than upon any other that can be mentioned. *Malachi Malagrowther* (Sir Walter Scott) told the Scotch to be ready to stand up with a dirk in one hand and

* An efficient Remedy for the Distress of Nations. By John Gray; Author of the "Social System." Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black, 1842.

a claymore in the other, in defence of their one pound notes, as if the one pound notes, and not the energy and resolution and necessities of Scotsmen had improved the condition of an unkindly soil, and made the clayey banks of the Forth more productive and remunerative than the rich but sluggish valleys of the Thames.

Col. Thompson has done something to put this matter right, and Mr. John Gray, in the Utopian treatise before us, has said a good many things to the purpose, as well as beside it. Extravagant as we cannot but consider much of his speculations, because leaving out of view the competitive portion of the human character, there is a method, and more than method in his apparent madness. The present system by which a commodity, itself fluctuating in value, because intrinsically valuable, is yet made the standard of value, is indeed one which will not bear philosophical examination; and sooner or later the government, as the national banker, must itself out of some nothing, such as paper, fabricate the standard value, in relation to existing national and individual liabilities. Mr. Gray proposes that a national mint should manufacture gold, silver, and copper coins, upon certain fixed principles; that they should then make a national advance of fifty millions to establish national manufactories, the fabricators to be paid in standard notes which shall represent a certain amount of labour, say the labour of one man for sixty hours in a week. The aggregate of these notes at all times being equivalent, or, by increased issue or cancelling, made equivalent to the value of the aggregate national stores in such warehouses; production is thus to become, not, as at present, the consequence but the cause of demand. Gluts (which Mr. Gray very justly exposes to be merely overproduction on one hand, simultaneous with underproduction on the other,) would be prevented; commercial embarrassments and national distress would be altogether impossible, and a monetary millennium would commence which would leave the Grays and the Enderbys nothing to desire!

The work is a very curious one. There is much to commend, as well as much to find fault with. But the vigour of language and sincerity of purpose are alike conspicuous. We are sorry to perceive occasional traces of a partizan and one-sided spirit unworthy of a philosopher. We would instance the observations on the ATLAS Prize offer, and the replication to the Westminster Reviewer of Mr. Gray's theory (Colonel Thompson, we presume). Colonel Thompson has one view of the case, and Mr. Gray has another, and they evidently do not appreciate one another, although a third party without bias, or without a peculiar hypothesis of his own, may with less general insight than either, understand and appreciate both. The truth is, there is no quarrel, but misunderstanding. Did we all understand one another, we should find that we were all right and all wrong.

PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1843.*

Genuine English humour, without the slightest tinge of vulgarity, is Punch's mainstay, and its clever illustrator has caught the spirit of "the authors of Punch" most effectually. So delighted were we with the Almanack of last year that we took especial care our immediate friends in the colony should have their laugh as well as we; so that if Punch's printing machine should hereafter break down under the pressure of the New Zealand demand, he will know where to lay the blame. The Almanack for 1843 is better than that of 1842. The history of Jinks is replaced by that of the Twits', with this addition, that

* Punch's Almanack for 1843. Punch Office, Wellington Street, Strand.

the story is illustrated by a column of clever cuts. We shall conclude with a sample or two of Punch's fun:

To Rear Timber.—Get a good acorn, and plant it in a breakfast-cup; and when it begins to open, which you can ascertain by scratching up the mould, you may transfer it to a flower-pot. Water freely from your bedroom pitcher, and directly your plant begins to show itself above the earth you should set it in the garden. Then watch your shrub; and if it should continue to flourish, you may transplant it when you like to a forest. When it is quite large enough you may cut it down for ship-building.

Legal Hints.—In an action for fees a physician cannot recover. In cases of illness patients are often in the same predicament.

On a bill or note the statute begins to run directly it is due. The acceptor, if he cannot pay, had better follow the statute's example.

HEMP AND FLAX.

Comparative Statement of the Stocks of HEMP and FLAX remaining on hand in the London Warehouses (the Dealers' Stocks included) on the 1st Dec., with the total Deliveries each year, to the same date.

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	Deliveries in Nov.
Hemp, St. Petersburg, Clean..	345	1874	1988	1873	892	206
— Riga and Do. outshot.....	62	660	436	714	555	162
— Half-clean and Pass.	54	867	828	717	491	166
— Polish and Riga Rhine	49	454	533	680	737	130
— Codilla, Italian, &c.....	47	461	183	156	382	32
— East India	3635	5344	3606	1264	1778	465
Tons	4192	9510	6964	5314	4665	1153
Flax, St. Petersburg, 12 & 9 hd.	167	165	87	79	86	4
— Riga	987	841	723	657	304	96
— Other Sorts	303	225	494	361	448	61
Tons	1067	1261	1306	1007	928	161

PRICES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Flax, Riga P I R, per ton	42 0 46 0	Riga Rhine	£ s. d. 34 0
Hemp, St. Petersburg		East India	17 0 19 0
Clean	31 15 0 0	Jute	18 0 20 0
Ditto Outshot	30 0 0 0	Bombay	18 0 22 0
Ditto Half-Clean	28 0 28 10	Mamilla	24 10 25 10

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Australian, 1st qual. per lb.	1 9 2 0	Cape, 1st quality.....	1 6 1 9	
Do. 2d quality	1 4 1 0	Do. 2d quality	1 0 1 3	
Do. 3d quality	1 0 1 4	Do. 3d quality and Grease 0	8 0 11	
Do. Lambs'	1 6 2 0	German, Duty paid—		
Do. Grease	0 8 1 0	Saxon } 1 & 2 Eile	3 0 5 0	
V. D.'s Lamb, 1s. quality ..	1 6 1 10	Prima	2 3 3 0	
Do. 2d quality	1 3 1 6	Secunda	1 0 2 3	
Do. 3d quality	1 0 1 3	Duties—British Produce, Free.		
Do. Lambs'	1 6 2 0	Foreign, value under 1s. & d. lb. ;		
Do. Grease	0 8 1 0	above 1s. 1d.		

QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO LONDON.

	In 1842 to last Week.	Same time in 1841.
Spanish	569,889	949,321
Australian	17,439,915	20,359,375
Other Sorts	8,264,380	11,635,910
Liverpool	8,875,457	12,216,939
Bristol	19,325	127,544
Hull	12,309,321	15,982,642

OILS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Fish Oils, Sperm Oil, on the Sperm, tun	75 0 77 0	S. Whale brown	30 0 0 0
Head matter	80 0 83 0	Whale-fins, Davis' Str. &	
S. Whale pale	41 0 41 10	Greenland sizeable	320 0 330 0
Do. yellow	30 0 0 0	Southern, round	0 0 245 0

BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES ENTERED FOR EXPORTATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

31 Dec. 1842	Rutherford and Co.	£3000.
	J. Stayer	£18.
4 Jan. 1843	Marshall and Edridge	50 tons Coals.
5 "	Do.	£2000

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal Settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

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local government, while Mr. Sinclair's letter to Lord Stanley, (which will be found in another column) and the memorials we printed in our last Number, disclose the most disastrous state of things at Auckland, the unquestionable result of the Governor's extravagance. Auckland is, in truth, nearly ruined by maladministration. There is a forced town, but nothing more. There is no attraction for the capitalist, and no production. This does not arise from any defect in the soil, or want of energy in the people. Under good management, a flourishing settlement might have been planted there; but the attempt to force a town into existence without any other materials than an excessive expenditure, a body of mistaken speculators, and some outcasts from other colonies, has utterly failed; whilst the stupid violation of the immigration fund has destroyed the only means of remedying the evil.

We have said that the emigration fund of the Company was safe: so it is, but mis-government and hostility must impair that fund, by checking future land sales. The hostility of the local government has indeed become unbearable, and until a stop is put to the pillage of the colonists, both of Cook's Straits, and of the northern settlements, for the mere support of an idle and useless shoal of officials, emigration must necessarily be suspended. It has thus become the duty as well as the interest of the Company to force the true state of affairs on the notice of the colonial minister, and if he be not disposed to do justice to the people of the colony, the sense of parliament must be taken on the subject. A committee of enquiry into the conduct of Captain Hobson is now spoken of as a probable event; the necessity is far greater than in the case of South Australia. In that colony immigration had continued without check for nearly four years: there was no ungenerous hostility on the part of the Governor towards the bulk of the population; no rival town fostered at the expense of the other settlements. There was merely an egregious mistake in the art of colonization, to which the settlers themselves had in part contributed; but here we have seen the settlers of the favoured town petitioning for the Governor's recall, an exposure of his conduct—not by one of the Company's settlers, but by one of the earliest adherents of his Excellency and his settlements. We are not sorry that matters must thus be brought to a crisis. While there was a hope of patching up the difficulty, and of a timely reform in the local government, the Company very naturally took no step to expose the evil. "You are jealous of 'Auckland, the capital of New Zealand,'" would have been the cry, and the badge of apparent interest would have blinded the public to the true merits of the case; but now, alas! there is not much in "Auckland, the capital of New Zealand" to be jealous of; on the contrary, the interposition of the Company after complaints from that settlement, will savour more of generosity than jealousy.

We recommend Mr. DUDLEY SINCLAIR's letter to our readers' careful perusal. We also print the remarks of our contemporary the *Colonial Gazette*, with whom we agree, by the way, in questioning the justice of one or two parts of the letter where motives are attributed to the Governor which are hardly susceptible of proof. We cannot enter into the secret workings of a man's mind, but allowing him this small exception, the accuracy of the facts may be ascertained from public documents, and indeed are proved in the letter itself. It is fortunate that the material prospects of the colony afford a complete contrast to the bankruptcy of the government; all the accounts lately received concur in describing the active prosperity of the settlements as very conspicuous, and we trust that this crisis in the affairs of the colony will be the means of placing the government on a better footing.

STOPPAGE OF EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

In the late numbers of the *Colonial Gazette*, (a paper which possesses much influence with the colonial public in England,) several errors, both of commission and omission, are charged upon the present Colonial Minister, in respect of his dealings with Canada, the West Indies, Australia, and New Zealand. Want of space prevents us from transferring to our pages the whole of the remarks of our contemporary on the Australian possessions; but the importance of the question as regards New Zealand, renders it imperative upon us to present to our readers all that bears reference to that colony. After dwelling upon the evils brought upon New South Wales and Van Diemen's

The Ship Letter Office will dispatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

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THE BANKRUPT GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.

At length the local government of New Zealand is *in extremis*, and a thorough exposure of the grossest case of colonial mismanagement and extravagance upon record has become inevitable. The Auckland treasury is completely bankrupt, and Lord Stanley, after repeatedly censuring, yet still retaining the Government, will be compelled to go to Parliament, a beggar for aid, with this painful reflection, that with a moderate expenditure the resources of the colony would have been ample, and that the deficiency arises not from expenditure upon things useful to the colony, but upon the personal convenience of the Governor, and the maintenance of a useless tribe of officials and hangers-on, some of whom have no duties to fulfil, and who are, nevertheless, permitted to draw salaries in anticipation of services which may hereafter be required.

We have already taken from the Blue book the cases of this conduct sufficiently gross to incur the censure of the Colonial minister, and we pointed out that Captain Hobson's was, as far as our knowledge goes, the first case in which public censure took the place of removal. Lord Stanley admits the malversation, yet retains the man; and this too in the face of drafts upon the treasury, which cannot be met without going to Parliament, and admitting the extravagance by which the necessity for any aid was created. We have also taken the trouble to show that the real dilemma arising out of this state of extravagance is, that one source of revenue must cease in consequence of the necessary cessation of emigration. No one will buy land for the mere purpose of enabling Captain Hobson's debt to be paid off, and to continue such expenditure as "1,539*l.* for his Excellency's kitchen and other work connected with his house;" 1,508*l.* for the Colonial brig *Victoria*, "a mere yacht;" 1,277*l.* for his Excellency's establishment, and 615*l.* for the superintendence of his Excellency's stock, carts, &c.; whilst in all that is useful to the colony a paltry meanness is observed, which Lord Stanley will be called upon to justify to the public. For instance, the only item of expenditure on public works at Nelson as yet justified, is 150*l.* for a court-house and jail! and this too at a moment when the Governor is selfishly wasting thousands of public money on his own personal convenience.

The meanness of the public expenditure upon Wellington and Nelson, the principal and chosen seats of the population of New Zealand, has very naturally excited the indignation of the colonists. We, however, see much good in this. It shows that the expenditure at Auckland was unnecessary;—it shows that the prosperity of Wellington for three years owes nothing to the

Land by the extravagance and mismanagement of the Governor in the one case, and the erroneous principles adopted by the Colonial Office in the other, the writer proceeds to observe:—

"In New Zealand, the Local Government has adopted the same destructive method of selling land by exciting a factitious competition. By means of proclaiming a desert spot as "Auckland, the capital of New Zealand," and the other arts before mentioned, the most extravagant prices have been obtained for town-lots and suburban-lots; but the people whom this abuse of the immense power of Government attracted thither, have laid out their all on these speculative purchases, and the settlement is in a state of much distress and despondency for want both of capital and labour; the goose has been killed for the golden eggs. In New Zealand, further, the large sum obtained by this sale of a "capital" upon paper, instead of being used to bring people to the settlement, has been wasted by the Government; and a large proportion of the settlers at "Auckland, the capital of New Zealand," have petitioned the Home authorities for the Governor's recall. A similar petition has come from "Russell," another "town" upon paper, where also the powerful influence of Government was misused in exciting a keen competition for land which can have no real value till there shall be people wanting to use it.

"But it is not to unwise land-jobbing by the Government in a corner of New Zealand that we are to attribute the stoppage of emigration to those islands. So far as colonization has taken place in New Zealand, it has been the work of a Company. The settlements formed by the Company have had a prosperous career from the beginning; and they were steadily advancing at the date of the latest accounts. This Company, it will be remembered, saved the islands from becoming a French convict settlement, and almost forced the Government to make them a British colony. When their contest with the Government ended—to Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S honour be it said,—in his forgiveness of their rude opposition to him and his adoption of them as a chief instrument of the Government for colonizing the islands,—it was supposed that they would proceed with increased vigor and on a greater scale. And they did so throughout the year 1841 and part of 1842. They have now put a stop to their colonizing operations. Or rather, it should be said, that during the last twelvemonth the public has been losing confidence in their power to carry their own views into effect, and that thus their colonizing operations, which depend altogether on public confidence, have been stopped against their will. The circumstances which have deprived them of the public confidence may be briefly told.

"In the first place, from the moment when Lord JOHN RUSSELL quitted the Colonial Office, they have been engaged in perpetual controversy with that department. Their differences with Lord STANLEY became gradually known; nobody could tell how these might end; and the confidence of the class of emigrating capitalists in their power to fulfil engagements or promises has at length been completely shaken.

"Secondly, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL made terms with them and granted them a charter, they laid down a plan of dealing with their own waste lands, which has been rendered impracticable by subsequent regulations of the Government. By their plan they spontaneously devoted to emigration a very large proportion of the gross proceeds of their sales: by the subsequent regulations of the Government they are compelled, in order to avoid ruin, to reserve their lands for sale without any view to using the proceeds of sales as a fund for emigration.

"Thirdly, their right to the possession of any land at all, under their agreement with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, is questioned by the present Government; and they can no longer, as honest men, sell an acre of land without declaring their own title to be precarious. In other words, their sales are stopped, and their emigration-fund has ceased.

"Fourthly, their settlements are exposed to the systematic hostility of the Local Government; which, instead of governing the settlements which it found and which might grow up in New Zealand, has been their jealous and vindictive rival in the business of colonizing.

"Lastly, the Government of New Zealand is bankrupt: the extravagance of Captain HOBSON has exceeded that of Colonel GAWLER; the colony is largely in debt, and an application for its relief must be made to Parliament: so that the only prospect for years to come is the total disrepute of New Zealand as a field of Colonial enterprise. In this state of things, it would be madness in the Company to do aught but retrench their expenditure and wait for better times.

"It is a notable coincidence, that systematic colonization should be stopped—that the hope of its rapid increase, which was reasonably entertained at the close of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S career as Colonial Minister, should be frustrated—at the very moment when public opinion is settling into the belief, that even the safety of society in this country depends on the use of all the means by which it shall be possible to enlarge continually the field of employment for capital and labour."

SANCHO PANZA, GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Colonial Gazette.)

By the last arrivals from New Zealand we have received from various quarters a mass of reliable information about the proceedings of the local

government. All the accounts agree in complaining of the authorities. It appears that the great bulk of the settlers, who have established themselves about the centre of the islands, enjoy so little of the protection and other benefits of regular authority, that their latest communication from the seat of government was of the same date as their latest communications from England. It is they whose taxation furnishes nearly the whole revenue of the colony; yet for them government has really no existence. The governor, his council, and other officials, have seated themselves at one extremity of the country, where there were no colonists; where no colonization from England has taken place; and where there would be nobody to govern, if all the efforts of authority and great sums of money had not been employed in drawing people together from other parts of New Zealand, and from the neighbouring colonies, for the purpose of speculation in the town and suburban lots of a nominal capital. The inhabitants of "Auckland, the capital of New Zealand," consist entirely of people brought from other settlements by an abuse of the powers of government. Supposing the population of Auckland to be 2,000 souls, that is precisely the extent to which the population of other settlements in New Zealand and Australia has been diminished by Governor Hobson's proceedings at Auckland. Instead of colonizing, he has uncolonized and recolonized. The cost of this curious process has been immense. The government has got largely into debt, notwithstanding its supplies of money from the settlements in New Zealand which it utterly neglects; and an application to Parliament for its relief is unavoidable. But this is not all. The settlement, if so it may be called, at Auckland, having been founded on mere speculation, produces nothing; the whole property of the speculators having been paid to the government for "lots" of wilderness, and then wasted by the government, there does not exist a single capitalist at this "seat of Government;" if capital abounded, there would be no labourers to employ; and the result is a fall in the price of "lots" which is ruinous to the speculators, together with general distress, despondency, and complaint against the governor. In this extremity, Governor Hobson has but one hope left. He applies to the New Zealand Company—whose prosperous settlements he has not merely neglected, but by all the means in his power endeavoured to injure—praying for their assistance. His bubble—"Auckland, the capital of New Zealand"—having burst, he wants them to undertake real colonization at the nominal seat of Government; and they, as a matter of course, refuse to meddle with the leavings of his miserable failure. What then is to be done? Even the appearance of colonization at Auckland can be sustained by no other means than a profuse expenditure of public money; for the idle land-speculators who had gathered there are moving away; the cultivation of the soil is not even attempted; ere long, the only inhabitants of the place will be persons drawing by one means or other a subsistence from the Government; and the Government is bankrupt. This is anarchy and worse—worse, inasmuch as the rule of Sancho Panza would have been worse than none at all.

In illustration of this view of the state of government in New Zealand, we print below a letter from Mr. Dudley Sinclair to Lord Stanley. The writer is the eldest son of Sir George Sinclair, the late Member for Caithness. He emigrated along with the New Zealand Company's first colony, in 1839; but has no interest in their settlements, having been induced to dispose of his property at Wellington in order to take a share in Governor Hobson's very attractive bubble, "Auckland, the capital of New Zealand." It should be remarked also, that the original letter was delivered open to Governor Hobson for transmission to Lord Stanley, at the time of its date. It is therefore a public document. In giving it greater publicity, however, we feel bound to question the justice of one or two parts of the letter, where motives are attributed to Captain Hobson, which appear hardly susceptible of proof. The total unfitness of this respectable sea-captain for the difficult charge committed to him, sufficiently accounts for his mischievous proceedings without supposing him guilty of corruption. Allowing for this exception, Mr. Sinclair's letter contains internal evidence of the accuracy of its statements. Such a history of misconduct in authority it would be difficult to find even in the archives of the Colonial Office: and this, at all events, is certain—that never before was the Governor of a British colony so often and so gravely censured by the Imperial Government as Captain Hobson has been by Lord Stanley, without being recalled. Indeed, it has hitherto been the practice of the Colonial Office not to censure publicly, but to recall in case of need. Lord Stanley exposes the gross misdoings of his subordinate, and yet keeps him in authority notwithstanding universal complaint. We rejoice in being able to conclude by assuring those who care for the prosperity of the British of the South, that the whole case of the stoppage of colonization in New Zealand will be brought before Parliament without delay.

"TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STANLEY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, &c.

"Auckland, New Zealand, May 12, 1842.

"My Lord—The welfare of this colony will, I am well aware, ever be a subject of primary importance to your Lordship, holding the office you now have the honour to fill; and the present condition of the colony, and the means by which it has been brought about, will also, I trust, be of interest, and occupy some part of the time of your lordship.

"My object in calling your lordship's attention to this colony, is to attempt to point out the means by which the distress and despondency, which here (at Auckland, I mean) so generally prevail, have been brought about; trusting that some method may suggest itself to your lordship of restoring public confidence here by a change in both men and measures.

"That her Majesty's representative in this colony has, by his acts—which have been characterized by no other objects than to enrich a few private favourites of his own by the creation of a multiplicity of offices at the expense of the community at large,—by his enormous expenditure, which has been in a great measure laid out on himself in the mere decoration of the temporary Government-house here, which he now inhabits, and the tenanted one at the Bay of Islands now destroyed by fire,—and by ruling as the head of a faction or 'family compact' instead of at the head of the people at large—entirely lost the confidence of the majority of the settlers in this colony, is a fact which admits of no dis-

pute. If proof were wanting, it may be found in the numerous petitions, memorials, and letters, which must have been frequently pouring in upon your lordship from every corner of these islands, calling your attention to and complaining of the present state of affairs, which has been brought about entirely by the impolicy of the local government in having acted in direct opposition to the instructions of her Majesty and Lord John Russell.

"Had I found any disposition on the part of his Excellency Captain Hobson to listen to the just complaints of the settlers here, I should not have had occasion to trouble your lordship; but his excellency has invariably treated the most respectable settlers all over this colony, who dare to have an opinion of their own which may happen to differ from his, with such marked discourteousness, incivility, indignity, and disrespect, receiving their communications without frequently even deigning to give a reply, that I am compelled, however reluctantly, to obtrude myself upon your lordship's attention.

"One of the principal grievances of which I have to complain, is the manner in which the Crown-lands are here disposed of, and the manner in which the revenue arising from their sale is misapplied. In the instructions from her Majesty dated in December 1840, clause 44, (which instructions arrived here in April 1841, before a single acre of suburban or country land had been sold,) it is ordered, 'that all Crown-lands shall be disposed of at one uniform price per acre;' which price Mr. Vernon Smith, by instruction from Lord John Russell, in a letter to the Directors of the New Zealand Company, dated 2d December 1840, informed them was fixed at 20s. per acre, at which price the Colonial Land and Emigration Board have sold and continue to sell land here in England, giving the parties who purchase an unlimited right of selection, except as regards special surveys, which are no longer granted. Your Lordship will no doubt suppose, that on the arrival of these despatches some information as regards their contents was imparted to the colonists; but so far from that, they were kept a complete secret from everybody, except a few of his Excellency's private friends, until their arrival here published in the papers ordered to be printed by the House of Commons. The advantages this information offered to those friends, must be too apparent to your Lordship to require further explanation. The same injurious system has been always practised here with regard to despatches; which I cannot better explain than by quoting from Lord Durham's Report on British North America, headed 'Ignorance of the people as to the proceedings of their Government,' page 39: he says, that the most important business of Government was carried on there, 'not in open discussion or public acts, but in a secret correspondence between the Governor and the Secretary of State. Whenever this mystery was dispelled, it was long after the worst effects had been produced by doubt and misapprehension; and the colonists were frequently the last to learn the things that most concerned them, by the publication of papers on the order of the British Houses of Parliament.' I now pass to the manner in which lands have been disposed of by his Excellency in the country and suburbs. Instead of the sales of lands here being conducted upon the system of uniform price with unlimited right of selection—a boon granted to the people of England;—they have been invariably put up to auction at a high upset price, with the exception of lands which his Excellency has allowed the officers of his government to select, although in his instructions I can find no exemption laid down for those gentlemen from the ordinary rule; a system which, even if hitherto approved of by your Lordship, I trust some period will be defined when an end shall be put to it. The number of acres offered for sale has been only 5,800, the number purchased 2,400; and these have been almost invariably of the worst description, and the number surveyed little more, although the expenses of the survey have been enormous. It would be difficult to calculate what the land here has cost the Government in surveying,—I believe 4s. 6d. per acre; which far exceeds South Australia, where it has been surveyed for 7d. per acre. The land surveyed, too, has been so badly done that they are obliged to do it over again, his Excellency being afraid of giving the original settlers here too great an advantage over the settlers who may come hereafter. Considering that the Government has been established in New Zealand for two years and a-half, and the great expense of the survey, the quantity sold will appear small to your Lordship. Notwithstanding every impediment and hindrance having been thrown in the way of the settlers, the Government here has already received 40,000*l.* for the sale of lands; which the settlers were induced to give under the faith of Mr. Vernon Smith's letter to Mr. Somes, in which it is stated, that 'at least 50 per cent. of the proceeds of such sales shall be applied towards the introduction of emigrants; the remaining 50 per cent. being regarded as chargeable with the expenses of the survey, the protection of the Aborigines, and with such indispensable exigencies of the Local Government for which it may be impracticable otherwise to provide.' And again, in the instructions to his Excellency from the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, dated February 19th, 1841, clause 15th, it is ordered that 'all monies arising from the sale of Crown lands shall be credited in the public accounts as a distinct fund to be applied as her Majesty's Government shall direct.' So far from this having been done, it has been applied to other purposes. Not even so much has been done, to give an exchangeable value to the land sold, as the construction of any road or bridge. The alarm with regard to the future is still more appalling; for even should the Government receive 50,000*l.* from the sale of Crown-lands during this year, they only propose giving credit to the emigration-fund for one-third of it, (a far less proportion than ever was appropriated to that use in New South Wales,) as they only allow half the net proceeds to that purpose, instead of half the gross. Should, however, the gross proceeds of the sales of lands amount only to 20,000*l.*, (which it does not appear likely ever to reach, they not having up to this period of the year received 7,000*l.*) the amount available for emigration would only be 2,000*l.*, or one-seventh of the gross proceeds, instead of 10,000*l.* In a country like New Zealand, where so much land will be alienated to the old settlers without any thing accruing to the emigration-fund, I trust your Lordship will see the necessity of no longer leaving the settlers at the mercy of the mere caprice of the Local Government, but will order some definite proportion of the gross proceeds to be set apart for this most desirable object. Already his Excellency has alienated by grant 10,000 acres to a Mr. Clendon, in exchange for a house and 320 acres at the Bay of Islands; a purchase which never received the sanction of Sir

George Gipps. In fact, that enlightened officer so far disapproved of it as to charge one bill for 1,000*l.* drawn by Captain Hobson to his own private debt, and to dishonour a second one he drew for it. Nor was this matter ever set right till his Excellency assumed the reins of power into his own hands. The colonists here have been nearly ruined by the high price of labour, and, not being able to procure land, have not been able to make any improvements in agriculture, without which this colony can make no real advance in prosperity; and from these causes many are quitting the colony in disgust for New South Wales and the adjacent colonies. The disadvantages laboured under in this part of the colony are still more apparent, contrasted with the manner of the appropriation of the land-fund in the New Zealand Company's settlements at Port Nicholson, where 75 per cent. of the gross proceeds are devoted to emigration.

"The large expenditure of the Local Government, and the misapplication of their funds, is, however, the ground on which more discontent than anything else arises. It would appear from a table which I have the honour to enclose, in enclosure No. 1, that the government of this colony has already received (and spent nearly all of it) in little more than two years, nearly 130,000*l.* This, of course, I can only calculate from conjecture, his Excellency having taken care to suppress, for reasons best known to himself, the different items of his past receipts and expenditure. The colony, there can be no doubt, has already had a large debt saddled on it, to the amount of 68,000*l.*, without any benefit having arisen to it from emigration. The colonists were also led to suppose from the tenour of Lord John Russell's despatch to Captain Hobson, dated 9th December, 1840, clause 3d, that the utmost possible parsimony and frugality would be observed, and that the public health and safety would precede every other care. Instead, however, of the estimates here being framed on an economical system, they have been modelled on those of Van Diemen's Land, one of the most expensive of the British colonies. Referring to the estimated expenditure for 1842 of the new and adjacent colony of South Australia, which has now a population of 15,000 inhabitants, I find that 34,000*l.* is the estimated expenditure for the current year, as laid on the table of the Legislative Council there by his Excellency Governor Grey; while in New Zealand, with a population of only half that number, the estimated expenditure is 56,000*l.* The difference in the mode of expenditure is what I am most anxious to call your Lordship's attention to. The most striking contrast is perhaps in the amount spent by the Governor of South Australia on himself during the year, viz.—

Salary of his Excellency, 800*l.*—establishment 350*l.* — 1,150*l.*

as compared with that on himself of Governor Hobson, viz.—

Salary of his Excellency, 1,200*l.*—establishment 1,279*l.*—2,479*l.*

But besides this sum, his Excellency Captain Hobson is chargeable with the following items also—

Expenses of the Colonial brig *Victoria*, (a mere yacht) 1,508*l.* 0 4

Superintendent of his Excellency's stock, horses, carts, &c: daily employed drawing wood and stone

to Government-house 615*l.* 0 0

And the amount his Excellency proposes laying out this year on his gardens, which is the only public work mentioned in the estimates, and on his kitchen and other work connected with his house, 1,539*l.*; making a total of upwards of 6,000*l.*; besides which, up to a recent period, the colony has been burdened with a horse police, who, during the time they were here, did no other duty but act as orderlies to his Excellency, and have for the last two years cost upwards of 1,000*l.* a year.

"It will no doubt be urged upon your Lordship, that New Zealand having been colonized in so many different parts, the expenditure of the Government must of necessity be larger than that of South Australia. The whole expenses of all the settlements in New Zealand, Auckland excluded, are, however, only 14,000*l.* a year; and in South Australia, the settlement of Port Lincoln and the sources of the Sturt are also a considerable burden on the public revenue. The great difference, however, in the estimates is caused by the large establishment kept up here. I have, in enclosure No. 2, which I have the honour to enclose, contrasted the expenses of sixteen of the principal departments here with the like in South Australia. In the former, these expenses are 26,000*l.* per annum; in the latter, 13,000*l.* only. Several other departments, which do not exist in South Australia, are enormously expensive here: for example, the Commissioners of Claims, which cost 2,435*l.* per annum, an amount which has been greatly increased by his Excellency having appointed two extra Commissioners instead of only the one appointed by her Majesty, as directed by Lord John Russell in his despatch dated 16th April 1841. One of those appointed by his Excellency has so far mixed himself up with the Government against the colonists, by suppressing the only independent newspaper existing in this part of the colony, that several of the land-claimants have written to his Excellency on the subject, and have refused to lay their claims before any person but the one Commissioner appointed by her Majesty. Officers have also been created either before they were wanted—as in the case of the Registrar-General for Deeds, whose appointment from his Excellency to that office bears date 5th January 1842, although up to the present date there have been no deeds registered, nor is there any place to register them in; or, as in cases where, in other colonies, two offices are held by one gentleman, as Private Secretary and Clerk of the Councils, Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Deeds—an example also set by your Lordship on a recent occasion by annexing the office of Postmaster-General here without salary to that of Collector of Customs—his Excellency's love of patronage, having so many friends to provide for, has induced him to appoint one person to each office. The great expense of the different departments here is caused by the number of clerks allowed to each office; in many instances the sons and relations of other officers holding place under the Government, whose youth would disqualify them from holding similar situations elsewhere. By that means, the salary of one individual, though apparently moderate, is unreasonable with the addition of the salaries of some two or three relations. It would be invidious in me in the latter instance to mention names, and impossible to show with accuracy the offices they are in, no account of the names of the gentlemen drawing salaries having been printed by his Excellency as is the case in other colonies. Some gentlemen, I understand, are holding two offices and receiving pay for both. A family compact thus constituted, must, from the very nature of Colonial government, soon acquire

the entire direction of affairs, holding as they do the most lucrative appointments; and, by a system of his Excellency, by which they acquire lands upon different terms than the other colonists, they have acquired and continue to acquire the most valuable lands in the colony. Having acquired this predominance, future Governors, like the present, will have to submit quietly to their influence, or, after a short and unavailing struggle, will have to yield to this well-organized party the real conduct of affairs.

"A large portion of the money expended here has been laid out on the temporary government-house, a building originally brought from England, and cost £,000/., and which was originally intended for a government-house and public offices; which, with the additions his Excellency has made to it, has cost the colony 12,000/., a sum far exceeding what the colony could afford. Some attempt has, I understand, been made to gloss over and reduce this extravagant sum by debiting other buildings with some of the money laid out on this, making the whole cost of the house only 4,000/. My information having been gathered from the most unquestionable authority, is not likely to be incorrect. In fact, the very servants' rooms and kitchens of his Excellency are proverbial throughout the colony as being more extravagantly fitted up, and costing more money than any gentleman's house in the island. In the same way, the garden of his Excellency has been most expensive; and the very walks of which are paved with stone, before even so much has been done in the principal streets of Auckland, which are now impracticable even for foot-passengers. Whether the colonists have a right to complain of these superfluities, it will be for your Lordship to determine, or whether they are to submit patiently any longer and labour under such injustice. A similar attempt to the former has been made in the estimates, where is a charge 'to J. R. Clendon on account of rent of buildings at Okeato, 1,000/.,'—which was for no such thing; the money having been paid for interest on the sum due to him by his Excellency, or as part payment.

"Your Lordship might suppose that the Legislative Council would be some check on the expenditure of the colony. The gentlemen holding a seat in that Council, like those in the Magistracy, are those who are in general most notorious for their subservience to the Government, and men wholly irresponsible to the people; in the case of the Magistracy, many of them persons whose station in life and education would have excluded them from a similar office at home: and so far from the members of Council being unconnected with the Government, one of them, although not holding an appointment from the Governor, yet having ten thousand pounds due to him from the Government, could hardly be called either an independent or fit member to represent the people. With a Council composed of such materials, it can be no wonder that his Excellency took the earliest opportunity of dismissing the only member who had the confidence of the colony, and who dared to oppose him, (I refer to my esteemed friend George Butler Earp, Esq.,) and the comparative ease with which he got the Council to agree to grant to one of its members ten thousand acres in the immediate neighbourhood of Auckland, of which grant several members of the Council have since purchased a share. His Excellency has observed the same unconstitutional line of conduct with regard to the Magistracy as to Mr. Earp, by removing every Magistrate who attends a public meeting against any act, however unjust, of his Excellency—as in the case of Captain Daniell and Mr. Moreing, of Port Nicholson,—gentlemen, as regards talent and education, birth and property, inferior to none in the colony. When, however, such appointments are left to a person who himself would not hold the office in England, it is not to be wondered at that personal animosity and party pique should have their fair share of weight. As regards the expenditure of the colony, 40,000/., out of 56,000/., is spent in Auckland alone, which has only a population of 1,500 inhabitants. The difference of the annual expenditure for printing in this colony, viz. 1,500/., per annum, and that of South Australia, 362/., per annum, is most striking. The large expenditure for that purpose has been caused by the Government, to rid itself of the only liberal newspaper here, having first suppressed it, and then purchased the whole of the material with which it was printed, for 1,425/., for the purpose of printing a Government newspaper, which is now done with the Government press; and by the speeches of the Council being printed at the expense of the colony, a system hitherto unheard-of in even the British parliament. With such an extravagant expenditure, it will not have surprised your Lordship, that, notwithstanding the loan from New South Wales of 43,000/., the Government should have been driven to the desperate alternative of either drawing treasury bills for 25,000/., or becoming bankrupt.

"I am not aware that I can point out to your Lordship a more marked instance of the useless expenditure of this Government than the Colonial Storekeeper's department, which is kept up here at the expense of 460/., per annum. Besides the storekeeper himself, there is a clerk and an issuer. The store itself is in such a dilapidated state as to be unfit for the reception of dry goods; and several hundred pounds' worth of flour, biscuit, &c. have been damaged in it. There has not been for some time 300/., worth of stores in it; the whole of the provisions, slops, &c. being issued by the contractors direct to the surveying parties, mechanics, boats' crews, &c. as well as the barter to the Aborigines. In the same manner, the chief protector of the Aborigines, with his allowances for a clerk, six native servants, forage for a horse, his salary, travelling and incidental expenses, is in the receipt himself of 1,390/., per annum; and if any thing is required for the natives, it is only to be sent for, and charged to the Aborigines account; a very convenient one for all parties.

"Having now brought under the consideration of your Lordship some of the most prominent features of the injudicious expenditure of his Excellency, I trust you will see the necessity of immediately appointing some experienced officer of accounts, with a view of checking such proceedings in future, over which hitherto there has been no control, as the accounts have now only to pass the mere review of the Colonial Secretary.

"In order that your Lordship may not be led away by the statement that this colony is necessarily more expensive than South Australia in consequence of the large police force which has to be kept up at every settlement in this island, I have the honour to annex, in enclosure No. 3, a comparative statement of the police force in South Australia and New Zealand for 1842; by which you will perceive, that in the former colony

the expenses for that service are 1,400/., a-year in excess of that of the latter.

"The Government party having the ascendancy here are constantly abusing their power by different modes of local jobbing. If any public building, wharf, or other improvement is to be made, it is always erected merely with reference to a bay called 'Official Bay,' where the whole of the water-frontage is exclusively held by Government-officers; and which his excellency selected for their private residences, remarking at the time, that the water-frontage there was of no value for commercial purposes, but which he now terms, (replying to a memorial from sixty-eight of the principal merchants and other residents in Auckland, requesting that the custom-house might be erected where the whole of the business of the town is carried on,) one of the two 'principal water-frontages of the town.' At the sale of town-lands here, another situation was pointed out by the Surveyor-General as the reserve for a custom-house, on the strength of which several parties purchased land in its neighbourhood, never supposing that the Government would be guilty of afterwards changing the position, more especially as, in the latter instance, the site has been chosen without any regard to the eligibility of its situation, either for the purpose proposed, or with reference to the interests of the settlement at large, other than that of enhancing the value of the property of the proprietors.

"The inhabitants of Auckland, having memorialized the Governor on various points, and no concessions having ever been made to any of their solicitations, have come to the determination, in future, of memorializing the Home Government direct on the subject of any complaint.

"I trust your Lordship will not be led to suppose that, in the remarks which I have ventured to make, I have been influenced by any spirit of opposition to her Majesty's Government, but only that I am one of the few who have time to make any gratuitous contribution of thought to the conduct of affairs in this colony.

"Trusting that your Lordship will give these matters your serious consideration,

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

"D. SINCLAIR."

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

An association has just been formed, consisting of New Zealand landowners and others, interested in the welfare of the Colony, which bids fair to confer incalculable benefit upon the colony.

The colonists have occasionally complained of the inactivity of the absentee proprietors, and not without justice. In the *New Zealand Gazette* of 13th July the following observations occur:—"They" (the absentees) "are sitting quietly by their fire-sides, calculating the money they will make in consequence of the risks the settlers have hazarded in coming here, and the privations, necessarily attendant upon forming settlements, which they have endured. The proprietors of land in (South) Australia, living in London, formed themselves into an Association, and sought opportunities of contributing to the advancement of the colony in which they were interested. Our absentees have proved one inert mass hitherto, but if they would combine, and, calling themselves the associated landowners of New Zealand, ascertain the wants to be satisfied for the speedy progress of the colony, they might be most useful to the Company's settlements, and check the feeling of dislike which is growing apace, in consequence of the selfish indolence they have hitherto exhibited." This feeling is repeated in a private letter of recent date. "Why," says the writer, "why do not the absentee proprietors associate, and get a Loan Company, and other useful institutions formed for us? No! they hope to avail themselves of our industry. The absentees, in their present state of apathy, are a curse, for the towns are blackened with their lands. I can foresee that the great division of parties here will be—Colony *versus* Government and Absenteeism."

It will be gratifying to the colonists to learn, that, at the time these angry words were written, some preparatory steps were being taken, having for their object the association of the landowners for promoting the welfare of the colony; and when they reached England, the "New Zealand Society" was in existence "for promoting the interests of the landowners, the colonists, and the natives of New Zealand."

The objects of the New Zealand Society, collected from their resolutions, may be thus stated:—

1. To watch over and promote the general interests of the landowners, the colonists, and the natives.
2. To suggest to, and urge upon the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the colony.
3. To collect, record, and circulate accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the colony; and, (as a means to the above end,)
4. To open correspondence with the several settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

If the New Zealand Society had been in existence from the commencement of last year, many objects might have been carried into execution of great benefit to the colony. We may mention a Loan Company as one of these. The subject was brought formally before the notice of the Company as early as February last, and has been once or twice so near adoption in one shape or another, that had the landowners been united, and given it their aid, their weight would have turned the scale, which indeed at one moment wanted but a feather, in favour of the institution. But the owners of sections were scattered here and there—no one knew the other; they were a rope of sand,

incapable of action for their own benefit or that of the colonists. This evil is now remedied; opportunities of being useful will again occur, and especially in relation to the subject of a loan company; or if such opportunities should not arise, it will be the business of the Society to make them.*

For the present, a Provisional Committee of the Society meets every Saturday, at Mr. Watson's chambers, No. 4, Trafalgar-square; every person interested in the prosperity of the colony should become a member,—and should not merely be satisfied with contributing his SOVEREIGN, but should actively promote the objects, and extend the utility of the Society by all the means within his reach.

The usefulness of the New Zealand Society,—a thoroughly independent body, having interests which even the Colonial minister is bound to recognize, will shortly have scope. The state of things disclosed in this number will be a fit and proper occasion for what the Americans call the action of the new Society.

NEGLIGENCE OF AGENTS.

Once or twice we have been called upon to notice the negligence of agents—a great subject of complaint among the owners of land in this country. We have done this in the spirit of friendly warning, which we trust will be productive of good, both to the agents themselves, and to their constituents. The manner, in which agents dispose of their trust, is thus noticed in a private letter from a person of great colonial experience:—"I laugh," he says, "I laugh at the mode in which agencies are given in England, and exercised in the colony. I have had many opportunities of witnessing how lamentably individuals had sacrificed their interests in this respect—it has cost parties in England thousands of pounds. A landowner in England gives his agency to A; presently A sells his own land at Wellington,—goes to Auckland, to turn land-jobber; and before going, hands over his agency to B. B, being engaged in agriculture, away from the town, places the land and but of his English constituent in the hands of C. At length C is appointed to an office at another settlement, and again the interests of the landowner are made over to D. This is not an imaginary case; some of your principal landowners must be aware that their business has been unceremoniously transferred to three persons in succession, without their consent."

This is a faithful picture; and the unceremonious way in which principals have been treated, is one of the causes of discontent here. The evils are admitted; but the difficulty of choosing is great. Integrity is the qualification most regarded; and we believe landowners would put up with other qualifications in moderation, could they secure that essential recommendation. Close habits of business, including punctuality, is another desideratum; and if to these could be added "an eye for country," with a knowledge of soils, timbers, and so forth, the qualifications would be complete. We have before expressed our opinion that the Company's settlements must furnish many men well qualified to fill the office of land-agent. We understand that Captain Smith, lately the Company's Surveyor, is likely to occupy himself as a private surveyor, and a land-agent. We know him to be a man of great integrity—his experience in the Port Nicholson district, must have given him more than "an eye to country" there; and of his punctuality we are assured: hence, we believe he is worthy of being entrusted with the management of land in the district in question.

MEDICINAL QUALITIES OF THE PHORMIUM TENAX.

Letter to the Editor of the *Chemical Gazette*, on Phormium tenax as a substitute for *Sarsaparilla*. By Dr. DIEFFENBACH, Naturalist to the New Zealand Company.

DEAR SIR,

Jun. 5th, 1843.

You are aware of the existence of a plant in New Zealand which yields a strong and beautiful flax, serves the natives for the manufacturing of their articles of dress, fishing nets, and so on, and which is most invaluable to them. You know, of course, that I mean the *Phormium tenax*. But I do not believe it is known that the root of this very same plant is also used by the natives, and by the old European settlers, as a powerful medicine, and that it will very likely prove an excellent addition to our *Materia Medica*, or a substitute for more expensive medicines, as it can be obtained in any quantity, and might prove an additional resource to that British possession. *Phormium tenax* belongs to a family of plants most of which possess some powerful principles, viz., the *Liliaceæ* of Lindley, and amongst them the latter author has placed it under the *Asparagineæ*, and Robert Brown, with Sir William Hooker, under the *Aphodeleæ*. Wherever its true botanical place may be, its relations are sufficiently evident, as well as to the *Smiluceæ*, which gives us the invaluable *Sarsaparilla*. Its root is indeed used for all the purposes for which we give the latter. It is a thick, fleshy, tuberous root, of a yellowish appearance, if cut when fresh, and of a rather nauseous and somewhat acrid taste. If made into a decoction, it increases all the secretions of the mucous membranes, and the external skin; it is purgative, expectorant, strongly diuretic, and after its use, the skin is covered with perspiration. There are, however, no violent symptoms connected with its use, as with other acrids; no pain in the stomach, or affections of the nervous system; on the con-

trary, although far more powerful than *Sarsaparilla* (which, however, may arise from the large quantity used for a decoction), it seems to resemble the latter most in its effects, in producing a general change of the metamorphosis. I have been assured that most inveterate cases of syphilis, chronic exanthematic diseases, and scrophulosis, have yielded to it; and from this testimony of natives and older settlers, I have indeed in many cases been induced to recommend it, but was unable to watch its effects. As its taste is rather nauseous, some of the Europeans mix it with the leaves of the Kawa (*Piper excelsum*), which are aromatic and spicy; or with those of the Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*), which contain a more fixed balsamic principle, and which themselves are in very common use as well-flavoured and highly diuretic substitutes for tea. During my travels in New Zealand I often used both; and at some parts of the coast, where whaling gangs are established, the whalers have often no other beverage for a long time.

Would it not be interesting, Mr. Editor, to subject all these plants to an accurate analysis? Not merely because it is never advisable, as an old medical instructor of mine used to say, to despise the nostrums of old women, and I may add, of so-called savage nations, but because you might see whether the two latter plants contained the same principle as the Chinese tea. If you would do so, and also analyse the root of the *Phormium*, I have no doubt that excellent botanist, Sir William Hooker, at Kew Gardens, will provide you with specimens, as *Phormium* and *Leptospermum* are found, at all events, in that beautiful collection. I have no doubt the New Zealand Company will send for a quantity of these vegetables for making a trial.

I am, yours truly,

E. DIEFFENBACH, M.D.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

F. E. G.—We have pleasure in stating that hopes are entertained by Capt. Liardet's friends, of the gradual restoration of his sight, and that his general health also is improving. There is no probability, however, of his re-occupying the post in New Plymouth in which his talent and energy promised such advantage to the settlement. His successor in that office is Mr. J. T. Wicksteed, of whom good mention is made in communications from the settlement in our paper of to-day.

We have been unwillingly compelled from press of matter, to leave out a few original communications on various subjects, for which we shall endeavour to find room in our next.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the *Journal* is now published by Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., of Cornhill; and the printing and publishing office is at Messrs. STEWART & MURRAY'S, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey; to which address we request that all orders and communications may be forwarded to us in future, as well as complaints of any irregularity in the delivery of the *Journal*.

Books and Maps for review in like manner should be addressed to the Editor, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey.

Agent for Advertisements, F. D. LEWIS, Castle Court, Birchin Lane.

THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL has now been established for three years, and during that period has steadily increased in circulation, till it has placed itself at the head of the Colonial journals published in London.

In order to render the future series of this record of New Zealand facts and prospects complete in itself, and attractive to new Subscribers, the Proprietor will shortly publish an extra number, to be bound up as introductory to the Fourth Volume, embracing an abridged History of New Zealand Colonization from the discovery of the Islands up to the close of the year 1842. The Introductory Number will be pagged in Roman numerals, (i. to xii.) so as in no way to interfere with the pagging of the volume.

The NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL has generally been regarded by its Subscribers as a permanent record rather than as an ephemeral publication—as a book rather than as a newspaper. The demand for back numbers to complete sets has, therefore, been considerable, and as a difficulty has frequently been experienced in supplying this demand, many numbers being out of print, it has been determined to digest the past history in the manner above proposed, and to commence the present year with a double series of numbers—the first number for the year being "No. 78, —New Series, No. 1," which was published on the 7th of January.

The Editor will in future devote a portion of every number to the news, condition and prospects of each settlement, comprising the most interesting communications from the settlers; and will endeavour to deal impartially with the proceedings of the Government, the Company, and the Colonists.

To render this department more complete, measures will be taken to obtain correct prices-current of New Zealand markets, and specifications of British exports to the Australasian Colonies.

The usual attention will be bestowed upon the reviews of works which, in their character, may be directly or indirectly interesting to the colonial reader, embracing chiefly the subjects of colonization, political economy, and agriculture.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1843.

It will be perceived, from the copious extracts which we insert in another part of this paper, that the *Colonial Gazette*, whose opinions have much weight with an influential class connected with the British Colonies, and which, indeed, has operated a gradual but marked change in the colonial policy of this country, has been of late calling attention, in a friendly but decided spirit, to the general apathy and narrow policy of the present colonial office; and the *Spectator* of last week sums up the causes

* The advantages of an association of the kind will be found pretty fully stated in the third number of the *New Zealand Portfolio*.

of offence. As respects the prospects of New Zealand, the discussion is full of interest to our own readers; and we are sorry to observe that the observations of our contemporaries are marked by a feeling of despondency on this head, which, if general, is only to be removed by a more active and generous colonial management on the one hand, and on the other by the strenuous co-operation of the New Zealand Company and the Anglo-New Zealand public, to set things on a better footing. Let us hope that the good news,—let us say, the *very good news*,—from all the Company's settlements, which occupy so large a portion of our Journal this day, may be the harbinger of a brighter time for New Zealand, and, by a necessary dependence, for all British colonization. For our own part, we feel that, "at a time when events are rapidly coming about which promise to invest the subject of colonization with far more importance than it ever possessed before," the complaint that the present Colonial Minister produces nothing, in his own peculiar department, large or comprehensive, will, by-and-bye, (let the New Zealand interest be only true to itself,) be met, as in the case of Lord John Russell, by a more enlightened and wide-minded policy, and by a greater breadth, both of purpose and action on the part of the colonial administration. The letter from Mr. Sinclair to Lord Stanley gives us hopes even of "Auckland, the capital of New Zealand." Capital it never can be; but now that matters have reached that critical state in which it becomes evident that not the qualities of the place itself, but the incapacity of the local government, is at the bottom of the present deplorable condition of the settlement, we may fairly anticipate a *change of dynasty*, and, under efficient management, a new development of the not inconsiderable natural resources of the district.

The intelligence from Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth, is full of encouragement. The rich tract of land and pasturage in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson, discovered by Mr. Kettle, in the districts of the Rua Mahanga and Manewatu, sets at rest the question as to the possession of a sufficient back-country to the first of the Company's settlements; while it only demands a proper degree of spirit and enterprize to render immediately available the plains of the Hutt and Porirua. Money alone is wanting, to realize the anticipation of Colonel Wakefield that the splendid harbour of Port Nicholson is "the natural, if not the only port from which to render available the greatest breadth and the most valuable portion of the Northern Island."

In Nelson, again, possessing 10,000 acres of land "in the immediate vicinity of the town, ready for the plough, without any expense except that of fencing," we are only surprised that more has not been done in the way of production since the 25th of May; when, it will be remembered, the plough was first put into the ground in the settlement. Educational establishments, colleges and infant schools, are all desirable, nay, indispensable objects in any British community; but we would sincerely advise the Nelsonian colonists, in the first place, rather to bestow their undivided attention upon agricultural operations. Men cannot, it is true, live by bread alone; but they must have bread.

We have occasionally found ourselves called upon to animadvert upon the apparent sluggishness of the good people of New Plymouth, and to complain that they felt so much disposed to lament their one want, rather than to feel grateful for, and take immediate steps to render available, their thousand and one advantages. The present news from that settlement no longer justifies us in such a complaint. They have now, we are well pleased to learn, betaken themselves cheerfully and heartily to the work of production; and, the rural lands having been all given out, (the best choices being selected on the river Waitera,) we trust that the next intelligence will be still more favourable as to their actual progress in clearing and ploughing. Mr. Aubrey's letter to Mr. Woolcombe, and Mr. Wicksteed's account of the progress and condition of the settlement, will remove all ground of despondency in relation to the prospects of the "Garden of New Zealand."

Generally, as regards *Wellington*, the only desideratum is *money*; *money*, again, is the only thing required to develop all the resources of *Nelson*; and the one thing needful in New Plymouth is—*money*. Let the absentees look to it.

WELLINGTON.

(COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE PRINCIPAL AGENT, TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.)

Wellington, New Zealand, July 22, 1842.

SIR,—Nothing of consequence affecting the Company has occurred since the opening of the Court of Land claims. Mr. Spain continues his sittings, and the Port Nicholson purchase is still before him. From the unwillingness of the natives to talk more on the subject, which they have exhausted, and from the occasional absence of counsel in the County and Police Courts, the proceedings are extremely slow. The first case promises to last some months longer. The public takes no more interest in the progress of the claims. The Court is almost deserted, and the affair is treated as a burlesque by the counsel and spectators.

The effects of the delay are not, however, less serious than ever. Reports of the natives obstructing the settlers at Wanganui reach me every week, and the attempt to occupy land any where but in the immediate vicinity of Wellington, is no longer made by any one.

Nearly four months have elapsed since we received tidings from Auckland, except in the public papers of Sydney, which occasionally remind

us of the existence of the proclaimed capital. The withdrawal of our means for its benefit, through the customs, is more sensibly felt.

Notwithstanding the absence of emigrant ships during the winter, and the neglect of the local government, great activity prevails here. Numerous arrivals from Sydney of settlers with some capital, and very large importations of live stock, together with an increasing coasting trade, keep up our shipping list, and the bay fisheries promise to supply some cargoes of oil for direct exportation to England in the Spring. I continue to receive the most favourable accounts from Nelson and New Plymouth.

(Signed) I have, &c., W. WAKEFIELD.

(COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE PRINCIPAL AGENT, TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.)

Wellington, New Zealand, July 22, 1842.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you the accompanying reports from the principal surveyor, together with a report of an expedition undertaken at my instance, by Mr. Kettle, one of the assistant surveyors, with two maps, and a duplicate one of Wanganui.

These documents require no comment from me; but I would point attention to the fine district of the Rua Mahanga explored by Mr. Kettle. This immense tract of land, with the valley of the Manewatu, extending to the interior of this island, containing the finest land and pasturage, commences at about twenty miles, as the crow flies, from Port Nicholson. Its existence amply refutes the reports that our neighbourhood was deficient in extensive districts, and proves that this splendid harbour is the natural, if not the only, port from which to render available the greatest breadth and the most valuable portion of the northern island.

I have the honour to be, &c., (Signed) W. WAKEFIELD.

TWO KINDS OF COLONISTS—DUTIES OF ABSENTEES—"THE ONE THING NEEDFUL."

Extract of a Private Letter from a Resident in Wellington, to a New Zealand Land Proprietor in this Country.

Wellington, 20th June, 1842.

"It is really lamentable to witness the want of courage and industry in a large number of young men who come here. They arrive with the idea that they are to have no difficulties or discomfort to contend with, yet most of them have fled from home in despair at the dismal prospect they were abandoning. All the prudent and the industrious who have arrived here are well to do. I should not mind landing in this place without a shilling, confident that I could make myself a pursuit in three months. We all feel that the best settlers came first, that is by the fleet which sailed September 1839. They had much to contend with and played their parts like men. They laugh at the idea of Pioneers coming in these days, when all the country from this to New Plymouth and the East Coast has been made known through their exertions.

"You absentees ought to do more than feel anxious about the prosperity of Wellington, you should aid in it; as it is, you are content to sit by the fire-side and speculate upon the advance which will take place (upon the pound per acre paid) at our expense, in consequence of the exertions we are obliged to make. Not only do you *not* contribute to our prosperity, but your agents ask higher terms for leasing or selling lands than demanded by settlers. Each day makes a demand upon our purses for a contribution to some public work which will equally benefit your property, yet you contribute not a shilling. A very bad feeling is growing up here, at Nelson and New Plymouth towards your class, and if you do not mend your manners you will soon be more odious even than Captain Hobson's Government. Why do you not combine, and form a society to be called the "Associated Land Holders in New Zealand?" and ascertain if there be not modes in which you can render yourselves useful. We want capital for agricultural purposes. Why do you not form a Loan and Trust Company? it could be made to pay you 20 per cent with the best security. Why are no efforts made to extend the British whaling? Upwards of 100 American and French ships are now on our ground, and not one English ship. Why not form a company, with a considerable capital, to own sixty or seventy brigs to fit out of this port, and have a local direction here (the directors to hold shares) and superintend the whaling? The brigs would be coming in constantly with oil, which they would discharge into immigrant ships,—the brigs of course would never go home. I have computed that men employed by such a Company would expend from 80,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* here in the year. Why not offer a reward for a flax machine?—Why not supply us with capital to erect saw and flour mills, and breweries? Our great want is capital, and we could pay handsomely for it; such narrow policy will assuredly bring its own punishment."

THE TIMBER TRADE.—Most of the settlers express great anxiety on the subject of creating articles of export, yet very few are prepared to aid in the desirable object, when combined action is needed. We have already had to regret the impossibility of getting parties to take an interest in the Union Steam Saw Mill, though we think it might be shown that each individual unsuccessfully requested to become a shareholder in the stock of that Company, has since lost the amount he would have had to contribute, in the difference he has had to pay for timber with which to build, over and above the price it would have cost, had that mill been brought into successful operation. The amount needed was about one thousand pounds, and a contribution of fifty pounds by twenty persons, would have set the mill in operation, and before this time the price of timber would have been diminished nearly half. The commonest wooden building that can be erected, would have been cheapened, and many of the better class of houses would have cost less by the sum of from fifty to one hundred and fifty pounds. The shareholder would have received in all probability in the shape of reduced price of timber the cost of his share; while the community would in the use of wood from the mill, have contributed towards large dividends upon shares, which may be said to have cost the holders not a shilling. Further, by cheapening the price of wood, it would have been rendered an article of export, and would have before this, very likely, have paid a portion of the cost of stock imported from New South Wales. Our woods

are excellent, and a quality which would recommend them in New South Wales is their not being hard. The carpenter could do much more work with our wood in the day, than he could with that of any part of Australia, and he could therefore do it cheaper. For this reason we have long considered that when our wood can be delivered at a certain price, it will be preferred for all purposes for which wood is required in the inside work of houses, in New South Wales. This has been repeated many times, and few are inclined to doubt it; still the cry is, give us an export or we shall be ruined.—*N. Z. Gazette, July.*

CORPORATION BILL.—Carrying the Corporation Bill into effect will be attended with a great deal of a species of political excitement, and providing contract for work to be done under its guidance, upon funds partly obtained from the colonists, and partly by way of loans from the New Zealand Company. We have very little doubt that the Corporation Bill would of itself keep the place alive until October, at which time let us hope the fisheries will have been very successful, and that the merchants will be busily engaged in loading vessels for England, and the whaling folks spending their money at our shops.—*N. Z. Gaz. 6th July.*

RACES.—The second half yearly meeting of the Local Races, was fixed to take place on Monday, the 4th July, at Lyall's Bay. Horses to be on the ground at 11 o'clock, A.M. Several heavy bets had been made, and some good sport was expected.

AUCKLAND, THE CAPITAL.—It is now three months since we have had an arrival from Auckland. Our most recent dates thence are by the way of Sydney.—*N. Z. Gaz. 2nd July, 1842.*

The following is an extract from a letter dated "Port Nicholson, 23rd July, 1842," and addressed to Mr. Jeffery Ludlam, 17, Piccadilly, London. The closing sentence illustrates not less the advance in the intercommunication of the globe, than the extraordinary backwardness of the intercommunication between the Government "capital" of New Zealand and its provincial towns:—"Matters are going on pretty well: there is great confidence amongst us, although money is very scarce. The only bad thing is the Government—it is worse and worse: we have (within a few days) as late dates from England as from Auckland."—*Col. Gaz. 12th Jan. 1843.* [This is as bad as the state of things mentioned in the last No. of another contemporary:—"Our express from Paris had not arrived when our paper went to press, which is of no great consequence, as we never expected it. The *Herald* of this morning, however, brings us London news up to the day before yesterday."—*Punch.*]

THE HUTT.—Mr. Swainson had addressed a letter to the editor of the *Gazette*, calling upon the colonists or the Company to improve the river, and remove obstructions which dammed up the stream, and caused frequent inundations. Mr. Swainson sets forth the valuable qualities of the Hutt land, in the valley, and its great capabilities.

"To expatiate upon the fertility of the Hutt would be altogether superfluous. It is the only agricultural district within forty miles of Wellington. Its soil is so amazingly rich, that it would produce corn sufficient to supply the white population of this territory for many years, setting aside all that might be exported. It would have been of little or no consequence if Karori, Porirua, and the neighbouring districts had never been discovered; but the valley of the Hutt has been formed by nature for the granary of Port Nicholson; without it we can have no agriculture. Growing potatoes on the sides of the hills, and feeding a few herds of cattle in the swamps and flats, is not such farming as will save a colony. This is the conclusion I have formed after a year's observation, and is that of nearly all the intelligent men I have conversed with."

VESSELS AT PORT UNDERWOOD, CLOUDY BAY.—The *Ketas*, a French whaler of Nantes, Captain Brewer 12 months out, with 700 barrels of right whale oil, and 70 barrels of sperm. From Akaroa on the 6th July, leaving there seven French, two Americans, and two English whalers, doing scarcely anything.—The *Orion*, a French whaler of Nantes, Captain Baxter, 13 months out, two months of which at Port Underwood, 1,500 barrels of right whale oil. Took a large whale of about 110 barrels, the day before the *Ariel* started. It was the only large whale that had been taken this season. The shore parties had taken but five small whales.—The *Susannah Ann* goes from thence to Queen Charlotte's Sound.—The *Nelson Packet* left the same day as the *Ariel*, bound for Manawatu.—The shore parties round the coast anticipated a good season.—*N. Z. Gazette, July 16, 1842.*

LETTER FROM MISS EMILY WAKEFIELD, TO MRS. ALLOM.

Wellington, New Zealand, May 26th, 1842.

MY DEAR MRS. ALLOM.—Your letter comes the last of any,—I have written all my others to England, and am very glad the job is finished. I shall begin with telling you I have not yet seen Albert, as he is somewhere up the country. Mrs. Wills arrived out here after all, before we did: she has taken a very nice house, and is anxiously expecting her son's return. I have seen Mr. Brees, Mr. Wylie, and young Charlton; I met them one day at Mrs. Wills'. I suppose Francis Bell told you he came on board at the Downs, to see me. I was very sick for the first five days, but never afterwards. We had most beautiful weather all the voyage, and entirely escaped all storms and gales of wind. I am delighted with New Zealand; I think it is a most beautiful place, and far more civilized than I expected. We have got a very nice house and garden, and a famous poultry yard, with plenty of fowls, ducks, pigeons, geese, turkeys, and four pheasants in it. We have also rabbits, and a cow and calf, so we make our butter at home. Papa has got a horse, and he has sent to Sydney for one for me. I have had a most beautiful large Newfoundland dog given me. Now, my dear Mrs. Allom, I must wish you good-bye: pray remember me very kindly to Mr. Allom, and give my kind love to your little boys.

I remain, ever your affectionate friend,
EMILY WAKEFIELD.

LETTER FROM MR. ALBERT ALLOM, WELLINGTON, TO HIS MOTHER.

Tuesday, April 12th, 1842.

MY DEAR MOTHER.—I am just going to start with a large party for Manawatu, and have just time to write you a few lines before I go. Our party consists of Mr. Brees, Mr. Kettle, Wills, myself, and about fifteen men. Manawatu is distant from Wellington about 70 miles;—it is a very fine country, and we expect to enjoy it very much. Mr. Brees

will be back in three weeks, but Mr. Kettle, Wills, and I, are going to stay perhaps three months. I am very sorry that I have not been able to write you a long letter yet, but if I write often, I hope that will do as well; I will contrive to write from Manawatu. I received your letter two or three days ago, and have written since to Mr. Ede about the perfumery. I have commissioned Mr. Stokes to send me all letters and parcels;—he has given me a letter of introduction to Mr. Harrison, one of the surveyors of Manawatu, and he is a very gentlemanly man. I find that shoes and boots wear out very fast here, and are very dear. If you could send me a pair of good thick strong boots, like those I brought with me they would be acceptable. Remember me to Mr. Wakefield. Love to all, and believe me, very dear mother,

Your affectionate son,
ALBERT ALLOM.

IMPORTS.

JUNE.—In the *Thomas Crisp*, from Sydney.—50 bags of flour, Order.—125 bags sugar, 6 chests tea, Order.—14 bags flour, 1 case apparel, 5 bags groceries, 21 mats sugar, 5 boxes 1 tierce groceries. Order.—50 barrels oatmeal, 18 boxes candles, 480 bags flour, 1000 bags flour, Order.—5 tons sugar, 30 boxes tea, 25 bags coffee, 20 cases pipes, 9 boxes tea, 7 bales blankets, 2 do. do., 34 bags rice, J. Salmon.—11 oaks beef, 4 casks gin, 2 kegs tobacco, 1 package guns, 1 kitchen steamer, Order. Passengers—Captain Salmon and servant, I. W. C. Hame.

In the *Bright Planet*, from Sydney.—100 barrels flour, 125 bags flour, 140 bags flour, 21 chests tea, 3 chests tea, 20 boxes tea, 189 bags flour, 350 sheep, 33 bales 4 hds. 2 bales slops, 4 chests tea, Order.—1 bale slops, 10 boxes soap, 500 feet plank, 40 bags flour, Order.—3 hds. 1 bale, 3 hds. 1 case 1 bale slops, 1 chain cable, 2 anchors, 4 oaks oranges, 6 cases trees. Passengers—W. G. Duke, T. Tainey, W. Whitfield, T. Burd, A. O'Donnell, W. Hughes, W. Bills, J. Mullholm.

In the *Lord Hobart*, from Twofold Bay.—Agents, Rhodes and Co.—39 cattle, 200 sheep, 10 kegs butter, 110 lbs. tobacco, 4 chests tea, 20 bags sugar, 4 cwt. bread, 1 do. flour, 5 casks beef.

In the *Eleanor*, from Sydney via Nelson.—Agents, Hay and Co.—17 chests tea, 88 barrels flour, 278 bags flour, 83 bags flour, 47 bags flour, 150 bags sugar, 50 tons coals, 29 cattle, 4 horses, 3 bales blankets, Order. Passengers—Mr. Machattie. Storage—W. H. Wilson, Mr. Archibald, W. J. Spearlies, J. Lewis, R. Watson.

JULY 9.—In the *Brothers*, from Sydney.—W. B. Rhodes, and Co., Agents.—7 cases oil stones, 2 bags coffee, 4 tons salt, 2 kegs spruce beer, 4 cases pipes, 1 basket oil, 7 casks vinegar, 2 kegs cordials, 6 oaks cider, 10 boxes cigars, 1 cask shoes, 2 cases seeds, 5 barrels ale, 66 bags sugar, 2 hds. gin, 25 cases gin, 1 hhd. brandy, 20 bags flour, 1 case slops, 2 boxes soap, 1 bale blankets, 1 case whaling gear, 5 tons coals.

16.—In the *Isabella Anna*, from Sydney.—Hay and Co., Agents.—675 sheep, 50 cattle, Machattie.—40 bags coffee, 34 boxes souchong tea, 39 boxes pekoe tea, Evans.—1 case hardware, Wallace and Co.—Passengers—R. H. Penon, D. Lyons, P. Malin, R. Polack, C. Smith, J. Murphy, G. Lloyd, R. Chaplin, and Capt. White.

22.—The *Blossom*, is wrecked at Chatham Island; crew and cargo saved. The barque *Brougham*, put into Manua, leaky, but has proceeded for Sydney. The *Kate*, Read, was totally wrecked off Cape Terwise, 11th inst.

BIRTH.

On the 27th of June, Mrs. Dixon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th of June, at the residence of Dr. Evans, Golders Hill, Wellington, by the Rev. J. Macfarlane, Edward, eldest son of Sir Edward Cheam, to Amelia, daughter of the late D. Riddiford, Esq., of London, and step-daughter of G. S. Evans, Esq., LL.D., of Lincoln's Inn, now of Port Nicholson, New Zealand.

On the 21st of June, George Reynolds, Esq., of the Fishery Box Moor, Hertfordshire, to Rebecca, daughter of John Cuttell, Esq., late of Woodgreen, Hornsey.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 1. *Ariel*, Finlay, put back. Sailed the 3rd for Cloudy Bay.—2. *Elizabeth*, Smith, Nelson.—3. *Mane*, Swanby, from the coast. Sailed the 8th for Wanganui.—*Brothers*, Bruce, Sydney.—4. *Ocean*, Ferguson, Cloudy Bay.—*Tyrian*, Clarkson, Sydney.—7. *Vanguard*, Murray, New Plymouth.—13. *Industry*, M'Gregor, Manawatu and coast.—*Henry*, Daymond, Manawatu.—13. *Bright Planet*, Morrison, from the coast.—*Isabella Anna*, Thomson, Sydney.—15. *Perseverance*, Bishop, Chatham Islands.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—*Catherine*, Smith, Hawke's Bay.—*Susannah Ann*, Dougherty, for the coast.—July 2. London, Arwood, Singapore.—3. *Royal William*, Lovett, Palmer Bay.—*Harlequin*, Phelps, Bay of Islands.—*Lord Hobart*, Sydney.—4. *Eleanor*, Johnson, Sydney.—5. *Eagle*, Shell, Sydney.—*Nelson Packet*, Jackson, Manawatu.

WANGANUI.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT.—We have been informed that several Scotch families, whose united number amounts to forty-five persons, are about to proceed immediately to settle upon lands they have purchased at Wanganui. They are really valuable immigrants, for they have not been two years in the colony, and yet by steady industry and frugality, they thus early find themselves in the pleasing position of independent landowners. We doubt not a few years will find them wealthy farmers and stock proprietors. Such immigrants must be a real blessing to the settlement in which they may take up their residence. We wish them every success, for they really deserve it.—*N. Z. Gazette, July.*

NELSON.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ARTHUR WAKEFIELD, R.N., TO JOHN WARD, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.)

Nelson, July 13, 1842.

SIR,—We have had a dull time of it the last two months, what with winter weather and few arrivals coastwise, and none from England; but symptoms of spring are showing themselves, and with it fresh spirit.

Since we got horses we have opened the country a good deal, and the plains of the Waimea quite answer my expectations, except in extent. In this respect, I think Mr. Heaphy will have given you an erroneous

notion; I do not think we shall get more than two-thirds of the accommodation land connected with the town; the remainder will be at the Mount and Matuaka, from twelve to sixteen miles across the bottom of the gulf. The Matuaka district comprises some valuable land, and will be an important adjunct, although it may draw people from the town, and thereby retard the social progress of the community. Nevertheless, what we have contiguous to the town is quite enough, and of sufficient good quality, to establish without fear or doubt, a most respectable agricultural province. I am under the mark when I say there are 10,000 acres of good land ready for the plough, without any expense, except that of fencing. Some of it, from its distance from timber, will be expensive in that respect. A great part of it has been timber land, and has been cleared by fires of the tall fern in its neighbourhood, and it is not easy to account for their occurrence.

The plains of the Waimea are on the eastern side of the river, intersected by several swamps, formed by the accumulation of water from the gullies in the mountains, which run north and south along its eastern boundary; these swamps, at present, create some impediment to roads, but I anticipate their being easily drained, as there is no doubt about the levels allowing it in most instances; even in their present state they are not very terrific, as I have been at least thirty miles on horseback out and home across the plains in a day.

What we really feel most the want of, is a very common want, but more particularly in colonies—*Capital*. There is a great eagerness for farming, but deficiency of means. I found the accommodation land could not be delivered before the middle of August, and that it would be then too late to get a crop this year; I therefore made arrangements with No. 1 and 2 choice, to let me select No. 3 Company's reserve, and No. 4 Colonial, which I have rented to a practical Scotch farmer, who has six grown up sons, and have given him some further advantages to set to work immediately; I have supplied him with implements, cattle, and provisions, which he is to pay for by instalments in two years, and he rents the lands for seven years at 10s. an acre, after the first year; his ploughs, &c., started to-day; and it has given fresh vigour to the settlers. My selection is on the western bank of the Waimea, where there are upwards of 10,000 acres of similar land. Although the greater part of it is thickly timbered, the sections alluded to have only a sufficient quantity of timber for the purposes of a farm and building for several years.

We have an ample supply of cattle for the present, as my old friend Dr. Imlay has just sent another cargo, and the ship is discharging them two miles up the Waimea, where she is safely moored. This is our fourth large ship with cattle, and I expect another in the summer from Dr. Imlay.

The town rents are keeping up exorbitantly, and a man was offered to-day the disposal of 5l. per foot, for twenty-four feet frontage of No. 167 on the plan, but there is little inclination to sell, and no leasing except upon long leases, which augurs well as to confidence.

Mr. John Saxton is doing a panoramic view of the town at my instigation, and I have promised to send it home officially. It is I think the most beautiful thing of the sort I ever saw, and he is doing it in a most artist-like manner. The town in fact, is a panorama, inasmuch as it is situated in a basin, with two hills in the centre, the highest of which the view is taken from; it includes all sorts of scenery, from the snow-capped mountain range to the flax valley.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. WAKEFIELD.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAM CULLEN TO MR. TURNER, MERCHANT, LAMPPOST.

Nelson, New Zealand, 10th April, 1842.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF NELSON.—There is some very good land here, but it is very hilly, and the hills are so steep, that a person, standing on one side of them, would be afraid to look to the top, lest he should break his neck at the bottom. Some of these series of hills are so very high that the snow stands on them in summer as well as winter: for our rural sections we must go a long way from Nelson, which is situated seven miles below Pepin's Island, in Blind Bay. It is a beautiful climate, and not subject to such violent winds as Port Nicholson, as we have not witnessed any since we have been here, nor have the surveyors that were here three months before us. The beautiful climate of Blind Bay has often been spoken of before by one of the principal surveyors of Taranaki, as being the best in New Zealand.

PROBABLE PRODUCE.—The cultivating of land will pay well here. Potatoes grow two or three crops a year, and sell eight shillings per cwt. Beans do not answer here. Oats, barley, and wheat, answer very well, and a brewer would soon realize a fortune if barley was grown to a good extent here, which I have no doubt it will as soon as matters are brought about a little. Here are a great many things a person of small capital would soon make a good fortune by,—say 500l. or 1000l.

WHALING.—A thousand pounds would set a person on with the whaling, which many have made large fortunes by,—one now lately retired at Port Nicholson with many thousands. A hundred sperm whales entered Massacre Bay this year in a lot.

Coal has been found at Massacre Bay, not far from here. Buying cattle from Sydney and shipping it here would do well. A plenty of limestone has been found at Massacre Bay, but no person has shipped any quantity, or burned any, which would pay well and will be much wanted.

BRICK-MAKING, &c.—Brick-burning is going on but sparingly, but brick is much in demand. A person of capital, setting it on in good earnest, would make a good thing of it. Brick is three pounds a thousand. A person buying from ships, and selling out again in small quantities, could do well, and could get fifty or a hundred per cent. by it. Store-keepers, of all useful kinds, get immense profits. Mr. Dudley Sinclair told me, that he did not doubt, that although the public-house-keepers pay thirty or forty pounds per year for their licences, they realize, in the least case, one thousand pounds a-year. Here are many things a man of good perception could soon get a good fortune with, had he money to set off with. I have a middling choice of land in the town, No. 259, but it is only a few very early choices that fetch much, although people stop at home and speak of one and two thousand pounds for an acre of town land. I should be glad to see one or two hundred for mine.

THE NATIVES.—The natives are very civil and harmless, though active and intelligent; very hard to deal with, and not very easily taken in. They are very graceful in their walk and address—no shyness in address to a superior—in short, I believe they think no persons their superiors. The old ones are tattooed in a most curious manner, and some are tattooed about their bodies; but I think only the chiefs are allowed it any where about the body, the rest only in the face: they are a fine race of people, stout and well made. Much has been said in England about their fierceness, but a milder, kinder people, I believe, does not exist. Our ladies of the *Fifeshire*, that almost dreaded the idea of seeing an ugly tattooed New Zealander, would no more be afraid of one of them, or I believe not so much, as they would of one of their country of the lower orders,—at least they are perfectly harmless, and I believe that nothing would induce them to meddle with, or injure a white man. Some say they in some cases steal—I believe in no case have they been known or proved to do so; I a little suspected it, but I now believe no such thing; the lost things I have found, and I have trusted them anywhere, and lost nothing by them.

SEA FISH.—There is a great variety of sea-fish here, some very good, equal in quality to English salmon, but very little in the fresh water. A kind of trout and eels are all I've seen. The trout are small and not much sought after, but the eels are most delicious, far exceeding any thing of the kind I have tasted in England; they weigh from eight to the pound or less to eight pounds each, and some a great deal more. A friend of mine caught some at the Waimea district, weighing fourteen pounds each; this I can say is a fact, which I could not have believed had I not seen the eels.

VEGETATION.—Here are a great variety of shrubs and creepers; the shrubs are such as I've never before seen; they say they are very beautiful, but I have not seen the flowers.

BIRDS.—Here are a great many kinds of birds; the pigeons are very numerous—it's not many days but I've two or more for my dinner; people have written to England how very large they are, but those which I get are but little larger than those in England. There are three or four different sorts of wild ducks, teal, quail, and a great variety of others, some very curious and very beautiful in their plumage.

PROSPECTS.—I believe my account is too brief to give you very full information. Letters must be deficient to the case of a person speaking, where you may ask any question and receive an answer; but I must tell you candidly, (and I believe every word I have said is so), that any man who intends to live by industry of any kind, such as trading or labour, may do better here than in England.

PROVISIONS AND WAGES.—Labourers are getting good wages, and must find a great change here, where they get thirty or thirty-six shillings per week. The Company gives a guinea a-week, and ten pounds of flour, and ten pounds of beef or pork, with tea, &c. Bread is eightpence the four-pound loaf, port wine twenty-five shillings per dozen, bottled ale fifteenpence a bottle, fresh pork eightpence per pound, mutton one shilling per pound, flour about thirty-five shillings a sack, so that baking is a good trade here.

People who come should try to get good labourers that will stand by them, as it is hard to get a person here that cares anything about work, at least they won't do a master justice: here are a great many pigs running wild, and catching them suits many better than work. You see by the position of our harbour in Blind Bay, it is better situated for mercantile business than Port Nicholson, being out of the difficult navigation of the Straits, and on an average they are twice as long going from Port Nicholson to Sidney, as going from Nelson to Sidney, as the Straits detain ships so long, and we have a snug little harbour. On good land here almost anything will grow; the vine, oranges, and a great many things that will not grow in England, and a farm here, well managed, must be a pleasing sight—no such thing is yet to be seen. I have tried many seeds, and all answer well. Green peas may be gathered all the year, or nearly; here has been felt a want of rain this summer, which has not been known before; for three months in summer there was scarcely any, and very warm, warmer than in England; but they say not so cold in winter. Many have written from New Zealand from interested motives, but mine is not; though but little, and of little consequence what I have said, I defy any person to deny the truth of it. A person coming here must not expect the comforts they find in England, and must expect to live in a weather-boarded house at first, but in the course of time it will be remedied. The town acres will be given out to-morrow, and people will build more.

Yours truly,
To Mr. John Turner, Langport. WILLIAM CULLEN.

PROSPECTS—PROGRESS—CHARACTER OF POPULATION.

Stoke, by Nayland, Jan. 19, 1843.

SIR—I send you extracts from a letter received from Nelson this morning, which, I think, will prove interesting to your readers.

I am your obedient servant,
CATHERINE TORLESSE.

Nelson, June 9th, 1842.

"We are all pleased with our place and prospects, and everthing is going on well; we have pretty well got over the first evils of colonizing. I am sitting in a small room, it is true, but as snug as one of yours, with a good coal fire in the grate; we have good bread, fresh butter and milk, mutton, poultry, if you choose to be extravagant, pigeons, and fish occasionally, as it is at present out of season.

"William has just fenced in three quarters of an acre in front of my cottage, and we are going to put in about twenty fruit trees, which I have just received from the gardens at Kew, all alive. We have two or three schools on foot, and a library, and a literary and scientific institution; several brick houses in course of erection, and a number of respectable wooden ones. Upon the whole, for a colony, I think we have a moral population: it is pleasing on Sunday to walk among the cottages, and to see the cleanly appearance of the people and children. There is a Sunday-school, consisting of seventy or eighty children, got up entirely by the people themselves. Divine service has been performed every Sunday but one, since we lauded. * * * is in good health, and seems to take to the business of colonizing very well,—her husband is a treasure! I hope to get them out on a fifty acre farm before long."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM JAMES HARPER, A SETTLER AT NELSON, TO HIS FRIENDS AT WOOTTON BASSETT.

April 17th, 1842.

DEAR FRIENDS,—We embarked on the 14th Sept., and was till the 2nd Oct. before we could sail; on the 19th Jan. we saw the South Island of New Zealand, 20th, entered Cook's Straits, and dropped anchor in Port Nicholson Bay, and there we lay for eight days, for the sailors struck, and eight went to prison for a month. We lost two men, three women, and eight children on the voyage of different complaints; one James Draper of Market Lavington; Mr. Devises a carpenter, caught the brain fever, and died; and a sailor's boy walking on deck in the sun. Keep out of the sun when crossing the line. Now a little about Port Nelson; Nelson lays in Blind Bay, the name given by Captain Cook, when going round the South Island: he thought of going through the bay into the sea again, but was deceived because the Bay lays so far back. Nelson will be a larger town than Nicholson. The streets laid out here are seventy feet wide, and three, four and five miles long. High street is eight miles in length, 1100 acres of land for building, plenty of clay and timber of the white pine like deal. The sawyers cut it out at 11. 5s. per hundred. We have three brick yards begun; here is plenty of work going on. Labourers get from 6s. to 8s. a day, and are paid in money. Men working for the Company get 11. 1s., 10lb. flour, 10lb. beef and pork, 1lb. sugar, ¼ lb. tea per week. Carpenters and bricklayers get 12s. per day. The natives are very civil and very deep; they will beg, but not give any thing away. They bring oysters, fish and potatoes in little flag baskets holding about ¼ a peck, they put the small ones in the middle and sow the basket up, that you cannot see them till they are opened. They are very stout men, but very lazy and dirty; the women do all the work and carry the loads, and when they sell, the men take the money, and carry the children: they ask one herring for every thing they get for sale; if it is not worth two pence; that is one shilling; they will not take sixpence nor halfpence, they like new money. We have plenty of money here, one pound notes and cheques; here is two tons weight of gold landed here to open a bank. The first sermon preached by the primitives on Easter Sunday by a man from Bath. I heard a missionary preaching to the natives, we could not understand anything but the natives had been taking too much "whipe havo" of the "pokeys," that is, whipe havo is spirits, and pokeys white men. I like the country very well. I had a master offered me 8s. per pair for making high shoes. I never found it so hot in June in England as it was here in February. I was in the wood cutting timber to build my house: here are three fresh water brooks running nearly all round the place; all the houses are built round by the water; the wood and timber runs the same rounds and clay close to it: the town acres are given out. There is a kind of wild plum in the wood; the gooseberry is something like the acorn. Be sure and tell the people to keep out of the sun crossing the line. We arrived at Nelson a fortnight before the Lloyds; here is plenty of goats and dogs and rats. If any should come let them bring some green tea, oatmeal, nutmegs, ginger, carraways, and cheese; they may bring what luggage they like. I might have brought ¼ a ton or more. I shall do a great deal better here than at Wootton Bassett.

(Signed) JAMES HARPER.

CATTLE.—Last week we announced the arrival of the *Eagle* with cattle, &c. The cargo had not been landed, and therefore we could say nothing as to the breed or value of the stock; but we can now say, not that they are the finest that have been landed here, for that would not be saying much, though those purchased by Mr. Revans of Dr. Imlay were a fine herd, but that they are unusually fine for colonial stock, and must have been selected with very great care from good herds of almost, if not quite, pure Durhams. They have besides the advantage of being perfectly tame and docile. Mr. Duppa, to whom they belong, has brought also some fine horses and mares, as well as fowls, guinea-hens, rabbits, pigs of a good breed, in short, a fine farming stock of every description, being in every respect the most valuable live cargo, as regards the introduction of good breeds, that has yet arrived here.—*June 18th.*

RATE OF WAGES.—A meeting of the journeymen carpenters of this settlement was held on the evening of Friday the 6th instant; Mr. King in the chair; at which a resolution was passed to the effect that no carpenter should work for less than twelve shillings per day. Mr. Isaac Hill and Mr. Brown explained their reasons for giving their support to the resolution. Mr. Richardson endeavoured to impress upon the meeting his view of the political economy of the question of wages, and of the impropriety of attempting to combine to fix any rate of wages, but without much effect, for the resolution was unanimously adopted.—*Nelson, 14th May.*

GAOL AND COURT HOUSE.—Nelson is beginning to give evidence of the arrival of civilized men on the shores of New Zealand, for it has now a gaol or lock-up house, backed by the stocks. Alas, for human nature that it should be so; but so it is—civilization and the gallows! However, the gaol here is finished, and is well suited for the purpose for which it is intended. It is built strongly of logs sawn asunder, facing each other so as effectually to close the openings between each. There are four cells. The room for the gaoler or constable has a fire-place, with a brick chimney. The cost of this place is, we believe, about 150l. What we are to do for a court-house we shall, I suppose, eventually be informed.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE AND THE LAND CLAIMS.—We were under a misapprehension last week, when we referred to the notice of an action for libel served by the Government Prosecutor upon the proprietor of the *Gazette*. Mr. Hanson is only employed professionally by Mr. Clark. *Examiner, July, 2nd 1842.*

MEMORIAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNTY COURT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—We, the undersigned, land-owners, merchants, and others, residing at Nelson, respectfully solicit your Excellency to take immediate measures for establishing a County Court in this settlement.

Eight months have passed since the arrival of the first body of colonists in Nelson, and your memorialists cannot but regret that, during all that time, no steps have been taken by the Colonial Government to erect a County Court in this district. Meanwhile, the comparative impunity for every kind of fraud, arising out of the want of such a tribunal, not only

occasions great loss and inconvenience to the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, but threatens to discourage private enterprise, to derange the just relation of debtor and creditor, and to retard the commercial advancement of the colony.

Suffering these serious grievances, and intimately convinced that they must continue to increase, unless prompt and effectual means are taken to remove them, we now address your Excellency, with an undoubting hope that this memorial will be favourably received.

Examiner, July 9th 1842.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.—We feel daily, hourly, more and more the excessive inconvenience of having a Government so distant and so inefficient as that of Auckland is. We see by the estimates, that there is no intention of providing us with anything in the shape of a court for the recovery of debts, either small or large, for this year at least. Whether we are to have one next year, either a Court of Requests or a court with a larger jurisdiction, it is impossible to say. In the meantime, we are suffering the most serious inconvenience from the want of some means of recovering money due. Nothing is easier than for a man to get into debt and be off; and the astonishment and indignation of the creditors when they apply for redress, at being told that nothing can be done for them, is of course sufficiently great, and not always very mildly expressed.

What is the use of a Government if it leaves us without all that which alone makes a Government valuable? * * Why not at once let us have the machinery essential to good government? Nothing can go on well until we possess the ordinary means for restraining evil-doers, of whatever class. We do not want to run a-muck against the Government, but we must point out these evils. We confess that at times our indignation is great at the neglect from which we suffer, that we can hardly find the patience to express it in words polite.—*Examiner, June, 1842.*

SHIPPING.—Our readers will find in our last page a list of the vessels which have entered this harbour since the 1st of November, 1841. [The list extends to 67 vessels, with an aggregate of 16,030 tons.] Previous to the arrival of the first emigrant ship after those of the preliminary expedition, there were only ten vessels; 57, therefore, have arrived since the 1st of February—not quite five months. This looks well. The ensuing twelve months will show, we have no doubt, a larger proportionate return. Without any spirit of depreciatory rivalry, we think we may be justly proud of our shipping list, and ask for similar evidence of activity and doingness, without much chance of being equalled, none of being surpassed.—*Examiner, July 9, 1842.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On the 10th of June the *Look-in* had suffered some damage on the bank to the westward of Balton Roads. The crew were all saved, and the vessel, which was insured, was expected to be got off.

ARRIVALS.

June 12. *Nymph*, Scantland, Kaia, general cargo. Passenger—Mr. Lowrey.—17. *Elizabeth*, Smith, Port Nicholson, general cargo. Passengers—Mr. Tod and servant, and Mr. Murray.—*Sisters*, Clarke, Hobart Town, general cargo.—18. *Ariel*, Mulholland, Kaia, pigs, potatoes, maize, and fowls. Passenger—Mr. Brown.—22. *Maua*, Swinzie, Cloudy Bay; 2 tons of oil. Passenger—Mr. Fraser. Sailed 25th for Mana.—30. *New Zealander*, Guard, Cloudy Bay, flour and oil. Sailed 6th July, for Cloudy Bay.—July 3. *Katherine Johnson*, Taylor, Wangamau; plank, pigs, and potatoes.—8. *Minerva*, Reid, Kaipara; 25,000 feet of plank, 25,000 shingles, potatoes, and maize. Supercargo, Mr. Campbell.

DEPARTURES.

June 15. *Pickwick*, Stiles, Port Nicholson, ballast.—*Nelson Packet*, Jackson, Port Nicholson, ballast. Passenger—Mr. Brown.—16. *Ariel*, Potts, Port Nicholson, ballast. Passengers—Mr. Flaistowe and Mr. Crookshank.—18. *Eleanor*, Barlow, Port Nicholson; general cargo. Passenger—Mr. Machattie.—22. *Eagle*, Sholl, Port Nicholson and Sydney; ballast. Passengers—G. Duppa, Esq., Dr. Monro, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Drew, Mr. Dugden.—*Clifford*, Sharp, Java and India; ballast.—26. *Eliza*, Draper, Kaia.—*Nymph*, Scantland, Kaia. Passenger—Mr. Lowrey.—*Elizabeth*, Smith, Port Nicholson.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

(EXTRACT OF REPORT FROM MR. J. T. WICKSTEED, AGENT AT NEW PLYMOUTH, TO THE COMPANY'S PRINCIPAL AGENT.)

New Plymouth, June 1, 1842.

"I FOUND the surveys in a sufficient state of forwardness to justify the publication of a notice, that a selection of rural lands would take place on the 20th of June, 1842. I have reason to believe that very nearly, if not all, of the land sold,—being 8200 acres,—will be selected on the day named, in which case there will be a surplus of surveyed land to meet future sales of not less than 4000 acres, the quantity to be offered for choice being upwards of 12,000 acres.

"The conclusion of the contracts for cutting lines, has thrown many unemployed labourers on the Company's hands; but there is reason to believe that when the rural lands are given out on the 20th instant, a considerable portion of this labour will be absorbed by the proprietors, several of whom are ready to commence farming operations upon a small scale. At present all applicants for employment under the Company are put on the Waitera Road, on the reduced wages of 16s. a week and rations.

"The principal difficulty in opening up the communication with the Waitera district, is in making a safe passage across the River Waiwaikio, which is wide, with a strong bottom, a very rapid current, and subject occasionally to floods. The cost of a substantial bridge would be so great, that, for the present, I think of providing a good raft, with ropes fastened to trees or stakes on each bank, such as are used in America for crossing much larger and more rapid rivers. I have no doubt that a small toll to pay for the repairs of the raft and ropes, and the wages of a ferryman, would be cheerfully paid.

"A surveyor's party of twenty-four men and boys depart this day for the Waitera district, to stake out the sections, so that any proprietor or agent may at once be put on his sections after the day of selection.

"In concluding this report, I ought to add that the general appearance of things here is improving, and that a spirit of cheerfulness begins to prevail among the settlers."

LETTER FROM H. R. AUBREY, ESQ. NEW PLYMOUTH, TO THOMAS WOOLLCOMBE, ESQ.

New Plymouth, 2nd July, 1842.

DEAR MR. WOOLLCOMBE.—The rural sections were given out on the 20th June. As we had foreseen, all those parties having early choices selected

their land on the banks of the Waitera. The later choices were confined to the banks of the Waanganui and Mangaraka rivers. The passengers of the *Tiamandra*, as likewise many others, thought proper to reserve their selections until more sections were surveyed. Before the selection took place, I was for days examining the country between New Plymouth and Waitera; Mr. Carrington and myself have secured what we consider most eligible localities for the parties who have entrusted us with the selection of their land, and were to be select over again I do not think we could make better choices. Mr. C. P., with his No. 1, has got a most valuable section on the Waitera: it commands the best wharfrage on the river, and the land has the advantage of being good and level. Whenever there is a town that gentleman may calculate upon realising from one acre the cost of the whole fifty acres; and, at present, I am below the mark when I say he could dispose of it for 5l. an acre. Mr. R. M.'s and Mrs. C.'s are also good sections, and Messrs. O.'s, B.'s and B.'s, considering the high numbers of choice, very fair. I send you a tracing from the plan used in my excursions on the Waitera. It will enable you to see the order in which some of the sections were chosen. I should like to have sent you a plan of the whole suburban and rural land, but it was not in my power to do so, for Carrington will allow no tracings to be taken till his own plan is sent home. This is to be regretted, as without this information to the agents of the parties concerned, their descriptions home must be very imperfect.

The country on the banks of the Waitera in the immediate vicinity of the sea is much intersected by swamps, and several of the sections (very early choices) will require considerable outlay in drainage. As you proceed inland the swamps disappear, but the country, particularly on the right banks of the river, becomes very much broken, and innumerable ravines or gulleys present no slight obstructions even to the foot passenger; for carts and cattle I need scarcely add, the way is quite impassable.

Timber is scarce until you get some miles inland, and even the lighter bark is only found in any quantity on the banks of the several rivers. Acres upon acres of the country between our settlement and the Waitera, except in the parts I have mentioned, are completely over-run with fern, in some places attaining almost an incredible height. The roots are frequently to be found at a depth of three or four feet from the surface, for which reason some time and trouble will be requisite effectually to eradicate it.

You will perceive on referring to the plan that allowance for a road has been made between the government reserve and No. 6. The narrow patch of water frontage Nos. 1, 2 and 3 obtained from this circumstance, will probably be laid out in one-eighth-acre allotments for the erection of store-houses, and be leased or sold at high prices.

The main line of communication (or as we term it the *Devon Road*, being a continuation of Devon Street) between New Plymouth and the Waitera is pretty level; a few breaks are to be met with here and there, and one or two present such formidable obstacles that to avoid them it will be necessary in making the road, to diverge considerably from the line. A strong body of men are employed in this very essential improvement, and the road is now completed as far as the Waiwakaiō — one mile from town. Bridges have been thrown over the Huetoki and the Henni, and one is talked of for the Waiwakaiō. Old Nairne is appointed superintendent of the roads.

Mr. C. — seems very anxious to have your No. 1 suburban, and tells me he has written to you on the subject. You of course are the best judge, but it is my opinion, and I stated it in a former letter, that your best course to pursue with your section, would be to lease it in small allotments to different parties. O., who is agent for No. 9 choice, the property of Mr. E., has in this manner leased several acres in five-acre allotments, at 25s. per acre, for a term not less than five and not exceeding seven years, with all the improvements to become the property of the owner of the land at the expiration of the lease. Land let in this way, it is thought, is likely to become valuable in a shorter period than if let to a single tenant. W., who left us so unexpectedly, has also reaped an abundant harvest from his suburban sections. It is calculated that he had sold it at the rate of 15l. an acre. He, therefore, has no cause to complain, although it is reported here that he abused the colony, most unmercifully, while at Sydney. He will yet, I hope, have to regret the day that he left it. Brighter times are, I hope, in store for us. Matters already begin to wear a different aspect. The colonists now feel assured that some assistance will be rendered them by the parent Company, and all, imbued with fresh spirit, have risen from a state of comparative inactivity; confident now that exertion only on their parts is requisite to promote their own welfare and the prosperity of the Colony. Timber begins to find a ready sale; ten or twelve pairs of sawyers find daily employment at exorbitant wages; wooden houses are rising fast, and are likely to supersede those built of cob, which latter are not found to answer so well as was expected.

Rural sections, high choices, have been selling at from 120l. to 160l. each. Suburban land, early choices, at from 12l. to 15l. per acre. Some few acres with frontage on the Devon Road, at 20l. You must send us out some more capitalists and labourers, if you wish town or any other land to sell well, with a ship once every six months.

Poor Captain Liardet must have reached England by this time. His successor, Mr. Wicksteed, is an active, clever, energetic sort of fellow; just the man we want. Under his guidance I think we shall get on well. He has started a club to be called the Taranaki Club. Mr. W., C., and himself form the committee. It is to be managed on a more economical plan than that of Port Nicholson.

We want terribly a Court of Requests here for the recovery of our small debts. It seems rather strange that no one has either come from Port Nicholson or Sydney to settle amongst us. I suppose they have not yet recovered the fright they got last winter when the *Regina* was lost.

We hear the Bishop has arrived at Auckland, and that 500l. are granted for the erection of a church here.

Believe me, dear Mr. Woolcombe, yours very sincerely,
H. R. AUBREY.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM A SETTLER, DATED NEW PLYMOUTH, JULY 2ND, 1842, TO A GENTLEMAN IN STONEHOUSE, PLYMOUTH.

"We have had a great deal to contend against certainly, but my faith in the ultimate, and I trust speedy advancement and go-a-head prosperity

of this settlement remains unshaken. We have at last got the right sort of man to be at our head, in Mr. Wicksteed, who is an active, enterprising, business-like man. Every thing looks favourable for the Colony; the farmers are going to work in real earnest; houses are springing up everywhere, and perfect confidence felt since Wicksteed's arrival, which is the happiest thing that has happened to the settlement."

"Nearly all the labourers that came out in the *William Bryan* and *Amelia Thompson* have purchased small lots of land and are as contented and happy as possible. The Roadstead is now comparatively safe, good moorings having been laid down for large ships, and a jetty for discharging boats is in contemplation."

By the *Vanguard*, from New Plymouth, we have received favourable accounts of the progress of our sister colony. The rural lands had been given out, and the surveys were a-head of the land orders. A few of the owners of earlier orders of choice had "reserved" for a splendid timber district, but, generally speaking, the settlers were well satisfied with the districts opened to selection.

During the time of unloading the *Vanguard*, the weather was superb—the bay, smooth as glass—and not the least damage was suffered by the cargo, put a-shore in the Company's boats.

A north-wester, with rain, sprung up after all was safely landed, and the *Vanguard* stood off and on, though, had she been fastened to the moorings, as she might have been, no removal would have become necessary or prudent.

The *Jupiter*, with Captain King's stock, (though she had had weather during her passage from Sydney,) was safely discharged at New Plymouth, and held fast and safe to the moorings during some heavy gales, (we hear that the Captain of the *Jupiter* speaks highly of Taranaki at Sydney.) At the same time, the *Brougham* never dragged her anchor. By and by, the navigators of Cook's Straits will laugh at the imaginary dangers of the Taranaki Roadstead; though carelessness, and something worse, may occasion shipwreck there as elsewhere.

Substantial farmers were preparing to occupy and cultivate their suburban and rural allotments. Captain King and Mr. Cutfield had jointly prepared between twenty and thirty acres for seed, besides erecting a dwelling, and laying out grounds, far surpassing, as we are assured, any thing of the kind in or near Port Nicholson.

The settlers complained of the want of a regular supply of goods from Port Nicholson, but this cause of complaint will, we believe, soon be removed.

A road between New Plymouth and Wanganui, via Patea, had been commenced by the New Zealand Company, so that inland communication between Port Nicholson and New Plymouth will soon be practicable.

A cheerful spirit prevailed among the settlers, who were daily becoming more aware of the advantages of their location in the extensive, fertile, and practicable district of Taranaki.

The whaling season was just at its commencement, and several whales had been seen in the Bay of Taranaki.

N. Z. Gazette, July 9th 1842.

BIRTH.

On the 26th of June, the lady of Frederick Carrington, Esq., chief surveyor, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Of apoplexy, Charles Brown, Esq., late of Laura Green, Plymouth.

AUCKLAND.

THE BISHOP.—DR. MARTIN AND THE AUCKLAND GAZETTE.—POPULATION OF AUCKLAND.—The Sydney papers contain a modicum of news from Auckland, which we extract at once:—"The Bishop of New Zealand arrived at Auckland on the 1st June. An address signed by upwards of three hundred of the most respectable inhabitants, expressive of their cordial welcome, was presented to him on his arrival.—The Bishop was expected to preach a sermon in aid of St. Paul's Church; but having gone in company with the Protector of Aborigines to settle a dispute with the natives, the sermon was preached in his absence by the Rev. Mr. Cotton. The collection amounted to 34l.—The papers are chiefly occupied with an account of the Governor's tour.—Dr. Martin obtained a verdict against the proprietors of the *Auckland Gazette* for the sum of 641l., being two years' salary per contract as editor of that paper, the duties of which office he had only discharged for two months.—From the late census it appears that the population of Auckland now amounts to 1,962. Habitations, chiefly wooden houses, 435. Nearly three-fourths of the population are adults."—*Colonial Gazette*.

As an instance of the state of the markets at Auckland, we extract from the shipping intelligence of a late Sydney paper, the following brief but strong statement. "The brig *Lord Saumeret*, M'Lean master, from Melbourne, arrived at Auckland 27th April, with cattle, which were sold at 8l. each.—N. Z. Gazette of July.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

May 3. Dolphin, coastwise.—5. Osprey, Sedgwick, London. Passengers—Messrs. Moule, Frost, Faldoock and Abbott, 4 adults and 10 children in the steerage.—7. Columbine, Stretton, Bay of Islands. Passengers—G. Clarke, Esq., P.G.A., Dr. Davis, and Mrs. Stretton.

DEPARTURES.

May 1. Minerva, Reid, Bay of Islands and Kaipara.—Velocepede, Woodward, Bay of Islands and Moreton Bay, New South Wales.—5. Union, Styles, Bay of Islands.

The *Louisa Campbell* having sailed from Plymouth on the 24th January, for Auckland, with cargo, 45 steerage and 15 cabin passengers, was at the Cape on the 24th March.—N. Z. Gazette, July.

BAY OF ISLANDS.

THE MARQUESAS.—We were favoured last night with a *Bay of Islands Observer* of the 14th July; from which we learn that the delay of the Government in settling the land-claims was, as in other parts of the colony, causing great dissatisfaction; so much so, that an association for purchasing lands from the chiefs of the Fegees or the Marquesas was talked of, for the purpose of forming a settlement "somewhat on the model of the Grecian republics." It is not probable that any such foolish

step will be taken, nor would it be allowed by the British Government were it to be attempted; but when men seriously contemplate such undertakings, it shows how deep their sense of the injustice of the Government must be.—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

SYDNEY.

SYDNEY MARKETS, COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The markets, with one or two exceptions, have remained quiet during the week, but prices of most articles exhibit an upward tendency: the transactions have been but few. The wheat, about 5,000 bushels, *ex Calbuco*, from South America, was submitted to public competition, and fetched 6s. 2d. per bushel on an average. A lot of Hennessy's brandy realized 5s. 6d. per gallon; 50 tons of salt, 60s. per ton,—a great reaction. Tobacco.—This market is exceedingly firm, for good samples 17d. per lb., per *ex General Scott*, 11d.; Barret's twist, only one good lot in the market. Cigars, good No. 4, 36s. per thousand. Irish pork.—Considerable enquiry has existed within the last day or two for this article, holders are not anxious to realise at 5l. 5s. per barrel. Hambro' has quite disappeared from the market; of Dantzic there are but two holders, who are not disposed to realise at present; in other articles there is no material alteration.—*New Zealand Gazette*, 2nd July, 1842.

NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY.

BISHOP RUSSELL'S POLYNESIA.*

SINCE the minute and admirable descriptions of Cook, our sources of information respecting the Polynesian Group have been greatly multiplied. Besides the descriptions of voyagers, in Ellis's Polynesian Researches, and Rienzi's Océanie ou Cinquième partie du Monde, we have two very complete bodies of information containing all that is known of the original habits and recent progress of the several island groups of the Pacific. It would be wrong to call Bishop Russell's interesting little book an abridgement of these works, for he has embraced a much more extensive field. It is in fact a concise view of our whole stock of information, and well indeed will it repay perusal.

As might have been expected, our author enters minutely into the proceedings of the Missionaries, and discusses in a candid and liberal spirit the effect of their operations.

“Without presuming,” he says in his preface, “to determine the several points at issue on dogmatical grounds, the author has supplied ample materials for forming a clear judgment, both as to what has been already accomplished, and also in regard to the result which must necessarily follow. A change has commenced, the consequences of which, for good or for evil, will undoubtedly be permanent. In no case has the convert, on either side of the equator, relapsed into his former usages, nor revived the hereditary superstition. His new belief may not be fully comprehended, and its influence on his conduct may be at once imperfect and unsteady; but, in all respects, he holds it to be incomparably better than that which he has relinquished, more reasonable in itself, and infinitely more conducive to his happiness. It is accordingly admitted by all who have visited those distant regions, that the cruel abominations of heathenism have not been any where resumed. A principle has been put in operation which no human power can counteract, for it has already connected itself with new institutions affecting the very basis of society, and given birth to hopes which never can be extinguished in the human heart.”

Bishop Russell's opinion of New Zealand is highly favorable, and the chapters relating thereto are extremely interesting. He sets forth “the vast capability of improvement in agriculture, fishing, manufactures, and indeed in every other field of human industry;” and the energy and admirable conduct of the settlers have produced that sort of impression on the good Bishop which such conduct ever must on generous minds. On the whole, the work is an important addition to “the New Zealand Library;” and in a small collection of works calculated to afford complete information on New Zealand and its inhabitants, we should certainly recommend that this be one.

Colonel Torrens on the Causes of and Remedies for the present Distress.

H. S. Chapman's Portfolio; the six numbers complete in one vol.

John Jennings on the Colonization of New Zealand.

Professor Merivale's Lectures on Colonization. Vol. II.

We are prevented, by press of news and matters of general discussion, from doing more than acknowledging the receipt of these works this week. They shall, if possible, receive due notice in our next Number.

NATIONAL EMIGRATION.

THE Scotsman has lately directed public attention to the suggestion of Mr. Buckingham, of employing the United States as an outlet for our surplus population. Our contemporary observes with justice, that his plan would be much better realized in our own colonies. In another part of this paper will be found a valuable contribution to the development of some such scheme of emigration as Government or a private company might take up, and thus benefit the colo-

* Polynesia: or an Historical Account of the Principal Islands in the South Sea, including New Zealand, &c. By the Right Rev. M. Russell, LL.D. and D.C.L., of St. John's College, Oxford, with a Map and Vignette, (forming part of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library). Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1842.

nies to a great extent, and reduce the mass of misery at home. [Our contemporary subjoins the letter on the Land Assurance principle which appeared in the last Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.] The project seems likely to succeed, so far as can be judged from the statements given. It would of course be difficult, if not impossible, to test it by a rigid calculation of the expense that would be incurred in carrying it into execution. All that we would desire to point out is the plan itself, which is new and striking, but may possibly require considerable modification and improvement, before it could be put into actual working order.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

The New Zealanders are estimated at between 60,000 and 70,000, but are widely dispersed. It is calculated that they consume annually a hundred thousand pounds of English manufactured goods, exclusive of the money they lay out in fowling-pieces, powder, shot, and tobacco.—*Glasgow Courier*.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS BY “W.”

EMIGRATION FIELDS.—Neglecting minor distinctions, those we may divide into four,—British Guiana, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Each of these, of almost boundless extent, presents very different features, but all more or less inviting, for they are, comparatively speaking, unpeopled.

The climate of Guiana is that of the West Indies, and the mortality experienced among the troops is high. The fertility of a soil, watered by the three rivers, Demarara, Berbice, and Essequibo, is considerable; the extent of sea coast is immense.

Canada (Upper and Lower), is as noted for the cold of its climate as the preceding for its heat; the mortality among the troops the same as in this country. Of its rivers it is unnecessary to speak, known, as they are, as the most magnificent upon earth. It possesses, besides, lakes, the extent of which entitles them to the name of inland seas. The immense stretch of its rivers and lakes makes the want of sea coast not to be felt.

Australia in climate may be held the mean of these two. The military mortality seems to be even less than that experienced in this country. The soil is abundantly fertile, but subject to great droughts, the result of the want of large rivers. From its insular position, the sea coast is, of course, of the greatest possible extent.

New Zealand, that garden of the southern seas, unites the best qualities of the three foregoing. Its extent of sea coast is as great in proportion as that of Australia; in salubrity of climate it rivals Canada, and in fertility of soil approximates to the West Indies. In fine, it is possessed of large rivers, and has all the advantages which abundance of the means of subsistence can confer upon the settlers.

Here, then, we find the materials for the relief of human misery available to the greatest extent. On the one hand, a superabundant population; on the other, an unpeopled and fertile country. What obstacle intervenes? 1st. Distance from the colony nearest, 3000; from that most remote, 10,000 miles. This is no obstacle; the one can be overcome, even without the aid of steam navigation, in six weeks; the other in three months. 2. The habits of a people accustomed only to manufactures, and totally ignorant of agriculture. This is a serious objection, but it is not insuperable. In all these countries nature has done so much, man requires to do little more than to reap the fruits; habits of industry the emigrants are possessed of, and by the aid of these, they will not be long in acquiring that skill which is always the result of practice and observation. 3. The want of the means of transport and subsequent settlement in the new country. This is the only objection that is really worth considering, and which has, until within these few years, been the main cause of prevention.

THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS OF THE POST-OFFICE.

It is confidently stated that the new arrangements that have been making for some time between the Right Hon. Lord Lowther, the Postmaster-General, and the Austrian Government, for receiving the overland mail from India by Venice or Trieste, and through the Austrian States to Hamburg or Ostend, are soon to be brought into operation. Besides the above, the negotiations that have been carried on with the Post-office authorities of France with respect to a reduction of the postage on letters between the United Kingdom and that country will soon be made public, and will be highly beneficial to the commercial interests of these two great nations. With Belgium, Holland, Austria, and the German States, arrangements are also making for a similar reduction, as well as a free transmission of letters and papers *vice versa*, at the option of the parties, whereby many mistakes and delays will be avoided which now exist where the letters are to be pre-paid. The proposed line of telegraphs from the Lizard Point, by Mr. Duckham's signals for communicating with vessels of all nations, with merchant vessels having mails on board from foreign countries, and her Majesty's packets when they cannot make the land, will soon be completed to Falmouth, from whence a regular line of telegraphs will be established along the coast of Devonshire to the station at Portsmouth, and so on to the semaphores at Portadown Hill, Compton Down, Beacon Hill, Midhurst, Haslemere, Godalming, Guilford, Cobham, Esher, Kingston-upon-Thames, Putney, Chelsea, and to the Board of Admiralty, Whitehall, London.—*Morning Herald*.

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10 "	Richards and Co.	10
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TO PURCHASERS of LANDS, EMIGRANTS, and Others interested in the COLONY of NEW ZEALAND.—Any persons wishing for local information, or who may be desirous to Emigrate, or have any business to transact in the Colony, will meet with every satisfaction, by addressing themselves to Messrs. CLIFFORD and VAVA-SOUR, Wellington, New Zealand; where Messrs. C. and V. intend, before the end of the Spring, to establish a COMMERCIAL and GENERAL AGENCY HOUSE, and will give immediate attention to any application they may receive.

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*S. Wakefield Esq.
 His
 Lordship
 Grace*



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obvious to require that we should make any apology for offering here a few notes on the comparative *Georgics* of the Forth and the Thames. No where is the effect of skill and method more conspicuous than in the comparative state of agriculture on the banks of the two great rivers of England and Scotland. The soil in the valley of the Thames is rich and luxuriant by nature, and eminently adapted for all the purposes of agriculture:—the best land in the Lothians, on the other hand, is not originally equal to the *average* of land in England. Yet, in the Lothians, rents, varying from 3*l.* to 7*l.* an acre, are amply remunerative: in the valley of the Thames, farmers are ruined at a rent, including tithe and poor rates, of 3*0s.* an acre. How this happens admits of an easy explanation, for the main facts of which we are chiefly indebted to the interesting letter of Mr. Greg of Northcliffe, and the papers of "One who has whistled at the plough," which have appeared in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*. To those who desire to examine the subject more closely and in detail, we recommend Professor Low's work upon agriculture, which is more particularly directed to an exposition of the Scottish system.

The three Lothians, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington, extending from 70 to 80 miles along the River Forth at its mouth, embrace in round numbers 460,000, or nearly half a million of acres; of which the following is an analytical summary, as respects cultivation and capability:—

	Acres in Cultivation.	Acres cap. of Cultiva.	Acres Incap. of Cultiva.	Total.
Linlithgow, or West Lothian	50,000	10,000	10,000	70,000
Edinburgh, or Mid Lothian	180,000	20,000	30,000	230,000
Haddington, or East Lothian	100,000	30,000	30,000	160,000
	330,000	60,000	70,000	460,000

The peculiarities which distinguish Scotch farms and Scotch farming from the English are:—1. Natural disadvantages. 2. Mode of tenure. 3. Size of farms. 4. Improved methods. And the distinguishing effects in like manner are:—1. Present productiveness of the farms. 2. General comfort, respectability and independence of the farming class.

There is "some soul of goodness in things evil," and the cold climate, and the unequal soil, and the consequent necessity imposed upon the Scottish landlord and farmer to betake themselves to the grand *self-protective duties* of industry and management, have been the main causes, (of which *inter alia*, education itself may be said to have been an effect,) of the prosperity of Scottish agriculture. To many persons, however, it will be impossible to commend this paradox, and we therefore turn to the more generally received secondary causes of the result.

The tenures in Buckinghamshire are as various as in all England; but their evils may be summed up in this, that their duration is almost universally limited to a very short period. The lease lasting but for one year, the tenant has no interest in improvement, for he has no security for the fruits of his labour—he may labour hard, but another enters into the fruits of his labour. The immediate result of this is, that no capitalist will invest his capital in the soil—the petty farmer alone, with hand-to-mouth capital and hand-to-mouth labourers, takes his small parcel of fifty or one hundred acres, and bestows his modicum of exertion upon it. No great schemes are projected,—no machinery or large systems of irrigation can be afforded, even with immense facilities for that end; while co-incident with all this, (the effect as well as the re-acting cause of inefficiency and dependence) the most lamentable practical ignorance is exhibited in a country abounding in the best theoretical knowledge. In the Lothians, again, the universal spread of education, or rather agricultural experience, has paved the way for an almost perfect practice, hinging upon a well matured theory. High rents and high profits are there the order of the day: and here, too, the reason for the good is as obvious as in fertile England the reason for the evil. The Lothian leases are in most cases for nineteen years—the farmer works and invests his money, in security that he shall enjoy the fruits of his activity and of his improvements. He possesses no secret which the English farmer cannot attain to—his only secret is independence. Sir George Warrender's tenants in Bucks are, as it were, his *property*—working for him alone—Sir George Warrender's tenants in Mid Lothian are his right hand—working not only for but with him.

It has been truly asserted by Mr. Greg, the accomplished farmer above referred to, that the English farmers must prepare for a change in the agricultural working of England; and he is

The Ship Letter Office will dispatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
Wellington & Nelson	Jean.....	300	Clark	Phillips	St. K. Docks.	Feb. 19
Wellington & Nelson	W. Stevens	250	Davidson	Best	Do.	Feb. 10
Wellington & Nelson	Mary.....	533	Grant	Phillips	Do.	Feb. 25
Adelaide, Bay of Islands & Auckland	Madras ..	450	Hitching	Capper	Do.	Do.

ENGLISH FARMS AND SCOTCH FARMERS.

SEVERAL circumstances have at present suggested to us the subject of Scottish agriculture in connexion with the prospects of New Zealand and the general interests of industry. First, among the intelligence received from the colony, we learn that a body of Scotch settlers had fixed their quarters at Wanganui, and that good hopes were entertained of their successful establishment.* Again: A letter from Mr. Perry of Wellington to his father, Dr. Perry of Glasgow, and an extract from a letter from the latter gentleman to a friend on the continent, which will be found in another column, both point to the value of Scottish emigration to New Zealand. Our esteemed correspondent "W." has moreover promised us an address to the agriculturists of the Lothians, on the prospects held out to agricultural enterprise in New Zealand: and fourthly, we observe in the Edinburgh papers of last month, a report of a meeting of Scotch proprietors and farmers, which exhibits another advance in the history of Scottish agriculture—the formation, to wit, of a society, already numbering 300 persons, with a salaried agricultural chemist to test and analyze the various soils, and determine and advise on their peculiar qualities, wants and capabilities.

Every one must have observed that the partizan spirit which has hitherto marked the free trade and protection controversy is rapidly giving way to a more liberal and practical view of the necessities of the times: and that in England, as well as in Scotland, the lessons of Liebig have pointed to the natural equipoise to the despondent theories of Malthus; that, now that England had so well obeyed the first portion of that commandment to "increase and multiply," she must set to herself the double task to "replenish the earth" by systematic colonization on the one hand, and to "subdue it" to her needs, on the other, by agricultural skill and improvements. The relation of the general interests of agriculture to those of colonization, are too

* We have been informed that several Scotch families, whose united number amounts to forty-five persons, are about to proceed immediately to settle upon lands they have purchased at Wanganui. They are really valuable immigrants, for they have not been two years in the colony, and yet by steady industry and frugality, they thus early find themselves in the pleasing position of independent landowners. We doubt not a few years will find them wealthy farmers and stock proprietors. Such immigrants must be a real blessing to the settlement in which they may take up their residence. We wish them every success, for they really deserve it.—N. Z. Gazette, Wellington, July 1842.

well borne out by facts in his assertion, that by proper care and management, and education, profits as well as rents might be doubled in this country, and foreign supplies rendered for a time almost unnecessary.

A Lothian farm produces on an average from five to six quarters per acre—all the land is under cultivation—there is no permanent grass,—the artificial grass put down in rotation for two years is let to graziers or dairymen, that the farmer may employ his attention and energies solely in farming: his care and economy are exhibited in his low hedges without cumbrous trees in the hedge-rows, while in Buckingham and other counties of England fences twelve to fifty feet high, formidable yet useless, appear on the margin of every field. The Scottish crops are equally spread all over—an English crop, as the rule is, all over, unequal; on the Scotch farm, extending to 400 or 500 acres, thrashing machinery with horse-power steam engine, economically and effectually does the work of many hands, while the wages of labourers are yet equal to, and more constant than those of the labourer in any English county. One of the necessary consequences of farming on a large scale and with adequate resources, is the adoption of improvements in agricultural science. Thus, on a farm of 500 acres, from 1000*l.* to 2000*l.* is sometimes at the outset invested in the process of thorough draining: at every fifteen or thirty feet, stone or tile drains are formed, from sixteen to eighteen inches deep, not as in England, occasional spring drains to save trouble and immediate expenditure: and to this, perhaps, more than to any other proximate cause, may be attributed the great and equal productiveness of Scottish farming. Another consequence we have said, is effective machinery. The Scottish labourer as well as the Scottish farmer knows that the use of machinery is for their mutual benefit; the English labourer believes Captain Swing, who tells him that machinery will supersede the work of the hands. Experience has proved that the Scottish agriculturist is right—experience will, by-and-bye no doubt convince also the labourer of Hertford and Bucks. Education, or it may be the cold air sharpening his natural faculties, has prepared the mind of the Scotsman to go before experiment—an education or natural tact so universally diffused among the agricultural population, (in England, a population proverbially ignorant,) that the superintendent or *grieve* of a Scotch farm receives only a shilling a week more than the ordinary ploughman, for almost every ploughman is capable of performing the duties of inspection and management.

The farm buildings of a Scotch farm are generally in the centre of the farm, small and compact; the farmer's house is in front; the greeve's cottage is at the entrance of the farm-yard.

We have referred to the sub-division or rather combination of labour. The grass land is let for feeding at, perhaps, 5*l.* or 6*l.* an acre; turnips are supplied to the feeder on contract. The potatoe crop in like manner, is sold on the ground, at 1*l.* to 2*l.* an acre; it is taken up with the plough, and the purchaser, with one hundred women and children, carries it off the ground in a tenth of the time, and at a tenth of the expense which it would have cost with us.

In every thing economy is no less apparent than skill and system. To each one hundred acres are set two pair of horses, two ploughmen, one labourer, with six or eight women; the united wages of the whole work-people amounts perhaps to 70*s.* or 80*s.*; the winter keep of the horses, chopped straw and half-steamed potatoes, a diet better as well as cheaper than any other.

Among the farms enumerated by Mr. Greg in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, we shall specify two, which may be assumed as pretty nearly exhibiting the average profit of farming on an efficient scale in the Lothians. One farmer, whose lease is now out, has farmed for about twenty years, 340 acres, at a rent of 1700*l.*; he has made 20,000*l.*, and his successor must set out with a rent of 2040*l.*, or 6*l.* an acre. The other, three miles from Edinburgh, rents 250 acres at 1000*l.*, and reaping on an average six quarters of seed-wheat to the acre at 80*s.* per quarter, gains 700*l.* a-year besides his living.

The average gross proceeds of a Scotch farm of good working extent are calculated to be divided in the following proportions:

Rent	33 per cent.	
Expenses	47 "	
Interest and Profit	20 "	100

The usual Scotch rotation on large farms, (and there should be no small ones,) is wheat, green crops, barley, grass for two or three years, and oats.

It has been asked how it happens that in the cold and hungry North, there are thus exhibited "high rents, high profits, and a well-paid and contented peasantry, combined in a pleasing union;" while in the rich valley of the Thames, appear on the other hand, "low rents, low prices, an ill-paid and a discontented peasantry?" The answer is—skill, security, capital. At which shall we begin? Education is slow, though sure; security, the landlord from habit we believe, more than from selfishness, refuses; capital waits for both. Bring Scotsmen to England to teach, say some; send Englishmen to Scotland to learn, say others. Right, both. But in our judgment, security must precede education and investment, that the effect may be immediate. Knowledge in this cheap age can readily be obtained,—of every quality and in

any quantity: of capital in this country there is no dearth? legislation might do much to give security to capital, and make it worth its while to learn.

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.*

"The original object of the New Zealand Portfolio," to use the words of the conductor, in the Introduction, "was to direct the attention of the Government, the New Zealand Company, and others, to measures which might be carried into execution in this country, to the advantage alike of the colonists and of the parties to whom the several papers in the series are especially addressed." Mr. Chapman has, we think, both chosen judiciously and advocated effectively the several measures included in this series of papers; and, on his departure to the colony, will leave behind him a valuable legacy to the New Zealand public in this country. As one of the professed objects of the *New Zealand Society*, in particular, is "to suggest to and urge upon the Government, the New Zealand Society, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the colony," every member ought to put himself in possession of the facts and conclusions embraced in the pages under notice.

The contents of the work as it appeared in a serial form month by month, were generally made known to our readers through the pages of this Journal. We shall here confine ourselves to a general *précis* of the several matters treated, and safely commit the work to the diligent perusal of all interested in the progress of New Zealand. The first paper of the Series is "A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, on the Administration of Justice in New Zealand;" in which we find a detail of all proceedings connected with the civil and criminal legislation of the colony, from the self-protective measures of the early settlers in Wellington on the refusal of our government to recognize the colony, to the formation of a Supreme Court in Auckland, and Courts of Requests and Quarter Sessions in Wellington. The total inadequacy of such tribunals to meet the wants of the great majority of settlers out of Auckland, except towards the disposal of small debts and petty offences, is fully exposed, and the necessity insisted on of some more comprehensive and general scheme, such as the establishment of Supreme Courts in Wellington and Nelson, with district circuits round these as centres, for the subsidiary and less populous settlements. This is followed by a "Letter to John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P., on the advantages which would accrue to English capitalists from the establishment of a Loan Company for New Zealand, similar to the Australian Trust Company." Facts are there stated to evidence the unexceptionable security afforded by the productive resources of the colony, with such men as Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Petre, and others of like spirit, to afford a return of interest of 10 to 15 per Cent. upon advances. So much as regards the shareholder; while in the event of the Company being empowered to borrow at a lower rate of interest, the lenders, it is held, would be enabled to possess themselves of a negotiable instrument in the shape of the *Coupons* of the Company issued on the principle of the Australian Trust Company, not less convenient, from their easy convertibility, than Exchequer Bills. In connexion with this question, a letter from Arthur T. Holroyd, Esq. Barrister at Law to the Editor, appears in another part of the volume, "On the necessity of further Banking Capital for New Zealand," which is worthy of consideration; for while the need of a Loan Company to enable the active and enterprising settler to avail himself of the natural advantages around him is sufficiently apparent, it is not less obvious that the single branch of the Union Bank of Australia established in Wellington, with a limited supply of capital there, cannot meet the mere ordinary necessities of the merchant and trader.

"An Address to the New Zealand Land Proprietors resident in the United Kingdom, on several matters of importance to their interests, inscribed to the Hon. Algernon G. Tollemache," embraces several subjects which must speedily come within the action of the New Zealand Society, more especially the introduction of capital into the settlements by some such means as those advocated in the previous letter. We consider it unnecessary to say more on this subject at present, as the objects of the Society were sufficiently explained in our last Number, and the principal questions which will immediately demand their attention are separately discussed in the other papers of the Portfolio.

"The Financial Condition of New Zealand" is treated by Charles Terry, Esq., F.R.S. F.S.A., the author of a very valuable volume on the Advantages and Prospects of New Zealand as a British Colony, published last year, and a case is made out and in a very accountant-like manner, to call for the closest investigation of the financial follies of the New Zealand Government, and for some immediate remedial measure on the part of the Colonial Minister and the Legislature. A deficiency, over and above the swallowing up of the land fund, of 30,000*l.* a-year, in the estimates, is one sad instance more of the evil effects (so notorious in our colonial history) of choosing for the responsible office of governor of a British Colony, a person, with qualifica-

* The English labourer, alas! knows less of a "pleasing union" than of the unpleasant "Union."

* The New Zealand Portfolio; embracing a series of papers on subjects of importance to the Colonists. Conducted by H. S. Chapman, (of the Middle Temple) Barrister at Law. London: Smith, Elder and Co., Cornhill, 1843.

tions altogether unsuitable to his position; or rather without the qualifications absolutely necessary to maintain it.

The "Phœbe System" of economical passages is the subject of "Some Observations on the necessity for continuing to facilitate Voluntary Emigration, by means of moderate Charges for chief and fore-cabin passages to New Zealand, in a letter to Joseph Somes, Esq., Governor of the New Zealand Company," which impress the conviction that whether as regards the interests of the Colony or of the Ship-owner himself engaged in the Australian transport trade, no project more pregnant with advantage to the New Zealand interest has been propounded since the establishment of the New Zealand settlements.

Finally, we have "Observations on the advantages of a Representative Assembly for New Zealand," in which a Household Suffrage is contended for, instead of, as at present, the self-election of the Auckland *Heparchy*, consisting of the Governor, three Officers, and three Justices of the Peace. In this paper the actual evidence of the fitness of the Wellingtonians to receive the right of suffrage, exhibited in their effective and orderly self-government during the interval before the recognition of New Zealand as a British Colony, is not lost sight of.

The summary we have here submitted of the valuable contribution of our friend to the New Zealand Library, will, we trust, be sufficient to prove its claims upon the attention of all interested in the prospects of the colony. Other subjects might indeed be enumerated worthy of an ample analysis on the method he has happily adopted; and some of these, such as Mutual Insurance Associations, Savings Banks, Building Societies, and other modifications of the "Mutual Principle," are indeed specified by the Editor. The means of securing a more rapid communication with the Colony; and an improvement in the mode of agency in use (or rather in *abuse*) at present, we should have been well pleased to see discussed in the volume before us: but enough of valuable suggestion is embraced to afford, in the event of its realization, an immense impetus to the sound and healthy colonization of New Zealand.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS ON NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION.

On Monday, the 23rd ult., a meeting was held at the Town Hall, Glastonbury, in which 500 persons, desirous of emigrating under the New Zealand Company, were examined, and 200 excluded; Thomas Perch Perch, Esq., J.P., in the chair. On Tuesday 24th, at the Town Hall, Langport, J. B. Uttermere, Esq., (Portreeve,) in the chair, so crowded that an adjournment to the open air became necessary, and Mr. Rundall, the New Zealand agent, had to address them from a window; more than 1000 persons are said to have been present; some estimate the number at 1500; but even the former number was sufficient to astound the principal residents of Langport. At Yeovil, on the following day, there were full 300. At Crewkerne, on the 26th, 250. Some interesting letters were placed in Mr. Rundall's hands at the last place, by a shoemaker, named Pitman, a resident of the town, whose son emigrated to New Zealand some time since. He gives a most favourable description of the colony, and his own prospects, and entreats his father to go out to him with the remainder of the family: the reading of these letters produced a manifest impression on the meeting, from the parties being well known in the town. At Langport, some letters from an emigrant, well known in that town, were also submitted, to which great credit was attached. On Friday, the 27th, a meeting at the Town Hall, Chard, the Rev. W. B. Whitehead, (the vicar,) in the chair, consisted of about 200. Here a diversion was created by a leader of the Chartists, named Woodward, but no disturbance was created; in fact the "operatives" behaved very well. A second meeting was held there on Monday, for the farmers, many of whom attended. On Tuesday, more than 200 were present at the Town Hall, Wiveliscombe, including many agriculturists, who remained over the market to be present.

It would thus appear, that among the agricultural class, (the labouring one in particular) a very strong feeling exists in this county, to better their condition by emigration.

A meeting at the Public Hall, Taunton, was to take place on Thursday night, and one at Bridgewater yesterday, of which we have not received a report.

The *Dorset County Chronicle*, of Thursday, contains a report of the Chard meeting.

FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION.

(From the *Colonial Gazette*.)

Readers of this journal will remember our exposure of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the *Globe* with respect to Mr. Wakefield's letter on Colonization, which we published in December, 1841. The same writer has returned to this dishonest work. The trickery on this occasion consists in representing the failure of Governor Hobson's colonizing operation at Auckland, as recently described by us, to be the natural result of—what does the reader imagine?—why, of attempting to colonize on the plan recommended by Mr. Wakefield! We spoke of "Auckland, the capital of New Zealand," as a bubble which had burst. The *Globe* says—

"This bubble has burst by the acknowledgment of all who took part in inflating it. The *Colonial Gazette* says, 'The Government of New Zealand is bankrupt; the extravagance of Captain Hobson has exceeded that

of Colonel Gawler; the colony is largely in debt, and an application to Parliament must be made for its relief; so that the only prospect for years to come is the total disrepute of New Zealand as a field of Colonial enterprise.' Our readers may remember, that a good while back we predicted the same fate to all adventures undertaken on the faith of the Wakefield principle."

Here then are two representations, not merely at variance with the facts, but precisely opposite to them. The first is, that Governor Hobson has colonized on a certain plan, and therefore failed—the fact being, that instead of adopting that plan, he has followed one the very reverse of it: the second is, that the *Colonial Gazette* approved of Governor Hobson's doings, ("took part in inflating the bubble,") and now acknowledges its own error—when the fact is, that we always condemned those doings, and have attributed their failure to their utter variance from the plan which the *Globe* says that Governor Hobson followed. This misrepresentation is as gross as if it were said that Sir Robert Peel's alteration of the Corn-laws was based on Lord John Russell's principle of a fixed duty, and the *Globe* were taunted with acknowledging, by its present condemnation of the new law, the bursting of the bubble which it had helped to inflate.

But now, having disposed of the roguish means by which the writer in the *Globe* endeavours to disparage the Wakefield plan, we would draw his attention to some facts which he carefully avoids noticing. The Wakefield plan has been tried in New Zealand, though not at Auckland. At Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth, it has been thus far, completely successful. These settlements, instead of being upheld by an extravagant Government expenditure, furnish nearly the whole ordinary revenue of the colony; and the greater part of the produce of their taxation is taken away from them and squandered on the "bubble" at Auckland. The Wakefield plan, therefore, not only succeeds in New Zealand, but provides funds for enabling the Governor to try a totally different plan in a corner of the island far removed from the prosperous settlements. The latter plan fails; and in order to sustain it the Governor gets the whole colony into debt and discredit. Therefore, says the *Globe*, the Wakefield plan has failed. The Government expenditure at the Hobson settlement greatly exceeds the revenue: at the Wakefield settlements the revenue greatly exceeds the Government expenditure. Nevertheless, argues the *Globe*, the bankruptcy of the Government at the Hobson settlement—quoting the *Colonial Gazette* in support of his own conclusion—proves the failure of the Wakefield settlements. "This bubble has burst by the acknowledgment of all who took part in inflating it: our readers may remember; that a good while back, we predicted the same fate to all adventures undertaken on the faith of the Wakefield principle."—Faugh!

NEW ZEALAND FLAX COMPANY.

IN our columns of to-day, we observe a notice of a Company, partially organized, for the manufacture of Waterproof Cloth and other fabrics, from the New Zealand Flax. Of the merits and efficiency of Mr. Donlan's process we are unable ourselves to speak practically; but we are enabled to submit a few extracts from certificates and reports upon the manufacture by two experienced farmers: viz., Mr. W. Ball and Mr. W. Cope, of Blithbury, near Rugby, in the county of Stafford. The former, under date the 12th Nov. last, observes, that in 1837 he received from Mr. Donlan sufficient cloth for a waggon cover, and that having used it for five years, it had not during that period, exhibited any tendency to mildew, rot, or decay: and that it retained a perfect flexibility in the hardest frost. During forty years experience in farming, Mr. Ball had never met with any cloth to be compared with the specimen. Mr. Cope states, that the result of a similar trial to Mr. Ball's had, in his hands, been equally satisfactory: a cover of the fabric had been in constant use in every variety of weather, and was not found liable to stiffness and cracking in the hardest frost, which is stated not to be the case with the common paulling cloths. Mr. Cope recommends the adoption of the fabric to all who may require waterproof cloth.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS BY "W."

FEMALE OCCUPATIONS.—Architectural drawings are particularly suited to females, and we shall hail with pleasure the publication by them of drawings, which shall faithfully describe the progress of buildings in the Company's settlements. Such drawings should form part of female education at the Antipodes. We are watching with anxiety the formation of infant schools, and the general progress of education, and can only hope that the schools of design, universally established throughout France, may be early established in Cook's Straits. There must be no drone there, man or woman, and what better employment for the weaker sex than the in-door employment of drawing; to them we look for drawings of botanical specimens, objects of natural history, &c. &c., as well as architectural designs.

LETTERS FROM SETTLERS.—Too much attention cannot be paid to letters from the settlers: their statements must prove of the greatest service to those about to emigrate, and the only way in which the immigrants can be served, is by sending them as much as possible a supply of those things, of the want of which they complain.

This is an imperative duty which none should neglect, who have in any way assisted either in language or money in persuading the immigrants to go out. Every absentee proprietor should feel that he has been the means of forwarding a certain number of labouring people to New Zealand; now they are gone, it is his duty to enquire in what way he

can be of use to them, and nothing can point out so well how this duty can be discharged, like an attentive reading of the letters which arrive from the immigrants.

COOKING UTENSILS.—John and Ann French, at New Plymouth, write, "Bring out your pot crooks." Trifling as this may be thought, a pot crook may be very important to the comfort of the immigrant. There is a general complaint of the want of cooking utensils; nothing will supply this fully before there are potters in the settlements, making every species of earthenware, for there is nothing so clean to cook in as earthenware: but how can cooking go on without a hook, or crook as the Devonshire people call it, by which to hang the pot over the fire? And this must be made of iron. All emigrants should take out with them pot hooks: a pot hook costs but a few pence.

LAND ASSURANCE.—I have read over two or three times the "Land Assurance" article, in the *Journal* of the 27th January. (No. 78.) J. H.—'s letter is well written, and yet I do not know if I perfectly understand what is wished. I presume it is, that a Company is to be formed, with a certain capital, to buy land of the New Zealand Company:—to give possession of it to individuals, who are not to pay rent, but a certain annuity; and after a certain number of years, or at their death, the land is to be the property of their representatives in perpetuity; thus assimilating to a life policy, with the difference, that instead of money, the heirs receive land of which the assured himself must actually have been sometime in possession. I think it is a mode which the New Zealand Company, when their settlements are in a forwarder state, might probably adopt with advantage; but so long as labour is wanted, they must sell out and out in order to pay the cost of passage.

NEW PLYMOUTH PROTEST.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Hulifax, January 2, 1843.

Dear Sir,—When any matter of importance is to be discussed, it is absolutely necessary that there should be two parties, one for, the other against, the injured party; and all must allow, that with respect to numbers, talents, &c., they ought to be "fairly pitted." It is only when this is done, that the public can form any just judgment in any case.

With respect to the New Plymouth protest, I observe there is but one party, and that entirely on the side of the New Zealand Company.

This being the case, it is utterly impossible for the public to form a just judgment as to who is right or who is wrong. Had the protestants been here, and had remained silent on the subject, some conjectures might have been hazarded; as it is, the poor fellows are on the other side of the globe, and cannot possibly answer for themselves; and every one must own that whatever *may have been* the conduct of the Company towards those settlers previous to their leaving England, that towards them *now* is any thing but honourable.

Mr. Woolcombe has taken immense pains to exculpate himself and the Company from any blame; but he has taken special care not to touch upon the subject matter of complaint. This possibly may be owing to some obtuseness in Mr. W.'s perception; if so, to make the matter plain, I beg to ask him the following questions, and should he be fortunate in answering them, he may yet set himself right with the public, so far as the public only are concerned.

1st. Don't you believe that most of the protestants purchased more land than they wanted for their own immediate use?

2nd. For what purpose do you suppose this was done?

3rd. Was it not under an impression, strengthened by what has taken place in other colonies, that they would have an opportunity of selling to a considerable profit?

4th. Did you inform these men, previous to their becoming purchasers of your land, that it was your intention to sell by auction, in the colony, such quantities of land, &c., as you have subsequently announced?

5th. Don't you believe, that had you given this information, you would have sold less land?

6th. In this respect I suppose the Company were "wide awake?"

7th. Now, sir, suppose you had been one of those purchasers, would you have considered yourself injured by the Company or would you not?

8th. Would you justify the man who sold a *hay-rick* on the following conditions? viz.—First, The whole to be paid for before any portion of it shall be removed. Secondly, That the removal must take place between sun-rise and sun-set. Thirdly, That the frame on which the rick stands, must not be removed or injured, &c. Now, as soon as the man got possession of the money, he set fire to the *hay-rick*! The buyer protested against the injustice, but was told by the seller, that what he had done was according to the conditions of sale; it was what he meant by the &c. &c.

This is precisely a parallel case.

As a public journalist you would do well to caution the public concerning matters similar to the above. No one ought to pay for any lands till possession can be given. I purchased three sections of the Company in July, 1839, at a cost of 303*l.*, and but a few days ago I had advice from my agent that he had selected two out of the three near the river Manuwatu, seventy or eighty miles from Wellington. Now, I expected the whole at or near Wellington, and to pay for it three or four years before having possession, is preposterous. I have much more to say on this point, but have not leisure at present.

Yours, with due respect,
J. LEWTHWAITE.

[We do not think that Mr. Woolcombe is called upon to enter into any further explanations of his Explanation, which, in our judgment, was perfectly satisfactory. The legitimate object of a *bona fide* colonist is to colonize, not to job; especially if he receive back a large per centage of

his purchase money in the shape of cabin passage, on the faith of his actual intention to settle. The land he does not immediately require, it is to be presumed he will look forward to make use of as his means and capital increase. Probably the Company had no intention to sell by auction at the time of the sale in question. Certainly they could not help *not* selling all their land at the price they put upon it—the information that they had not done so was as certainly not withheld from the New Plymouth purchasers. And the Directors are fully justified *now* in disposing of the land remaining, in the mode they deem most expedient for the interests of the colony and the Company. Mr. Lewthwaite's parallel of the *hay-rick* appears to us a sort of parallel at an angle. We are quite willing to admit that it would be very difficult to determine whether the roguery of the seller or the folly of the buyer would be more conspicuous in the presumed bargain.]

EMIGRATION FROM THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Perry, dated Glasgow, Oct. 11.

"THERE is no doubt if the Company had a proper active agent, a very superior class of emigrants would be induced to go out from hence, who would carry with them energy, skill, and capital. What is wanted here, is a Woolcombe, who could not fail to stir up a lively interest on behalf of the colony. It might be expected that an enlightened government would lend a steam and whaling company their aid; but the unfortunate circumstance of having such a governor as Hobson, will stand very much in the way of the colonial department doing any thing in this way for the colony. That the Americans should be allowed to engross so extensive and profitable a trade as the South Sea Whale Fishery, while Great Britain possesses such a superior station as New Zealand, is truly not very creditable to the government, and shews, besides, that something is wanting to point out the advantages of New Zealand to the country. It is now about four months since the last arrival from Wellington, which delay damps those who otherwise take an interest in the colony; this, I fear, will not be overcome till they have something to export from it, and the formation of a whaling company there, in connection with one here, would be a great step towards that desideratum.

"I am much pleased with the admirable plan of the Directors, in giving a cheap passage to emigrants of the industrious classes, and also economical cabin passages; it will give great encouragement to small capitalists. I hope that numberless applications will be made to them from the West of Scotland, and that they will be induced to send a vessel or two from the Clyde upon the same economical principle. The emigration to the United States is stopped for the present. In a conversation with a gentleman who returned about ten days ago from New York, by way of Liverpool, he mentioned that within two weeks before he sailed, not less than 6,700 had left New York for this country and Ireland, chiefly the latter. So-miserable were the poor emigrants who had gone lately, and so little to be had as freight, that they were taken back at four dollars a-head, which in many instances they raised by begging. The vessel he came by had only 65*l.* of freight, and many of them passing between New York and Liverpool, had even less. Such is the miserable state of trade, owing to the restrictive policy of the two countries."

LAND ASSURANCE.

(To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.)

SIR,—The proposed application of the Life Assurance principle to the advancement of systematic colonization, promulgated, if I mistake not, for the first time in the pages of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, appears to me to be feasible and practical; but instead of so extensive a scheme of colonization being established by a company, I think that the Government itself ought to seize upon it at once, and carry it out with energy and spirit, (qualities, which of late, in colonial matters, seem to have been rather at a discount.) I am convinced, that could Sir Robert Peel or Lord Stanley see the matter in the same light as the writer of this letter, they would lose no time in setting about it; as in the event of its being taken advantage of by those for whom it is intended, a considerable amount of the discontent which assails the administration on every side would be removed. However, it is not to make such remarks as these that I now address you, but merely to convey to you a suggestion with respect to your plan, which I think might be turned to good account. Your proposal is only to advance land to the small capitalist and practical farmer. Now such a system, although doubtless available to many, might be made vastly more so, were such an association to advance outfit and passage, as well as land, to practical members of the "uneasy class." Many persons, however anxious they may be to avail themselves of such an opportunity as that held out by the "Land Assurance" principle, would be deterred from doing so by the encroachment upon their small means which their outfit and passage would occasion. The cash advanced for such purposes would, of course, be returned in the same manner as that advanced in land. It is a remark that I repeatedly hear made by young men, "eligible" for emigrating, that "if they could only muster up money enough to purchase their requisite outfit, and pay their passage, they would embark for one of the colonies at once, as there is nothing to be done by staying at home." If the Land Assurance Company could embrace these objects in their scheme, they would meet the case of such young men, and thus commend the system to thousands who might advantageously have advanced to them a few hundred acres in New Zealand; but who, from the absence of the wherewithal to convey them thither, could not take possession.

I will not here encroach upon your space by any further remarks of mine, merely throwing out these hints, in the hope that you may be induced to bestow your consideration on the subject; and if worthy of it, to offer the result of such consideration to the public in an editorial article. I am, Sir, Yours &c. G.

QUALIFICATIONS OF AGENTS.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

28th January, 1843.

Sir,—The judicious remarks in your liberal journal of the 21st, under the head of "Negligence of Agents," deserve the thanks of all connected with the colony of New Zealand. Your correspondent laughs at the system adopted by agents in the Colony; but I fear the result, in many instances, may prove it to be no risible matter to those who have entrusted their interests in such hands. Your faithful picture exhibits not only negligence in the agency described, but most probably gross ignorance in the agent, and which may be the principal cause of his abandoning the trust committed to him.

If the land-owners of the Colony resident in England would make themselves acquainted with the characters, motives, and qualifications of persons offering themselves as Agents in the Colonies, they would be more likely to avoid the consequences of such malpractices as those your correspondent exposes. In the list of advertisements in your last page, I observe one of Messrs. Clifford and Vavasour, with references of the highest respectability to whom applications as to their character for knowledge and strict integrity can with confidence be made. The former of these gentlemen had, I understand, for ten years been actively engaged in surveying estates and valuing land and timber in the north and midland counties of England, and mapping and valuing parishes for the Tithe Commission, and had completed, only shortly before leaving England, a survey of the whole line of the London and Birmingham Railway. The second partner, it appears, has studied every branch of agricultural science under one of the most eminent agriculturists in the north of England.

With such qualifications, these gentlemen went out to establish themselves at Wellington; and from their known respectability, they were entrusted with extensive agencies to take out with them, which perhaps form as good a guarantee for others as can be desired.

The insertion of these observations in your valuable journal may in some degree promote its object, that of advocating the best interests of the Colony, and will, it is hoped, prevent some of the evils so justly deprecated. I am, Sir, AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Several interesting letters have been forwarded to us by the friends of Settlers in Wellington and Nelson, which we regret being obliged to reserve till our next number; as well as original contributions from a "A Norfolk Farmer," "Kapal," and others.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Journal is now published by Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., of Cornhill; and the printing and publishing office is at Messrs. STEWART & MURRAY'S, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey; to which address we request that all orders and communications may be forwarded to us in future, as well as complaints of any irregularity in the delivery of the Journal.

Books and Maps for review in like manner should be addressed to the Editor, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey.

Agent for Advertisements, F. D. LEWIS, Castle Court, Birnie Lane.

TWO CENTURIES OF NEW ZEALAND.

On Saturday, 16th Feb., 1843, will be published, price 6d., an extra number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, intended to be prefixed to the current volume, but complete in itself so as to be available to casual purchasers; containing a History of New Zealand, from the discovery of the islands by Tasman in 1642, to the end of 1842. London: SMITH, ELDER and Co. Cornhill, STEWART and MURRAY, Old Bailey; OLIVER and BOYD, Edinburgh, and all Booksellers and Newsmen. TO COLONIAL PUBLISHERS, SHIPPERS, AND OUTFITTERS.—Advertisements for the extra number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL are requested to be sent to the Office for Advertisements, Mr. J. D. Lewis, British and Foreign Newspaper Office, 3 Birch Lane, Cornhill, or to the Printers, on or before the 16th inst.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1843.

OUR intelligence from the New Zealand Settlements is to the following dates:—

Wellington, 9th August.	Bay of Islands, 18th August.
Nelson, 27th July.	Akaroa, 11th July.
Auckland, 27th July.	

The Wellington settlers, it will be perceived, are still expressing anxiety as to the decision of the question of titles; but, even pending this, are looking forward to speedy increase of production;—both the wool and the flax trade are beginning to engage their attention. We have elsewhere inserted an ample extract from Mr. Kettle's report of the survey of the valleys in the interior; the publication of which, in the colony and in this country, removes all doubt as to the agricultural and pastoral qualities of the Port Nicholson district. The general advancement of the colony during the last three years will appear from the comparative statement of shipping in the month of July in 1840, 41 and 42 respectively, which we here subjoin:

July, 1840	... 11 vessels.
" 1841	... 13
" 1842	... 27

The Bishop's visit to Wellington had called forth great satisfaction: and reports were current that his lordship would take up his residence there.

The Nelson settlers are complaining of absenteeism—by which, although they do not make any distinction, is, of course, to be understood mere speculative absenteeism. Let the absentees but do their duty, and they will soon remove the erroneous impres-

sions, which are shared even by many in this country, as to the effects produced on a colony by the mere absence of proprietors, who are yet present in the shape of their productive capital. Dissatisfaction is expressed, as in Wellington, on account of the delay in closing the land claims; and the specific want of a Bonded store for the settlement is at the same time pressed upon the local government.

In both settlements, the municipal elections would soon begin to occupy attention; and the registration of electors was going on. The exercise of the franchise in a young colonial borough, where party spirit can scarcely have room, must create a very useful agitation.

The launch of a vessel at Wellington, built expressly for a native owner, is a striking sign of native progress; doubtless; this is but a beginning. Every day gives new token of the intelligent and civilizable mind of the New Zealand Aborigines.

We present various favourable letters from these settlements, as also from Wanganui; and in Akaroa, too, we learn that whaling speculations were going on prosperously.

Mr. Montefiore's letter to Lord Stanley, a copy of which will be found in another column, shows that dissatisfaction in Auckland has increased, is increasing, and ought to be forthwith put an end to, by "Mr. Mothercountry."

At home, a new colonial agitation will date from the opening of parliament; and, although in the Queen's Speech delivered on Thursday, we find various specific observations on every thing but colonial matters—on quarrels between Turkey and Persia, the treatment of the Christian population in Syria, treaties of commerce with the Emperors of Russia and China, and the evacuation of Western India,—we know that the condition of England and the importance of colonization as a means—as the means—of extending the field of employment are beginning to be deemed worthy of deep and instant consideration.

WELLINGTON.

THE BISHOP.—The Bishop of New Zealand was on a visit to Wellington on the 8th of August; and a public meeting, in reply to a requisition of the inhabitants to that effect, had been called by the sheriff of the southern district, M. Murphy, Esq., to be held at the Exchange the next day, to consider the propriety of preparing and presenting an address to his lordship on occasion of his arrival. The Gazette adds, that his lordship had visited the Bay of Islands, where his lady and child would for the present reside. Reports were also current in Wellington that the Bishop would ultimately reside permanently there. "We assuredly see no symptoms," says the Gazette, "of such rapid improvement in the capital of New Zealand as should induce his lordship to remain at Auckland."

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. W. Williams, B.A., Archdeacon of the district of East Cape.—Venerable Archdeacon Williams, and Rev. Thomas Whytehead, examining chaplains to the bishop.—Rev. W. C. Cotton, M.A., domestic chaplain to the bishop.—Rev. J. F. Churton, M.A., minister of the township of Auckland.—Rev. R. Cole, minister of the township of Wellington.—Rev. H. Williams, commissary of the bishop for the district of Bay of Islands, and a surrogate for the granting of marriage licenses.—Rev. J. F. Churton, surrogate for the district of Auckland.—Rev. R. Cole, surrogate for the district of Wellington.—Government Gazette, July 12.

William Curling Young, Esq., had declined to act as Magistrate of the territory, and his name had been consequently withdrawn from the Commission of the peace of the colony. The colonial postmaster had been superseded by the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies, and George Cooper, Esq., collector of customs appointed. The appointment had, however, in the meantime been cancelled. Henry King, Esq., Capt. R.N., was appointed Police Magistrate for the district of New Plymouth, appointment bearing date from the 1st January, 1842.

The first number of the New Zealand Colonist and Port Nicholson Advertiser was issued yesterday, in conformity with the advertisement which appeared in this paper last week. The typographical appearance of the paper is highly creditable to the office at which it is published. The original articles are well written, but they do not surpass the expectation created by the feeling that their author was admitted to be the best writer in Port Nicholson, conjointly with the knowledge of the fact that he enjoyed the advantage of having been formerly, for a long period, engaged upon the London press.—N. Z. Gazette, Aug. 3.

On Saturday, the 9th July, at about half-past nine o'clock, a.m., we experienced a smart and remarkably distinct shock of an earthquake. The weather during the previous week had been fine. The preceding evening was calm, and the morning of Saturday remarkably fine; a light frost occurred during the evening, and at eight o'clock the thermometer stood at 45 degrees. The sensation during the shock was such as we should expect from an explosion from gunpowder or steam.—New Zealand Gazette.

MR. EARP AND THE GOVERNMENT.—As we believe it is Mr. Earp's intention, time and circumstances permitting, to accompany the overland mail to Britain,—our just complaints will be stated in the proper quarter, and by an advocate possessing all the advantages of an accurate and extensive local knowledge of the wants and capabilities of New Zealand, accompanied with talents of the most brilliant and sterling description. It is impossible, at this early period of Mr. Earp's career in colonial politics, to come to any thing like a correct conclusion of what he may be ultimately able to effect for the land of his adoption. We consider him unconnected practically with any party, although he unquestionably represents the commercial interests of Port Nicholson at this particular period. Mr. Earp at the late important meeting of the inhabitants, on Land Claims proceedings, showed that the Auckland Government, was at this moment subsisting upon the Port Nicholson Revenue.—N. Z. Gazette, June.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—A proclamation was issued, bearing date the 23d July, declaring Wellington to be a borough, within the meaning of the Corporation Act. The boundaries to comprise all lands within the line set forth in the surveyor's plan, as the outside boundaries of the native reserve, and so much of the harbour as is comprised within a radius of seven miles from the market place of Pah Piptia. All claims to the right of voting at the election of the first council for the borough of Wellington, were to be made before the 12th of August, 1842; and Michael Murphy, Esq., was appointed to receive such claims, and act as returning officer.

THE VALLEYS OF THE HUTT, RUAMAHUNGA, AND MANAWATU.—(From the report by Mr. Kettle, of the land in the interior, explored by the surveying party.)—It now only remains for me to give a general description of the country through which we have passed. The valley of the Hutt, at the present termination of the survey, is nothing more than a gorge, the hills approaching the water's edge on both sides of the river. The hills, however, very soon fall back on the eastern side, where there is a great quantity of fine land extending to the foot of the Tararua. On the western side there is no available land. In crossing from the Hutt to the Pakuratahi there is some rugged, but a great deal of available land. The formation of a road from the Hutt to the valley of the Ruamahunga, will by no means be easy of accomplishment; I am quite confident that there is no communication between these by a valley, a range of hills called the Remutaka must be surmounted. They are a branch of the Tararua, and run in a southerly direction till they terminate in the western headland of Palliser Bay. To carry a road over, a careful examination would be required to be made of the hills, and sections of the country taken. This would occupy some time, and the expense would be very considerable; for which, however, I consider the value of the districts it would be the means of laying open, would amply compensate.

The valley of the Ruamahunga is often called (from a large lake that is in it) the Wairarapa valley. The lake is about thirteen miles long, and of an average breadth of five miles, the lower end of the lake is about seven miles from the sea, with which it communicates by a continuation of the Ruamahunga river, but the natives tell me that the land between is of a swampy nature, and of little or no value. From the head of the lake to the top of the valley is a fine level tract of land, about forty-five miles long and ten miles wide. The direction of the valley is about N. N. E.; it is bounded on the east by the Tararua, on the west by a range called the Maungataki, on the south-east by some high mountains called Te Haurangi, which terminate in the eastern headland of Palliser Bay, on the south-west by the Remutaka, and on the north by the Rangitumou hills. Between the Maungataki and the Kurituru, there is an open space of several miles, which must lead into some fine country beyond. The greater part of the valley is covered with fern and grass, but there is a great quantity of wooded land, the timber being principally totara and mataihi. The river Ruamahunga, from which the valley receives its name, comes from the Tararua, and flows down the eastern side of the valley, receiving numerous streams until at last it falls into the lake. As we came down the western side of the valley, we saw but very little of this river. The natives inform me that it is of a considerable size, and not obstructed by timber. From the Ruamahunga to the Manawatu (a distance of fifty miles), there are large tracts of finely timbered and level land, with a good communication, so that if we had an opening from the Hutt to the Ruamahunga, I believe we could then have a good communication with the whole of the interior of this island, by Taupo and Roturua to the Thames. On the eastern side of the Tararua and Ruahine ranges, there is that, which is rather scarce on the western—materials for making roads, which the bed of every river and brook affords. The immense quantity of available land still remaining on the Manawatu—the value of the river as a means of communication, and its applicability to the purposes of machinery, must render it a most valuable possession. In conclusion, it gives me much pleasure to be able to state, that I received every assistance from Mr. Wills, (Surveying Cadet,) both when making my compass sketch of the Manawatu, and on our subsequent journey to the Hutt. In drawing up this report I have compared my journal with his notes on the trip, which I found to be very correct. I must also express my satisfaction at the conduct of the five men whom I selected (from the staff at Kare Kare,) to accompany me: during the whole journey they have shown every disposition to forward the objects of the expedition. I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES KETTLE,
Assistant-Surveyor to the New Zealand Company,

Wellington, June 21, 1842.
To Col. Wakefield, principal agent of the New Zealand Company.

LAUNCH OF A SCHOONER BUILT FOR A NATIVE.—On Friday last, the 5th Aug. this pretty little craft (the schooner *Maori Davis*) was launched from Mr. Meech's building-yard, Thorndon Quay. It being the first vessel of her size (fourteen tons) built for a *bona fide* native owner, a large assemblage of Maories had collected. After the launch, Mr. Davis entertained a select party of European and native friends; among whom we noticed Dr. Fitzgerald, R. R. Surang, Esq., B. Halswell, Esq., the native chiefs Etako, Mutoroa, and several other gentlemen. In the course of the evening, they were joined by several other European gentlemen. After the cloth was removed, Dr. Fitzgerald, in proposing the health of their spirited and enterprising host, and success to the *Maori* schooner, took an opportunity of remarking that the occurrence of the day might be regarded as one of the most important events in connexion with the natives, that had taken place since the establishment of the colony, inasmuch as it tended to show the rapid progress civilization was making among them; that instead of confining themselves to the canoe, they were showing an evident desire to become possessors of vessels similar to the one which had been launched amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. Mr. Davis, in returning thanks, in English, stated that it was the happiest day of his life; that his heart was glad to be able to entertain his friends; and concluded by saying, he wished to see the natives the same as the Europeans. Several other toasts were proposed during the course of the evening. The table was laid out in first-rate European order: the dinner was sumptuous, the wines excellent.—*New Zealand Colonist.*

PROGRESS OF SHIPPING.—Our shipping List for July, 1842, exhibits a remarkable increase over the former years, since the establishment of the colony. It will be observed that the increase over last year is rather more than doubled, the tonnage at the same time sustaining its proportion. Of the 27 vessels which have entered our Port during the month, 22 have been from the neighbouring settlements and coasts, including the Chatham Islands, four from Sydney, and one from London. The stock imported during the month has been from Sydney, consisting of 112 oxen, 1,600 sheep, 8 horses,—147 pigs from the coast.

Summary of the Shipping-List kept at Port Nicholson for the month of July, during the years 1840, 41, 42.—

Date.	Number.	Tons.
July 1840	11	1425.
July 1841	13	1755.
July 1842	27	2772.

New Zealand Gazette, Aug. 3rd.

SHIP BUILDING.—We have hitherto neglected to give Mr. Mathieson credit, for having laid down a ship, upon which to haul up vessels requiring to be repaired. At present his vessel the *Clydeside*, of two hundred and fifty-six tons, is on the slip. Mr. Mathieson is known to be a scientific and practical ship-builder, and we think the merchants ought to unite and give him a job to build a vessel to trade between this and England, or this and India, or to be engaged in whaling out of this port. She might appropriately be called the *Earl Durham*.—*N. Z. Gazette.*

THE COLONY AND THE COMPANY.—Rightly understood, the interests of the Colony and of the Company are inseparable. We cannot prosper without increasing, nor fail without destroying the source of their future gains. Nor can they do anything in this district for their own benefit, which shall not advance our interests; while our progress would receive a serious, and possibly a fatal check from the cessation of their operations.—*New Zealand Colonist, Aug. 9th, 1842.*

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.—Total destruction of the Police-office, Court-house, Post-office, Country-court, Courts of Justice, and the Church.—We stop the press to announce to our readers, by far the most serious effects of the devouring element (fire,) which has yet been recorded in the annals of Port Nicholson. Last night, about 5 o'clock P.M., some carpenters employed in erecting a house on the beach, near the Court House, &c., discovered flames issuing from the roof and windows of that building. The burning of the Court-house, &c., as seen from the Gazette Office, formed perhaps as grand a scene as could well be imagined. The evening was stormy, with occasional showers of rain; and the intense blaze of the burning pile exhibited the harbour and the shipping in all the variety of dramatic magnificence. At six p. m. the fire still resembled a beacon light of the first magnitude, summoning the clans to deeds of valour. The destruction of these edifices will be a serious loss to the inhabitants, as the value of the buildings alone is estimated at the enormous sum of five pounds l.—*N. Z. Gazette, 6th July.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ALEXANDER PERRY, Esq., WELLINGTON, TO HIS FATHER, DR. PERRY, OF GLASGOW, dated Wellington, June 10th, 1842.

[It may be well to remind our readers, that this letter is written after a year's experience of Port Nicholson, as Mr. Perry emigrated in the *Clydeside*, and is a well-educated gentleman, of keen observation. His account of the country around Port Nicholson is directly the reverse of that of Governor Hobson, as printed in the Parliamentary Reports of Aug. 12th, 1842.]

"The country in this neighbourhood is only becoming known; no sooner is one valley explored and surveyed, than another is discovered contiguous to it. They seem, mostly, to turn up from the sea, and to be sheltered at their entrance by high, bare hills, from the winds, which blow with such violence on the coast, which three-fourths of those who come out here only see, and have no idea of the luxuriant evergreen verdure with which the country, in the interior, is covered. Looking from a high hill, on which I spent a night in the open air, the country presented the appearance of a vast, unbroken forest, with a number of Totara trees, without a single bare spot, till you come into the neighbourhood of the sea. Numbers of the trees are highly valuable for cabinet-work, and furniture of various kinds, particularly the Totara; they are highly prized, even by the natives, who, it is said, were in the habit of handing them down from one generation to another, as heir looms in the tribe. There is also plenty of clear land suitable for grazing, in the immediate neighbourhood, within two hours' sail of the coast. There is a large valley extending for 40 miles inland, clear of trees, and covered with the finest grass, capable of maintaining large herds of cattle, if once it was opened up. It still belongs to the natives, and they now prize it much, and are unwilling to sell it. It is called Wydrass, or Warepara, and if a road was opened up, it would afford a large field for the investment of capital, in one of the safest and most profitable ways in which it could be invested. A great many cattle have lately been brought from Sydney, and brought good prices. It is quite the rage at present buying cattle, so that every cottager will have his cow at Wanganui. There are, also, immense tracts of clear land, suitable for grazing. What would, beyond anything, bring these places into immediate play, would be for the Company to send a few ship loads of emigrants, accompanied with capitalists, directly to the spot.

"A person landed here, for instance, who has land at Manawatu, or Wanganui, finds that he must not only be at great expense in conveying himself and luggage thither, but to get labourers; he must promise them great wages, and be at great expense in taking them there; so that many, seeing this, give up the attempt, and remain here, and turn their attention to business, doing little good to themselves, and injuring the merchants already here. It is to be hoped this will soon be remedied, by sending them directly to the spots where the land lies. As an instance of the fineness of the climate, Mr H— brought in from the garden a dish of green peas, and the mignonette which Mr. Imeric sowed in the beginning of summer, has been cut four or five times, is shot up again, and sending forth delightful perfume, and this is the very middle of winter, the 10th of June. Great preparations are at present making for the

whaling season, which has just begun, and will afford a profitable remittance for the imports. A Sydney house, largely engaged in the whaling trade, has contracted to take the oil and bone caught here, at a number of the stations, at 16l. per ton for the oil, and 85l. for the whalebone.—Why should not a Company be got up in Glasgow, and form a settlement connected with New Zealand, in the southern or middle island, and secure to Scotland a part at least of the trade?"

Signed, ALEXANDER PERRY.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER LATELY RECEIVED FROM THOMAS LOCKYER, A CARPENTER, OF WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, FORMERLY OF KILMARNOCK, DUMFRIES.

Wellington, New Zealand, 19th June, 1842.

My dear Father,—Wages are very good here: carpenters get from 6s. to 11s. per day; I washed 16 days at 9s. per day; I am now working for myself. Labourers get 5s. per day, a great many work for the Company, they get from 12s. to 14s. per week and rations, which is 7 lbs. of beef, and 10 lbs. of flour. John Tar works at it, and he says he can do better than in England. I like it myself and family. The Company serve us with flour at 2d. per pound. Provisions are as follows:—beef 1s. per pound, mutton 10d., pork 7d., potatoes 5s. per cwt., sugar 6d. to 8d. per pound, porter 1s. per pot, brandy 2s. per bottle, rum the same, gin the same. George Grant and Thomas Holland, of Charlton, have done well since they have been here; they have bought five acres of land each. I can tell you, my dear father, I am happy and comfortable; give my love to all friends, and tell James Hilborne he could do well here. Tailoring is a very good trade here. If you come I will do what I can for them. None of us have wanted for anything since we left home. Cooper who worked for Mr. Stephen Masters of Ilchester, is here; he says he can do better here than in England. There are many of our neighbourhood here; we all like it well, children and all; I believe it to be a very pleasant country, but it is winter now. It is about the same as October in England. Fish is plenty, we can buy a large fish, ten or twelve pounds, for 6d. or 8d. There is anything to be got as in England. Wearing apparel is not so dear as we might imagine. Shoes are the dearest things here; it is a good business, and so is blacksmithing. Edge-tools and axle-making is a good trade. Plastering is not much yet, but it will be soon, as they are building many brick houses. Bricks are 3s. a thousand, and lime 3s. a bushel. Shingling is a very good trade, they get from 12s. to 14s. per day, it is the same as flat tiling, but wood instead of tile. New Zealand is a very healthy country. So no more at present.

From your affectionate Son, THOMAS LOCKYER.

IMPORTS.

August 3. Ex Patriot.—100 000 shingles, 50,000 feet timber, 28 cases brandy, 9 hds. do., 8 hds. rum, 20 hds. biscuit, 166 bags and barrels flour, 15 cases preserved fruits, 1 cask hams, 2 do. glue, 10 cases pickles, 15 bags rice, 39 boxes soap, 46 bags sugar, 13 casks sherry, 5 chests, 8 half chests, 7 boxes tea, 3 cases shoes, 1 bale slops, 2 bundles leather skins, 3 bundles fruit trees, 25 barrels beef, 9 cases tobacco, C. M. Penny.—3 kegs tobacco, W. B. Rhodes.—1 case, Rev. M. Hadfield.—1 ditto, Rev. J. Mason.—1 ditto, Baker.—1 ditto, Captain Wakefield.—1 ditto, Mr. Gray.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Valparaiso	£2 10	Akaroa	£3 0
Sydney	2 0	Auckland (no communication)	3 0
Nelson	2 5	London	4 0
Taranaki	3 0		

EXCHANGE ON NEWZEAL.

BANK BILLS.—Thirty days after sight, 2 per cent. premium.

On London, nominal.
Private, nominal.

DUTIES.

On spirits, per gallon	5 0
Tobacco, snuff, cigars, per lb.	3 0
Tobacco, manufactured	1 0
Do. unmanufactured	0 9
Wines 15 per cent., tea, sugar, flour, } With 10 per cent. ad- wheat, and other grains, 5 per cent. { ditional on invoice.	

CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST.

Bank Discounts 10 per cent.
Discounting days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Thames Sparke was at the Cape on the 2nd of December.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 2. Petrol, Wright, Hobart Town and Auckland. Passenger—Mr. Formby.

DEPARTURES.

August 4. Ariel, Cruikshank, Nelson. Passengers—Mr. S. Ravens, Messrs. Anderson. — Wallaby, Bailey, for the whaling ground.—C. Royal William, Lovett, Nelson.—7. Pickwick, Styles, Poverty Bay.

WANGANUI.

PROCESS.—The Gazette of the 30th July, quotes the following letter from an enterprising settler at Wanganui:—

"After a year's hardships as laid of Wanganui, I now write you a few lines to let you know that my views of the place have not proved, as some thought, too high ever to be realized. Before I was nine months on the land I could live on the produce, excepting now and then having to get a pig. I met with many disappointments on my arrival, from both the white and native population; but I determined to persevere, and have at last made good my footing. Mine will be one of the best farms here; the greater part of the land is good. Several other places are better than mine for land, but I am nearest the town; at the same time, none of the surveyed lands are distant more than two miles and a-half, and the road is good and level. I have good wood and water; and in a very short time I hope to be able to keep my horse, and ride about and superintend my farm. I have now to hold the plough, and will do so for another season. I have had a fine crop, from the manner in which I managed the land last season. My wheat-crop that is in the ground presents a

very promising appearance, and I have a good breadth more land ready for seed; and should the season and other unforeseen events be favourable, I shall, I have no doubt, ship grain to Wellington after next harvest."

NELSON.

WANT OF A BONDED STORE.—The inconveniences occasioned by the want of a Bonded Store at Nelson are thus illustrated by the Examiner:—"A Nelson settler and merchant, who came out in the London, landed at Wellington, and bonded his goods subject to duties, waiting an opportunity to proceed to Nelson. When about to proceed, he found it was necessary to pay the duties at Wellington; thereby subjecting himself to the risk of the amount over and above the value of his goods, which could not be insured. And what is the cause of all this? Because Nelson is not a bonded port. The gentleman protests, to no purpose, that he does not wish to bond his goods at Nelson, and that he is prepared to pay the duties on arrival. He is, moreover, told, that if he ships them in a vessel cleared out for a bonded port, viz Nelson, that instructions will be sent to the sub-collector at Nelson to prohibit his landing them; which, by the by, we cannot believe could have been complied with. Now it appears that an application was made four months ago, in the usual form, for authorizing a bonded warehouse; but no answer has been received. To what is this to be attributed? Was it not known in Auckland that our population had exceeded 1,500 people, and that 4,000 tons of shipping had been lying in our port at one time? So much for the bonded store. But what motive could there be to put one of our merchants to the risk, and perhaps the inconvenience, of paying his duties at Wellington instead of at the place of his destination, where his future business lay, but that of throwing obstacles in the way of trade between the southern settlements? The ship's manifest, and the bond of three times the amount of the duties entered into at Wellington before clearing out, surely were sufficient guarantees for the goods not being smuggled at an intermediate port. It is of a piece with his Excellency's fiat, that the Nelson preliminary expedition should pay duties on their stores and provisions at Wellington, on their way in search of a site, when they would have had no difficulty in obtaining the permission of the Lords of the Treasury in London to put them upon the store bond until their arrival at the port of destination."

PANORAMA OF NELSON.—Mr. John Saxton is now occupied in taking a panoramic view of the town of Nelson, from the hill on which Captain Wilson's house stands. A more advantageous position for obtaining a clear and extensive view could not have been obtained, even if an artificial mound had been raised for the purpose. So happily is the canal at which Mr. Saxton works now situated, that from it can be seen most minutely the outline of all the numerous houses, warries, and anomalous erections with which this little plain is gradually becoming covered, while at the same time the snow-clad tops of mountains, the Gulf, and the varieties of the distant landscape, are shown in all their beauty. The portion of the town included in that part of the sketch now in hand, is that which would be bounded by the sides of a triangle, the base of which should be the line of the sea, the base angles being on one side about the flag-staff, and on the other about the surveyors' tents in the Wauka-pa-Wauka district (though the hills prevent them from appearing in the drawing), the remaining angle being of course at the eye of the artist. The next portion will be that to the right of the present, and will include the remainder of the large wood and the beautiful clumps of trees in the Poisoned Valley. It is to be a water-coloured drawing.—July 3.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.—The admission fee was reduced from 2l. 2s. to 1l., and the rejection of a candidate for admission was to require a majority of black balls and not merely one in six. June 26.

THE ABORIGINES AND THE LAND CLAIMS.—Nothing can be more absurd than to put forward, in New Zealand purchases, the amount of money given in the first instance, especially in the case of purchasers proceeding upon the plan of the New Zealand Company. Mr. Wakefield has said, in evidence before committees of the House of Commons—it has been put forward by the Company, in their correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies—it must be apparent to all men of sense, that the value of the land, such as it is, is infinitely more than paid by the fact of our coming here alone, if we treat the natives with proper consideration, and not as though we looked upon them as enemies, who viewed us as intruders. The natives do not view us as intruders, until taught to do so. In most settlements formed by civilized men, there has been no need of teaching, for the ill-usage of the aborigines has shown them too plainly that their white visitants were intruders; but here, from a feeling which it is difficult to describe or ascertain, there seems a determination with a certain set, who entertain peculiar views, to make an enmity where previous forbearance and good feeling were gradually forming a bond of amity. What benefit can possibly arise to the natives from the existence of ill-feeling between them and the settlers? None. To whom can benefit arise? To none. What, then, can be the motive? Can it be ill-will for influence lost?—the fear of the contrast between the improvement of the Maories in the last ten years and the future ten years? It is something to have been the pioneers of civilization—just cause for a just pride; but how, if the same axe that cleared the road is wielded to deny entrance to the civilization the advance of which it was intended to facilitate?—Examiner, June 25th.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN AT NELSON TO HIS FATHER IN WARWICKSHIRE. 16th May, 1842.

As for myself I have had nothing but good luck since I came here; I never passed a happier time than I do now. The bricklayer has finished a mud house for himself close to me, upon my land. I think he will do well. H— and C—, his wife and child are all well. C— is saving money. He says he landed with 3s. only. He has built a tolerably comfortable house, and put some furniture into it. He showed me a double handful of silver which he had saved, and he said his wife had some as well; and they are living close together,—they are both careful and industrious, and will do well.

20th June.—Every thing jogs on very pleasantly with me. I am just going to build a cottage. You would be amused with our buildings;

a great proportion of them are made with boards; mine will be made with perpendicular poles, (or frame work,) with mud between; a good three-roomed cottage, with weather boards, costs about 100*l*. Provisions are dear, but declining in price; I expect we shall soon have pork at about half its present price, and I expect that poultry will be exceedingly cheap. Domestic fowls in Summer live principally upon grass-hoppers, and locusts: pigs are kept in good growing condition upon fern-root. Potatoes are generally about 4*l*. 4*s*. per ton. P— continues to live near to me; his wages are 8*s*. for a short day. I suppose he will be able to get a good deal more in long days. C— and H— are working away furiously, and I think are sure to get on well; they have taken an acre of land for a garden, for which they pay 7*l*. a-year. We have almost always delightful weather. I expected last week we were going to have a good deal of wet, but have had very little. The nights are rather cold, but with a stove I keep myself comfortably warm. Why, I can scarcely imagine, but it seems to be the almost constant employment of many of my female acquaintance to grumble; the men, however, generally like the country. I am delighted with it, and the more I see of it the better I like it. We have had several accidents with shipping, occasioned mostly by carelessness. You would be astonished at the extraordinary number of rats we have, the places swarm with them; they are, however, being fast destroyed, or driven away. Ferrets would be very acceptable, we have at present only two in the place. Dogs, pigs, and goats abound. We have just started a library, and a scientific institution, which I think will go on well; there are a considerable number of subscribers to it, but people are at present too busy to pay much attention to such pursuits.

S. H— is a farm labourer and tailor. C— is a gardener.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER LATELY RECEIVED FROM MR. WILLIAM CULLEN, OF NELSON, IN NEW ZEALAND, FORMERLY OF HUISE EPISCOPAL, NEAR LANGPORT, SOMERSET.

Nelson, New Zealand, 3rd July, 1842.

My dear Mother, Sisters, and Brothers,—I again write to you, being the third time since I reached New Zealand. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that I tell you New Zealand answers my most sanguine expectations in every thing except the land, which decidedly is not so good as I expected to find it; at least here is a great deal of bad land; and yet I begin to think higher of that than I first did. I have seen wheat on fern land (which I at first thought good for nothing) better than, or at least I may say as good as any I have seen on the best land in England. The wood land is of the richest description, trees growing to an immense size and height on it; I doubt not but I may get good land, as the greatest number of choosers are for people in England, whose agents choose by the map, without much regard to the quality of the soil. My town acre is very rich, being partly wood and partly fern, the fern growing fifteen or sixteen feet high upon it. It has a crystal spring of the purest water in the centre of it, of a horse-shoe form, with an arbour of beautiful shrubs round it. I believe I could readily get 300*l*. for it; but it is worth more to me. The acre next to mine is let at 30*l*. per year for a brick yard, and mine contains the best clay for bricks of any in the town, but that was chosen long after mine. The natives had their potatoes on my acre. Wide-awake (as the natives call Captain Wakefield) gave them liberty to plant it when he came here. The stalks of the potatoes were up to my chin all but an inch or so, as I stood upright. Their mode of culture is very bad; they take a potatoe planting stick, and tread it into the earth, pull it out and in with the potatoe, and poke them out with a stick, in the same manner. The only preparation is to burn the fern and sticks, and put in the crop, and they do no more until they dig up the potatoes.

I must now state a little of George Gillard's and my own proceedings since we have been here; we have stuck to sawing (and well he acts at it.) We have earned about a 100*l*. since we have been here, and have spent about 20*l*. in living. I have bought two cows at 20*l*. each. A gentleman from Bath, Mr. Bartlett of Pitney, and myself bought six, and drew for choice, I had the first choice and the last choice, so the one is worth 30*l*., and the other not so much. Mr. Bartlett is to be dairyman for all of us.

The doctor of the *Fifeshire* has given me his accommodation section for three years, and I am to choose it myself; his number of choice is 289; I intend letting it: Bartlett is going to have some of it, and going there with the dairy; I shall keep some of it myself, but go to my own to carry on the farming as soon as convenient. We shall crop my town acre, the crop of which will be very valuable, and the ground is not difficult to clear.

George Gillard gets on uncommonly well, and does not give his mind to drink like many young men that come out here where spirits are cheap; he gives his mind to work, and is very steady.

I should be glad if Walter Wallis would come out here, I would give him five shillings per day, and let him have ground enough to keep his family. What a change it would be for his little family to be here, where they could live in plenty.

I should also like my brother Joseph to come, but I should not wish him to come till I can spare the money for a cabin passage for him. I doubt not but I soon shall be able to do it, and more than that; when once I get a little settled to have a spring crop I fear not but my house will be the house of plenty, and that plenty sweetened with the idea that there are no tithes-collectors, no tax-gatherers, &c., here. I tell you, my dear friends, I shall not try to run before I can walk, and so let my good success ruin me, like fools in general; some venture more, and may by chance get rich quicker, but I like the safe side, I will proceed slow but sure; I doubt not but, with the blessing of God, I shall soon be in affluence; I fear it not; this, my dear mother, is no false hope, no fond dream without any foundation; it is no more than any industrious man with carefulness could do.

Henry Fevan, of Pitney, does well, is careful and industrious, and has been in constant work at good wages ever since he has been here. The regular price for labour is 6*s*. per day, but he earns more.

Since writing the above, I have an addition to my live stock, my best cow having calved; she gives about eight quarts of milk per day, and what the calf does not drink, we sell at 1*s*. per quart; this puts me in the mind of the goose that laid golden eggs. We have also several hens, and hens' eggs are 6*d*. each; fowls cost but little in keeping, and that is in the winter; they are 12*s*. a couple.

My partner with the cows is a Mr. Saunders of Bath, he has brought out a flour mill, he is a teetotaler, and a man of good capital, and very enterprising. Last night I had an invitation to spend the evening with the Surveyor-General, so you see I am respected here. Yesterday the natives brought in cabbages at a shilling each, and soon sold them, they were very fine ones; I and George have 2000 plants coming on, and we intend getting a great quantity for the late year, as our acre will stand the heat of summer better than almost any other acre in the town; and we shall then, I hope, have cabbages when they are scarce, and so fetch a good price. I wish James Cullen had not turned coward at starting, but had come out here with me. If he had seen a splendid ship riding proudly through the rolling, dashing waves, would he then have been afraid to enter it! Oh what a magnificent sight is a ship seen dashing through the waves, like a fierce sea-horse, at fifteen miles an hour, her tall masts reaching the clouds, carrying stores, provisions, and merchandise to the remotest part of the world! James would no doubt have done well here, but I never expect to see him here unless, by some supernatural power, this country should be placed down by the side of poor old John Martin's; therefore give my kind love to him, and all my old acquaintances and friends; I do not mention any in particular, (as for the moment I write, I may forget those as dear to me as those I mention) but I think of them at all times with regret;—not that I regret coming, quite the reverse; and if any think so they are quite mistaken. As I said before, any one that comes here, and is careful and industrious, may get rich,—yet persuade none; if they do not choose to come without persuasion, let them stop at home in happy poverty; it is much to leave home and friends, but worse to stop at home and be half starved. I shall not benefit by any one's coming, but I should be glad to see any one from home, and they that do not come I hope by the blessing of Almighty God to return and see, and to comfort the declining years and gladden the heart of my poor old mother with comforts I have gained. I now conclude my long epistle, wishing you all well, happy, and in possession of every blessing this world will afford. Believe me,

Your loving and affectionate son and brother, WILLIAM CULLEN.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 24, Elizabeth, Smith, Wellington. Passengers—Mr. Empeon, Mr. Schroeder, Mr. Beal, Mr. Finlay. — 25, Nymph, Scantland, Kaitia. Passengers—Mr. Seranus, Mr. Lowrey.

DEPARTURES.

July 9, Clarke, Auckland.—Ariel, Mulholland, Wellington.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—A barque had arrived at Auckland with emigrants.—*N. Z. Colonist*, Aug. 5th, 1842.

RUMOURD CHANGES.—It is said that several important changes will shortly take place amongst the civil officers of government at Auckland. *Ibid*.

We have heard, but cannot vouch for the statement, that Mr. Edward Shortland has resigned his situation of private secretary to his Excellency the Governor.

Captain Richmond, one of the commissioners of land claims, has been promoted to a majority in the 90th regiment. *Ibid*.

It has also been communicated to us that Willoughby Shortland, Esq. has followed his brother's example, and that Major Richmond has been appointed in his stead. *Ibid*.

A ball had been given at Government-house by Mrs. Hobson; but it was very thinly attended, in consequence, says the *Auckland Standard*, of the bad weather.

RAUPO HOUSE BILL.—From *Auckland Standard* of 6th July. A bill had passed the council, that in such towns as shall by proclamation be included in the act, all Raupo or native-built houses shall, to prevent danger from liability to fire, be discouraged by a tax of 20*l*. per annum on existing houses; and a fine of 100*l*. on all such houses thenceforth to be built.

PERSPECTS OF AUCKLAND.—The *Standard* of 9th July, states the result of the census of Auckland. The population numbers 1961, of whom nearly three-fourths are adults. Wooden houses 435, with an average of four persons in each dwelling. On the prospects of the place the *Standard*, in continuation, observes, that "The *Tomatin*, which may be considered the first consignment to our port, is still on the passage; but we have the authority of his Lordship, the Bishop of New Zealand, for the assurance that we may expect an immediate and rapid accession of our fellow-countrymen, of a class and character such as only a thoroughly new and highly judicious system of emigration can afford. His Lordship intends devoting his future life to the interests of New Zealand; he has studiously calculated her prospects, has been in constant and earnest communication with the heads of the Government, the church, and that portion of the commercial community whose attention is directed towards us, and his Lordship assures us that an interest is excited and an expectation formed of this Colony, such as no other has previously called-forth."

NATIVE AFFAIR.—"It appears that some years since the tribe of Nga Te Tematera received an injury from the natives of Touranga. Lapse of time not having blunted the sense of their real or fancied wrongs, a party of the tribe of Nga Te Tematera, about five weeks since, went to the natives of Touranga, and, horrible to relate, killed and ate seven of them; after which, they returned to their pa, and having fortified it, awaited the retaliation of the Touranga natives. Their expectations were not long left in suspense; for a short time since, the natives having congregated in considerable numbers, marched to the newly-made fortifications at a place called Witianga; and, after slaying several of the tribes of Nga Te Tematera and Nga Te Pauwa, took a number of prisoners. What the fate of the survivors may be, is easily to be conceived. We understand the Waikato natives are on the lookout expecting an attack from the Nga Te Tematera tribe; and when once the spirit of revenge and blood actuates these people, they are not at all particular what tribe of the natives they attack. We trust this unhappy affair may not be the means of causing the shedding of native blood. It is, however, cause of congratulation that these feuds do not extend to the White population, who, we rejoice to say, are in good odour with the natives."

Auckland Standard.

The following letter from John J. Montefiore, Esq., to the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies, has been received. We leave the letter, without comment, to tell its own story:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY, HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.

Auckland, July 27, 1842.

MY LORD.—It is with some feelings of regret that I feel myself called upon to address your lordship upon a subject of complaint against the local government of this colony; but I feel I should be wanting in duty to those parties who are interested with me, as well as in respect to myself, did I not inform your lordship of a species of fraud which has been practised towards me in the sale of Town Allotments in this place, by which large sums were realized by false representations on the part of the local government.

I feel, my lord, that I must digress from the main subject of complaint to inform your lordship that I have been a resident in this country from the year 1831 to the present date, with the exception of the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, at which periods I resided in Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, where I had before spent two years of my life. During the latter period of my residence there, my lord, I connected myself with some few friends for the purpose of purchasing some Town Allotments in the capital of this country, wherever it should be fixed upon by His Excellency Captain Hobson, and that in accordance with those plans, I have again resided in New Zealand since March, 1840.

After this slight but necessary digression, I have to inform your lordship, that in April of last year, after being put to serious expense and inconvenience from the postponement of the sale from the previous month of March, I attended with others the first sale of Town Lands effected by the government of this colony, and at which sale I invested the sum of 551*l.* in the purchase of 3 roods 29 perches of ground, in the name of Messrs. Want and Andrews, being at the rate of 591*l.* per acre, which I was induced to do in consequence of the allotments being represented (by the plan and map exhibited at the sale, and signed by the surveyor-general) as bounded by three separate streets or thoroughfares—to wit—by Fore Street, Custom House Street, and Church Place; and I now beg to inform your lordship that one only of the said thoroughfares—to wit—Church Place, is at all available to the public, as being the approach to the Barrack Yard of the military; and that the local government now laugh at the idea of streets being formed along a perpendicular cliff, although my money has been (I can, my lord, use no milder term,) swindled out of me by the representations made by the local government at the time of sale.

I also, my lord, at the same sale, invested the sum of 2,513*l.* 6*s.* in the purchase of 4 acres and 35 perches of ground, in the name of Messrs. Lord and Brown, being at the rate of 543*l.* odd per acre, which I also was induced to do for the following reasons: In purchasing allotment No. 28 of section 4, which I did for 255*l.*, I was influenced by the map produced by the surveyor-general, representing the two adjoining allotments as "Government Reserves for Public Offices," and was further inclined to give good prices for that allotment in particular, by being opposed in my bidding by Felton Mathew, Esq., the then surveyor-general, but now police magistrate; and I have now, my lord, to complain that since the recent fire of the government offices in this town, not only are the government offices not being erected on the said reserves, but that one of them—to wit—No. 27 of section 4, has received his excellency's sanction and approval to be granted to the Wesleyans for the purpose of erecting a chapel, but is not yet conveyed to them, simply from the fact of their not having the amount subscribed by private contributions, as required by the first clause of the "Church Extension Ordinance" passed 31st January last, session No. 3, and is in direct contradiction to Her Majesty's express instructions as contained under the 3rd head of the 4th paragraph of the 5th clause of Lord John Russell's despatch, dated No. 17, 9th Dec., 1840, which says, "That no public land is ever to be disposed of gratuitously," and by which act, the said allotment, for which I was induced on the false representations of the local government, to give such a high price, has been deteriorated in value at least 50 per cent.

I also, my lord, purchased Nos. 18 and 19 of section 17 for 251*l.* 9*s.*, containing only 2 roods and 14 perches, in consequence of their being situated within two allotments of the reserve, exhibited as reserved for a custom house at the corner of Lower Albert and Custom House Street, and at which place deep water is nearer to it for the erection of a jetty, than in any other part of the town, as your lordship will find by reference to Owen Stanley, Esq.'s Plan of the Harbour of Waiatema, taken by him while here in Her Majesty's Brig *Britomart*, and yet, my lord, after the burning of the temporary custom house, and in direct contradiction to the representation made at the time of sale, and against the wishes, remonstrances, and urgent entreaties of the whole mercantile community, has the new custom house, a brick nogged building, been erected in a totally different situation, and warrants me in saying that the high prices which the first Town sale of Allotments realized were from the fraudulent and false representations held out to the people, by Her Majesty's irresponsible officers of this colony.

I have already, my lord, succeeded after a deal of trouble, in compelling the local government to remove the fence, which they had caused to be erected to the domain of the government house in Waterloo Quadrant, a street of 66 feet in width, according to the surveyor-general's plan, the corner allotment of which, No. 4 of section 7, I was induced to buy from its having a frontage to a good street, but was astonished afterwards to find a trumpery fence erected, reducing a broad and noble street to a paltry lane of 16 feet—then taken down and a new fence erected, against my urgent remonstrance, before a post was put in the ground, increasing it to a lane of 30 feet; and finally, after legal proceedings had commenced on my part, in consequence of the chicanery practised towards me, and at an actual loss out of my pocket, in fees to the lawyers, to the amount of five guineas, the fence (the second one in the short space of twelve months) was finally removed to its only proper place, and the expense of so doing, my lord, paid out of the public revenue of the colony.

I cannot, my lord, but view with alarm the jesuitical arguments used by his excellency the governor with regard to the said encroachments; viz., "that one side only of the land had been sold, and therefore the people were entitled to one-half only of the street," this evil is, however,

now remedied; but I am compelled to notice it, my lord, from the fact that Prince Street, which is the other boundary to the allotment in question, is a street of good width, I believe 90 feet, which his excellency wishes our present enlightened surveyor-general to reduce to 30 feet, and by specious, false, and ignorant arguments, asserts that narrow streets are a desideratum in warm countries, by their throwing a shade on the other half! forgetting, my lord, that lofty houses are necessary to produce this effect, and overlooking the fact, that in cold countries as well as in warm, that scourge of the human race, the plague, is occasioned by narrow, confined, and consequently ill-ventilated streets, and from which England herself has not in former times been free.

Since the first sale of town lands, my lord, there has been one more sale effected of town allotments, at which I again laid out a further sum of 251*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, making in the whole the sum of 3,126*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* for town lands; the latter amount of 251*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, my lord, was for the purchase of seven allotments, containing 1 acre 2 roods and 12 perches, or at the rate of 154*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* per acre, while the previous sale, at which the deception that I complain of was practised, realized in my case at the rate of 56*l.* per acre!!! and to show you, my lord, that my purchases were not injudiciously made, and that I paid no more than others for my allotments, I may mention on the authority of the *New Zealand Government Gazette*, No. 2, of July 14, 1841, wherein the statement of reserved and sold allotments appears, that 13 allotments reserved for government officers in the best situations, containing 5 acres 3 roods 21½ perches, realized 2,976*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, (only 510*l.* per acre) and 116 allotments offered for sale, containing 38 acres 1 rood 27 perches, realized 21,499*l.* 9*s.*, making the total quantity actually sold to the people, realize at the rate of 596*l.* per acre!!!! And again, my lord, 27 of these 116 allotments were bought by government officers and clerks, comprising 9 acres 3 roods 27 perches, leaving only 89 allotments, containing 28 acres 1 rood 39½ perches, to be purchased by *bona fide* settlers, and one allotment of the reserved ones, containing 2 roods 35 perches, was reserved for Mr. Fisher, who still holds it, and rents it to the government, although Mr. Fisher ceased to be a government officer long before the two years stated by Sir G. Gipps (who was the then able governor of this colony) as being the period necessary to elapse before any government official was entitled to his allotment.

I have also, my lord, to complain, that out of the amounts received by the sale of town lands (now increased to about 30,000*l.* by the last sale held in March) not even a tithe of the sum apportioned by the government estimates, published on July 2, 1841, and in accordance with the despatch of your lordship's predecessor in office, under date 9th Dec., 1840, "that a certain sum should be apportioned to give an exchangeable value to the land," i. e. for roads and bridges—not a tythe, I say, my lord, has yet been laid out by the local government. By the said estimate, 2,000*l.* is apportioned out of a revenue of 50,000*l.*, and as I have shown, my lord, that 30,000*l.* has been received for town lands, it follows that the local government have 1,200*l.* at their disposal for the improvement of town property; and yet, my lord, I have it from the estimate and experience of a competent and practical person, that the sums at present laid out in the improvement of the roads of the town, amounts to about 100*l.* at the utmost, being only 1/10th of the amount, my lord, that I, individually, have contributed towards that object, and you will probably be astonished to learn, my lord, that there are only two streets which at present want repairing, being the only two thoroughfares in the town, one of which, Queen Street, is totally impassable, and on the other, Shortland Crescent, a team of six oxen can with difficulty draw one half ton of weight. I am living, my lord, at a distance of only two hundred feet from the principal landing place, and to give your lordship some idea of the impassable state of the streets, I am forced to pay 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton for the cartage of all the goods I import that short distance: further, with regard to Queen Street, the only attempt at improvement was by the cutting one open drain at the edge of the street, rendering the approach to the sold allotments impassable, without risking a fall into a muddy ditch in attempting to jump over it, and by cutting three or four cross drains, which were filled up by my permission with scoria off four of my allotments, on the express condition that the street should be made a passable thoroughfare; but the attempt totally failed, my lord, because the local government, in the first place, persisted in employing incompetent persons, instead of placing the improvement of the streets and roads under the surveyor-general, and in refusing to have the drains cut so as to take up the heads of the springs, which could have been done by making a slight detour through my allotments and some others, who willingly gave their permission, and were anxious for it to be done. A portion of the expense, my lord, raised for attempting to improve Shortland Crescent, was obtained by subscription from the inhabitants, who subscribed 25*l.* towards it, being more, I have reason to believe, than has been actually laid out on it, while the full expense of repairing it will, more than probably, be saddled out of the revenue, and no notice be taken of the extorted donation of the inhabitants—extorted, inasmuch as they were told, that as soon as they subscribed towards it, it should be begun; and appears to be the reason why Queen Street is still totally impassable, because the inhabitants of that street refused to subscribe anything, conceiving that from the large sums they had paid for their lands, the streets ought to be made passable as a matter of right, and not as a favour.

In the despatch, my lord, which I have before quoted, of 9th Dec., 1840, it is also mentioned, "That every possible method is to be adopted for rendering such sales, and the consequent grant of the land an easy and simple transaction;" and yet, my lord, at this period, fifteen months after the first sale, I am yet without a legal title to a single allotment, and am consequently unable to give one, should I be so fortunate as to find a purchaser for land, which I was induced to buy at enormous prices, by the false and ruinous representations of the government of this colony.

Other individuals, my lord, have sold their lands and left the place altogether, and the purchaser will be without a legal title, until twenty-one years' undisturbed possession will give them one, while should he wish to re-sell or mortgage in the interim, he will not have one quarter the value offered him, from his incapacity of giving a legal title.

I have yet, my lord, another cause of complaint, with regard to the titles to land of original claimants, prior to the occupation of this country by Her Majesty's Government. I am unfortunately, my lord, an old

or original settler, and in the middle of the year 1836, I purchased a piece of land situated in the Bay of Islands, in the northern end of this island, comprising by admeasurement 343 acres, (the only land I ever bought of the natives). The claim to this land, my lord, I immediately on the passing of Sir G. Gipps' act, referred to the colonial secretary of New South Wales, and it was by His Excellency Sir G. Gipps referred to the commissioners for investigation; this, my lord, was done at Russell, in the Bay of Islands, on the 25th January, 1841, and was the first claim investigated by the said commissioners, at an expense to me of 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in fees, with a still further sum of 5*l.*, if a title was given to me, while the original cost of the land was only 20*l.*!!! The natives themselves, my lord, through the sworn interpreter of the court, stated that I had not enough of land for the money I had paid them, and although this claim was the first examined under the said act, I am yet without a reply from His Excellency Governor Hobson regarding it, although two hundred claims are reported on by the commissioners, and waiting his decision: a delay, my lord, as ruinous as it is impolitic towards the old settlers of the country, who have contributed so largely in the civilization of the aborigines, and to the discouragement of their effecting any further improvements, and from which cause I have been obliged to abandon for a time, after laying out in the years 1840 and 1841, the sum of 261*l.* 6*d.* in cultivation and labour.

In conclusion, my lord, I have to request that your lordship will issue such peremptory instructions to the local government, as will cause them to erect the public offices on the sites reserved for them, that an exchangeable value may be given to the land, by the construction of proper roads, drains, and bridges; that all public works be done by tender and contract, and that the claims of the old settlers be immediately settled; and if the public reserves have been chosen, my lord, with bad judgment, although by the proper authorized parties, and the public offices are not to be erected on them, I trust that your lordship's natural sense of justice between Her Majesty's Government, and a private individual like myself, may be shown by awarding me some other allotments as a compensation for the expenses and losses that I have sustained—through the deceit, false representations, and gross mismanagement displayed by the local government of this fine country.

I have the honour to be,

My lord, your lordship's

Most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN J. MOWERMAN.

MEMORIAL TO LORD STANLEY.

PROPOSAL FOR A REPUBLIC.—"Captain King of the brig *Cyprus*, has placed in our hands a document, signed by several respectable inhabitants at Auckland and Kororarika, empowering him, on their parts, to purchase an island, to the extent of 100,000 acres in some part of the Pacific; the *Mevquess* and *Fejees* being recommended. It is expected that emigration to a considerable extent will take place from New Zealand, owing to the conduct of Government in delaying so long the settlement of land-claims. It is understood the settlement about to be founded is to be Republican, and totally unconnected with European or any other power; it is to be somewhat on the model of the Grecian republics. Captain King starts in a few days as plenipotentiary to treat with the sovereign chiefs. The prospectus of the Joint Stock Association may be seen at the office of this paper." *Bay of Islands Observer*.

The emigrants had thus notified their intention to the Home Government—

"To the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c.

"May it please your Lordship—We have the honour to inform your Lordship, that it is the intention of many of the settlers of New Zealand to emigrate to some one of the islands in the Pacific, for the purpose of forming a permanent settlement.

"They are compelled to adopt this step on account of the ruin in which the colony is involved through the impolitic and mischievous acts of the Local Government, the particulars of which your Lordship must be well aware of, from the numerous complaints already transmitted to your Lordship. Until the establishment of British authority, their circumstances were highly prosperous in New Zealand; and they must still confess that the country in itself is admirably adapted for the settlement of Europeans.

"In thus removing themselves from New Zealand, the emigrants seek no compensation for loss sustained at the hands of the Local Government, nor any assistance from England to enable them to leave the scene of their present misfortunes; their object being merely, by this intimation, to obtain the sanction, or at all events a pledge of non-interference on the part of the British Government.

"We have the honour to be, your Lordship's most humble servants,

(Signed)

S. M. D. MARTIN,

W. E. CORMACK,

E. CHALMERS,

JOHN MACDOUGALL,

"Members of the Emigration Committee."

BAY OF ISLANDS.

Extract from a private letter recently received by a gentleman at Windsor, from the Reverend W. C. Cotton, chaplain to Dr. Selwyn, the Bishop of New Zealand, who left England in the early part of last year—

"*Waimate, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, 18th August, 1842.*"

"Waimate is the central station of the Missionaries, and is situated about thirteen miles inland from the Bay of Islands, which is one of the finest harbours in the world, lying almost at the north of New Zealand, on the eastern side. The situation is pleasant, and consists of a large tract of table-land, which was chosen because those at home thought they might succeed in teaching the natives farming, but there has been very little done in this respect, the people being too desultory in their habits. They are a fine race, always cheerful and ready to talk with you, and have a wonderful facility in learning to read. They teach each other, so that every thing one man learns is quickly spread all over the country. The avidity with which they ask for paha-puka, or books, is very remarkable;

and they not only ask for them as curiosities, but also read them and learn them by heart.

"I read prayers for the first time in Maori (the native language) last Sunday, and got on pretty well. I shall soon have to preach in the same tongue, for the clergyman who has the charge of this place is going to a new station.

"The church is large, and built of wood. There were between 200 and 300 present yesterday. The dress of some of the ladies is rather curious. Fancy a fat old woman, with a coal-kettle bonnet on her head, her face inside very much tattooed, with a bright scarlet shawl, a very fanciful printed gown, white cotton stockings, and showy sandals: this was a great chiefness.

"The way in which the Maories make the responses is singular. They all keep exactly together, so that their voices resemble a heavy surf heard at a distance. They will, I dare say, chant well some day when they are taught; but at present, their singing is the most extraordinary and outrageous thing you can possibly imagine. They scream out at the very top of their voices; and in some of their tunes, when they go down from one note to a lower one, they make a most extraordinary slur, just like the sound produced from the violin on running the band up. A great chief, called William Showe, who acts as leader in Waimate church, got down so low when singing a solo, that all that was heard was an indistinct grumbling, just like what comes from a grinding-organ when a mischievous urehin has flattened a bar or two of the pegs: the grinder goes on turn, turn, wondering where in the world the sound has got to. Just so was William Showe's organ.

"I must say the Blackies are very civil. I am in no great danger of being eaten, for they are all Christians here, and know the Prayer-book well; although I have to inform you that an old Pagan chief, called Terina, whom I saw on the river, made a meal of some of his enemies the other day."

AKAROA.

WHALING.—A private letter from Akaroa, of date July 11, gives us the most cheering accounts of the whaling parties in the neighbourhood. Two parties have already six whales each, and the season may be considered only commencing. It is distressing to observe from some oversight, we trust, that the provisions and stoves are scarce! The bare chance of this ought to be avoided—the provisions wanted are not arnack, but meat, flour, tea, and sugar! Allusion is made in our correspondent's letter to the excellent qualities of a boat built and furnished by Mr. George Allen, of this place; it is described as a credit to him and Port Nicholson.—*Gazette, July 23rd.*

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.—By an express arrived from Sydney, who have advices to the 3rd Sept. The revival of trade, consequent upon decreasing shipments of European goods, continued, but some apprehension was felt lest consignments which produced a profit might again lead to those reckless imports which had occasioned the late commercial distress. The appearance of the colony generally is stated to be good. The funds which had been recovered from the loss by overtrading were appropriated to the improvement of the capabilities of the country. The intelligence from the interior is, upon the whole, favourable, though in some districts the bush-rangers and natives had shown themselves in strength sufficient to commit serious depredations. In repelling them several of the inhabitants had been wounded; it was, however, expected that the local authorities would be able to put them down. Notwithstanding the strained supply of cash which is said to exist in the Australian settlements, companies, it appears, are organizing to carry out projected mineral researches, both there and in New Zealand. Copper of superior quality is stated to have been discovered in the last-named place.

Sherborns Mercury.

AUSTRALIAN BANKS.—From the Sydney papers, of the 6th of August, it appears that the total liabilities of all the banks were 1,222,657*l.*,—total assets, 2,967,761*l.*,—nearly half a million of this being in coin, the rest in securities. Of the liabilities, 256,871*l.* were for notes in circulation, 965,657*l.* for deposits. We learn, further, that the New South Wales Bank and the Sydney Bank alone have a circulation confined solely to notes. The Commercial Bank has the greatest amount of notes in circulation (52,723*l.*, 3*s.* 0*d.*); and the Bank of Australasia stands next (49,233*l.*, 6*s.* 1*d.*) The bank of Australasia holds the largest amount of landed property, valued at 14,189*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The New South Wales Bank, the Bank of Australasia, and the Sydney Bank hold none. The paid-up capital of all the banks amounts to 2,048,677*l.* The highest dividend is given by the New South Wales Bank (fourteen per cent.), and the lowest by the Port Phillip Bank (ten per cent.); the average rate of the last dividends is nearly eleven per cent.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—(Extract of a letter from an Emigrant.)—Vegetables are plentiful and very cheap. Clothing of all kinds is so cheap that now it seems not worth the trouble of bringing out. The climate and land of South Australia seem admirably adapted for the production of the choicest fruits of the East, spices, and all kinds of vegetables. In some of our gardens are growing the "bananas, dates, cocoa-trees, sugar cane, tea, coffee, orange, lemon, citron, and lime trees, with most of the English fruits. Grape vines in abundance. In one garden I know of the nutmeg, allspice, clove, cinnamon, and pepper growing. We have yams and sweet potatoes here, and many other kind of vegetables I never saw before. It is wonderful that so fine, so promising, so large a portion of the globe, should have remained (to all appearance) for thousands of years unknown and uninhabited by civilized man. Fish is plentiful here—herrings seem the best flavoured, and brought to our houses one hundred for a shilling. We grow abundance of tomatoes, which supply the place of gooseberries, and equal in flavour. Our radishes are as large as apples, and then quite young; I have seen a turnip as large as a man's body, but, of course, all are not so large. It appears we can raise here every necessary, with every luxury the heart can wish for, without sending us heretofore our cash to other colonies. In every direction colonists are aroused, and it is truly gratifying to see the active means now used in agriculture. Sowing to a great extent is completed, and we have been blessed with mild rains and sunny days since.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY.

NEW ZEALAND COLONIZATION.*

HAD Mr. Jennings confined himself to the deliberate enunciation of his principle of a New Colony, and left out the first twenty-five pages of extraneous matter, there might have been some chance of his pamphlet receiving general perusal, however little of his schemes being any the better understood. As it is, we have of course thought it our duty to get to the end of his pamphlet, as we now think it our duty to say something about it. The object of the pamphlet is to prove that Absentee Land-owners, the New Zealand Company included, are useless if not pernicious to a colony; that colonization is nevertheless a commercial undertaking, and ought not to be managed in its commercial details by Government, which should content itself with the exercise of its appropriate function of governing and legislating. The proper instrument of colonization, in the judgment of our author, is the body of colonists themselves; and he suggests that fifty persons should put their heads together for this purpose; purchase 20,000 acres from Government at 20,000*l.*, and proceed to work out the scheme in detail of themselves, allocating so much to emigration, so much to public works, to native reserves, &c. &c.; and as a great improvement upon old methods, should determine their rights of selection amongst themselves in the first place, not by a lottery, which our author thinks a very childish affair, requiring wooden boxes and wheels and other adjuncts, but by the alphabetical order of names; the selection after a certain preliminary process, which, we confess, after reading three times over, we cannot as yet comprehend, to be determined by the price paid in relation to the actual value of the lands. The alphabetical order of choice is certainly very impartial on the part of Mr. Jennings, whose initial stands pretty nearly in the middle of the alphabet; neither should we, whose name would secure to us an early choice, have any cause to complain. But what would the unfortunate W's and Y's and Z's, if any there be, say to such a scheme? Perhaps Mr. Jennings contemplates a sort of partnership between A and Z—B and Y—C and W, and so forth, so as to equalize chances, or perhaps (which is equally probable) he has planned in haste to repent at leisure. The misdoings of the local government, their extravagance and injudicious management, and the unfitness of Auckland for the capital of New Zealand, are admitted by Mr. Jennings; and, on the other hand, are also the actual success of the New Zealand Company in their three settlements, and their liberality (self-interested liberality our author will have it) towards the colonists;—and, after affirming that their interests were identical with those of ordinary absentees, inasmuch as if they expended nothing, their lands would increase in value by the actual labour and capital carried out, we are referred to the Report of the Directors, in which, although not called upon for any such expenditure by the terms of the Charter, a large scheme of emigration is determined on in respect of the lands awarded them by the Government, and the principle even laid down of anticipating the land sales for the general interests of the colony. Our author, having thus satisfactorily, though perhaps from inadvertent logic, unintentionally, demonstrated that whatever the value of his theory, the practice at least of the Company has been, not only in comparison with Government projects, but positively, successful and beneficial to their settlers, it is hardly worth while to enter upon an analysis of the principle he would recommend in substitution. It is our firm belief that the duty of a practical colonist is not to busy himself with either the theory or practice of general colonizing schemes, but to co-operate in the work of production in the colony. It would be just as proper for him, as a cabin or steerage passenger to the colony, to interfere in the management of the vessel which conveys him, as to set about the commercial intricacies of buying and selling and allocating the lands he goes to cultivate.

* New Zealand Colonization; Details of the System of the New Zealand Company, and of the proceedings of the Local Government; with Objections stated and Remedies proposed, in a Plan for the Next Settlement; suggested with a view of preserving all the advantages of colonisation to the Colonists themselves. By John Jennings, New Zealand Agent. London: Pelham Richardson, Cornhill, 1843.

STATISTICS OF DISEASE.—MEDICAL INSURANCE.—It is well known that the mortality of disease is as susceptible of calculation—as reducible to an exact proportion as the ordinary and average mortality of the whole population. In *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*,—a miscellany which we have more than once recommended to colonial readers, and which we happen to know is a great favourite in Wellington,—we recollect to have read an excellent article on the certainty of common events, in which it was shown, that if we take a large number of instances, the average is a matter of perfect certainty, which may be safely predicted.

Taking advantage of the principle, that the mortality of disease is an ascertainable proportion, an Insurance company has been formed, which will insure any life for a proportionate advance of premium. Take for instance cholera: it has been ascertained that out of every 100 persons attacked in this country 38-5 have died; hence a company would be safe in insuring persons attacked with cholera at a premium of 45 per cent, and would reap a paying profit. This is a very extreme case; but many of the diseases which ordinary Insurance companies refuse, such as consumption, asthma, disease of the heart, and

other fatal but chronic maladies may evidently be insured with profit to the insurers and advantage to the insured.

It was therefore with much satisfaction that we perused the prospectus of "The Medical Invalid and General Life Assurance Company," with an adequate capital, and trustworthy direction, having for its avowed object the assurance of bad lives for adequate premiums:—it does more, it grants increased annuities on diseased lives, so as to increase the comforts of the afflicted and solitary.

Considering the certainty of the mortality of disease, it seems strange that a Sickness assurance company was not established long since; however late though it be, the new insurance company will confer vast benefits on the community, and as it is headed by the names of Sir Henry Halford, Sir Wm. Burnell, and Sir Mathew Tierney, we doubt not its affairs will be prudently conducted. As a recommendation to our own readers, we may mention that it insures colonial lives.

THE PATENT OROPHOLITE.—The valuable discovery has been made, and is now generally applied on the Continent, of a composition suitable for roofing, as a substitute for zinc, lead or slates; from its cheapness and portability it is likely to recommend itself to the notice of colonists. The patent has just been secured for this country, and a manufactory opened in Gough Street, off Gray's-Inn Lane. The peculiar value of the Oropholite, as applied to buildings, is said to consist, besides the comparative cheapness—being only a fourth of the expense of lead, in its lightness and durability, and in the absence of those qualities likely to attract electric matter. From the prospectus to which our attention has been called, it is observed, in reference to its utility to the emigrant, that by means of this invention he will now "be furnished with the means of erecting a house in locations, where, though trees are plentiful, men are scarce and labour dear. He will find in the Oropholite a material, which, when the wooden frame is up, will enable him to complete his house in as short time as it would require for covering it with oil cloth, or any other pliant substance; while from its portable nature, sufficient for a house being packed up in a very small compass, the freights will cost comparatively nothing considering the advantages to be derived from it." We are of course unable to speak practically as to the actual durability of the substance in our moist climate; but we recommend an inspection of it to the intending colonist.

NATIVE RESERVES.—What are the arrangements which it is intended by the Government to make with regard to the management of the land set apart as Native Reserves, and the application of the funds to be derived from them? We are satisfied that the plan of having some land tabooed for the purpose of providing these our dark brethren with the means of living, is a good one. No other investment of property than that of land would afford the means of giving lasting assistance. How, then, is this land to be used? How are the funds to be applied? We are about testing, by experiment, the question whether or not it is necessary that civilization should never come in contact with barbarism as a destroyer—whether we are to tread out human life with every step that advances us into the land which we profess to occupy for the purpose of improvement alone? Hitherto, unhappily, it has been the case that violent death or gradual decay has swept the aboriginal inhabitants from the earth which the civilized but more barbarous innovators seized. Surely it is essential to the fair trial of this question that no neglect, no carelessness, should attend the conducting of the experiment. If it were only to efface in some degree the stain upon the European character, nothing should be neglected which could tend, even in the most remote degree, to secure its success. The payment of protectors and sub-protectors out of the taxes raised by the colonists appears to us to be a very unwise proceeding. A portion of the income raised from the letting of the reserves would be well applied in remunerating the officers, whom it would be necessary to appoint to look to the interests of the Maories. — *Examiner*, 18th June.

PROSPECTS OF COLONIZATION.—We predict that in no long period systematic colonization will force itself upon our rulers, as an indispensable measure, not only of industrial policy, but national safety. While the Corn-laws last, little will probably be done towards what would be deemed by a large portion of the community a mere trick to save the "landlord's monopoly." But that great moral barrier to a right understanding of the causes of national calamity once swept away, the Minister, whoever he be, that has the wisdom and the courage to originate a great system of colonization, on the only principles on which it can be anything but a miserable abortion, will find, we believe, in the intelligent of all parties, a completeness of preparation and a strength of support of which few yet dream. — *Spectator*.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN PRODUCTS ENTERED FOR EXPORTATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

Jan. 19, 1843, Gaskell and Co., 60*l.*—Brook and Co., 200*l.*—Jan. 20th. Swayne, Brothers, 50*l.*—R. Hudswell, 20*l.*—H. Powell and son, 68*l.*—C. G. Stevens, 200*l.*—Jan. 21st, F. Gibson, 700 g. brandy.—Jan. 23, Hart and son, 1692 g. brandy; 750 g. Geneva; 594 g. rum; 84 g. Pr.; 354 g. Maderia; 1080 g. Sp.; 2750 g. mixed wine.—J. Stayner, 85*l.*—Dunbar and son, 20*l.*—Jan. 24th, J. Stayner, 1500 g. Sp. wine.—Richards and Co., 70*l.*—W. H. Gray, 400*l.*—Jan. 25th, G. Nicholas, 80 g. Sp. wine; 110 g. Port.—Batty and Co.—10 c. cheese.—G. Charlewood, 20*l.*—G. Nicholas, 100*l.*—Jan. 26th, H. Gray, junior, 200 g. Geneva.—D. Meilan and Co., 20*l.*—J. Stayner, 30*l.*—Teighe and Co., 220*l.*—G. Richardson, 200*l.*—Jan. 28th, S. A. Smith, 100 c. Sugar; 2000 lbs. coffee.—E. Moline, 20*l.*—H. L. Morgan, 150 g. Avenport and Co., 212*l.*—J. Stayner, 10*l.*—Jan. 29th, T. Peullington, 200 g. Sp. wine; 1200 g. brandy; 400 g. mixed spirits.—M. Deal, 200 g. brandy; 80 g. cordials.—Wheeler and Co., 400*l.*—W. and J. Noble, 20*l.*—R. J. Brook, 32*l.*—J. Hodgson, 50*l.*—Wrench and Son, 20*l.*—K. and J. McCollum, 40*l.*—E. H. Moses, 200*l.*—Jan. 30th, J. Stayner, 100 lbs. tea.—Finnis and Co., 20 c. Sugar; 20 c. hams.—J. R. Eward, 20*l.*—Jan. 31st, J. Stayner, 20*l.*—Feb. 1st, R. Fleetbam, 870 g. Sp. wine.—W. Robertson, 800*l.*—W. Inglis, 38*l.*—J. Underwood, 15*l.*

REGULAR TRADERS FOR AUSTRALIA.

To Sail punctually the 15th of FEBRUARY.
LAST SHIPPING DAY the 13th FEBRUARY.

FOR SYDNEY, DIRECT.—The well-known Frigate-built (British) Ship EUPHRATES A. 1. 630 Tons Burthen. Coppered and Copper-fastened. JOHN CHRISTMAS, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This splendid Ship has a full Poop, with first-rate Accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Her 'tween decks are Seven feet high, offering a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers. Carries an experienced Surgeon, and calls at PORTSMOUTH to embark Passengers.

To Sail punctually the 15th of MARCH.

FOR SYDNEY, DIRECT.—The well-known Frigate-built (British) Ship ALEXANDER, A. 1. 630 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. W. RAMSAY, R.N., Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Dock.

This splendid Ship has a full Poop, with first-rate accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Her 'tween decks are Seven feet high, offering a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers. Carries an experienced Surgeon, and calls at PORTSMOUTH to embark Passengers.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO H. M. GOVERNMENT.

Has room disengaged for a few Tons of goods only, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR HOBART TOWN, DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing British-built Ship PROVIDENCE, A. 1. 12 Years, 450 Tons. Coppered and Copper-fastened. SAMUEL HICKS, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Dock.

This fine Vessel has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers.

Has a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR LAUNCESTON, DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing British-built Ship JANE GEARY, A. 1. 12 Years, 380 Tons. Coppered and copper-fastened. JOHN SAID, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This fine Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers.

Has a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR LAUNCESTON, DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing first class Ship, INDIAN, 400 Tons. Coppered and copper-fastened. WILLIAM CARR, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This fine Ship has good Accommodations for Passengers.

Has a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR PORT ADELAIDE, (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing Ship, ELIZABETH BUCKHAM, A. 1. 350 Tons. Coppered and Copper fastened. JOSEPH BRWLER, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This fine Ship has superior Accommodations for Passengers.

WITH IMMEDIATE DISPATCH.

FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON, and AUCKLAND, (New Zealand). The fast-sailing British-built Ship MANDARIN, A. 1, 650 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. ADAM YULE, Commander. Will load in the London Dock.

This splendid Ship (second voyage to New Zealand) has a full Poop, with first-rate Accommodations for Cabin Passengers; carries a Surgeon, and calls at PORTSMOUTH to embark Passengers.

The Terms for a Chief Cabin Passage are £42. Fore Cabin £20; in both cases a liberal dietary is included. Captain YULE will be happy to afford information to intending settlers.

For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to
MARSHALL and EDRIDGE,
34, Fenchurch-street.

A REGULAR TRADER.

Has a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing British built Ship RELIANCE, A. 1, 12 years, 242 Tons per register. Coppered and copper-fastened. THOMAS ROBERTSON, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This fine Ship has good Accommodations for Passengers. For Terms of Freight or Passage apply to J. R. THOMPSON, Esq., St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill; or, to MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 34, Fenchurch Street.

FOR ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, BAY OF ISLANDS, and AUCKLAND, (New Zealand).—The first-class British-built Ship, MADRAS, 450 Tons register. W. S. KIRCHING, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Docks.

The qualifications of this Ship for sailing and comfort for Passengers are well known in the colonies, and Passengers proceeding to New Zealand, will have this favourable opportunity of visiting this Australian colony, without any extra expense or loss of time. Carries an experienced Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on board; to Messrs CAPPER and GOLD, 458, West Strand; or, to JOHN CRAWFORD, 46, Lime Street.

A REGULAR TRADER will meet with considerable despatch.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH, WELLINGTON, AUCKLAND, and BAY OF ISLANDS. The well known fast sailing first class Brig, WILLIAM STOVELD, Burthen 250 Tons. A. 1. DAVIDSON, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Docks.

Has excellent Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. The Captain having been engaged in the New Zealand Trade for several years, is able to give any information to Passengers or Shippers which they may require.

For terms of Freight or Passage apply to
DEVITT AND MOORE,
9, Billiter Street.

FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON, (New Zealand). The splendid New Ship, MARY, A. 1, 600 Tons Register. Copper-fastened. THOMAS GRANT, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Docks.

This Ship has a splendid Poop, and other Cabin Accommodations, and is admirably adapted to insure the comfort of Cabin and Fore Cabin Passengers, having 7 feet height between decks. Carries an experienced Surgeon. The price of a Chief Cabin Passage will be 50 Guineas, and Fore Cabin 30 Guineas.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs JOHN RIDGWAY and CO., Liverpool; or to PHILLIPS and TIPLADY, Sworn Brokers, 3, George Yard, Lombard Street.

THE NATIONAL & NEW ZEALAND HEMP AND FLAX COMPANY.

Capital £175,000, in 14,000 Shares of £12 10s each.

The public and those interested in the colony of New Zealand, are respectfully informed that this Company is in possession of means, by which Great Britain can be rendered independent of Russia and other Foreign States, for supplies of hemp and flax for maritime and other purposes. The peculiar process by which this great national benefit is effected, is set forth in a specification, and is now deposited in the custody of Three Trustees; viz., the Viscount Ingestre, M.P., Sir George Sinclair, Bart., and Thomas Pitt, Esq. Upwards of £12,000 have been lately laid out and expended at Rugely, in Staffordshire, in the erection of buildings and machinery, which are exclusively designed for manufacturing New Zealand Flax. All articles manufactured by this process are, after having been several years in practical use, pronounced infinitely superior to those made from Baltic produce. One of the objects of this Company is to appoint a Committee or Commission in New Zealand, to carry into effect the necessary instructions laid down for the culture, growth, and preparation of the flax; as well as to instruct labourers in the application of the machinery invented for putting the flax into a fit state and condition for shipment, so as to render this flax as available article of commerce in the English market, and by which process alone it can be made to hold competition against the best Russian, Dutch, and Italian Hemp and Flax exhibited for sale in the markets of Europe.

Further particulars will be given in future Advertisements.

1st Feb., 1842.

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

A Meeting of Proprietors of Land in New Zealand, and others interested in the Colony, held on Thursday the 5th January, at the George and Vulture Tavern, an Association was formed, under the name of

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY,

"For promoting the interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives of New Zealand." The objects of this Society are similar to those of the South Australian Society, which has effected so much good in that Colony—namely,

I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.
II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.
III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The history of the Colonization of New Zealand affords many illustrations of the necessity for the establishment of such a Society. The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to either of the Treasurers, *pro tem.*, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square; and Mr. H. S. CHAPMAN, 10, Farringdon Buildings, Temple.

The Provisional Committee meets every Saturday, at one o'clock, at Mr. Watson's Chambers, No. 4, Trafalgar Square, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

W. BRIDGES, Hon. Secretary.

TO PURCHASERS OF LANDS, EMIGRANTS, and Others interested in the COLONY of NEW ZEALAND.—Any persons wishing for local information, or who may be desirous to Emigrate, or have any business to transact in the Colony, will meet with every satisfaction, by addressing themselves to Messrs CLIFFORD and VAVASOUR, Wellington, New Zealand; where Messrs. C. and V. intend, before the end of the Spring, to establish a COMMERCIAL and GENERAL AGENCY HOUSE, and will give immediate attention to any application they may receive.

Reference may be made at the New Zealand House, 90, Old Broad-street; or to Messrs. COUTTS, Bankers.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES OF LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal Settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

NEW ZEALAND.—J. STAYNER, Ship Insurance Broker to the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony.

General Shipping business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded, goods shipped, &c. 110, Fenchurch-street.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS to NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES. E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouse, 165, Fenchurch-street.

List of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

TO EMIGRANTS, &c.—RICHARDS, WOOD and CO. have ready for immediate Shipment at their WAREHOUSES, No. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, the following AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, &c.—Dean's Patent Mills for Grinding and Dressing Wheat at one operation, Threshing and Winnowing Machines, Chaff Engines, Ploughs and Harrows; also Carts, Trucks, Wheelbarrows, Ironmongery for building and domestic purposes, and Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes.

"I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these Colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Googer's "South Australia," page 126.

TO MERCHANTS.

J. M. TAYLOR, General Agent, Ship Broker, and Licensed Custom-House Agent, Wellington, Port Nicholson, New Zealand. For further particulars, apply to Mr. OLIVER, 80, Baker Street, Portman Square, London.

THE AUTHOR of "Nelson, the Latest

Settlement of the New Zealand Company," who is a Surgeon accustomed to naval affairs, proposes proceeding to the Company's settlement of Nelson, in the spring of 1844, with his family, and is desirous of communicating with respectable parties intending to emigrate, whose views are similar to those contained in that pamphlet. The Advertiser's object is to form a party for mutual comfort and assistance during the voyage and afterwards, and his views embrace the Capitalist, the Small Farmer, and Labourer of character. Apply to Mr. James Rundall, East India and New Zealand Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

Just Published, Price 1s.

NEW ZEALAND COLONIZATION, being Details of the System pursued by the New Zealand Company, and of the Proceedings of the Local Government, with OBJECTIONS stated, and REMEDIES proposed, in a plan for the next Settlement. Suggested with the view of preserving all the advantages of Colonization to the Colonists themselves. By JOHN JENNINGS, New Zealand Agent.

London: PELHAM RICHARDSON, Cornhill, 1842.

Now Ready with Plates, 3 vols. 8vo. Price 24s.

TRAVELS in NEW ZEALAND, by Routes through the Interior, never before Explored. With Contributions to the Geography, Geology, Botany, and Natural History of the Islands; with an Account of the Aboriginal Inhabitants, and a Dictionary and Grammar of their Language. By ERNEST DREPPENSACH, M.D., Naturalist to the New Zealand Company.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

Printed by ALEXANDER ELDER MURRAY, at his Printing Office, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre, in the City of London, and Published by him at the Office aforesaid; and by SMITH, ELDER & CO., 65, CORNHILL.

London, Saturday, 4th February, 1843.

Communications for the EDITOR to be addressed, (post paid) to the care of STUART and MURRAY, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey.

W. H. Bedford Esq.
 13, Old St.
 London



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The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
New Plymouth, Nelson, Wellington, & Bay of Islands...	W. Stoveld	250	Davidson	Devitt	K. Docks.	
Wellington & Nelson	Mary	600	Grant	Phillips	Do. Do.	Feb. 25
Adelaide, Bay of Islands & Auckland	Madras	450	Hitching	Capper	Do. Do.	April 10
Wellington, Nelson and Auckland	Mandarin	650	Yule	Marshall	London Docks.	

EMIGRATION.—THE *PHOEBE* SYSTEM.

This is what ship-owners call the slack season in reference to emigration. With regard to New Zealand especially, there has always been a cessation of emigration from December until April or May, for the simple reason, that both to depart and arrive in the winter months, is not agreeable to emigrants. In addition to this general indisposition to emigrate at this season of the year, we have a threatened partial cessation of the operations of the Company in consequence of the gross injustice of the Government in withholding the specific performance of a specific agreement, and in upholding a scale of expenditure, excessive when considered in relation to the means of the colony—means almost wholly furnished by the population of Cook's Straits, to be expended in wasteful extravagance upon objects from which the bulk of the population derives no advantage—upon objects remote from the seat of population and commerce.

Yet, in spite of these disadvantages, such is the state of confidence—of justifiable confidence in the material prosperity of the Company's settlements, that the disposition to emigrate thither remains unchanged. The *Tyne*, which sailed on the 5th February, had forty-eight passengers, most of them men of some capital and of habits of industry. The *Mary*, which will, we believe, sail on the 1st March, has, we learn, thirty-eight passengers engaged, and will probably have twelve or fourteen more; she is a very nice ship, and the chief and fore-cabin dietary is such as the New Zealand Company have approved of in the case of the *Phoebe*. The owners or brokers of the *Tyne* have thought it worth their while to lay on another ship, the *Mandarin*, and we learn that the charterers of the *Mary* intend to have a ship to follow her, and to sail in the month of April for Nelson and Wellington. Besides these, we have the *Jane*, a small brig, laid on for the purpose of taking what the *Mary* may shut out; the *William Stoveld*, for New Plymouth, and another vessel, the *Forager*, for the same port. Another party also intends to despatch a ship on an economical and attractive scale, to sail about the 1st of May. Here then we have five ships by name, and probably two others loading or about to load for the Company's settlements in New Zealand, at a season of the year when emigration generally ceases for two or three months,—a proof that the physical or material prosperity of one settlement is sufficient to override all other disadvantages.

But there is a further subject for congratulation, which must not be lost sight of. All these ships hold out the advantage

of economical passages. The owners of the *Mandarin* advertise cabin passages at 42*l.*; the *Mary*, with a very superior dietary, takes chief cabin passengers at 50 guineas. In the vessels proposed to be taken, we learn that further economy is contemplated, and if some little reasonable encouragement is given by the New Zealand Company—of which by the way we have not much doubt—we are confident that the prices of cabin and steerage passage will be reduced to the lowest rates at which the shipowner and charterer can possibly afford them; and as cheapness and numbers act and react upon each other, as cause and consequence, we fully expect that the year 1843 will witness a great revolution in the cost of conveyance, and *pro tanto*, in the attractiveness of New Zealand to small capitalists. We know from private correspondence that a large number of persons are preparing to emigrate to Wellington and Nelson, so that the one thing needful is, to give them proper facilities.

Another circumstance connected with this subject deserves especial mention. The shipowners and brokers who first opposed the *Phoebe* system, now seem disposed to adopt it. We have before said, and we now repeat, that they will speedily become its warmest friends. The great secret is, that numbers make up for a smaller rate of profit. This the shipowners have overlooked. They have perceived the plain and indisputable fact that it is better to clear 20*l.* profit on a passenger than 10*l.*; but they have overlooked the fact, that it is better to make six times ten, than twice twenty pounds profit. They now perceive the truth, and hence the moderate charges now advertised. In truth, the charge of eight guineas, with "champagne twice a-week in the cabin," is knocked on the head. The *Phoebe* System has triumphed over that absurdity, and the colony is no longer shut to the very best class of persons who can emigrate to a colony—the honest, hardy and industrious yeoman.

CAPTAIN HOBSON'S ESTIMATES FOR 1842.

We are now enabled to present our readers with the official estimates of the Auckland government for the year 1842, ordered by the Council to be printed, and amounting to the extravagant sum of 56,597*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.** This expenditure is so extravagant, and its distribution so unjust—so thoroughly dishonest, that its mere exhibition to Lord Stanley ought to lead to the immediate re-call of the repeatedly censured Governor; for it is not only a gross violation of the specific directions of Lord John Russell as to economy, but is in utter and open contempt of Lord Stanley's injunction on the same subject.

In Lord John Russell's "Royal Instructions" of 1840† our readers will find the following estimates:

	For 1842.	For 1842.
Salary to Governor	£1200	£1200
Colonial Secretary	600†	620
Chief Justice	1000	1000
Attorney-General	400†	420
Surveyor-General	600†	620
Colonial Treasurer	600†	620
Collectors of Customs	500	500
Protector of Aborigines	400	400
Expenses of the above establishments	6000	6000
Public Buildings and Works	5000	5000
Contingencies	3000	3000

£19,380

It may be supposed that the great difference between Lord John Russell's instructions and Captain Hobson's expenditure, arises from the increased number of settlements on Cook's Straits; but this may be easily answered by deducting every shilling of expense incurred for the settlements in question, and the balance will show, in all its nakedness, the extravagant expenditure of the government upon subjects wholly unconnected with the seat of population. The expenditure upon Cook's Straits is as follows:

Wellington	£5838	2	6
Nelson	1371	11	3
New Plymouth	1176	11	3
Wanganui	602	11	3
General purposes (half the whole charge)	4165	12	6

£13,154 8 9

* For the expenditure in 1840, and the estimates in 1841, see New Zealand Journal, Nos. 53 and 74.

† Parliamentary Paper, May 1841, page 42.

‡ Increase of £10 a-year authorized.

leaving an expenditure of 43,443*l.*, which Lord John Russell contemplated less than 20,000*l.*, and that, too, with a full knowledge, that nearly 4000 people had at that time emigrated to Cook's Straits.

Drawing a line from east to west across the northern island, any where between New Plymouth and Auckland, the population of the northern portion is about 3000; that of the southern portion 9000. The trade of New Zealand has its seat amidst the population—there, of course, at least three-fourths of the ordinary revenue is collected, and yet, in apportioning the expenditure the ratio is inverted, 43,000*l.* being expended on the northern peninsula, and 13,000*l.* on the Cook's Straits settlements. There is only one way to characterize this:—it is a gross and dishonest fraud, which no ministry ought to sanction for a single instant after it is known.

The expenditure for Auckland alone is 34,185*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, exclusive of its portion of expenditure under the head of "General purposes." It may be supposed that part of this is for the benefit of the whole settlements: not at all. Auckland is inaccessible to the bulk of the population of the colony. By the last accounts from Wellington, the date of advices from London, was within two or three days of the latest date from Auckland! and at this moment, it is believed, we know more of the proceedings of Captain Hobson than the people of Wellington and Nelson, who are so deeply interested therein. The Supreme Court, therefore, together with all that should be for general benefit is exclusively useful to Auckland; hence, to provide by local ordinance that all issues of law and issues of fact exceeding 20*l.* shall be tried by the Supreme Court of Auckland, is equivalent to declaring that they shall not be tried at all. In the name of the people of Cook's Straits we protest against this mockery of justice. It is a palpable violation of the Bill of Rights, and no constitutional lawyer will venture to deny that it is a ground for impeaching its author.

A very conspicuous feature in the estimates, is the enormous sum set down for the mere private convenience of the governor, very little of which is warranted by the instructions of Lord John Russell. As nearly as we can separate the items, they are as follows:

Governor's Salary	£1200
Establishment	1279
Brig <i>Victoria</i> (a mere government yacht of no service } whatever)	1506
Domain	225
Kitchen cellars and painting for government house	874

£5084

We think the salary too small, but the rest of the expenditure is inconsistent with the state of the revenue, in violation of the instructions of the Colonial Office, and not justified by any case of necessity, or even of what is meant by that convenient word—expediency.

Let us now see what the 9000 people of the company's settlements are governed for. Denying that they should be charged with a Supreme Court, which is closed to them, or with any portion of the expenses of a government which oppresses instead of protects them; we have

Wellington	£5838	2	6
Nelson	1371	11	3
New Plymouth	1176	11	3
Wanganui	602	11	3

£8,988 16 3

A Supreme Court for Cook's Straits would cost 955*l.*, and, adding 2000*l.* for other necessary functions of Government, we find a total expenditure of 11,944*l.*, which we believe would be ample for governing the settlements of Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth, and Wanganui. But if sufficient for these settlements, why not sufficient, and more than sufficient for Auckland, Russell, and Hokianga? If the custom's revenue can be collected at Wellington for 1460*l.* why should there be an expenditure of 1674*l.* 10*s.* at Auckland, where there is but little revenue to collect? If the shipping of Port Nicholson can be superintended by an Harbour-master at 60*l.*, why should 994*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* be lavished at Auckland, where, comparatively speaking, the office is a sinecure? If the four settlements in Cook's Straits can exist without a "Colonial brig," why should not the experiment be tried at Auckland? If we pursued these comparisons further, we should tire our readers; but we cannot help recommending these, and the former accounts, which we hope will be soon laid before parliament, to the especial notice of every independent member of the house.

Apart from the fact that the House of Commons must shortly be called upon to pay Captain Hobson's debts, the case of wrong which these estimates disclose, establish a claim on every just man's attention. Captain Hobson's debt to New South Wales in 1840, was 42,000*l.*; the revenue under 1000*l.* In 1841, the expenditure was 50,000*l.*, the deficiency about 13,000*l.* In 1842, the proceeds of land sales were estimated at 50,000*l.*, they will probably not exceed 5,000*l.*, and the deficiency will be about 27,000*l.*; so that in three years Captain Hobson has run the Colony at least 80,000*l.* into debt; we say at least, because we believe it will be much more; and yet, had the expenditure been confined to about 22,000*l.*, that is just twice as much as we have shown to be necessary for Cook's Straits for all purposes: except surveys otherwise provided for, the finances of New Zealand generally might now have been in as flourishing a state as those of Cook's Straits actually are,—for Cook's Straits yields a surplus of 12,000*l.* or 14,000*l.* to help in feeding the crowd of hungry officials of Auckland. The seat of

population, therefore, is solvent,—nay, more than solvent,—it is the Government alone, albeit supplied by the more provident settlements which is utterly and irreparably bankrupt. Lord Stanley may perhaps, go to Parliament, and ask for a moderate sum in aid of the Civil Government of New Zealand, but we trust not a shilling will be granted until the whole deficiency is ascertained and laid before the House.

ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND FOR THE YEAR 1842.

I. THE GOVERNOR AND JUDGE.

His Excellency the Governor	£1200	0	0
The Chief Justice	1000	0	0—3260 0 0

II. CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Establishment of his Excellency the Governor.

Private Secretary	150	0	0
Aid-de-Camp 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per diem	136	17	6
Superintendent of the Domain	189	0	0
Ranger at 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per diem	82	2	6
Office Keeper at 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto	63	17	6
Labourers	498	0	0
Forage for three Horses for the Governor, one for the Private Secretary, and one for the Aid-de-Camp, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per diem	238	2	6—1279 0 0

Executive and Legislative Councils.

Clerk of the Councils	350	0	0
One Clerk	125	0	0
Messenger	70	0	0
Ex. do. during Sessions of Council, (say 90 days, at 3 <i>s.</i>)	23	10	0
Incidental Expenses	90	0	0—597 10 0

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary	610	0	0
Chief Clerk	300	0	0
Clerks, one at 170 <i>l.</i> , two at 140 <i>l.</i> each, and one at 125 <i>l.</i>	575	0	0
Messenger	70	0	0
One Assistant Clerk, at 6 <i>s.</i> per diem	100	10	0
Incidental Expenses	10	0	0—1674 10 0

Treasury.

Treasurer	610	0	0
Chief Clerk	200	0	0
Clerks, two at 140 <i>l.</i> each, and one at 125 <i>l.</i>	405	0	0
Auctioneer's Commission	100	0	0—1915 0 0

Port Nicholson.

One Sub-Treasurer	100	0	0—100 0 0
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Audit.

Three Commissioners	220	0	0
Chief Clerk	225	0	0—445 0 0
Clerks, one at 140 <i>l.</i> , and one at 125 <i>l.</i>	265	0	0

Customs.

AUCKLAND.

Collector	500	0	0
Additional to the present holder	100	0	0
One Clerk	150	0	0
One Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor	300	0	0
One Locker	150	0	0
One Messenger	70	0	0
Five Boatmen, at 70 <i>l.</i> each per annum	350	0	0
Hire of Extra Tide Waiters	100	0	0
Incidental Expenses	80	0	0—1670 0 0

RUSSELL.

One Sub-Collector	200	0	0
One Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor	150	0	0
One Locker and Tide Waiter	150	0	0
Five Boatmen, at 70 <i>l.</i> per annum	350	0	0
Hire of extra Tide Waiters	20	0	0
Incidental Expenses	90	0	0—860 0 0

WELLINGTON.

One Sub-Collector	200	0	0
One Clerk	150	0	0
One Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor	300	0	0
One Tide Waiter and Locker	150	0	0
Five Boatmen, at 70 <i>l.</i> each per annum	350	0	0
Hire of extra Tide Waiters	100	0	0
Incidental Expenses	50	0	0—1160 0 0

NELSON.

One Sub-Collector and Landing Waiter	200	0	0
Five Boatmen, at 70 <i>l.</i> each per annum	350	0	0
Incidental Expenses	80	0	0—630 0 0

NEW PLYMOUTH.

One Sub-Collector	200	0	0
Five Boatmen at 70 <i>l.</i> each per annum	350	0	0
Incidental Expenses	90	0	0—640 0 0

Commissioners for Hearing and Reporting on Titles and Claims to Land.

One Commissioner	1000	0	0
One Clerk and Interpreter	150	0	0
Travelling Expenses	200	0	0—1350 0 0

Aborigines.

Chief Protector	400	0	0
Four Sub-Protectors, at 150 <i>l.</i> each per annum	600	0	0
One Clerk to the Chief Protector	125	0	0
One Native Schoolmaster	120	0	0
Two Native Assistants, at 25 <i>l.</i> each	50	0	0
Allowance for six Natives to the Chief Protector, and four for each Sub-Protector, at 30 <i>l.</i> each	440	0	0
Forage for one Horse, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per diem	45	12	6
Travelling Expenses	500	0	0
Incidental do.	200	0	0—2420 12 6

Registrar of Deeds.

To meet the Salaries of Registrars and Clerks to be appointed under the Ordinance for the Registration of Deeds	200	0	0—200 0 0
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Medical.

AUCKLAND.

Colonial Surgeon	300	0	0
Allowance for Hospital Servant, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per diem	45	12	6
Incidental Expenses	35	0	0—380 12 6

PORT NICHOLSON.

Colonial Surgeon	200	0	0
Medicines and Incidental Expenses	25	0	0
Forage for one Horse	45	12	6—270 12 6

BAY OF ISLANDS.

Colonial Surgeon	100	0	0
Medicines and Incidental Expenses	20	0	0—120 0 0

Post Office.

AUCKLAND.

Postmaster-General	100	0	0
One Clerk	125	0	0
Messenger	70	0	0
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels for conveyance of Ship Letters	20	0	0
Stationery, Mail Bags, Office Fittings, &c.	45	0	0
Transmission of Overland Mails	0	0	0—360 0 0

left off his habit of drinking, which I believe he learnt at Sydney, and turned teetotaler from a sense of shame, and a self-evident conviction of his rapidly losing caste in the eyes of both colonists and natives. While mentioning E Tako, I may observe that on the arrival of the first vessels, he and his tribe lived in huts about four or five feet high, and about ten or twelve long, into which they crawled through an aperture about three feet square, where, covered with vermin, they would smoke away a great part of their time. In about eight or nine months not a vestige of huts or pah could be seen. He now resides in a well built warre, with doors, and, if I remember rightly, glazed windows!

With such a people there is scarcely any medium between barbarism and civilization, and I think those who know any thing of the New Zealander will agree with me, that, should colonization continue, his character as a savage will in thirty or forty years be a matter of history. It will not be found expedient to exterminate his race like the Tasmanian, but his late character will be exterminated by civilized amalgamation sanctioned by law, which has already commenced; nor will it be necessary to shoot him down with as little compunction as I would a rabbit.

No, sir, his native shrewdness, his just comprehension of the use of money, his steady pursuit of knowledge, his aptness in learning the use of tools, his application to labour in lieu of vexatious capriciousness, his sobriety and trustworthiness, his desire to cultivate the friendship of the "Pakeha," and his knowledge of British power, conspire to render the position of the colonist perfectly secure from the danger of any collision with him. I am, sir, yours, &c.

Jan. 1843.

KAPAI.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS.

MR. RUNDALL requests us to call attention to an error in the report of Provincial Meetings in our last number.—No person was "examined" as named in that report, for the New Zealand Company, nor was Mr. Rundall employed by the Company, but was supported by those parties in the county by whom he was invited to give the information. The meetings at Taunton, on the 2nd, and Bridgewater on the 3rd, were very fully attended, and a considerable degree of enquiry was elicited at both. At Taunton, Captain Hornbrook, R.M., mentioned to the meeting that he could fully corroborate Mr. Rundall's statements, from information he had obtained from his two sons at Wellington, who had sent him the most favourable and encouraging accounts of the Colony, and of their own prospects; the explanations he entered into afforded the meeting great satisfaction. At Bridgewater, (as at some other places,) the Friends take up the subject on purely philanthropic grounds, and are among the most zealous advocates that the Colony possesses. Many persons have received very favourable accounts by the last arrivals from the Colony. Let but the present difficulties arising out of Governor Hobson's rule, be finally removed, and the operations of the Company be resumed in the spirited manner they have heretofore been carried on, and New Zealand will again become a great favourite with the emigrating public of the mother country. It is to be hoped that the New Zealand Society will very shortly urge most powerfully, both on the Government and the Company, the absolute necessity for carrying out emigration to the Colony on the most liberal and extended scale.

FLAX AND OIL-CAKE.

THE following letter is from a practical farmer of Norfolk: we invite particular attention to the subject of it, as involving most important consequences to the New Zealand owner and colonist:—

(To the EDITOR of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.)

SIR,—The adulteration of foreign oil-cake or the refuse of the flax seed, much esteemed by many in feeding oxen, as laying fat on sooner, and in greater quantity than any food, though by the way not improving the beef, has induced the leading land-owners and several influential gentlemen in Norfolk, to form themselves into a society for the promotion of the home growth; in the hope thereby of not only supplying themselves with flax seed of the best quality, but at the same time lessening the demand for foreign flax, as also opening an increased source of labour for the industrious poor.

At the same time that I consider the growth of flax in this country premature, at any rate, until the people are supplied with corn; my experience, as a farmer assures me, the society's views will be a complete failure; that the flax plant particularly, if allowed to grow to seed, is a most severe scourge to the soil; it takes all, and in no case gives any thing; and that corn-growing pays much better than flax, under the most favourable circumstances.

The best fibre of flax, and the best quality of seed, cannot be obtained from the same plant; when allowed to run to seed, the flax becomes dry, brittle, and woody; when flax again is the object, it must be pulled when vegetation has ceased about two-thirds up the stalk, or to use a provincial term, when the field has taken on the colour of the frogs' backs. I may observe, that the finest fibre of flax, though a scanty crop, may be obtained from an inferior soil, healthy for example, and of course impregnated with iron.

There are, I believe, a great many varieties of the flax plant, probably not less than twenty, of which the *Phormium tenax* or *New Zealand Flax*, of course, is one, and being indigenous to the soil, it may fairly be inferred that any of the flax tribes may be cultivated with superior advantage in that country. And bearing in mind that even those plants constituting the bread we eat, were little better than weeds till brought to their present state of perfection by cultivation,

that it requires the utmost attention of the farmer to keep up their good qualities, and prevent them from retrograding; who then possibly can say what beneficial results might arise from the cultivation of the New Zealand flax, either by top-dressing as it stands, by hand-planting the roots to properly prepared ground, or propagating the crop from seed? Independent of the flax, which under proper management might be obtained from the flax savanna, the quality of the wild seed might be also ascertained, that is, the quality of the oil it gives out, the effect the seed or the cake may have in feeding animals; and if found satisfactory, a quantity might be sent to the Royal Agricultural Society, and if approved of on a fair trial, a great source of wealth and application for industry might be drawn from the seed alone.

The machine for scutching flax is extremely simple, but the Belfast Flax Society will be able to say what machine is best adapted. I mention this, as it appears by your JOURNAL, that the New Zealanders have been puzzled on that head.

I have also to notice a complaint on the infertility of the light or sandy soils of New Zealand: such soils invariably contain an over proportion of iron, which a good dressing of lime neutralizes, and renders fertile, and such soils in a moderately moist climate will ultimately be found most valuable.

Should you deem any thing I have said worthy of a place in your JOURNAL, it is at your service.

Norwich, Jan. 30, 1843.

J. C. PONTON.

CLEARANCE OF LAND BY FIRE.

MR. EDITOR.—I have lately read with interest a communication in your JOURNAL by E. H., on the methods of clearing land in Canada, and the United States; but in mentioning fire as one mode, would rather he had done so by way of caution only against having resort to it. There is no saying what the mischief of firing any portion of the forest may prove in a narrow territory like that of New Zealand. The very instance which your correspondent has stated, as of his own observation on a wide continent, changing length into breadth, would desolate some portions of our insular colony, from sea to sea, to the destruction of every living thing, excepting only the fowls of the air. But what is E. H.'s exemplification of the firing process in Ohio, compared with that of Miramichi, in New Brunswick, our colony also, and a country as well watered, probably, as any part of the world? A conflagration, sir, in the summer of 1825, which extended over a surface of nearly *six thousand square miles!* as I find recorded in Montgomery Martin's valuable Colonial Library; article, New Brunswick. The "loss of life (says Mr. M.) was upwards of five hundred human beings!" of animal life, by myriads; of property, "to the extent of nearly a quarter of a million" of pounds sterling! This conflagration covered an immense portion of the American continent with smoke; and on the sea-side of Massachusetts, distant more than two hundred miles from the awful scene, did I myself inhale that smoke for a fortnight, as I verily believe; but am confident for not less than a week. The prairies of Western America were doubtless once covered, like every other portion of the United States, with wood; but the ravages of fire have given to that part of the continent an entirely different feature, scarcely leaving wood for fencing and fuel; while the ordinary summer-clearing, by this dreadful element, of the prairie grass in one State, and in an adjoining State, of the forest, render living intolerable to any but smoke-dried squatters; as my own experience taught me also in Ohio itself. The destruction of the timber in the north-eastern States has ruined the beauty of the country, and rendered fuel so costly in the more populous parts, as to create most serious discomfort to the operatives, and to the humbler class of traders, during their long, and severe, winters. Every patch of wood progressively falls, notwithstanding, in the older States, in the eagerness after an increase of pasture and tillage; and in reliance on supplies of timber, and fuel, from a younger and still more northern State. But the farthest north of all, that of Maine, had some twenty years ago begun to feel her own wants; thence the fierce coveting of the late contested territory; which, once cleared of its timber, as now, beyond all doubt, is rapidly in progress throughout all which has been ceded thereof, will be little thought of, or cared for.

These, sir, are evils of frightful magnitude attendant on the application, purposed, or accidental, of fire to forest land. The natives of New Zealand seem, indeed, familiar with its use, and are even said to burn their way through a forest, where no path presents itself. Whether there be aught in their atmosphere to check the progress of fire, as for instance a saline vapour from the neighbouring seas, I know not. I think it, however, sufficiently evident, that the flax-weed plains and slopes of New Zealand have been formed in the same manner as the prairies of Western America. New Zealand, it is true, will happily never need any thing like the amount of fuel which is absolutely necessary to the existence of man, in New England, New Brunswick, the State of New York, and all the countries east and north of those named; much timber, notwithstanding, must ever be wanted in every temperate clime, both for the comfort and for the arts of life; nor must we close our eyes to the enormous increase of population now likely to flow into New Zealand, and to rise up yearly therein. Nature, too, seems to have made those fair islands the Arboretum itself for the huge wilderness of Australia; nor can it be doubted, I imagine, that every stick of value any where, which can be spared from the islands, will, in the course of trade, find a market in Australia. If the case be really thus, the timber trade should be looked to as one most valuable resource of the colony; and not a single tree fit for the use of the carpenter, the

shipwright, or other artisan, be wastefully destroyed. Let those who stand on the shoulders of other nations and colonies, be content with former experience, and not buy it at an irreparable cost to themselves!

Where wood of any sort is felled, under necessity of immediate destruction, it should of course be heaped together, at a safe distance from every standing tree or shrub; and the residuum after burning, be collected and barrelled as in North America, for the preparation of potash at home, or on export. It is sincerely to be hoped, that the beautiful territory of New Zealand will not be doomed even to the deformity of bareness, and the post and rail fencing of North America, but that the occupants will aim at giving to their estates the character of the *ferme ornée*; and cultivate their taste—at no cost on this spot—while providing for their wants. Every road should have its border of trees on either side; remaining, where the road pierces the forest; supplied from the choicest species of timber, where crossing the open ground. The screen thus furnished to the traveller would, in the climate of New Zealand, be invaluable. Every farm should at least retain a sufficient grove whence to supply all its needs of timber in perpetuity; which I know to be practicable, from an instance falling under my own observation, even in the bleak territory of New England. Deep notching, I apprehend, will in almost every case of designed destruction of timber, meet the purpose with sufficient speed. At all events, such is the possible mischief attendant on the use of fire, that with entire deference to persons having a knowledge of the country itself, I submit, that before its application, whether in the forest, the bush, or the prairie, notice should be given to every magistrate of the vicinity, and leave first obtained; to be granted only on evidence being given, or on the notoriety of the fact, that information of the purpose, and time, had been spread all around; so that the whole neighbouring community, easily collected in the early settlement of a colony, may thus be warned to see that every necessary precaution has been taken to prevent the rise of a general conflagration; and even to stop the purpose itself, in the case of any dangerous breeze rising. I further submit to such as have influence in the colony, that to enforce any measures needful with this view, the breach of them should be made a high misdemeanour; and should you, Mr. Editor, approve of these suggestions derived from personal experience in former colonies of Great Britain, you will give this communication a place in your highly interesting miscellany.

Bath, January 28, 1843.

J. P. BARTRUM.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S PROPOSALS FOR COLONIZING NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Annual Register for 1771.)

[The following document is hardly known to the general reader, though full of interest, not only on account of its being the first systematic proposal to establish an intercourse with New Zealand, and the high character of the person who submitted it to the public; but because there are contained in it many valuable as well as curious suggestions. Some of the "positions to be examined" are worthy the attention of the political polemics of the present day.]

PLAN OF DR. FRANKLIN AND MR. DALRYMPLE FOR BENEFITING DISTANT COLONIES.*

THE country called in the maps *New Zealand*, has been discovered by the *Endeavour* to be two islands, together as large as *Great Britain*: these islands, named *Apy-nomavée* and *Tovy-poennamoo*, are inhabited by a brave and generous race, who are destitute of corn, fowls, and all quadrupeds, except dogs.

These circumstances being mentioned lately in a company of men of liberal sentiments, it was observed, that it seemed incumbent on such a country as this to communicate to all others the conveniences of life which we enjoy.

Dr. Franklin, whose life has ever been directed to promote the true interests of society, said, "he would with all his heart subscribe to a voyage intended to communicate, in general, those benefits which we enjoy, to countries destitute of them, in the remote parts of the globe." This proposition being warmly adopted by the rest of the company, Mr. Dalrymple, then present, was induced to offer to undertake the command of such an expedition.

On mature reflection, this scheme appears the most honourable to the national character of any which can be conceived, as it is grounded on the noblest principles of benevolence. Good intentions are often frustrated by letting them remain indigested; on this consideration, Mr. Dalrymple was induced to put the outlines on paper, which are now published, that by an early communication, there may be a better opportunity of collecting all the hints which can conduce to execute effectually the benevolent purpose of the expedition, in case it should meet with general approbation.

On this scheme being shown to Dr. Franklin, he communicated his sentiments, by way of introduction, to the following effect:—

"Britain is said to have produced, originally, nothing but sloes. What vast advantages have been communicated to her by the fruits, seeds, roots, herbage, animals, and arts of other countries! We are, by their means, become a wealthy and a mighty nation, abounding in all good things. Does not some duty hence arise from us towards other countries still remaining in our former state!

"Britain is now the first maritime power in the world. Her ships are innumerable, capable, by their form, size, and strength, of sailing in all seas. Our seamen are equally bold, skilful, and hardy; dexterous in exploring the remotest regions, ready to engage in voyages to unknown countries, though attended with the greatest dangers. The inhabitants

* These proposals were printed upon a sheet of paper some two or three years ago, and distributed. The parts written by Dr. Franklin and Mr. Dalrymple are easily distinguished.

of those countries, our fellow-men, have canoes only; not knowing iron, they cannot build ships; they have little astronomy, and no knowledge of the compass to guide them: they cannot, therefore, come to us, or obtain any of our advantages. From these circumstances, does not some duty seem to arise from us to them? Does not Providence by these distinguishing favours seem to call on us to do something ourselves for the common interest of humanity?

"Those who think it their duty to ask bread and other blessings daily from Heaven, would they not think it equally a duty to communicate of those blessings when they have received them; and shew their gratitude to their Benefactor by the only means in their power,—promoting the happiness of his other children?

"Ceres is said to have made a journey through many countries to teach the use of corn, and the art of raising it. For this single benefit the grateful nations deified her. How much more may Englishmen deserve such honour, by communicating the knowledge and use not of corn only, but of all the other enjoyments earth can produce, and which they are now in possession of? *Communiter bona profundero, Deum est.*

"Many voyages have been undertaken with views of profit or of plunder, or to gratify resentment; to procure some advantage to ourselves, or do some mischief to others; but a voyage is now proposed to visit a distant people on the other side of the globe; not to cheat them, not to rob them, not to seize their lands, or enslave their persons; but merely to do them good, and make them, as far as in our power lies, to live as comfortably as ourselves.

"It seems a laudable wish that all the nations of the earth were connected by a knowledge of each other, and a mutual exchange of benefits; but a commercial nation particularly should wish for a general civilization of mankind, since trade is always carried on to much greater extent with people who have the arts and conveniences of life, than it can be with naked savages. We may therefore hope in this undertaking to be of some service to our country, as well as to those poor people, who, however distant from us, are in truth related to us, and whose interests do, in some degree, concern every one who can say *Homo sum*," &c.

Scheme of a voyage by subscription, to convey the conveniences of life, as fowls, hogs, goats, cattle, corn, iron, &c. to those remote regions which are destitute of them, and to bring from thence such productions as can be cultivated in this kingdom to the advantage of society, in a ship under the command of Alexander Dalrymple.

Catt or bark, from the coal trade, of 350 tons, estimated at about £2000

Extra expenses, stores, boats, &c. 3000

To be manned with 60 men at 4l. per man per month, 240l., or 2880l. for the year; which will give for wages and provisions for 3 years 8640

13,640

Cargo included, supposed £15,000

The expenses of this expedition are calculated for three years; but the greatest part of the amount of wages will not be wanted till the ship's return, and a great part of the expense of provision will be saved by what is obtained in the course of the voyage by barter or otherwise, though it is proper to make provision for contingencies.

Extract of a Letter to Dr. Perceval, concerning the provision made in China against Famine.

"I have somewhere read that in China an account is yearly taken of the number of people, and the quantities of provision produced. This account is transmitted to the Emperor, whose ministers can thence foresee a scarcity likely to happen in any province, and from what province it can best be supplied in good time. To facilitate the collecting of this account, and prevent the necessity of entering houses and spending time in asking and answering questions, each house is furnished with a little board to be hung without the door, during a certain time each year; on which board are marked certain words, against which the inhabitant is to mark the number or quantity, somewhat in this manner:

Men,
Women,
Children,
Rice or Wheat,
Flesh, &c.

"All under 16 are accounted children, and all above, men and women. Any other particulars, which the government desires information of, are occasionally marked on the same boards. Thus the officers appointed to collect the accounts in each district, have only to pass before the doors, and enter into their books what they find marked on the board, without giving the least trouble to the family. There is a penalty on marking falsely, and as neighbours must know nearly the truth of each other's account, they dare not expose themselves, by a false one, to each other's accusation. Perhaps such regulation is scarcely practicable with us."

Positions to be Examined.

1. ALL food or subsistence for mankind arises from the earth or waters.
2. Necessaries of life that are not food, and all other conveniences, have their values estimated by the proportion of food consumed while we are employed in procuring them.
3. A small people with a large territory may subsist on the productions of nature, with no other labour than that of gathering the vegetables and catching the animals.
4. A large people, with a small territory, find these insufficient, and to subsist, must labour the earth, to make it produce greater quantities of vegetable food, suitable for the nourishment of men, and of the animals they intend to eat.
5. From this labour arises a great increase of vegetable and animal food, and of materials for clothing, as flax, wool, silk, &c. The superfluity of these is wealth. With this wealth we pay for the labour employed in building our houses, cities, &c. which are, therefore, only subsistence thus metamorphosed.
6. Manufactures are only another shape into which so much provisions and subsistence are turned, as were equal in value to the manufactures produced. This appears from hence, that the manufacturer does

BAY OF ISLANDS.	
Postmaster	£100 0 0
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels	20 0 0
Stationery, Mail Bags, Office Fittings, &c.	25 0 0
Transmission of Overland Mails	26 0 0—171 0 0
WELLINGTON.	
Postmaster	150 0 0
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels	20 0 0
Stationery, Mail Bags, Office Fittings, &c.	25 0 0
Transmission of Overland Mails	26 0 0—221 0 0
HOKIANGA.	
Postmaster	20 0 0
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels, &c.	5 0 0
Stationery, Mail Bags, Office Fittings, &c.	10 0 0
Transmission of Overland Mails	26 0 0—61 0 0
WAIMATE.	
Postmaster	2 0 0
Stationery, Mail Bags, and Office Fittings	5 0 0—7 0 0
KAIPARA.	
Postmaster	2 0 0
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels, &c.	5 0 0
Stationery, Mail Bags, Office Fittings, &c.	5 0 0—12 0 0
MAWAKAU.	
Postmaster	4 0 0
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels, &c.	5 0 0
Transmission of Overland Mails	29 0 0
Stationery, Mail Bags, Office Fittings, &c.	10 0 0—39 0 0
NEW PLYMOUTH.	
Postmaster	10 0 0
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels, &c.	10 0 0
Stationery, Mail Bags, Office Fittings, &c.	15 0 0
Transmission of Overland Mails	20 0 0—55 0 0
WANGANUI.	
Postmaster	10 0 0
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels, &c.	5 0 0
Stationery, Mail Bags, Office Fittings, &c.	10 0 0
Transmission of Overland Mails	26 0 0—51 0 0
NELSON.	
Postmaster	20 0 0
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels, &c.	10 0 0
Stationery, Mail Bags, Office Fittings, &c.	10 0 0—40 0 0
AKAROA.	
Postmaster	6 0 0
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels, &c.	5 0 0
Stationery, Mail Bags, Office Fittings, &c.	5 0 0—16 0 0
PITOMI.	
Postmaster	10 0 0
Stationery, Mail Bags, Office Fittings, &c.	10 0 0
Transmission of Overland Mails	25 0 0—45 0 0
Harbour Master.	
AUCKLAND.	
Harbour Master	200 0 0
Two Coxswains, at 42l. each	84 0 0
Eight Boatmen, at 26l. each per annum	208 0 0
Conductor of Signal Station	60 0 0
Rations for eleven Men, at 25l. 9s. 5d. each per annum	280 4 3
Incidental Expenses	70 0 0—394 4 3
BAY OF ISLANDS.	
Conductor of Signal Station	60 0 0—60 0 0
PORT NICHOLSON.	
Conductor of Signal Station	60 0 0—60 0 0
Colonial Store.	
AUCKLAND.	
Storekeeper	250 0 0
One Clerk, at 6s. per diem	100 0 0
One Store Porter, at 5s. ditto	91 5 0
Incidental Expenses	10 0 0—460 15 0
Superintendent of the Powder Magazine, Auckland	80 0 0
Superintendent of the Powder Magazine, Bay of Islands	80 0 0
Superintendent of the Powder Magazine, Port Nicholson	80 0 0—240 0 0
Colonial Brig "Victoria."	
Commander, at 11l. 8s. per calendar month	136 16 0
First Officer, at 6l. per ditto	72 0 0
Second ditto and Boatwain, at 4l. per month	48 0 0
Steward, at 4l. per month	48 0 0
Carpenter, at 3s. 6d. per day	68 8 0
Twelve Seamen, each 8l. 10s. per month	504 0 0
Allowance to the Commander for Necessary Money 24l., and for Stationery 8l.	32 0 0
Table Allowance to the Commander, for himself and First Officer, 2s. per day	54 13 0
Rations for the Crew and Officers, (17 in number), at 1s. 1½d. each per diem	340 0 7
Wear and Tear of the Vessel and Stores	200 0 0—1508 0 4
III. SURVEY DEPARTMENT.	
Surveyor-General	610 0 0
Eleven Assistant Surveyors, five at 220l. each, and six at 200l. each	2500 0 0
Two Clerks and Draftsmen, one at 170l., and one at 150l.	320 0 0
One Clerk for the preparation of Deeds	125 0 0
Messenger	70 0 0
Fifty-five Men, at 46l. each	2540 0 0
Two Assistant Clerks, one at 75l., and one at 50l.	125 0 0
Rations to Surveyor-General, eleven Assistant Surveyors, and fifty-five Men	1798 19 3
Allowance in lieu of Forage to Surveyor-General (3 Horses), and to five Assistant Surveyors (1 Horse each), at 2s. 6d. per diem for each Horse	319 7 6
Field Equipment, (including five Boats in addition to the three now belonging to the Department), for eleven Assistant Surveyors, at 42l. 2s. 6d. each	468 7 6
Incidental Expenses	100 0 0—8869 14 3
IV. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.	
Superintendent of Works	180 0 0
Clerk, at 5s. per diem	91 5 0
Superintendent of Stock, at 5s. per diem	91 5 0
Forage for six Horses, at 2s. 6d. each ditto	378 15 0
Carts, Harness, Tools, and Incidental Expenses	250 0 0—896 5 0
Public Works.	
For Clearing the Government Domain	150 0 0
Completing the Garden in ditto	75 0 0—225 0 0
Public Buildings.	
For constructing Kitchens and Cellars to Government House	570 0 0
Completing Foundation, erecting Chimneys and Back Walls to ditto	52 0 0
Painting ditto	282 0 0
Erecting a Guard Room	115 0 0
Additions to the Gaol at Auckland	100 0 0
Completion of the Court House with additional rooms	1000 0 0
Construction of an Office and Store for the Superintendent of Works	50 0 0

Powder Magazine at Port Nicholson	£ 52 0 0
Gaol at Port Nicholson	860 0 0
Fittings to Public Offices	160 0 0
Additions to ditto	929 0 0
Erecting of a Custom House at Auckland	350 0 0
Completing a Signal Station at Auckland	100 0 0
Erecting a House for the Superintendent of Domain	250 0 0
Ditto for the Gardener	78 0 0—4615 0 0
V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.	
Supreme Court.	
Registrar	300 0 0
Clerk	125 0 0
Crier of the Court and Tipstaff	20 0 0
Messenger	70 0 0
Travelling Expenses of the Judge and Officers	180 0 0
Expenses of Jurors and Witnesses attending on Criminal Trials	250 0 0
Incidental Expenses	10 0 0—955 0 0
Law Officers of the Crown.	
Attorney-General	410 0 0
Clerk to ditto	185 0 0
Expenses of Crown Prosecutions	100 0 0
Incidental Expenses	5 0 0—640 0 0
County Courts.	
AUCKLAND.	
Judge	300 0 0
Clerk of the Court	200 0 0
Crier	18 0 0
Expenses of Witnesses and Jurors	100 0 0
Incidental Expenses	5 0 0—617 0 0
BAY OF ISLANDS.	
Judge	200 0 0
Clerk of the Court	13 0 0
Crier	100 0 0
Expenses of Witnesses and Jurors	5 0 0—317 0 0
PORT NICHOLSON.	
Judge	300 0 0
Crown Prosecutor	200 0 0
Clerk of the Peace	200 0 0
Crier	12 0 0
Expenses of Witnesses and Jurors	100 0 0
Incidental Expenses	5 0 0—817 0 0
Coroners.	
AUCKLAND.	
Coroner (by fees)	25 0 0
Medical Attendance at Inquests	40 0 0
Allowance to the Coroner for Travelling Expenses	10 0 0—75 0 0
BAY OF ISLANDS.	
Coroner (by fees)	20 0 0
Medical Attendance at Inquests	40 0 0
Allowance to the Coroner for Travelling Expenses	10 0 0—70 0 0
PORT NICHOLSON.	
Coroner (by fees)	20 0 0
Medical Attendance at Inquests	40 0 0
Allowance to the Coroner for Travelling Expenses	10 0 0—80 0 0
VI. DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND GAOLS.	
Police.—Auckland.	
Chief Police Magistrate	300 0 0
One Clerk	150 0 0
Chief Constable at 5s., three Sergeants at 4s. 3d., and four Privates, at 3s. 6d. each per diem	570 8 9
Incidental Expenses	5 0 0—1084 8 9
Bay of Islands.	
Police Magistrate	300 0 0
Clerk	150 0 0
Chief Constable at 5s., two Sergeants at 4s. 3d., and four Privates, at 3s. 6d. each per diem	501 17 6
Four Boatmen, at 70l. each per annum	280 0 0
Incidental Expenses	5 0 0—1386 17 6
Port Nicholson.	
Police Magistrate	300 0 0
* Clerk to the Magistrates	150 0 0
Chief Constable at 5s., three Sergeants at 4s. 3d., and eight Privates at 3s. 6d. each per diem	634 18 9
Four Boatmen, at 70l. each per annum	280 0 0
Incidental Expenses	5 0 0—1410 18 9
* Duty performed by the Clerk of the Peace.	
Hokianga.	
Police Magistrate	250 0 0
Chief Constable at 5s., one Sergeant at 4s. 3d., and two Privates, at 3s. 6d. each per diem	296 11 3
Four Boatmen, to act as Constables, at 3s. 6d. each per diem	285 10 0
Incidental Expenses	5 0 0—807 1 3
Akaroa.	
Police Magistrate	250 0 0
One Sergeant, at 4s. 3d., and two Privates, at 3s. 6d. each per diem, and four Boatmen, at 70l. each per annum	485 6 3
Incidental Expenses	5 0 0—740 6 3
Wanganui.	
Police Magistrate	250 0 0
Chief Constable at 5s., one Sergeant at 4s. 3d., and two Privates, at 3s. 6d. each per diem	296 11 3
Incidental Expenses	5 0 0—551 11 3
Nelson.	
Police Magistrate	250 0 0
One Clerk	150 0 0
Chief Constable at 5s., one Sergeant at 4s. 3d., and two Privates, at 3s. 6d. each per diem	296 11 3
Incidental Expenses	5 0 0—701 11 3
New Plymouth.	
Police Magistrate	250 0 0
Chief Constable at 5s., one Sergeant at 4s. 3d., and two Privates, at 3s. 6d. each per diem	296 11 3
Incidental Expenses	5 0 0—551 11 3
Gaols.—Auckland.	
One Gaoler, at 6s. per diem	109 10 0
Two Assistant Gaolers, at 4s. 3d. each do.	155 2 6
One Turnkey, at 3s. 6d. per diem	68 8 9
Rations for ten Prisoners, at 9d. each per diem	186 17 6
Incidental Expenses	10 0 0—479 18 9
Bay of Islands.	
One Gaoler, at 5s. per diem	91 5 0
One Assistant Gaoler, at 4s. ditto	73 0 0
One Turnkey, at 3s. 6d. ditto	68 8 9
Rations for six Prisoners, at 9d. each ditto	82 2 6
Incidental Expenses	10 0 0—224 16 3
Port Nicholson.	
One Gaoler, at 6s. per diem	109 10 0
One Assistant Gaoler, at 4s. ditto	73 0 0
One Turnkey, at 3s. 6d. ditto	68 8 9
Fourteen Prisoners, at 9d. each ditto	191 12 6
Incidental Expenses	10 0 0—452 11 3

VII. ECCLESIASTICAL.

One Minister	Auckland.	£300 0 0	—	200 0 0
One Minister	Bay of Islands.	150 0 0	—	150 0 0
One Minister	Port Nicholson.	200 0 0	—	200 0 0
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.				
Stationery for the several Departments		400 0 0		
Printing Gazettes, Ordinances of Council, &c. &c. ..		1500 0 0		
Purchases of Land from the Natives		2000 0 0		
Fuel and Lights		150 0 0		
Towards erecting Churches and other places of Public Worship		1500 0 0		
For Roads and Bridges		1000 0 0		
Furniture for Government Offices		500 0 0	—	7050 0 0

Total £56507 8 10
WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland, New Zealand,
16th February, 1842.

THE MANAGEMENT OF ABORIGINES.

SOME passages in the New Zealand papers recently arrived recall attention to that numerous section of British subjects the Aborigines of our distant territories. In our colonial news last week was an account of the launching of a schooner belonging to Mr. Davis of Port Nicholson, and of an entertainment given by the owner to a "select party of Native and European friends." This Mr. Davis is an Aboriginal New Zealander; and though not the first ship-owner of his race, he seems to be the first Native capitalist, for such he is, who has employed European shipwrights. The elevation of this gentleman to the European level is most remarkable, when one considers the circumstances of time and place. Not long since the native denizens of the shores of the Sound were cannibals; and that trait of savage life appears by another passage to be not yet extinct more to the north. We thus see the race in the transition state, viewing at once the two extremes of savageness and civilization — cannibal and capitalist; and we observe that the race is capable of passing from one extreme to the other with remarkable rapidity; for though Mr. Davis's is an extreme, it is not an isolated case of civilization in the Native. The race, therefore, is amply capable of improvement, if we will but employ the means.

In no place more than in New Zealand have grand measures been projected for the regeneration of the Aboriginal races. In the Company's territory a tith of land has been reserved for their use. But, unfortunately, nothing has been done towards the consummation of the project. Mr. Halsewell was appointed as curator of the native reserves; but the local government have interposed and obstructed his plans, whatever they might have proved; and the actual state of the matter is described by the *Nelson Examiner*, 16th July:—

"In the agreement between the Government and the New Zealand Company, it is understood that reserves shall be made for the natives according to the stipulations entered into by the Company. In several documents which have been acknowledged by the Government, these reserves have been referred to, although there has been no explicit understanding how they were to be managed. The case now stands that more than 10,000 acres, 100 of which is town-land, selected by order of choice, previously decided upon by lottery, have been reserved in the district of Wellington; more than double that quantity, selected on the same terms, in the district of Nelson; and, we believe, 6,000 acres, 60 of which are of town-land, in the New Plymouth district. Thus we have a quantity of land, which, in the hands of individuals, would be yielding a considerable rent, but, as belonging to the natives, as yet yields nothing. There can be but one reason for it — that it is not properly administered; because we know that, from a similar quantity in the hands of individuals, a large income is derived. In Nelson, we can speak positively of offers of 12s. 6d. a foot for parts of the frontages of several Maori acres, provided the Aborigines' Protector had authority to let them upon long leases; but hitherto no instructions have been given with respect to the leasing them, although they have been selected three months. At Wellington, we believe, the Aborigines' Protector has authority to lease for seven years only; which is equivalent nearly to not offering them, as it is found no person will occupy land upon so short a tenure. We do not know that there is even a Protector of Aborigines at New Plymouth."

To sum up. The New Zealand islands are peopled by a numerous race, who are brought, at multiplying points, in intimate contact with the European settlers: they partly remain in such savage state as to be cannibals, and in the same part of the islands there have formerly been rumours of discontents at the alienation of their lands and risings against the Whites: they are capable of that rapid amelioration of which we see such a notable instance in Mr. Davis: there is the basis of a capital scheme for their civilization: but nothing has been done!

The very promising scheme of New Zealand ought without delay to be put in force; for that, or some other plan, is urgently demanded in our other colonies of the south. The Australians, who seem in most of the settlements to be regarded as no better than noxious vermin, have been found by Governor Hutt, in Western Australia, though with very imperfect means, susceptible of improvement: and far better controlled by a vigilant, kind, and firmly consistent policy, than by the aggressive retribution of the other colonies. Punishment of death inflicted with the formalities of law, of questionable expediency everywhere, appears doubly objectionable among savages: it is too like their own ideas of mere revenge, and literally resembles, or rather is, one of their own barbarous

institutions. But the depot for Native convicts, employed on works of utility, and thus practically instructed in arts of civilization, at Rotten-nest Island, is worth consideration as an example of penal legislation for Aborigines: in its main features—restraint, temporary seclusion, compulsory instruction in civilized ways—it is a simple and intelligible corrective of the crude ferocity which originates the crime of the wild Australian.

The absurd state of half-diplomatic, half-sovereign relations between the Government and the Aborigines at the Cape of Good Hope—maintained by favour of an "armed peace," that is again perpetually broken by border aggressions—produces constant and increasing evils, which must become more embarrassing and more fatal as colonization proceeds, unless a different system be adopted. A good method of ruling the Aborigines would remove one of the worst and most efficient grievances of the Anglo-Dutch. But existing laws provide for no adequate measures.

In all these important groups of settlements, the systems now in force, if they deserve the term, are fraught with mischief and danger. The White and Black races are exposed to mutual collisions, mortal to the children of both, and ultimately destructive of the Black race to the point of extermination; as we have already seen in too many melancholy examples. In New Zealand and the Cape, the mischief is likely to give rise to disorder, expense, and bloodshed. The subject, though neglected, is urgent; and another Session ought not to pass without calling to it the attention of Parliament.—*Colonial Gazette*.

HALF CIVILIZATION.

Sir,—In your review of the "Emigrant's Manual, by Thomas Rolph, Esq.," I particularly observed the following extract therefrom, on the character of the natives of New Zealand, viz.—"and there also we have a native population half civilized, and therefore more dangerous, should any sudden quarrel give them an opportunity, &c. &c."

It has been too much the custom in England to estimate the character of the New Zealander by that of the Australian, or the late Van Diemen's Land aborigines. I shall, however, endeavour, as far as your readers are interested, to eradicate this opinion, and to shew that in this so-called half civilization lies the colonists' security.

"The New Zealander," says a writer, "possesses a character which at no distant period may become an example of the rapidity with which the barbarian may be wholly refined, when brought in contact with a nation which neither insults nor oppresses him." Lieut. Breton says "they are a fine race of people, being well formed, athletic and active." Mr. Savage says, "the natives are of a very superior order, both in point of personal appearance and intellectual endowments." If extracts were necessary, I could proceed almost without end; but rest satisfied on this point by referring your readers to the evidence taken in 1837, particularly that of Nicholas, Watkins, Flatt, Polack, and others. I, knowing the native character, can well understand the feeling of contemptuous pity with which the Mauri surveyed the awkward-limbed, baboon-headed and idiot-faced Australian at Sydney some years since. Look at the native chief Bungaree, a character well known there: this poor fellow, after indulging in the native gormandizing propensity, which is carried to a degree almost exceeding belief, and which is there characteristically termed "a tightener," and being unable to eat any more, commences drinking; becoming horribly intoxicated, he is placed in the stocks: when he recovers he is in his highest state of intellectual enjoyment, because, to use his own words, *he is fast becoming a white man!*

Within the last few days I met a friend who lately returned from Adelaide. "I hear," said I, "your colonists meet great annoyance from the natives." "And no wonder," he returned; "how is it possible for a race of beings so intellectually deficient to comprehend the meaning of forbearance, or the desire to cultivate their limited mental endowments? They appear to have only a fear of bodily pain and an undefined wish to destroy white men; indeed, of so little account are they considered, that they are shot with about as much concern as you would shoot a rabbit."

Now, sir, here we have a native population, not only not half civilized, but totally uncivilisable; are we therefore, to conclude, by Mr. Rolph's argument that the colonist is free from danger? Certainly not. Were the natives capable of moral improvement they would become physically harmless.

Suppose the case of a stranger, who might have had his opinion of the New Zealander's character formed by the Australian standard, placed in Port Nicholson, he sees an aged native walking gravely through Wellington, from head to foot attired in a sober English dress. Not a little astonished, he inquires perhaps "who is this tattoo'd old fellow in masquerade?" 'Tis Epuni, greeted by and greeting every respectable colonist he meets, and to his further astonishment the stranger finds on enquiry that this half-civilized New Zealander is welcomed to the houses of every one, and no gentleman considers himself degraded by finding himself seated beside him at the dinner-table of a mutual friend. Look too at the exertions of Epuni and of his tribe, more particularly that of the females, when near his pah at Petoni: during the early days of the colony, they endeavoured at the risk of their own lives to preserve those of a number of persons that were lost by the upsetting of the passage-boat. I could mention the names of several who are nearly as much respected, such as Moturoa, Turoa, and the equestrian exquisite E Tako. Wari Poré, the "great" warrior, has, I hear,

establishment of the college, for which the sum of 15,000*l.* has been set apart, the interest on that sum, or on a portion of it proportionate to the amount of land already sold, may be appropriated to the erection of school-houses in this settlement, and to the expense of sending hither immediately a schoolmaster and schoolmistress competent to conduct a school on the principle of the British and Foreign School Society, whose system of education your memorialists are prepared to adopt.

Your memorialists persuade themselves that, as the Company's principal agent has already consented, on the part of the Directors, to double whatever sum may be subscribed for this purpose in the colony, the Court will be disposed to meet, in the same liberal spirit, the wishes of your memorialists.—18th June, 1842.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR NELSON HAVEN, JUNE 11, 1842.—Vessels bound to Nelson Haven, in Tasman's Gulf, if, when they arrive off Cape Farewell or Stephens Island, the weather be fine, should run for the eastern shore of the gulf and make Croixilles Harbour, which is a few miles to the southward of the entrance to the French Pass, and will be easily known by three islands being in the centre of the bay, which leads to a creek running up E.N.E. and W.S.W. with six and seven fathoms for two or three miles, and quite landlocked from the sea. After passing Croixilles they may run boldly down to the S.W. within a mile of the shore. About eight miles from Croixilles they will make Pepin's Island, which, however, does not show as an island, but as a point, with several small rocks off it. From thence the course is something more to the southward, about eight miles to the commencement of the flats off Nelson Haven, and nine from the entrance. About four miles from Pipin's Island to the S.W. will be seen a spit of shingle, which forms the harbour and extends for several miles. This may be approached within a mile, keeping along it until they find seven fathoms water, when they should anchor, in order to communicate with the port. The course in over the flats is about south one-fourth east, with Mount Rintoul (a remarkable peak) open to the westward of a clump of trees about a mile from the beach, or with a triangular white beacon on with the middle of the clump of trees. The westernmost or red buoy is in eleven feet at low water on the edge of a bank which runs about S. by W. and N. by E., and should be left on the starboard hand; the easternmost or white buoy is in two fathoms at low water on the outer point, which forms the entrance to the harbour. Ships which cannot get into the harbour may anchor in six and seven fathoms two or three cables' length to the westward of the Arrow Rock, with it on with a hollow place in the cliff, and the mouth of the Waimea open. Should the weather threaten from the N.W. upon entering the gulf, excellent anchorage will be found in Astrolabe Roads on the western shore, and Croixilles on the eastern. No weather, however, has yet been witnessed in which a ship could not beat out of the gulf or lay by in it without inconvenience. The rise and fall of the tide at the springs is twelve feet, and the time of high water nine o'clock; but the best tides are several days after full and change, and when it is high water at twelve o'clock. The tide signal will be a red flag or cornet close up for high water, and half-mast for half tide. No flag will be hoisted for less water. Ships may communicate by signal, as Marryatt's signals are in possession of the company, and will be hoisted on the signal-post on the hill over Green Points. Latitude, 41 deg. 14 min. south; longitude, 173 deg. 15 min. east. A stranger should not attempt the port without a pilot. Examiner, 11th June, 1842.

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

Extracts from a Letter from WILLIAM FIELDS to his Friends.

Nelson, New Zealand, May 15th, 1841.

Dear Brothers and Sisters.—We are arrived in New Zealand safe, and it is a very fine country indeed; the trees are as green as ever I saw them in England, but no fruit trees. Our men cannot have the timber for nothing: at first they could, but the last tree they threw they gave 2*l.* for it, and it measured 60 feet without a branch, and had 250 square feet of timber in it; and we get 1*l.* 5*s.* per hundred for sawing; and any body who likes to come here, with care taking, they might soon get their fortune. I should like to see all our dear friends. If you could take a good heart and come, I think there is a good prospect of getting on well. If you and William's father do come, bring all, as much as ever you can, you may bring twenty boxes if you like. And bring some feather beds; never you mind what people say, that you cannot bring any thing, for now we know better, and we have always repented leaving our beds and things behind. I bought a new mattress, and gave 3*s.* 6*d.* per pound for it. We have a good deal of trouble to sink the pits and throw the trees, but when that is done, we can earn ten pounds per week. We have plenty of good water close to our house. Be sure and tell James to bring his beds with him, and all he can; and you may depend on it that you are often in my thoughts, for although you are so far from us, how can ever I forget those who was so kind to my children? and brother John, I should like to see him; nature binds friends to love each other. I can tell you what is very dear, that is, thread 1*d.* a skein, 2*d.* for a ball of worsted, needles 1*d.* a-piece; things, some of them, are as cheap as in England, according to the wages. It will be a very large town after a bit. Here is a good many oxen, and cows, and goats, and pigs; we can get milk at 8*d.* per pot. The bank will open on Monday, the 30th of May, the day after Kimpton Fair. And we have got a printing office. Gin, brandy, rum, and port and sherry wine is 3*s.* a bottle. When you write, direct to Mr. Fields, Sawyer, Port Nelson, New Zealand. Now I have no more to say at present, so God bless you all for a short time: we shall see each other I hope. Here is a home for any of you when you like to come; never let money hinder you, if you come without a farthing: so you tell James. WILLIAM FIELDS.

CLIMATE AND RESOURCES.

Extracts from a letter dated Nelson 27th April, 1842.

"Now, remember, I am not writing to you any humbug whatever, nor giving things the smallest possible bias, but describing them exactly as they appear to myself. I think we are exceedingly fortunate, and my reasons for thinking so are as follows:—In the first place, we shall have no difficulty in finding 200,000 acres of fine land within a reasonable distance of the town: in the second place, because we have a most beautiful climate: 3*d.*, because at the same time that we have a good deal

of open land we have abundance of timber: 4*th.*, because we have abundance of coal, limestone, and ironstone.

"1*st.* The land to be given out will be in the first place about 60,000 acres of generally speaking rich alluvial soil, up the valley of the river Waimea, near the mouth of which the town is situated. 2*d.* The rest in Marsaire Bay, where the lime, coal, and ironstone are found. With regard to the quality of the land, a great deal is first-rate, some of it will require little labour in preparing for crops.

"As regards the climate here, I never saw anything more delightful, or a greater contrast to Port Nicholas. Instead of being tormented with winds here, we absolutely have almost too little wind, if such a thing is possible; there is always a delicious freshness in the air, most different from the climate of Australia. (The writer had also been there.) Some crops, such as pease, cabbage, and turnips, we shall be able to grow all winter, and as to grass, it will, I apprehend, be more luxuriant in winter than in summer. The effect of all this upon farming operations is not to be overlooked. As regards the timber, we have a great variety for the purposes of house building, and various sorts which are known to make beautiful furniture, besides other sorts well adapted for ship building. There is also coal in great abundance in Marsaire Bay. The limestone and ironstone are both first-rate. Our population at present amounts to 1700, and we know of several ships which are expected immediately. The general appearance of the settlement at present is that of a picnic upon a gigantic scale, tents and cottages perched about in all directions, amid groves of trees, and upon the banks of streams. There is as yet very little division of labour. Wages are at present ruinously high, a common labourer cannot be had under 6*s.* a-day, carpenters 12*s.* and sawyers 15*s.* Of course while this lasts very little can be done, but when we have more emigrants labour will certainly become more reasonable, though never perhaps so low as at home. It is a splendid country for the working classes, and though food at present is dear, whenever its resources are called into play, with our climate and soil every sort of vegetable will be produced in the greatest abundance.—May 5*th.* The population increases rapidly. In another year I expect we shall have 4000. I have been up to see the valley of Waimea, and have been delighted with it. There is a great extent of the richest soil and a great deal of it will be brought into cultivation at an outlay of not more than 3*l.* per acre. The system of emigration pursued by the New Zealand Company appears to me to have a sure basis, and only wants a good field to be tried on, and that it will find here. We shall yet see considerable things done in Nelson."—Edinburgh Advertiser, Jan. 27th 1843.

VOYAGE, HARBOUR, CLIMATE, SOIL, & PRODUCTIONS.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM MR. D. MOORE, WHO WENT OUT TO NEW ZEALAND BY THE "MARTHA RIDGWAY," AS A MASTER BUILDER, TO HIS FRIENDS IN YORKSHIRE.

Nelson, 19th, June, 1842.

Dear Brothers and Sisters.—Now that I have arrived at my place of destination, I take the opportunity of again writing to you. I wrote to you from the Line, and gave a short account of part of the voyage, but for fear it should not have come to hand, I will here relate the principal part of what I then stated to you. We all went on board on the 5*th* of November, 1841, and weighed anchor on the 6*th*. At the appointed time of sailing, the crew went to work pell-mell; general confusion appears to be a necessary attribute to a sailor's "profession;" or is in conformity to some quirk in his creed, which decides that "it shall be so."—I was really dismayed to see so many things at loggerheads with each other; spars, boxes, barrels, pails, &c. all mixed together; captain scolding, mates bawling, sailors growling, and passengers in the midst of all, in the way of every body, and of every thing, concluded the heterogeneous mass of disagreeable confusion; however, it so happened that a very little time was sufficient to put things into tolerable order, and off we went, relying upon the sea and fair wind for the rest. It was now time to begin preparing for night, and each, installed in his own little castle, found enough to do in the arrangement of it, for his evening's diversion. All, I believe, found an early bed, made welcome by a day of fatigue. Whatever misgivings had previously assailed me in the contemplation of the voyage, I now felt glad that I was fairly off; but still I felt a tie to what I was leaving behind—my home, my friends, and my country. The (should have been) repose of the first night, might be compared to a tossing in a blanket, and a "dance of pot-hooks and frying-pans," is nothing, compared to the "glorious clatter" kept up amongst the moveables, by way of accompaniment, (the letter goes on to state, that they met with boisterous weather, and contrary winds, and after being out a month, were only about ten days' sail from Liverpool.)

A ship is a little empire of itself; it has its monarch, its council, and its laws, and customs.—I was astonished, to see men placed in authority, in what an arbitrary manner they made use of their power; even the men appointed to weigh and serve out the rations to the passengers cheated them, for the first six weeks, out of nearly one-half of their allowance; but the passengers, not being willing to submit to such treatment, assembled, and with one voice determined to have their full allowance: the captain was a very fair upright man, and was not aware of such knavery having been practised; and on being made acquainted with it, he immediately granted all that was wanted. The doctor would not condescend to redress any grievance made known to him; the result was, that two or three were selected from among the passengers, to see the rations weighed; Mr. Ladley was one, and he uprooted all the evils; but from this time the doctor turned foul of him; however, there was no more imposition in this respect. We had had many hungry days previous to this, and I dare say I should have surprised you at home, could I have just dropped in at dinner time. On Christmas night Mr. Neptuné came on board, and the captain hailed him in the usual way; we had a regular "jollification;" I came off with a good lathering, but some caught it rather roughly, and some of the ladies got a good wetting. We had the good fortune to catch three large sharks, one of which measured from 8 to 10 feet long. About this time a malady broke out among the children, and I am sorry to have to add, it swept many of them off; but I do not think it would have been so serious, had it not been for that fellow my brother saw in Liverpool, who acted as doctor's assistant: he got into the hospital and drank nearly all the preserved

milk, &c. which ought to have been saved for the children, in case of sickness. The pretended doctor (for he was no doctor!) and his co-partners, drank nearly all the wine and spirits intended for the passengers, and had the audacity to want to preach to us on Sundays; but I for one saw into their knavery, and assisted to break up their preachings. We entered Cook's Straits on the 22nd March, but to my mortification, were driven back again, and in consequence of the heavy gales and contrary winds, did not gain Port Nicholson till the 30th: this is a fine harbour, but a very bad one to enter. No one landed at Wellington but a few passengers who remained there and the captain. On the following morning we left Nelson, and I felt rather disappointed when I found that it was on the South Isle, for I heard a very unfavourable account of it; but I was soon relieved from anxiety, by finding Port Nelson much easier to enter than Port Nicholson had been. We landed on Sunday the 2nd of April, after a voyage of just 150 days. Upon the whole, I had a prosperous though rather a tedious voyage, very agreeable, leaving out the exceptions. Some families who have come out here, have certainly done their country a service by leaving it, they look like "No. 1" on a mile post. Temporary buildings had been erected for the married people, but the single men had not where to lay their heads; being tired of strolling about, I, and another young man, took a "sweet repose" on the beach; in the morning I aroused my companion and we took a walk over the hills, and here we found a few cottages and a beautiful stream of water. I asked one of the women to lend us a pitcher, which she kindly did, and brought us soap and a towel; and here we enjoyed and felt much improved by our primitive wash. On hearing that we had only come on shore the day before, this good woman invited us to breakfast, and I can assure you we accepted the invitation with pleasure. I care not who may boast of the hardships they have had to undergo in these new colonies, I have had my share so far. For the first fortnight, it was scarcely ever dry, in consequence of having the goods to land; but as wharfs are now being made, [this difficulty will be in a great measure obviated. I had to sleep just when and where I could, sometimes with my clothes on, but after all I never caught the slightest cold. Winter has commenced, and very much resembles your September, a rainy day now and then, with cold mornings and nights, but it is certainly a fine winter. Nelson is a beautiful place, and from what I can learn, is very superior to Wellington; the town is situated on a fine piece of level land, which opens to the sea; and the background consists of lofty hills, from which flow fine rivers, which run through the town land. I believe the suburban land is very fertile. I am sorry I was not more sanguine about this country, for every thing surpasses my utmost expectation; the only drawback is, the land-proprietors want such high rents, say from 7s. to 20s. per foot for frontage; if this is continued, I am afraid it will have a tendency to curtail the prosperity of the settlement. I have erected a small house, but wood is rather scarce and dear at present. I have to cook out of doors; this is the first house I ever built without plumb-rule or square. I shall have a better house by and by, as bricks and wood are becoming more plentiful. Some provisions are very dear, and others moderate; but as our land becomes cultivated, and as we have large importations of cattle from Australia, I expect we shall soon have a reduction. Wages are very high and are likely to continue so. I have lately contracted for the erection of two buildings, and shall shortly commence operations. My brother John would do well if he was here, and so would H. Miller; please tell him so, for stone, lime, coal, &c. are in abundance. A person with a small capital would do much better than in England. Those who come thinking of being gentlemen, without any exertion on their part, had much better stop at home, for nothing but straight-forward perseverance will obtain the desired end. If any of my friends think of coming out, I should recommend them to come as soon as possible, and I should in all cases give preference to a private ship. You will find the following articles of great service on the voyage: flour, oatmeal, tea, coffee, sago, pearl-burley, preserved fruits, and milk, lemonade, soda, acid, wine, spirits, and warm and light clothing. And now I can only add, I wish you were all here to enjoy the same freedom I do. I can take my gun out into the woods without fear of molestation, and at a short distance find birds in abundance; such as ducks, pigeons, partridges, &c. and all of the first plumage. Our rivers abound with trout and eels, which are very delicious. I have not seen any thing in the shape of reptile since I came; the vegetables look luxuriant even in the face of winter. I have not tried my garden seeds yet, and do not intend to do so until spring. But after all the inconvenience I have suffered, the parting with friends, the tossing and rocking, the hungry days and stormy nights, I would still come here, if I knew beforehand of all I should have to undergo. I feel quite satisfied with the choice I have made, and conclude by wishing you many happy days, and with my kind love to you, and to all my friends,

I remain, dear brothers and sisters,
Your very affectionate brother, D. MOORE.

THE WAIMEA VALLEY.

[The following letter appears in the *Nelson Examiner*, on the geological and general character of the Waimea. We present the letter entire, as it contains matter of interest to the Nelson land owner.]

SIR,—A few particulars respecting the geological and other features of the plain of the Waimea might be the means of drawing the attention of the scientific observer towards their interesting character.

For the most part, every stone that is found within it is a *pebble*. Large quantities of shells are scattered in numerous heaps over its surface. The rocks which jut out on the higher portions of the neighbouring hills, fragments of which have found their way to the plain, are of sand-stone formation, and are full of impressions of the commoner kinds of marine shells. Of these, the kind commonly called the cockle is the most abundant; and almost every bit of stone, however small, is, in some portions of the valley, marked with it. The rocks and stones are sometimes found, not merely with impressions of shells, but obviously altogether composed of the actual substance of the shell itself. This is particularly the case on the hills, which, the higher one ascends, the more abundant these remains become.

A most singular feature presents itself near the banks of the river.

After receding a short way from the edge of the stream, the plain suddenly becomes elevated about three or four feet. A level platform then succeeds, preserving this additional height. This second plain is similarly terminated by an abrupt bank or precipice, which rises about twenty or thirty feet. On the top of this a new plain commences, which is also limited by a third ascent of eight or ten feet. The valley then goes on uninterruptedly to the sea-shore, forming one gradual slope, not distinguishable by the eye from a perfect level. It is only in the upper part of the valley that three successive banks are to be met with, as they all soon unite. The single bank may, however, after this, be traced for miles, gradually lessening in height as it approaches the bay. The bank itself is a slope rising at an angle of about 45°. It is singularly laid out in a series of curves (formerly bays), approaching a semi-circle in their outline.

The valuable land above this bank constitutes the bulk of the valley. On it are found occasionally remains of large timber in the last state of decay; sometimes broken by time into several distinct parts, forming a long row of detached fragments, which were evidently at one time portions of the same great tree, and which have been left undisturbed to the long process of quiet decay. Some emphasis may be laid on this apparently trifling fact, showing, as it does, that the plain has not been flooded for very many years. Indeed, from evidence which an inquirer on the ground cannot dispute, it is clear that but an extremely small portion of the plain, and that adjoining the river, is at present liable to be overflowed.

On inspecting a portion of the little cliff by the river's side, I discovered no less than three successive layers of soil, and two of intermediate beds of gravel; thus indicating a series of changes which this valley has undergone.

The bed of the great river is covered with pebbles of granite and a stone resembling lime-stone. Neither of these have yet been found within the limits of the plain, but of course are to be found somewhere farther up the stream.

On the sea-shore, and at the mouth of one of those numerous streamlets which flow into it from the plain, I found a piece of petrified wood of considerable bulk. From this it may perhaps be conjectured that this stream possesses the petrifying principle.

Perhaps those who take an interest in such speculations as an inspection of this noble valley would naturally suggest, would find it desirable in some respects to visit it as left by the hand of nature, and will therefore hasten to view it before its whole length and breadth is upturned by the unsparing hand of agriculture.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours most respectfully, W.

AUCKLAND.

[Auckland, which has been so long characterised by an almost drunken rage for speculation and jobbing, is now becoming sedate and moderate. The following extract will exhibit the nature and extent of the reaction.]—

"**TEMPERATELISM.**—The colony, in a moral and intellectual point of view, is making no inconsiderable progress. A mechanic's institute had been originated at Auckland; and the total-abstinence movement was making great way. A lease of a suitable portion of land for the erection of a total-abstinence hall, to combine the objects of a reading-room and a place of public refreshment, had been granted by the Governor, who also subscribed the sum of five guineas towards the erection of the building."
Colonial Observer.

NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY.

THE "CONDITION OF ENGLAND."*

THE judgment of Col. Torrens on "the Causes of, and Remedies for, the existing distress" in England, is worthy of respectful consideration. If our author's observations do not embrace the whole truth, we think it will be conceded by all who can appreciate logical precision of argument, that the truths he does tell are no half truths, but contain all that pertains to the particular view he has taken of the "Condition of England." The fountain of all the evils which oppress the English labourer at this moment, is, in the opinion of this writer, precisely the deprivation of those advantages which caused our greatness and prosperity: the monopoly, to wit, of mechanical invention, manual dexterity, and peculiar physical resources. These advantages, shutting out effectual competition, occasioned high profits and high wages, and a high general standard of living. That high standard, once the effect of prosperity, is now, by a sad reaction, the cause of a general depression: for the continental labourer, without increasing his wants, has increased his power and his skill; the Englishman's wants are as they were, but his mechanical advantages are now almost on a level with those of his rivals. But not only is the labourer's condition here affected by the relative efficacy of British and Foreign labour, but an immense general increase of capital and labour has produced evil effects of its own, not being accompanied by a corresponding augmentation in the field of employment. The illustration of

* A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M.P. &c. &c. on the Condition of England, and on the Means of removing the Causes of Distress. By R. Torrens, Esq., F.R.S. London: Smith, Elder and Co., Cornhill, 1843.

The Government CURRENCY PAMPHLETS, advocating a circulating medium founded on the Property of the Country. London: G. Peirece, Strand.

A Safe Remedy for the Present Difficulties, in a letter to the Duke of Wellington. By General Sir George Cockburn. G. Biggs, 421, Strand,

not, in fact, obtain from the employer for his labour more than a mere subsistence, including raiment, fuel, and shelter; all which derive their value from the provisions consumed in procuring them.

7. The produce of the earth, thus converted into manufactures, may be more easily carried to distant markets than before such conversion.

8. Fair commerce is, where equal values are exchanged for equal, the expense of transport included. Thus, if it costs A in England as much labour and charge to raise a bushel of wheat, as it costs B in France to produce four gallons of wine, then are four gallons of wine the fair exchange for a bushel of wheat, A and B meeting at half distance with their commodities to make the exchange. The advantage of this fair commerce is, that each party increases the number of his enjoyments, having, instead of wheat alone, or wine alone, the use of both wheat and wine.

9. Where the labour and expense of producing both commodities are known to both parties, bargains will generally be fair and equal. Where they are known to one party only, bargains will often be unequal, knowledge taking its advantage of ignorance.

10. Thus he that carries 1000 bushels of wheat abroad to sell, may not probably obtain so great a profit thereon, as if he had first turned the wheat into manufactures, by subsisting therewith the workmen while producing those manufactures; since there are many expediting and facilitating methods of working, not generally known; and strangers to the manufactures, though they know pretty well the expense of raising wheat, are unacquainted with those short methods of working, and thence being apt to suppose more labour employed in the manufactures than there really is, are more easily imposed on in their value, and induced to allow more for them than they are honestly worth.

11. Thus the advantage of having manufactures in a country, does not consist, as is commonly supposed, in their highly advancing the value of rough materials, of which they are formed; since, though six pennyworth of flax may be worth twenty shillings when worked into lace, yet the very cause of its being worth twenty shillings is, that, besides the flax, it has cost nineteen shillings and sixpence in subsistence to the manufacturer. But the advantage of manufactures is, that under their shape provisions may be more easily carried to the foreign market; and by their means our traders may more easily cheat strangers. Few, where it is not made, are judges of the value of lace. The importer may demand forty, and perhaps get thirty shillings, for that which cost him but twenty.

12. Finally, there seem to be but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth. The first is by war, as the Romans did in plundering their conquered neighbours. This is robbery.—The second by commerce, which is generally cheating.—The third by agriculture, the only honest way, wherein man receives a real increase of the seed thrown into the ground, in a kind of continual miracle wrought by the hand of God in his favour, as a reward for his innocent life, and his virtuous industry.

April 4, 1769.

B. F.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The valuable paper on Building Societies shall appear in our next. We regret that we are compelled also to reserve useful communications from Mr. Rundall, and correspondents in Dover, Andover, Halifax, and Plymouth.

We trust that on consideration Mr. Lewthwaite will perceive the irrelevancy of his last letter, and the inutility of occupying our limited space with such lengthy and unimportant correspondence.

Our Doncaster correspondent is referred to our standing notice relative to the publication and delivery of the JOURNAL. It may be procured direct either from our publishers or any newsmen.

Belfast. It is very difficult to procure back numbers of the JOURNAL. We shall make inquiry of some of our private friends if they can assist us to make up a complete set. The extra Number shall be duly forwarded.

Postage. We have written to the Secretary of the General Post Office on the subject of forwarding Newspapers by the Overland Mail to the Australian Colonies, and shall publish any information we may receive in consequence. Newspapers are forwarded to India free of charge by the Mail, via Falmouth, on the last day of every month; and on the 4th of the month, (four days later,) via Marseilles, at a charge of two-pence each.

G. B. M. We shall always be glad to hear from our Langport Correspondent.

C. S. Port Nicholson Shipping, (when any,) will be found under the head of Wellington.

Subscribers in the Country can have the Paper supplied direct from the Printing Office by transmitting a Post-office Order to STEWART & MURRAY, Old Bailey, for their Subscription, viz., 6s. 6d. for Six Months, or 12s. for the Year, payable in advance. In reply to several complaints from early subscribers relative to the irregular delivery of this Paper, we beg to state that all parties who subscribed to the JOURNAL previous to the transfer of the publication to Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., continue to be supplied by Mr. CHAMBERS, No. 6, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, to whom we beg that reference may be made.

Books and Maps for review, and all Correspondence, to be addressed to the EDITOR, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey.

Agent for Advertisements, F. D. LEWIS, Castle Court, Birchin Lane.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We regret we are unable to fulfil our promise of this day publishing our *Introductory Number*, containing the History of New Zealand from its first discovery till the present time. The care and labour necessary in the compilation of such a Retrospect, is much more than we anticipated; and we feel assured that our subscribers would rather we deferred the publication for a short time, than that we should offer them an imperfect history of that rising and important Colony.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1843.

We are without later news from the Colony than that presented in our last number: but we print to-day a colonial document of very great and very painful interest to New Zealand colonists and landowners—the Estimates of the Local Government for the year 1842. In another place we have commented at some length on this paper; and will here only direct the particular attention of our readers to its details, and to the one great point to be complained of, and we trust to be remedied,—the disproportionate expenditure (to adopt the distinction laid down in the last Blue Book on New Zealand, printed by order of the House of Commons,) of the "Town" of Auckland as contrasted

with that of the "City" of Wellington and all the other settlements.

But if we can present no additional intelligence from the colony, (besides the favourable letters of settlers which will be found below,) we may at least consider our preliminary statement of the present progress of emigration under private shippers as most promising intelligence for the colony. The feeling, too, manifested at the provincial meetings mentioned in our present and in our last number, is a sign that the time is now almost ripe for a strong re-action in favour of New Zealand; and, therefore, that hopes may be justly entertained that the British Government will speedily be induced, in duty to the public, to co-operate with the New Zealand Company in restoring confidence to the capitalist and emigrant, and assisting to develop the rich and comparatively untried resources of the Southern Britain. As one sign that public opinion is becoming awake to the immense value of New Zealand, and of the importance of the subject of Australasian colonization as compared even with matters forming the staple of a Queen's speech, we quote here a short extract from a late number of the *Times*, on the subject of the American Boundary Question:—

"For England,—the occupier of the waste places of the Southern Hemisphere, who raises her hand to lay it down on such masses of territory as those which we are appropriating without dispute in New Zealand and Australia,—to sacrifice the blood, the energy, the morality of her people in an embarrassing quarrel, merely to gain a few hundred thousand not very valuable acres of ground, would be a piece of paltriness indeed, unworthy of a wise nation."

WELLINGTON.

ALPACA WOOL.—[In our last Number we adverted to the progress of production among the Wellington settlers; and to their anticipations of a great increase in their traffic and means of export. Among other matters engaging their attention, we are glad to notice one which we have occasionally treated of in former numbers of the *Journal*—we mean the introduction of the Alpaca, or Mountain Sheep into New Zealand. The peculiarity of this species, it may be here again mentioned, is its capability of feeding and improving on lands where the common sheep could not browse, and in the early stages of New Zealand artificial pasturage, it must form a most important addition to the imported stock; the peculiar beauty and durability of the stuffs of which its wool forms the basis, have lately proved its value to the English merchants. The Wellington Gazette observes on this subject]—"We have, in some of the late Australasian papers, had our attention drawn to this, by no means common, but valuable article. Our chief object in introducing the subject in our columns, is that of endeavouring to add, at as early a period as possible, a useful animal, and an exportable article to the land of our adoption. When we reflect upon the fact, that the article of exportation to which we allude is wool, we feel well assured that all will admit its vast importance. It is true that our Colony is as yet only in its third year of existence, and that the sheep in the district of Port Nicholson, have hitherto been useful to man only as food; we have seen or heard nothing of the wool, and, indeed, have observed, with no small astonishment, great numbers of sheep skins allowed to go to waste, so that neither the skin, nor its all-important appendage (wool) are, up to this hour, of any value or importance to the colonists. The sheep hitherto imported, so far as our knowledge extends, have been in most cases brought from New South Wales, and they seem mostly of the Leicester breeds or crosses; in other words, no pure breed of either sex has, at least in so far as we know, been imported into the district of Port Nicholson; if we are in error respecting this, we shall feel extremely pleased to be put right on the subject. Now, it is just possible that many of our readers may not be inclined to go so far as to agree with us in saying that, until this has been done, not one step has been made towards the breeding and locating sheep in this country. We are of opinion that, if any thing really good is to be done in producing or endeavouring to produce wool as an article of export from New Zealand, the attempt must commence by the introduction of pure breeds of sheep. We assure our readers, that too much care cannot be taken, as, without this care at the commencement, years may roll on, and the strong and vigorous measures which the British public have hitherto made, and are still making for these islands may relax, and thus the resources of the country remain undeveloped. The wool of the Paca is stated to be from eight to thirty inches long, and the cloth manufactured from it is truly beautiful, and well deserving of the preference given to it as an article of dress; large quantities of the wool are now annually imported by Britain, and the market for the article may still be said to be in its infancy.—*N. Z. Gaz.* 10th July.

[But if the prospects of trade from an experimental source, such as the cultivation of the Alpaca, be deemed over-sanguine, the evidence adduced before Parliament on the capabilities of the New Zealand staple, the Flax, should remove scepticism as to the probable results contemplated in the annexed extract from the same paper. We may here properly refer the manufacturer to the collation of evidence and reasonings adduced in the small pamphlet by Mr. F. D. Bell, and Mr. F. Young, Junr., on which we have already commented, to exhibit the probability that either by the means of such a machine as that described below, or by the mechanical contrivances of Sir George Farmer, Mr. Terry and others, whose minds have been directed to the importance of the subject, the only difficulty in the way of the large importation of this article into England, for which a large conditional demand may be actually said to exist in the North of England, will be speedily removed.]

CAPABILITIES AND PROSPECTS OF THE FLAX TRADE.—We have recently brought under the attention of the public a machine invented by Mr. Graves for rendering flax fit for exportation. Since then several gentlemen have seen the machine and pronounced favourably upon it. We had hoped ere this, the Flax Committee would have shown signs of life, but we do not hear of any movement being made by its members. If this machine was

successfully brought to bear, the colony would soon be in a condition to export 30,000 tons of flax, which at 20*l.* per ton, would yield a return of 600,000*l.* Add this source of income to the export of wood, oil, wool, salted provisions, and agricultural produce, and we should have an immense trade. But contemplate the flax trade alone, and at once the interest of all becomes evidently deeply involved in its success. Thirty thousand tons of flax would add enormously to the value of town lands, even by the mere space required upon which to erect warehouses in which to deposit and pack it previously to its being exported. It would also be the cause of numerous trades being called into use in the Colony. It would make an immense home market for agriculturists; as the persons both in town and country devoted to flax dressing would look to them for provisions. It would directly and indirectly increase enormously the demand for labour, and at the same time, by giving return freights to vessels from England, diminish the cost of the passage of the immigrant, to the Colony; but we may cease our catalogue of benefits to be expected as the consequences of exporting flax, as we doubt not all will concede them.

[All evidence goes to prove that the native inhabitants of New Zealand are easily induced to reciprocate kindly treatment: but they must of course also be duly controlled and guided: and unless this be done, and why in the neighbourhood of Wellington it has not been done, let the New Zealand "Cabinet" answer, we may look for a recurrence of such attempts at riot and outrage as we find recorded in a late number of the *Gazette*.]—

THE HUTT.—“We have been informed by a respected friend residing on the Hutt, that the Aborigines from the Porirua district have again exhibited symptoms of restlessness, and threaten the peaceful districts of the Hutt with a levy of black mail, or the consequences of a refusal. We happened to visit, for a short period some time back, the Porirua district, and think that a great deal of this now very serious annoyance on the part of the Aborigines might be explained, and shown to arise from causes in a great measure originating and now kept up by the conduct of the white man. We confess we suspect some unfair play, and should deeply regret for the sake of all parties concerned, to see hostilities commenced or one drop of blood spilt, either in the Porirua district, or in that of the Hutt. Had any thing been done by the landholders in the Porirua district, such as locating in the first place a few respectable agricultural families, two or three substantial farmers, a respectable clergyman, &c., we never should have heard a single syllable of discontent on the part of the original proprietors of the soil. The Porirua district is the finest we have yet seen in New Zealand; it equals in picturesque beauty any of the romantic and fertile vallies in Scotland, and the location of a few Perthshire Highlanders, with their minister, their school-master, and their home-brewed ale, would at once quiet the district, and the settler in a few months would only discover that he had changed his locality by being a free and independent man.—*New Zealand Gazette*, 16th July, 1842.

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

Letter from George Beavan of Wellington, to H. Henshall of Whitchurch, Salop.

Wellington, June 30th, 1842.

Dear Henry.—This place is going on very finely; they are making fine roads and grand houses, far superior to any in Whitchurch. This is the place for trade. It was the best day's work we ever did to come here, and it would be the best thing you could do when you are out of your time, to come here, for there wants a good watchmaker here. There are three here, but they are a set of blockheads, they scarcely know how to put a watch together. Carpentering is a fine trade here: you will see what wages they get by the newspapers I sent you. There is nobody out of work, neither the labourer nor any other trade that is. People are beginning to cultivate their land now, and the place is going on rapidly. Our trade is going on well, and is one of the first, for our work is increasing every week. We make a great number of whale lines now, out of the New Zealand Flax: we make them 120 fathoms in length. Dear Henry, you must not be surprised to see me in Whitchurch some of these days; I shall come and see you all before long, and then I think you will come back with me. I have been at Van Dicman's Land, and over a great deal of New Zealand. I can talk a great deal of native language. They are as fine a set of clever men and women as any in the world. I am learning to throw their spears, and we have rare games too. They take us out in their canoes to learn to swim—they can swim, themselves, seven or eight miles at a time, and do it very quick, and they can dive under twenty-five fathoms of water. If any thing is the matter with the bottom of a ship the white people get them to go and see what it is: if they drop a barrel of any thing to the bottom of the harbour, they will go and fetch it up; if a boat sinks, they get them to go and see how it lies. New Zealand is a fine country indeed. I often wish you were here; you would see such sport as you never saw in your life. Publicans are doing the thing here, they are rolling the money up finely. We can save ourselves about 6*l.* in a month: our trade is a very good one I assure you: single men are getting from 2*l.* to 3*l.* a week, and they can live and lodge on the best of every thing for 20*s.* Send us some newspapers if you please. There are plenty of chances here to come back to England, so you must expect me some day to come back and stop about half a year, and then return. Now dear Henry, do remember me to all you think I know; and now good bye, and God bless you all. Yours, &c.

GEORGE BEAVAN.

NELSON.

[In our notice of Mr. Jennings' pamphlet last week we sufficiently expressed our opinion as to the erroneous notions entertained, both by colonists and others, regarding the effects of Colonial Absenteeism. We may therefore, without comment, and without liability to be misinterpreted, present to our readers a statement of the opposite view—as entertained by some of the good people at Nelson. The mistake is in confounding all kinds of absentees together. A colonist who walks about with his hands in his pockets is just as useless to the colony as an

absentee who does the same. But the productive capital of the absentee is just as useful to the colony as that of the speculating colonist.]—
“ABSENTEES.—A requisition, signed by almost every landowner in this settlement, has been forwarded, per *London*, to the directors of the New Zealand Company; the object of which is to induce them, if possible, to put such a check upon the sale of the sections yet unsold as shall tend to ensure their being purchased by actual settlers rather than by absentees, who look upon land-buying in these “new places” solely as a speculation which may, and they hope will, turn out well. Absenteeism has been the evil of new settlements, from the time when first land in colonies became valuable or there was a hope held out of its ever becoming so. We have a beautiful country—a rich, a luxuriant, a prolific soil—a glorious climate—a stirring body of settlers. In two years we are independent of the world. We have the means—so great are our advantages—if provided with certain necessaries for that time, to supply ourselves with all necessaries and almost all luxuries of life. What want we of them, then, these absentees, with their money market speculations? Why, just this: we want them as a convenience, just as they do us. There is no need to blink the matter: we meet as men who want to do a stroke of business together: they have some money, which they are anxious to make the most of; we are a good vehicle for this making-most-of. We, again, want this money, and take it—knowing at the same time that we give more than we take, though we cannot very well do without them. Now, there comes a time when their money without their presence becomes of no use. This time is beginning to come. We have an idea that we have done enough for them as an abstract, absent, money-making, and only temporarily-useful body. If our idea be correct, it is time for them either to come out or to sell the land to those who will come out—at all events, for us to see that no more land is sold to any who will not come out. We begin to see that the necessary evil of absenteeism which was admitted into our scheme is greater than we thought. We regret it; but we will stand by our bargain—we wish to do nothing which shall injuriously affect either absentees or their properties. We are—we know we are—daily giving these properties a value which the capital laid out would give them but little right to expect; but of course we do it, for it is in the bond; but we wish to be forced into no more such bad bargains—the necessity for them is gone. We are willing to wait for more capital till it shall be supplied by men who will also supply their own labour, whether mental or otherwise, and energy, and presence, and who will, in fact, be settlers as well as landowners. These are the men we now want; these men we are willing to wait for. One such man is worth half-a-dozen absentees; and, if the New Zealand Company have as much faith in the working and resident proprietor as he deserves, these are the men that we shall have.”—*Nelson Examiner*, 7th May, 1842.

THE COLLEGE FUND.—[The subjoined memorial, &c., to the Directors of the New Zealand Company, had been agreed on at a public meeting of the inhabitants. The meeting, on the suggestion of Mr. W. Curling Young, introduced into the memorial first submitted, the recommendation to the Directors to adopt the principle of the British and Foreign School Society in the system of education. It would seem, however, that the principles of the British and Foreign School Society were too liberal for the majority of the requisitionists; and after a sort of Bell and Lancaster disputation, another meeting vetoed the address. As the subject is likely to lead to after discussion, we think it not improper to submit the address as proposed to the consideration of those interested in the question of Education at Nelson.]

TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—The purpose of your memorialists is to request the Court of Directors to reconsider the disposal of that part of our plantation-fund which it is at present intended to devote to the establishment of a college in this settlement.

Your memorialists already perceive with regret that the well-intentioned but ill-directed zeal of many persons in this settlement has already had the effect of placing the instruction of the young in the hands of persons imperfectly qualified to discharge the high duties entrusted to them, and that, unless a systematic plan be adopted, founded on a broad and comprehensive basis, conducted on sound principles, and placed under the guidance and direction of a body of persons competent to undertake so responsible a duty, the best-intentioned efforts will be rendered ineffectual, and the benefits of a general system of education lost to this community.

Your memorialists would remind the Court that, in this community, the same commixture of elements exists as in the society out of which it arose; the same variety of age, sex, and condition; in short, the same habit of mind, the same state of society, to educate, to correct, and to improve.

Your memorialists would further remind the Court that, with the exception of the sum of 15,000*l.* to be applied to the establishment of a colonial college, no fund has been set apart for the purpose of promoting education.

It may be presumed that the object of the Court in appropriating so considerable a fund to the purposes of education could have been no other than to render this colony attractive to a valuable class of settlers, by securing within its limits the advantages of a liberal education for their children.

Your memorialists earnestly assure the Court that they will, by all the means within their power, endeavour to further an end of such high public utility. They cannot, however, resist the conviction that there exists in this settlement a prior and paramount necessity for a description of education which collegiate institutions are not calculated to impart.

In particular, it should be remembered that many of your memorialists are working people; and to them it is of the highest moment to provide such knowledge for their children as the more learned studies cannot possibly supply.

At the same time your memorialists desire to assure the Court that there is no intention of soliciting aid for the purpose of relieving themselves from the necessity for contributing to the support of schools for their children. They are not only willing, but anxious, to depend as much as possible upon themselves for securing so inestimable an advantage.

Your memorialists would therefore earnestly request that, until the

**REGULAR PACKET SHIPS FOR AUSTRALIA,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.**

FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON, and AUCKLAND, (New Zealand). The fast-sailing Frigate-built (British) Ship **MANDARIN**, A. 1, 650 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. **ADAM YULE**, Commander. Will load in the London Dock.

This splendid Ship (second voyage to New Zealand) has a full Poop, with first-rate Accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Her 'tween decks are seven feet high, offering a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of Fore Cabin Passengers. Carries an experienced Surgeon.

The Charge for a Chief Cabin Passage is £42 to Wellington; £45 to Nelson, and £50 to Auckland. In the Fore Cabin £30 to Wellington; £21 to Nelson, and £25 to Auckland. Captain **YULE**, who has just returned from New Zealand, will be happy to afford information to intending settlers.

To Sail punctually the 25th of FEBRUARY.

FOR SYDNEY, DIRECT.—The well-known Frigate-built (British) Ship **EUPHRATES**, A. 1, 650 Tons, Burthen. Coppered and Copper-fastened. **JOHN CHRISTMAS**, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This splendid Ship has a full Poop, with first-rate Accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Her 'tween decks are Seven feet high, offering a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers. Carries an experienced Surgeon, and calls at PORTSMOUTH to embark Passengers.

To Sail punctually the 25th of MARCH.

FOR SYDNEY, DIRECT.—The well-known British-built first-class Ship **CLEVELAND**, 450 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. **WILLIAM MARLEY**, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This splendid Ship has a full Poop, with first-rate accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Her 'tween decks being remarkably lofty and airy, she offers a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers. Carries an experienced Surgeon, and calls at PORTSMOUTH to embark Passengers.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO H. M. GOVERNMENT.

Has room disengaged for a few Tons of goods only, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR HOBART TOWN, DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing British-built Ship **PROVIDENCE**, A. 1, 12 Years, 450 Tons. Coppered and Copper-fastened. **SAMUEL HICKS**, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Dock.

This fine Vessel has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers.

Has room for a few tons of measurement goods only, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR LAUNCESTON, DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing British-built Ship, **JANE GEARY**, A. 1, 12 Years. 350 Tons. Coppered and copper-fastened. **JOHN RAIN**, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This fine Ship has good Accommodations for Passengers.

Has a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR PORT ADELAIDE, (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing first-class British built Ship, **CORSAIR**, 350 Tons Burthen. Coppered and Copper-fastened. **J. GARRIC**, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Dock.

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N.B.—Mr. Lionel Samson, of 11, Wamford-court, Throgmorton Street, having been many years a resident at Swan River, and who has taken his passage by this Ship, will be happy to give every information to settlers proceeding to the above port.

FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON, (NEW ZEALAND). The splendid New Ship, **MARY**, A. 1, 600 Tons Register. Coppered and copper-fastened. **THOMAS GAANT**, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Docks.

This Ship has a splendid Poop, and other Cabin Accommodations, and is admirably adapted to insure the comfort of Cabin and Fore Cabin Passengers, having 7 feet height between decks. Carries an experienced Surgeon. The price of a Chief Cabin Passage will be 50 Guineas, intermediate 35 Guineas, and Fore Cabin 20 Guineas.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. **JOHN RIDGWAY and CO.**, Liverpool; or to **PHILLIPPS and TIPLADY**, Sworn Brokers, 3, George Yard, Lombard Street.

NEW ZEALAND.—Purchases, Sales, or Leases of Town or Country Lands in the Settlements of WELLINGTON, NELSON, and NEW PLYMOUTH, negotiated. Passages advantageously arranged. Goods and Supplies purchased and shipped. Baggage cleared. Insurances and Remittances effected. Shares in the New Zealand Company bought and sold; and all Agency Business for New Zealand or Australia transacted by **EDMUND J. WHEELER and Co.**, Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Broad-Street, London.

N.B.—**E. J. W. & Co.**, have respectable correspondents at the above settlements, and also at various Australian ports, to whom consignments may be forwarded, or Land Agencies entrusted.

NOTICE.—ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

TO EMIGRANTS AND SHIPPERS to NEW ZEALAND and the COLONIES, **J. VALLENTINE and SON**, 60, Wych Street, Strand, beg to call the attention of the above to the various articles supplied by them, consisting of every requisite, either in Tools, Ironmongery, or for general use; and solicit a comparison of their quality and prices with those of any other house. Good Bell Tents complete 42s. each. Gunpowder 1s. per lb. Nails assorted 2s. per cwt. Felling Axes 1s. 3d. each. Best Steel Pit and Cross-cut Saws 6s. 6d. each, &c. &c. Information given respecting the Colonies. 60, Wych Street Strand, facing the King of Prussia Tavern.

NEW ZEALAND.—**J. STAYNER**, Ship Insurance Broker to the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony.

General Shipping business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded, goods shipped, &c. 110, Fenchurch-street.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—London Office, 38, Old Broad Street. Capital paid up, £800,000.

DIRECTORS.

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The Directors of this Bank grant letters of Credit, or Bills at 30 days' sight, on their branches at Sydney, Bathurst, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Port Phillip, and Wellington, without charge, and on Nelson, New Zealand, on a charge of 2 per cent. They also negotiate approved bills on the colonies at 30, 60, and 90 days' sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills for collection transmitted at the usual charge.

By order of the Board. **SAMUEL JACKSON, Sec.**

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

AT a Meeting of Proprietors of Land in New Zealand, and others interested in the Colony, held on Thursday the 5th January, at the George and Vulture Tavern, an Association was formed, under the name of

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

"For promoting the Interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives of New Zealand."

The objects of this Society are similar to those of the South Australian Society, which has effected so much good in that Colony;—namely,

I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.

II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The history of the Colonisation of New Zealand affords many illustrations of the necessity for the establishment of such a Society. The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to either of the Treasurers, *pro tem.*, **MR. JOHN WATSON**, 4, Trafalgar Square; and **MR. H. S. CHAPMAN**, 10, Farringham Buildings, Temple.

The Provisional Committee meets every Saturday, at one o'clock, at Mr. Watson's Chambers, No. 4, Trafalgar Square, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

W. BAIDERS, Hon. Secretary.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of **MR. JAMES RUNDALL**, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal Settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS to NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES. **E. J. MONNERY & Co.** beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouse, 165, Fenchurch-street.

List of the articles requisite, with the prices fixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

TO EMIGRANTS, &c.—RICHARDS, WOOD and CO., have ready for immediate Shipment at their WAREHOUSES, No. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, the following **AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, &c.**—Dean's Patent Mills for Grinding and Dressing Wheat at one operation, Threshing and Winnowing Machines, Chaff Engines, Ploughs and Harrows; also Carts, Trucks, Wheelbarrows, Ironmongery for building and domestic purposes, and Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes.

"I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these Colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Gouger's "South Australia," page 125.

TO MERCHANTS.

J. M. TAYLOR, General Agent, Ship Broker, and Licensed Custom-House Agent, Wellington, Port Nicholson, New Zealand. For further particulars, apply to Mr. **CLEAVER**, 80, Baker Street, Portman Square, London.

THE AUTHOR of "Nelson, the Latest Settlement of the New Zealand Company," who is a Surgeon accustomed to naval affairs, proposes proceeding to the Company's settlement of Nelson, in the spring of 1844, with his family, and is desirous of communicating with respectable parties intending to emigrate, whose views are similar to those contained in that pamphlet. The Advertiser's object is to form a party for mutual comfort and assistance during the voyage and afterwards, and his views embrace the Capitalist, the Small Farmer, and Labourer of character. Apply to Mr. James Rundall, East India and New Zealand Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

Just Published, Price Sixpence.

A VIEW of the OPIUM TRADE, Historical, Moral, and Commercial. By **LEITCH RITCHIE**, Esq., Editor of the **INDIAN NEWS**.

Published by **SMITH, ELDER & Co.**, 65, Cornhill, and will be forwarded to the country on ten postage stamps being enclosed to **STEWART & MURRAY**, Old Bailey.

Just Published, Price 1s.

NEW ZEALAND COLONIZATION, being Details of the System pursued by the New Zealand Company, and of the Proceedings of the Local Government, with OBJECTIONS stated, and REMEDIES proposed, in a plan for the next Settlement. Suggested with the view of preserving all the advantages of Colonization to the Colonists themselves. By **JOHN JENNINGS**, New Zealand Agent.

London: **FELIX RICHARDSON**, Cornhill, 1843.

Now Ready with Plates, 2 vols. 8vo. Price 24s.

TRAVELS in NEW ZEALAND, by Routes through the Interior, never before Explored. With Contributions to the Geography, Geology, Botany, and Natural History of the Islands; with an Account of the Aboriginal Inhabitants, and a Dictionary and Grammar of their Language. By **ERNEST DIFFENBACH**, M.D., *Naturalist to the New Zealand Company*.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

Printed by **ALEXANDER ELDER MURRAY**, at his Printing Office, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre, in the City of London, and Published by him at the Office aforesaid; and by **SMITH, ELDER & CO.**, 65, CORNHILL.

London, Saturday, 18th February, 1843.

Communications for the EDITOR to be addressed, (post paid) to the care of **STEWART and MURRAY**, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey.



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The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
New Plymouth, Nelson, Wellington, & Bay of Islands...	W. Stovold	250	Davidson	Devitt	St. K. Docks.	Mar. 25
Wellington & Nelson	Mary	600	Grant	Phillips	Portsmouth...	Mar. 9
Adelaide, Bay of Islands & Auckland	Madras	450	Hitching	J. Cra-	Do. Do.	April 10
Wellington, Nelson and Auckland...	Mandarin	650	Yule	Marshall	London Docks.	

THE NEXT SHIP.

WE learn, with great satisfaction, that the Charterers of the *Mary* intend immediately to lay on a very superior ship for New Zealand, to sail *punctually* on the 1st of May, from Gravesend.—The choice, at present, lies between two ships, both of very superior model; the one, quite new; the other, known as a remarkably fast sailer. In our next we shall be able to announce the name; but it will be of little consequence to the public, on which the choice may fall, as both the vessels have admirable accommodations, and are, in every respect, fitted to promote the comfort of passengers.

We learn further that the economical system is not to be departed from:—indeed, it would be difficult now to re-introduce the Champagne standard in opposition to the Phœbe system.—There will be ample accommodation for fore-cabin passengers; and the dieting will be strictly that which is sanctioned and approved of by the Company.

We hear every day of persons preparing to embark for New Zealand. Some were deterred from sailing in the *Mary*, because of the inconvenience of arriving in the depth of winter. These will, most likely, embark in the May ship, by which means they have continuous summers, from May until the following March—the autumnal month in the southern hemisphere.

Some gentlemen are about to make up a party, to fill the chief cabin, and we believe, one or two little parties are forming for the fore-cabin, so as to embody, in a practical shape, a plan of "social emigration."

It would be well, if two or three gentlemen, who intend to sail in the May ship, would, forthwith, form a sort of committee, for the purpose of collecting the whole body, so as to promote their comfort during the voyage, and to make each acquainted with all, previously to embarkation. The owners, we know, are disposed to comply with any suggestions that can be made for the increase of general comfort, though, if they were to attempt to attend to the whims of each, they would find their task quite impracticable. This is an argument in favour of our hints. A committee of passengers would be entitled to be heard and attended to, whilst an individual could not be, without injustice to the rest.

INTEGRITY OF THE IMMIGRATION FUND OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE ORDINARY REVENUE SUFFICIENT FOR NECESSARY PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The Auckland estimates, extravagant as they are, furnish this satisfactory result: they afford proof that the Wakefield principle

NEW SERIES, No. 5.]

ple might be saved whole by the state of the ordinary revenue; that is, with reasonable economy, and in the absence of an obvious design to ruin a Colony established in defiance of the Government, by means of unchecked wastefulness. The revenue derived from Customs, and from sources other than the sale of land, would, at this moment, be more than sufficient for all the wants of the Colony; more, in proportion, indeed, than the total revenues of the mother country.

The sum set down in Capt. Hobson's estimate of the ordinary revenue of the Colony, is £23,500:—Lord John Russell's instructions were, that the total expenditure should not exceed £19,500. On that simple showing, therefore, and in the event of Capt. Hobson's obedience to Lord John's explicit directions, the finances of New Zealand would have been in a flourishing state, and Auckland would have been a prosperous settlement.

But we have, fortunately, other means of ascertaining what is necessary expenditure for New Zealand; that is, of separating what is indispensable from what is mere wanton extravagance.—The expenditure upon the population of Cook's Straits, now exceeding 9000 souls, is rather more than £8000;—but this is insufficient for the purposes of Government. There is no superior court of justice at Auckland. The most studied neglect of all that is necessary to preserve society in a decent state of union is exhibited; so that, to complete the necessary establishments, at least £4,000 more would be necessary. This would raise the expenditure upon Cook's Straits to £12,000 or £13,000.

Now if this sum be sufficient for all the reasonable purposes of Government for the 9000 people of Cook's Straits, a similar sum for the 3000 people of the northern peninsula would be an extravagant allowance. All above this, as we have before pointed out, is wasteful extravagance; partly on the personal convenience of the Governor, and partly to keep in pay a tribe of boy-officials, many of them the sons of the missionaries, whose servile tool the imbecile Governor has made himself. We appeal to Lord Stanley—we appeal to the whole people of England—whether an expenditure of £56,000 a-year can be necessary, if the bulk of the population can be governed for £12,000; and we affirm that by such a rigid system of economy as Captain Grey instituted in South Australia, £25,000 would be ample for the civil expenditure of New Zealand. The ordinary revenue is stated by Captain Hobson at £23,500; but we have reason to believe it will exceed that sum. Wellington and Nelson alone, it has been stated, on the authority of an officer of the Customs, will furnish about £19,000: and if the rest of New Zealand is equally productive, the ordinary revenue will exceed £25,000. Hence our proposition is proved: that with a fair expenditure—not a mean one, mind! but one ample for all legitimate purposes—the ordinary revenue would be sufficient for the wants of the colony, and the proceeds of the land sales might be devoted to conveying people from this country to the colony—to the great benefit of both. Instead of this, the land fund is diverted from its proper purpose, and dissipated. Lord Stanley's act of last session is construed against the fund, instead of for it; and it should seem that the whole business of the Colonial Office, and of the local Government, is to oppose colonization to the utmost, and especially to thwart and mar the colonization of New Zealand. The amount of the land sales in New Zealand was rather more than £28,000; but, before devoting one half to immigration, according to the act, by an illiberal and strained construction, all the expenses of surveys—of protecting the aborigines—and of purchasing from the natives—amounting to £12,000, were deducted, leaving a balance of £16,000, half of which only is appropriated to immigration. Does Lord Stanley really mean that when he fixed the minimum price of land at £1 per acre, he meant that less than 6s. should be devoted to emigration? Because, if he did, he ought distinctly to have announced it; in which case his land fund would not have amounted to 28,000 pence; and the best proof of this is, that no one will now buy land at the Government sales; and those who did buy in 1841, declare themselves to have been cheated, and are now applying to have their money returned. A petition to the House of Commons, from Auckland, is now in the hands of a member, embodying that prayer; and we believe it will shortly be presented to the House.

If the expenditure had been on such a scale as to have been covered by the ordinary revenue, and the whole of the purchase-money for land had been expended on immigration, the inducement to purchase would have been so great, that £100,000 might

have been as easily raised in 1841, as £28,000; and, in 1842, the sales would have been at least, another £100,000. With these sums, 5000 settlers a-year might have been conveyed to New Zealand in 1841 and 1842, so that the ordinary revenue by this time, instead of being £25,000, would probably have exceeded £50,000, and would, therefore, have admitted of a great reduction of taxation. But this is not all. The price of £1 per acre is not sufficient. The same sum of £100,000 might have been raised upon a less quantity of land,—say upon half the quantity, by fixing the price at £2 per acre; and the results would have been, that all the elements of wealth would have been more completely united in the Colony: revenue from ordinary sources would have been greater; and as the land sold would have been much more rapidly occupied, the demand at £2 per acre would soon have become larger than at £1, even with the most faithful expenditure. In the Company's settlements, £1 per acre at Wellington, and £1 10s. per acre at Nelson, have been found insufficient to colonize, as well as the Company might colonize, but they cannot raise the price much above the Government price, *uniformly* throughout the Colony being as important as *sufficiency*, especially where there are two sellers.

A reduction of expenditure we claim as a right at Lord Stanley's hands, on the part of the settlers of Cook's Straits. It is a gross robbery to continue to levy contributions on the people of Wellington and Nelson to support a town—not a settlement, at a remote part of the island. Of the ordinary revenue raised at Wellington and Nelson, at least £10,000 is an unrequited tribute for the benefit of the boy-officials of Auckland. Such gross injustice would not be allowed in the case of a parish vestry at home, because public opinion is brought to bear upon such abuses. But the Colonial Office seems not within the reach of opinion. There is hardly any public opinion here on colonial subjects, and the most disgraceful oppression is perpetrated with impunity in our colonies, and no one seems disposed to give the subject a passing thought until the oppressed colony feels or thinks itself strong enough to rebel. What would wealthy England think of an expenditure of 120 millions?—and yet that is the scale on which New Zealand is taxed. Has Lord Stanley no sense of justice, that he permits this gross wrong? But we think better of him: he cannot have thought of the monstrous evil he sanctions; and it is in the hope that he may be induced to look into the subject, that we point it out in a light in which it has not hitherto been viewed; that is, in connexion with the land fund, and the promotion of colonization. If economy had been observed—if the colony had been fairly dealt with—if it had not been handed over to a Governor whose whole business seems to have been to put a stop to colonization, at least 30,000 Englishmen might have been established in New Zealand.

CONVEYANCE OF LETTERS TO NEW ZEALAND BY THE INDIA MAIL.

We have received so many suggestions on the subject of the tedious delay which takes place in intercommunication between England and New Zealand, that we thought it right, for the sake of our readers and parties interested in the Colony, to address a letter to the Secretary of the General Post Office, requesting to know whether means did not exist for a more rapid conveyance of letters and newspapers to and from the settlements in New Zealand. We especially begged to be informed whether communications may be forwarded to New Zealand by the Overland Mail.

We have been promptly acquainted, in reply, that they might be sent to India free by the packet, or with a charge of two-pence *à la Marseilles*: and that the India Post Office would, no doubt, take means for their speedy departure from thence.

We further invited the attention of the Secretary, to the instructions of the Admiralty in August, 1838, to the Admiral on the East India station,—that the Islands of New Zealand should be visited as frequently as possible by one of Her Majesty's ships, and by which the officers in command were directed to place themselves in communication with the Governor of New South Wales and the Resident in New Zealand. We requested to be informed whether that mode of communication is still maintained with the New Zealand government, and whether, in that event, if letters were transmitted to an agent at Bombay, they would be forwarded by one of H. M. ships. On this head we are referred to the Board of Admiralty: and, seeing that the object we had in view—namely, to arrange an occasional method of conveyance, which, until the Panama route is completed, will form the speediest which can at present be devised between England and the colony—would be attained in the manner kindly pointed out by the Post Office authorities, we shall make further inquiry upon this point.

We believe that nothing would so much tend to impart confidence to the friends of colonists, as a more rapid interchange of information: and if, as we believe, the instructions to the Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s naval forces on the East India station are still in force, with respect to communication with New Zealand, we entertain the hope that the delay which has hitherto taken place in corresponding with the colony may in future be obviated.

STATE OF OPINION REGARDING EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

London, 15th Feb. 1843.

Sir,—Her Majesty having, in her speech at the opening of Parliament, expressed her sympathy for the universal distress which at present exists in this country, I think the following observations and facts, connected with the unhappy condition which has called for that expression of "deep sorrow," will be sufficient to draw forth your powerful advocacy of an extensive and effectual relief for a large portion of the misery and want that prevails.

I have recently been delivering some Lectures on Emigration to New Zealand, in the principal towns of Somersetshire; a county in which, you are aware, manufactures of various kinds, but chiefly those of woollen and linen goods, have been extensively carried on; this trade is every where much diminished, and in some towns has entirely ceased. Consequently there is not employment for the surplus agricultural population, either in their own localities, or in the neighbouring towns: the result is, the spread of pauperism to an alarming extent; this too in a county, particularly rich both in agricultural and mineral resources.

I attended many public meetings, held chiefly in town halls, and in several instances they were presided over by a magistrate or some other gentleman of considerable local influence; in nearly every instance, the rooms were crowded to excess: at Glastonbury, full 200 persons out of 700 were excluded for want of room; at Langport, where only 200 could be accommodated, nearly 1500 persons assembled, and stood in the open air (at night) for nearly two hours, to be addressed from a window at the town hall: in many instances, the country people came distances of six, eight, and even ten miles, to gain some information on the subject of *Emigration*. The same *intense* interest was manifested in other towns I visited, viz. Yeovil, Crewkerne, Chard, Wiveliscombe, Taunton, and Bridgewater. I was repeatedly told by persons of the laboring class, that they had not earned a shilling by work for weeks, and they would gladly go anywhere to enable them to support their families, and would work out any sum advanced to them: their statements were confirmed by gentlemen connected with the boards of Guardians to the Unions, and others of equally good authority, by whom I was also informed, that many parishes could each furnish from 200 to 300 agricultural labourers, did the means exist for their transit. Nor is the evil confined to the labouring class; in many instances the tradesman, for want of customers, has been living on his capital, and is rapidly sinking to penury.

Among the purely town population, a different feeling exists: though in no instance did I experience the slightest personal rudeness or incivility, my observations were generally met, by some one or other of the mechanics, with the delusive argument, that seemed common to all, and which, when expressed by one, was loudly cheered by the rest, that, "we wanted no emigration; all we wanted was, a *fair distribution of the land*, and then this country would maintain 200,000,000 of inhabitants!" I was closely questioned as to the nature of the provision for the "Church,—whether the exclusive system of Tithes, was to be introduced into the Colony, as part of the appendages of a Bishoprick?" and many similar questions. I learnt that most orderly conducted meetings of the operatives are continually and very generally held, where the Corn Laws, Universal Suffrage, and similar questions were discussed; that at Taunton, possessing now only one or two small factories, but which lies in the heart of a rich agricultural district, a public meeting was recently convened by the High Bailiffs, in consequence of a numerous signed requisition, at which many of the neighbouring gentry were induced to attend, with the view of controlling the spirit of dissatisfaction manifested; but found themselves outvoted, and a resolution was adopted condemnatory of "any further appeal by petition to the House of Commons, as at present constituted, as useless and frivolous."

What I have in the foregoing instanced, as occurring in Somersetshire on a small scale, may be looked for on a greatly extended one in our large manufacturing districts. The rural population is in a sadly depressed state; what will it be, if, instead of obtaining relief from a healthy demand for labour in the manufacturing districts, the tide rolls back from thence upon the agricultural? The poor can claim by *law* a maintenance from the land, and already in some counties the amount of poor-rates is fearful: it would be well for the empire if this subject were fairly met by all parties and sections in parliament, before the evil attains a height to which it seems rapidly rushing on. Let it not be said, as I have heard it openly expressed in Somersetshire, that for want of timely consideration, "the aristocracy of this country, by wilful blindness to their own interests, are driving on the car of democracy at a fearful rate!"

That there exists only *one* remedy for this frightful state of things, I do not for a moment mean to maintain; but I do say, that one remedy can immediately be applied, by which these growing evils would be greatly mitigated;—that remedy is *extensive and systematic emigration*, or rather colonization, which thousands would cheerfully and thankfully embrace. To carry this into effect, we need impose no additional taxes. In our own colonies, we have land in abundance, and that of the finest description:—here we have unproductive capital to an immense amount ready to be embarked in secure and profitable employment, and this can be found in the transfer of our unemployed labourers to cultivate our colonial lands, calling into full energy the now declining state of our factories and our shipping. We only want Sir R. Peel's maxim fully carried out,—that our colonies may become "integral parts of the empire."—Let their

the Britain of the South — has been called a dream : who calls it so now ? All great events of futurity are dreams when they first enter the mind of man.

ESTIMATES FOR 1842.

ANALYSIS OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND FOR THE YEAR 1842 ; DISTINGUISHING THE SUMS TO BE APPLIED TO THE RESPECTIVE SETTLEMENTS.

Total Amount of the Estimates, dated Feb. 16, 1842 ; £56,597 8s. 10d.

* *Nota.*—The Estimate amounting to £65,330 18s. 6d. was issued by the Colonial Secretary, dated the same day as the above.

I. AUCKLAND.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. The Governor and Chief Justice ..				2300	0	0			
2. Civil Establishment.									
Establishment of his Excellency ..	1279	0	0						
Executive and Legislative Councils ..	537	10	0						
Colonial Secretary	1674	10	0						
Treasury	1815	0	0						
Audit	485	0	0						
Customs	1670	0	0						
Registrars of Deeds	860	0	0						
Medical	360	12	6						
Post Office	456	0	0						
Harbour Master	994	4	3						
Colonial Store	460	15	0						
Powder Magazine	80	0	0						
Colonial Brig <i>Victoria</i>	1508	0	4						
				11750	12	1			
3. Survey Department				8669	14	3			
4. Public Works and Buildings.									
Governor's Home and Domain ..	1530	0	0						
Works and Public Buildings ..	2975	5	0						
				4814	5	0			
5. Judicial Establishment.									
Supreme Court	955	0	0						
Law Officers of the Crown ..	640	0	0						
County Court and Coroner ..	692	0	0						
				2287	0	0			
6. Police and Gaols.									
Police Magistrate and Office ..	1084	8	9						
Gaols	479	18	9						
				1514	7	6			
7. Ecclesiastical (one Minister) ..				200	0	0			
8. Miscellaneous.									
Stationery and Printing	1900	0	0						
Fuel and Lights	150	0	0						
Furniture for Public Offices ..	500	0	0						
				2550	0	0			
							34,185	15	10

II. RUSSELL.

1. Civil Establishment.									
Customs	890	0	0						
Medical	120	0	0						
Post Office	171	0	0						
Harbour Master and Powder Magazine	140	0	0						
				1311	0	0			
2. Judicial, County Court and Coroner ..				387	0	0			
3. Police and Gaols.									
Police Magistrate and Office ..	1226	17	6						
Gaols	224	16	3						
				1561	13	9			
4. Ecclesiastical (one Minister)				150	0	0			
							3409	13	0

III. HOKIANGA, KAIPARA, &c.

1. Post Offices				135	0	0			
2. Police and Gaols				1547	7	6			
							1682	7	6

Nota.—In this is included Akaroa £756 6s. 3d.

IV. WELLINGTON.

1. Civil Establishment.									
One Sub-Treasurer	100	0	0						
Customs	1160	0	0						
Medical	280	12	6						
Post Offices (Wellington and Petoni)	276	0	0						
Harbour Master and Powder Magazine	140	0	0						
				1956	12	6			
2. Public Works				912	0	0			
3. Judicial, County Court and Coroner ..				897	0	0			
4. Police and Gaols.									
Police Magistrate and his Office ..	1419	18	9						
Gaols	453	11	3						
				1872	10	0			
5. Ecclesiastical (one Minister)				200	0	0			
							5638	2	6

V. NELSON.

1. Civil Establishment.									
Customs	680	0	0						
Post Office	40	0	0						
				670	0	0			
2. Police and Gaols				701	11	3			
							1371	11	3

VI. NEW PLYMOUTH.

1. Customs and Post Office				625	0	0			
2. Police and Gaols				551	11	3			
							1176	11	3

VII. WANGANUI.

1. Post Office				51	0	0			
2. Police and Gaols				551	11	3			
							602	11	3

VIII. GENERAL PURPOSES.

1. Land Claims Commission				1350	0	0			
2. Aborigines				2480	12	6			
3. Purchases of Land from Natives ..				2000	0	0			
4. Churches and Places of Worship ..				1500	0	0			
5. Roads and Bridges				1000	0	0			
							8330	12	6

SUMMARY.

	£	s.	d.
I. AUCKLAND	34,185	18	10
II. RUSSELL	3,409	13	0
III. HOKIANGA, &c.	1,682	7	6
IV. WELLINGTON	5,638	2	6
V. NELSON	1,371	11	3
VI. NEW PLYMOUTH	1,176	11	3
VII. WANGANUI	602	11	3
VIII. GENERAL PURPOSES	8,330	12	6
	56,597	8	10

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS BY "W."

[We annex a few Notes by "W." on the subject of the Manewatu Expedition, the results of which we quoted in our last Number. Mr. Kettle, after a short residence on the Manewatu, ascended that river to the distance of 90 miles above the station held by the surveying staff. The party then left the Manewatu, and crossed the country towards the valley of the Ruamahunga, or Wyderope. On leaving the Wyderope valley they crossed a second range of mountains. Thirty-three days were occupied on this interesting and important journey.]

THE VALLEYS OF THE HUTT—RUAMAHUNGA, AND MANEWATU.—The Report of these valleys by Mr. Kettle,* and that spoken of by Mr. Perry,† called Wydraas or Warepara, are most interesting and still more important at this time, as disproving the superficial view of the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson, which Governor Hobson so rashly ventured to present to the Colonial Minister at home. We would call attention to the following passage in the Report of Mr. Kettle:—"The formation of a road from the Hutt to the valley of the Ruamahunga will by no means be easy of accomplishment; I am quite confident that there is no communication between them by a valley; a range of hills called the Remutaka must be surmounted."—Whether it can be successfully applied to this particular range of hills or not, it is submitted that the principle of applying gunpowder in quantities, as lately practised by Mr. Cubit at Dover, should not be neglected; most road-makers use gunpowder in small quantities, drilling a hole in a rock, and lighting it by a train of straw. These small applications of its immense power, are in use for surface-levelling; but the Dover experiment proves that it may be most economically used to remove masses—the very crest of a range of mountain, and save the expense of labour, where labour is scarce and dear. The report of Mr. Kettle does him great credit, and he has done well to make known the early promise of his surveying cadet, Mr. Wills, for he will prove more useful to the colony than surveyors. They have almost a boundless field before them; but in the report now spoken of, undertaken under the direction of Colonel Wakefield, it may be observed, that Mr. Petre's suggestion is put into practice of "the necessity for a regular exploring staff to precede the surveyors"‡ or measurers.

Whilst upon the subject of the successful blast at Dover; it is impossible not to hint at the probable use of its application to some of the heights at the Isthmus of Panama.

AUCKLAND AND THE OTHER SETTLEMENTS.—(Extract of a letter from Dr. Perry of Glasgow, dated January 27th, 1842.)—"I have lately had long and interesting letters from my son at Wellington, at various dates up to the 8th of August. His statements are fully corroborated by Colonel Wakefield's despatches published in the New Zealand Journal. As he seems intimate with some of the surveyors, he enters more into particulars. He complains much of the great scarcity of money in the colony, and the want of exportable commodities; every one, who can spare any money, laying it out in cattle, which has become quite a mania. Many, however, he thinks, will be compelled to part with them about Wellington; from the want of food, unless roads are soon opened up to the grazing grounds in the neighbourhood, as those about Wellington are getting their town lands inclosed. He has sent me a number of a newspaper called "The Colonist," which is to be conducted by a Mr. Hanson, and edited by Dr. Knox, brother to Dr. Knox of Edinburgh. My son does not think that they will defend the Governor, who, he says, must be got rid of as 'an incubus on the colony.' The conduct of the Colonial Office at home, in supporting such a person, is incomprehensible. I am sorry to observe that the *New Zealand Journal* speaks of the Company having suspended the colonizing operations, while no good reason is given: the directors of the company must give some explanation of the cause—the colonists also will have good reason to be dissatisfied. The charter of the Company must be fulfilled, or good reasons given by the directors, why it cannot. This is the very period of the year for recommending emigration. Should the Company not feel inclined to form a new colony somewhere upon the South Island, I think another company might advantageously do so, under the sanction of the Government, or simply by purchasing land from the Government at Port Cooper, which the Government will certainly not refuse under the terms of the late act; and such a measure would either force the governor to move to Cook's Straits, or a new jurisdiction be appointed. I was lately applied to by a publisher in this city, who is getting up a book (entitled a *Hand Book for Emigrants to Canada and New Zealand*) for information, in the hopes of benefiting the colony. I furnished him with copies of some of my son's letters. I am not aware who is the editor of the book: it is in the press, and I have been daily promised a sight of that part of it respecting New Zealand, by the publisher, but I have not yet seen any of it. Should they give the information I have furnished, I have a hope that it will be productive of a desire, amongst the Scotch farmers and labourers, to avail themselves of the capabilities of New Zealand, to make themselves independent, or at least much more comfortable and independent than they are at present; their condition is for the most part not more enviable than that of the manufacturer, and there is, at present, no prospect of its ever being better in this country."—The above letter calls for a few observations from us. In the first place, the writer is a gentleman of the greatest respectability, and who has singular opportunities of knowing the state of the country in which he lives. He is physician to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, to which he gives daily and unwearied attention. He gives weekly chemical lectures to the students of the hospital, and has so much private practice, that giving time to write a letter is stealing so much from his time of rest. We trust that the statements of such a person will arrest the attention of Lord Stanley. Governor Hobson "an incubus to the colony!"—we wish that was all: his appointment of Mr. George Clark to be chief protector of the Aborigines, has done infinite mischief at Wellington. Mr. Clarke is a great land-owner in the north of the island; and we may observe that it is a clique of land-owners in that part of New Zealand who have induced Captain Hobson to persist in his attempt to colonize in the neighbourhood

* See *New Zealand Journal*, p. 30. No. 80. for Feb. 4, 1843.

† *Ibid.*

‡ The Hon. H. W. Petre's *New Zealand*, p. 47.

of their territories; and this is the real secret of all the mischief. Captain Hobson was sent to govern,—he was persuaded to colonize,—but he was neither furnished with capital, emigrants, nor surveyors, having only one with him. If Wellington could have been ruined, and he could have removed the people to Auckland, there were hopes of colonizing at one end of the two islands, which would have given value to the lands which, under the colour of missionary exercise, had been acquired from the natives, unknown to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society at home. Governor Hobson is to be pitied; he has been the dupe of designing men; his colony—his Auckland has come to nothing, and probably must be abandoned; but still another plan remained to be tried. After two years of neglect, Governor Hobson visited Wellington. Up to that time, the brave settlers and the natives had gone on well together. "Wide awake," as they called him, was their favourite:—Mr. Halswell, the protector appointed by the New Zealand Company, was leading the native to amalgamation, civilization, to learn English, and in due time to become a Christian; but Governor Hobson's visit paralyzed all their truly philanthropic efforts. Mr. Clarke's protectorship was setting the native to claim "uta," or more payment for his land. Our settlers were no longer safe; and Colonel Wakefield writes to the Company that "the attempt to occupy land, except in the immediate vicinity of Wellington, is no longer made by any one." The fact is, the title to the Company's settlements is now in dispute, and until that is settled, they can neither sell land, nor send out emigrants—the latter depending entirely upon the former. We are satisfied that when the time comes, the Company will fully explain the cause of the suspension of their useful operations. Dr. Perry's description of the Scottish farmer is very important;—it is not merely the settler who is injured by the apparent want of energy in the Colonial Department, but relief is denied to thousands at home from the apathy of the Government; and this not in Scotland alone; we cannot read of the recent meetings at Glastonbury, Bridgewater, Wiveliscombe, &c., without observing the spirit of the West of England upon the same subject; and this spirit is arrested in order to support Captain Hobson's system of giving value to the possessions of three or four individuals near the Bay of Islands on the Frith of the Thames.

Dr. Perry's observations do him infinite credit; the Company must not be tied up;—they must be satisfied that the title to their estates is good, and that never can be whilst Governor Hobson and his interested cabinet remain;—they are all land speculators, interested to run down Wellington and attract a false population to Auckland.

STEEERAGE PASSENGERS.—In a recent article (*New Zealand Journal*, No. 77), entitled "Passage to New Zealand," it was shown, that the ship owner who receives as freight, whether of merchandise or of human beings, double that which is paid for the voyage to America, is a gainer.

The New Zealand Company has lately adopted a system, which is called cheap cabin passages; this system is universally approved, but all who consider the subject, in addition to approving, ask why any other ever was in practice; and it raises the question, how it is, that the cost of carrying out steerage passengers to New Zealand should be so much more than double the passage to America?

Whenever the period arrives, when New Zealand shall be generally known, and emigration recommended to it, in all those parts of the United Kingdom, where population is overflowing to excess, and our politicians and ministers of religion are convinced, that the best relief to the lamentable distress pervading many parts, is that of removing young pairs when arrived at a marriageable age,—the Government must avail itself of so excellent a conduit pipe, as the New Zealand Company, willing to work, and carry this great principle into practice without calling on the mother country for a shilling. All government expenditure for, or in New Zealand, is a perfectly uncalled for wanton waste. When the time arrives to which allusion has been made, the Company will charter six ships or more, for the one which it now sends away; neither will their departure be so much confined to the port of London. When this occurs, instead of the steerage passengers being a medley, they will be sent away in classes. Farmers, carrying out capital, in the cabins,—farm labourers being the steerage passengers. Builders in the same manner, in the cabin, and manual labourers in that line in the steerage. Ship-builders and ship-owners in the cabin, young married mariners in the steerage. At present the medley is fed, at the rate which will satisfy a London mechanic; and numbers, who do not know what the taste of meat is for months together, are at once treated as if it were their daily and accustomed fare. One principle should never be deviated from in the slightest degree,—that of every emigrant bettering his condition by removal from the hour of his arrival at the Company's depot. There has been lately a statement of dreadful circumstances before a Coroner's Jury at North Leach in Gloucestershire. A man dying from starvation in prison, for deserting his family, whilst he was unsuccessfully running about the country to find work for their maintenance at 8s. a week. Listen, you gentlemen of England!!! who make our laws. What must have been the quantity of meat, or beer, or even bread, which he, his wife, and family were in the habit of tasting. Would they not all have been happy to have gone out upon very moderate fare, with masters in the cabin, sure to give them employment after arrival? What say you to women paid by the slop sellers one penny a-piece for making sailors shirts? What must their food be?—But then if you mix them up, all in the same ship, the cost is the same as giving the London mechanic his accustomed food; and perhaps the regulation as it regards this class of persons, is beneath his habits: few live more luxuriously than journeymen engineers, journeymen coach-makers, piano-forte makers, &c.: these people will make very bad emigrants during the voyage, and yet worse settlers—their usual habits cannot be gratified. But whenever a sufficient number of ships can be fitted out so as to send them out in hives, as lately suggested in an Address to builders, brick and tile makers, potters, &c., inserted in the 74th No. of this Journal, the masters should be consulted as to the usual habits of living of their respective workmen, and something better than the ordinary diet from the day of arriving at the Company's depot, should be provided for them. What is a foot-soldier's food?—his pay is 13d. per day, but he is not allowed to spend it exactly as he likes,—4d. out of the 13d. so long as he pro-

vides himself with shirts and stockings, he may spend in any way he pleases, but it generally is laid out in beer and tobacco, neither of which an emigrant requires during the voyage:—how much of these enjoyments has a Northleach Gloucestershire farm labourer? Mark what is done with the soldier's 9d.,—for sixpence they are always supplied with 1 lb. of good wheaten bread, and three-quarters of a pound of fresh meat, to messes of ten men each: each man subscribes 3d. per day, which procures the mess 5 lbs. of best bread, 10 lbs. of potatoes, pepper, salt, coffee, &c. For breakfast, he has coffee and toast; dinner, soup, hot meat, and potatoes; supper, cold meat and bread. The meat is boiled, and the liquor made into soup; each mess has 7½ lbs. of meat; from this they always leave enough for supper.† Recollect this is the food of men taking daily exercise by drilling. In the New Zealand Emigrant ships, half the mess would be women, who do not eat anything like so much as men; and then emigrants, during the voyage, cannot take the exercise which soldiers do by drilling, and eating a quantity depends upon the quantity of exercise taken. But without taking advantage of any of these circumstances, it is evident that a steerage passenger to New Zealand would be well contented with a soldier's rations for himself and wife, and what is the cost?—9d. a day, for 120 days, is 4l. 10s., as much for the wife 4l. 10s.; while what they would be receiving at home, if farm labourers, for the same time would be, say 1s. per day, much more than the average rate of wages, out of which there would be house rent, firing, and cooking their food. It is well known, that emigrants are horribly fed during their passage to America; many go on board, carrying little more than sufficient potatoes to eat during the fifty days of the passage. But what is wished and maintained in this paper is, that emigrants to New Zealand should be well fed with meat every day during the passage, and this can be done upon soldiers' rations, during a voyage of 120 days, for 4l. 10s. It remains for those who are conversant with shipping to say what should be paid for the freight or passage of the shipping for the number of tons fixed by Lord Stanley's late regulations; but it is evident no such sum as that now paid is necessary. It is a great object to make the Company's fund go as far as possible,—that they should carry out as many healthy well conducted emigrants as possible. The present price in New Zealand of what the French call "life," is enormously high; the present price of labour intolerable. What remedy is there but sending out more labourers?—What can prevent the monied settlers from wasting their capitals in the purchase of imported food, but the sending out farm labourers to cultivate the earth: this is the season when thousands of farm labourers will be out of work. When frost takes place, and all building operations cease, when brick-making has ceased, this then is the period when numbers of labourers in this line would be glad to go out. This is the season when steamers are laid up; Baltic ships are idle, and ships from Greenland return. Thousands of sailors have nothing to do but "vagabondise" for some months.

Many of the Directors of the New Zealand Company are gentlemen connected with shipping; and the writer of this article feels himself almost guilty of presumption in venturing to call their attention to the subject; but it seems obvious that the steerage passengers generally, may be sent out for half the money which they have hitherto cost, and fare much better than emigrants going to America; and under proper management their employers will go out in the cabin with capital. It will be the means of combining land, labour, and capital, in a manner which must prove useful. Lord Stanley, in a late debate, pointed out in the strongest terms the necessity of capital emigrating with labour. His Lordship was quite right; a crueller thing could not be done, than sending out labourers without capitalists to employ them. And this is one of the main objects of this paper—to explain how this may be avoided.

† This is taken from Dr. Hodgkin's Book on Health. An admirable work. No emigrant ship should sail without it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. A. Our respected correspondent's answers to the questions put by Mr. Lewthwaite on the subject of the New Plymouth Protest are, in our judgment, perfectly satisfactory, and given in the right spirit. But, as we were compelled to close our columns against Mr. Lewthwaite's last communication, we should be liable to the accusation of partiality were we to admit further explanation on the other side. No doubt, our reasons for declining Mr. Lewthwaite's last reference entirely to its prolixity and irrelevancy, but our readers might justly refuse to give us credit for these reasons, were we to publish the present communication.

X. Z. The letter of X. Z. on the *measure of value*, elicited by our commentary on Colonel Torrens' pamphlet, shews a perfect acquaintance with the Currency Question, and his illustrations are striking and valuable; but our correspondent forgets that our reference to the subject, and quotation from the *Spectator*, were merely incidental. To treat the subject of the Currency at any length, and *per se*, in these columns, would be obviously inexpedient. We might as properly occupy the New Zealand reader with a discussion of the War in Afghanistan.

In reply to several complaints from early subscribers relative to the irregular delivery of this Paper, we beg to state that all parties who subscribed to the JOURNAL previous to the transfer of the publication to Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., continue to be supplied by Mr. CHAMBERS, No. 6, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, to whom we beg that reference may be made. Subscribers in the Country can have the Paper supplied direct from the Printing Office by transmitting a Post-office Order to STEWART & MURRAY, Old Bailey, for their Subscription, viz., 6s. 6d. for Six Months, or 12s. for the Year. Books and Maps for review, and all Correspondence, to be addressed to the EDITOR, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey. Agent for Advertisements, F. D. LAWIS, Castle Court, Birchin Lane.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843.

In the absence of further news from the Colony, we have printed, to-day, a report from the *Wellington Gazette*, of a meeting held in that settlement, in June last, on the subject of the land-claims: and, next number, we shall submit extracts of opinions expressed in Wellington, Nelson and Auckland, on the delay and partiality which have marked the proceedings of the land com-

* This pittance paid to sempstresses cannot be the effect of machinery. What is it, but excess of population?

waste lands be sold at a fair value, and the proceeds strictly applied to the purposes of emigration, and you at once give unbounded scope to the employment of capital and labor both at home and in the colonies, and scatter blessings among thousands who are now sunk in misery and despair.

I am, Sir, Yours very obediently.

JAMES RUNDALL.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

(To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.)

SIR,—No apology, I am sure, will be considered necessary for drawing the attention of the colonists to the advantages of Building Societies; and if I succeed in showing that they have for their object the promotion of provident habits and prospective benefits by small periodical payments,—that their success is not questionable, or their character speculative,—and that they afford to some of the subscribers accommodation, at the same time that they are to others a savings-bank, it must follow that the establishment of such societies would confer the greatest boon upon the Settlers of New Zealand. The object of such societies has not been disregarded by the Legislature; it has interfered with a view to give them protection and encouragement. In 1836, an Act of Parliament was passed for the regulation of Benefit Building Societies, in the preamble of which it is stated that “Building Societies have been established in various parts of the kingdom, principally amongst the industrious classes, for the purpose of raising, by small periodical subscriptions, a fund to assist the members thereof in obtaining a small freehold or leasehold property, and it is expedient to afford encouragement and protection to such Societies and the property obtained therewith.”*

A Building Society, therefore, is established for the purpose of enabling parties to purchase freehold or leasehold property, and the detail of its operations is as follows:—

A fund is raised by monthly contributions from each member or shareholder, out of which subscribers are assisted in their endeavours to become possessors of such property as may be best suited to their own interest or advantage. Each shareholder must contribute to the Association (say for example) ten shillings per month for each share of which he is the possessor, until these monthly payments shall, with the profits, amount to 120*l.* per share. The operations of the society will thus extend over a space of about ten years, and then cease altogether.

When the funds become sufficiently large to make advances to the subscribers, due notice is given, and that member who will submit to the largest deduction or discount from the amount of his share of 120*l.* for priority of advance, is the one to whom the loan will be immediately granted; the property purchased with the society's funds to be mortgaged to the association, as security for the continuation of his monthly instalments, until the termination of the society.

A few figures will illustrate this more clearly. Suppose a subscriber, living in a house for which he pays an annual rent of 35*l.*, subject to a ground rent of 5*l.* per annum, wishes to purchase such house by means of the society, the method is as follows:—

He holds one share, which at the expiration of ten years would realize £120 0 0
But for immediate cash he submits to a deduction from such share, of 50 0 0

Leaving a balance on one share in his favour, of £ 70 0 0

Now, as the sum of 70*l.* obviously cannot be sufficient to purchase property valued at 300*l.*, the subscriber avails himself of the society's resources to enable him to complete the purchase.

Surveyor's valuation of premises desired £315 0 0
4½ Shares at the agreed price of 70*l.*, as before stated, makes 315 0 0

The monthly payments to the society for such advance, would be as under:—

4½ Shares at 10*s.* per share £2 5 0
Interest or redemption money per share, 4*s.* per month 0 18 0
Monthly payments £3 3 0
Which multiplied by months 12
Makes yearly payment to the society £37 16 0
In addition to which, for ground rent annually 5 0 0
Total amount cost £42 16 0

So that, instead of paying 35*l.* per annum to the landlord as rent, by paying the Association 42*l.* 16*s.* annually, a difference of 7*l.* 16*s.* more, the freehold or leasehold property in ten years becomes the borrower's own. Showing that in ten years the house has been purchased for only 78*l.* more than in the same time he would have paid for rent alone.

Should a member make a more favourable purchase, a greater advantage still would be gained. But as the above statement may be regarded as theoretical, and look, primâ facie, too profitable and advantageous to be carried out to the full extent stated, I feel that it is necessary to corroborate the theory by what has actually occurred in practice; and to show the profitable working of such societies, I subjoin an extract from the Fifth Report of the Liverpool Borough Savings' Fund Building Society from 1837 to 1842.

Subscriptions received on 581½ shares ..	£17,404 10 0	
Ditto in arrears	40 10 0	17,445 0 0
Entrance Fees	116 15 0	
Fines	139 8 5	
Ditto in arrears	1 18 6	
Transfer Fees	189 5 2	
Interest	5 15 10	
Bonus	31 13 10	
Forfeitures	46 5 6	
Deduction or profit on 330½ shares advanced on mortgages	21,659 3 6	22,190 5 9
		39,635 5 9
Amount of profit brought down	22,190 5 9	
Deduct expenses	252 5 11	
Total profit divided amongst 581½ shares	£ 21,937 19 10	
The net profit on each share	37 14 6½	
Amount of subscription paid on each share ..	30 0 0	
Value of each share at end of fifth year	67 14 6½	

The advantages to those members who do not anticipate their shares will be, that they will be entitled, on the termination of the society to share in the profits realized by its operations, which will not only be in the nature of compound interest on the money advanced, but will also be increased by the bonus, fines, &c.

To mortgagors an association founded on these principles is of the greatest advantage. In the event of the mortgagee requiring the money lent, the same may be paid by a loan from the society; and so long as a member continues to pay his monthly subscriptions, he cannot be again called upon to pay off his mortgage. By this means a great saving of expense is effected, and the inconvenience of being required to pay off their mortgages suddenly, in one payment, avoided, as well as the risk of loss which might arise from a forced sale of their property or a foreclosure of their mortgages.

The Act of Parliament under which Building Societies are established, limits the amount of each share to 150*l.*, and the monthly payments to 1*l.* per share, (a member may subscribe for any number of shares) and so soon as the shares are realized, the act also provides that the society shall be dissolved, and the members are required to release each other.

From what has been already stated, it will appear that the objects of Building Societies are laudable and advantageous, and that such societies are free from the usual objections of Joint Stock undertakings. As regards the settlements in New Zealand, they may be adopted with safety and benefit; and when the principles upon which they are founded are fully, clearly, and thoroughly understood by the colonists, they must become general.

I remain, Sir,

Yours obediently,

London, 15th February, 1843.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

REPRESENTATION OF NEW ZEALAND AND OTHER COLONIES.

(From the Colonial Gazette.)

IN December, 1841, we put forth a paper on “Colonial Government and Taxation,” in which we recommended a representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament, by Members sent by themselves; these Members to sit and vote on Colonial subjects; and the “combined Parliament” thus constituted, to retain the power of taxing colonies for “Imperial requirements.” Our views have been honoured by comments at the two extremes of the British empire—New Zealand, and Western Canada; and, though in spirit as opposite as their geographical position, in each case by a paper called the *Examiner*—a coincidence “which it is pretty to observe.”

In the youngest of British settlements, Nelson, our reflections have encountered a harshness of construction and criticism which bespeaks more the warmth and youthful vigour of a new community than discreet deliberation; and, wishing our juvenile contemporary, the *Nelson Examiner*, every success in life, we would hint to him that a voyage of twelve months there and back so far evaporates the spirit of controversy, that heated writing, which might provoke within a week after being written, appears ludicrous when it has circumnavigated the world. The interposition of the great globe itself materially detracts from the facilities of controversy; and we have no vocation to join in a brawling contest with an antagonist at the antipodes.

The objections of our wrathful friend it is somewhat difficult to detect, as they are implied rather than stated, in broken interjectional condemnations: but the principal seem to be the supposed interference with colonial legislation, the supposed advocacy of expensive government, and the taxation of colonies at all for “Imperial requirements.” The following passage is the most like distinct reasoning of the whole paper—

“If Great Britain or any other country would reap the full benefit from its colonies, let them be left alone as much as possible. All this extension of an empire, by weakening and keeping weak, or petting and coaxing alternated with threatening, the distant portions of it, cannot possibly strengthen the empire. If the colonies are strong in themselves, and find no inclination on the part of the Mother-country to use gyves and chains, which shall bind without clanking, they will display no inclination to break off their connection, even though it might be in their power

to do so. Properly managed, the connexion cannot but be of the greatest benefit to both parties. But, if they are to be kept in perpetual memory of their dependence—if they are always to be made aware that they can neither *will nor do*—what can they be but for ever a thorn in the side of the Mother-country? They must not be strong enough to defend themselves, for then they would be strong enough to quarrel with her; and therefore there must be Mother-country soldiers to protect them. They must not be allowed to legislate for themselves, for if they did it might come out in the discussion of some question that their interests and those of the Mother-country differed; therefore she will have their representatives home, just to see that the legislative work is properly done.

“What is all this but a form, modified to suit the present age, of the old story of colonies being nothing but sponges, to be squeezed for the benefit of any or every thing connected with ‘home,’ rather than of the place itself or its immigrant inhabitants?”

There is not only some childish importance here attached to names—as the name of “Imperial requirements,” which is disliked because it implies that something is “required,” and the name of “dependence”—but the objections seem based on two classes of mistake; an oblivion as to facts, and a misconception as to objects. The object of the paper in question was not to increase the Imperial power of taxing the colonies, but to modify it, and in fact to give the colonies access to a share in that power which is now reserved by the Home Government. First as to the facts. It is forgotten that the British colonists of New Zealand owe the territory to England herself: if it had not been for England, her power, the ubiquity of her fleets, and the confidence which her power throughout the world inspires, not only might the territory have been seized by France or the United States, but the very British subjects who forced forward the occupation of New Zealand, in spite of the Government of the day, would have lacked the means to do so and the confidence of ultimate support. England at present *does* tax the colonies for “Imperial requirements:” in Canada she has fixed a civil list,—in British Guiana; other colonies avoid direct coercion by anticipating or promptly obeying suggested taxation; some, as the Cape Colony, possess no taxing-machinery of their own—no representation—it is *all* Imperial taxation. Now as to the objects. As the colonies owe to the mother-country the means of colonization, the territory they occupy, and, at least until they reach a pitch of greatness, protection, importance, and wealth; so they owe it to the mother-country that they should be governed in such a manner as to form a suitable part of the empire, and keep up their natural wealth in a proper state to receive the emigration and capital which seek an outlet and fields of occupation in them. It would, for instance, be a gross dereliction of public duty if a colony were provided with no better government than one of the paltriest provinces of South America. It is perhaps right that the Central Government should retain the power of causing the colonies to support suitable governments; but we would transfer the power at present virtually possessed by the irresponsible Colonial Office, to the parliament reinforced by a colonial section of representatives. There is no very alarming prospect of practical effect being given to the suggestion; nor do we stand to as a perfect scheme—it was sketched rather to give definitiveness to the idea than to be the model of a measure: plenty of time will intervene to study objections: but in considering what could increase the power of the colonies while they remain parts of this empire, no other project seems so facile and so effective as some sort of central representation.

Our other commentator, the *Toronto Examiner*, indeed, regards the project as one of a practical kind; and we are glad to have the concurrence of one of the most intelligent journals in a colony which is not only the greatest that England possesses, but is also the one in which there is the most of political advancement and activity. In the colony which has obtained and appreciated “responsible government”—which might at any time have had independence by wishing it and joining the neighbouring Federation—colonial representation in the Imperial Legislature is viewed as a necessary consummation of the avowal that the colonies are “integral portions of the empire.” The Canadian writer puts some points so well, that we cannot do better than reprint his words:—

“When Sir Robert Peel declared that Canada was an *integral* portion of the British empire, he should have remembered that, in order to preserve the integrity, it was necessary to maintain the unity of the kingdom. This can only be done by reconciling the opinions, assimilating the interests, and concentrating the influence of her Majesty’s dominions. The best mode of effecting this would be by assembling together, as frequently as possible, the advocates of the various opinions which prevail throughout Great Britain and her dependencies. Representatives of Colonies being thus thrown into occasional intercourse with their fellow-colonists, and also with the British Members of Parliament, would be better enabled to ascertain the wants and wishes of the first, and to influence the legislation of the second. Two or three years ago we mooted this subject; but, finding that none of our contemporaries alluded to it, we construed their silence into disapproval of the project, and yielded to what we considered superior judgment attributable to greater experience. Reflection, however, has convinced us that the Colonies never can attain the position to which they are so justly entitled, until they can make their voice heard, where it is most likely to gain influence, in the British House of Commons. It is too well known that little knowledge and less interest prevail in Great Britain as to Colonial topics. Various methods of converting this passive apathy into active interest have been proposed; but none seems so likely to maintain the dignity, protect the rights, and promulgate the opinions of Britain’s Colonial dependencies, as the privilege of advocating their respective demands on the floor of her legislative hall. We have heard men for whom we had the highest personal respect, and in whose political judgment we place much reliance,

argue, that demanding the privilege of representation in the British Parliament would be regarded as conceding the right to the British Government of interfering with our domestic affairs. Such, however, is not the case; because it might be easily determined that the Colonial Representatives should only have the right of legislating on those matters in which the general interests of the empire are more immediately involved: they might be prohibited from all interference in questions affecting the internal legislation of Great Britain—the municipal laws, poor-laws.***

“There are many subjects in which all the Colonies are equally interested, and on which the British Parliament is frequently called to legislate without possessing the information necessary to enable them to take a course calculated to insure the prosperity of the country. It is impossible that men having so many interests to look after can give full attention to all, unless each has its own peculiar advocate. The colonists themselves are the only persons who are properly qualified to legislate on our Colonial affairs, because they alone can form a proper estimate of the capabilities or the wants of the country which they represent.

“The intercourse between the colonists and the inhabitants of the parent state, which such an arrangement would produce, must prove beneficial to both parties; as to the ignorance of the British, as much as to any other cause, may in a great measure be attributed the evils which have so much retarded the prosperity of their Colonial dependencies. The importance also which we should derive from the influence imparted to us by the exercise of a voice in the British House of Commons, would materially advance the credit and in consequence increase the prosperity of Canada.

“It is but just that we, contributing to the general revenue of the empire, and deeply interested in the regulation of its foreign policy, should possess some influence in that Legislature which directs the destinies of the empire. The concentration of the various interests of the different Colonies would be a most powerful engine in proper hands; and not only would it accrue to their advantage, but it would be instrumental in promoting the general prosperity of Her Majesty’s dominions; for in the individual advancement of each colony Britain is as much concerned as in that of any of her own counties. * * *

“The Colonies have on several occasions sent deputations to England, in order to endeavour to influence the Government in their action upon matters most intimately connected with their well-being; and with how little effect, in most cases, is too well known. Besides this, their principal source of information is generally the Colonial officials; who colour their statements according to the peculiar complexion of their own prejudices or interests, so that it is impossible for the Parliament in England to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the true state of the more remote parts of the empire. The influence which the Colonial Representatives would possess would be found to have great weight in Britain; and injudicious measures, based upon incorrect information or prejudiced statements, would not so frequently be complained of.

“This may appear to be merely a speculative theory; but we have no doubt that ere long it will be regarded not only as practicable, but as most desirable. If the Colonies are *really* integral portions of the empire, it is but just that they should have some share in the general legislation. * * *

“The constant prosperity of the Colonies, the proper development of their resources, and the happiness of their inhabitants, can never be entirely secured until they are permitted to look after their own interests in the British House of Commons. There are men in Canada well qualified both by ability and integrity to represent us in the Parliament of Britain; and we trust that the time is not far distant when they will be granted the opportunity of exercising their talents among the legislators of the Metropolitan state.”

To those who have misconceived us, like our New Zealand friend, it may be advisable to add one or two points of explanation and limitation. The taxation of colonies for “imperial requirements” is not a taxation for the profit of the mother-country, direct or indirect, except in so far as it is her interest that the colonies should be properly governed and made as powerful and important as possible; results in which they have a yet stronger interest. It was not proposed to empower the imperial government to interfere more than at present in local legislation: the inevitable result, indeed, would be, that it would interfere less; for whereas at present the stroke of a clerk’s pen can baffle a local legislature, it would, under the proposed plan, be necessary to bring the whole machinery of Parliament to bear upon the point of interference. The general results to be expected from the plan are these: the imperial government would be rendered responsible to the colonies through their representatives in the face of that imperial parliament in which actually resides the supreme power: the colonies possessing a voice in the legislature, would acquire a power of which they have now not a shadow—they would be recognized as integral portions of the empire; and it would become a matter of practical importance to ministers to conciliate their esteem, instead of serving them from the mere motion of goodwill: they would for the first time in history acquire a *share* in all such home legislation as concerns the colonies—in imposing duties, for instance, on colonial produce, or framing emigration-laws: united by their representatives on a common class of subjects, they would also acquire new and peculiar powers from the union: their leading men would serve in the imperial legislature a kind of finishing apprenticeship, and returning afterwards as independent men, they would carry back a mature and useful knowledge of public business: and, to sum up with the greatest good of all, the mother-country and the colonies, and the colonies among themselves, would, by such means alone, thoroughly *understand* each other. Great Britain and her colonies, amalgamated on imperial subjects—using the word *Imperial* in its broadest sense, as designating what belongs to our vast empire—might form the most magnificent confederation of intelligent and powerful communities, stationed all over the globe, that the world ever saw. The *Nelson Examiner* says that our project is a dream: Gibbon’s prophecy, that New Zealand would one day produce the Hume of the southern hemisphere—that is, would be

settlers, he would never have sanctioned the vexatious, and procrastinated inquiry, which was now pending. Lord John Russell was too finished a statesman to imagine that, *the best way of placing a new colony on a firm basis was, first, if possible, to accomplish its ruin.* This sublime discovery was reserved for the government at Auckland, and like all other great inventions, would doubtless, in New Zealand at least, render their memory immortal. He was sorry, however, to see that an unfavourable impression was abroad with regard to Mr. Spain. It was his office, and not himself, which was obnoxious. From his personal knowledge of Mr. Spain, he could say that, he was an honourable and upright man, respected by all who knew him, who, could the inquiry, as originally intended by the Home Government, have been left to his own sound common sense, would have pursued it in a far different spirit to that which he was now compelled to adopt, whilst acting under the orders of Captain Hobson. But, it could not be endured by the latter gentleman that an enterprising colony of seven or eight thousand people should prosper, and Messrs. Godfrey and Richmond, Commissioners of his own creation, be deprived of their offices; Mr. Spain, therefore, appeared to have been incorporated with them, instead of being permitted to act upon his own judgment, as was doubtless the intention of Her Majesty's Government.

But the most extraordinary thing of all was, that the local government should do any thing to injure the prosperity of Port Nicholson; the wonder was that they did not do every thing in their power to promote its welfare, and that for a very striking reason, which generally operated powerfully both with states and individuals, viz.—that they were living upon it. Yes, nothing could be more true than that the government at Auckland were subsisting upon the Port Nicholson revenue. He (Mr. Earp) had it from a source upon which he could place the utmost reliance, that the sub-collector of customs had acknowledged to him, that the last quarter's revenue from customs duties alone was 4,500*l.* or 18,000*l.* per annum; nor could it be less; if they looked at the shipping list of their harbour, they would find that in two years from the first formation of the colony, not less than four hundred vessels had visited the port, a quantity which no other colony in the world could boast of in so short a period of its first existence. Nelson would furnish 4,000*l.* more at least. New Plymouth would furnish 1,000*l.*, and the licenses and other sources of revenue from all the settlements in Cook's Straits, could not be less than 3,000*l.*, making a sum of 26,000*l.* per annum derived from the New Zealand Company's settlements alone. What had the Government expended in these settlements in public works or improvements?—Not one shilling!—The whole customs revenue of Auckland together with their land sales for the present year, would not produce any thing like this sum. Surely the least they could do would be to eat our bread and cheese and be thankful. It was a sorry dog that would bite the hand which feeds it.

In conclusion, he would recommend the meeting to press the Home Government for a local government to be established in Port Nicholson. It was similarly situated to Port Phillip; though not quite so far from Auckland in actual distance as Port Phillip was from Sydney, it was farther in sailing distance; and if the meeting considered that other settlements would be established on the Southern Island, these would be farther from the seat of government than Port Phillip. This boon would be the least that the Home Government could grant. It was scarcely to be hoped that, they would grant a representative legislature, however desirable, though he saw no reason why the same course should not be pursued as had formerly been adopted in our West Indian and American colonies. Something, however, must be done, and he relied upon the wisdom and justice of Her Majesty's Ministers that, in a short time, the Port Nicholson settlers would have nothing to fear, either from the acts of omission or commission of their present rulers. It was indeed a bitter thing, that the enterprise of British subjects should thus silyly be checked in its career, by those to whom they ought to look for protection. But it seemed to be the fate of British colonies in general, and unhappily Port Nicholson formed no exception. Mr. Earp then concluded by moving the following resolution, which was carried unanimously.

"5. That this meeting deeply regret the apparently systematic hostility and injustice which they have, not only in the method adopted in the settlement of land claims, but in numerous other instances, endured from the measures of the local government; measures the more unaccountable from the fact that they are drawing an annual revenue from Port Nicholson and the other settlements in Cook's Straits, more than equivalent to the customs duties and land sales at Auckland put together, without having expended anything either in public works or improvements either in Port Nicholson or any of the settlements with which it is connected. This meeting further considers that the obstacles continually thrown in the way of their advancement have only for their object the repressing as much as possible the energy and rapidly increasing enterprise of the Port Nicholson settlers, for the purpose of drawing public attention to the seat of government; an attempt as hopeless in its results as injurious to the most populous, most wealthy, and most thriving part of the colony. This meeting cannot therefore separate without once more recording their unabated opinion, that they have nothing to hope from the acts of the local government, but on the contrary, every thing to fear; and that in the absence of a government established at Port Nicholson, to which, from its position and population it is equally entitled with Port Phillip, there may be cause to fear that the industry and enterprise of the Port Nicholson settlers will not meet that reward which they have a right to expect, and which, notwithstanding the extraordinary conduct of the local government, Her Majesty's Government in England has in all its acts been most anxious to promote and encourage."

Dr. Evans, in a short speech, proposed the sixth resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Chetham.

"6. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor, through the sheriff, and to the New Zealand Company, through their principal agent."

Mr. Revans then moved that Mr. F. A. Molesworth do leave the chair, and proposed a vote of thanks for his impartial conduct, which was agreed to unanimously, and the meeting broke up.

THE ESTIMATES.

The *Wellington Gazette* of July 1842, has the following remarks on the judgment of the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL* of Jan. 1842, on the

Estimates for the year. We need not say that our satisfaction has not increased:—

Governor Hobson's estimates, amounting to £50,922 3s. 4d. for 1841, appeared in the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL*, of the 29th January. They were forwarded direct from Auckland, by the *Planter*, which sailed for England in August last. Our contemporary is astounded at the amount, and at nearly the whole being expended upon Auckland. He suggests that as the collector of customs is not at Washington—where the business is not, though the capital of the United States, but at New York, which is not even the State town of the same name—that, therefore, the collector of customs should be here, and not at Auckland. *W. July 23.*

WEATHER IN JULY.—The meteorological tables, for the month of July, published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, exhibit no very great degree of cold or warmth, the lowest degree being 40, and the highest 62, the mean temperature of the month being 51. The weather throughout the month is stated to have been extremely variable, and rain had fallen in considerable quantities during each week, but more especially towards the close of the month. The winds had been from the two prevailing quarters N.W., and S.E., the former decidedly predominating, and producing a feeling of a greater degree of cold than the thermometer indicates.

WHALING SEASON.—The whaling stations in the Straits had been very successful during the first week of July, and the influx of fish had been so great, that the season was considered to have fairly commenced.

WANGANUI.

THE SETTLERS AND THE NATIVES.

FROM a letter to the Editor of the *New Zealand Gazette* on the subject of "the difficulties which the settlers at Wanganui find in obtaining their lands," it would appear that the evils caused by the interruptions of the natives had been of no light nature. The *Gazette* says, "either the Company have or have not purchased the land, they have or have not completed the terms of purchase." Just so: and, if the purchase has been properly completed, it is now undoubtedly the duty of the Government to take measures for the preservation of the peace. "If," says the editor, "the Government fail to perform this palpable duty, it will be for the colonists to address them on the subject, and, failing due attention, to determine the course they must adopt for the maintenance and possession of their own properties."

A paragraph in a paper of another date runs thus:—
"Troops we have none, nor are we likely to have any. Lord John Russell, if we remember correctly, suggested the propriety of forming a militia, and to this suggestion it has not pleased Captain Hobson to attend. That it demanded attention, all in Wellington must be convinced, and there is no reason why we should not carry it into effect. There is nothing illegal in the course to be pursued, or we would not suggest it. All that is needed is that a body of the settlers should determine to subject themselves to drill, and invite one of the several military gentlemen among us to teach them what every British subject ought to know—how to take care of himself, and, in case of need, to help to defend a neighbour or his country. Having this knowledge, the party would be competent to act with efficiency. Should any attack, such as the settlers at Porirua complain of, happen again, a messenger should be sent into Wellington immediately, when these gentlemen should ride down and help their neighbours to protect their property by capturing the troublesome. Having lodged them in goal, we should then see whether the Government would or would not do their duty. Till then we shall say no more on the subject, but urge our plan on the serious consideration of about fifty gentlemen able to provide themselves with horses."

A correspondent of the *Gazette* suggests that the New Zealand Company should send a proper officer to buy the land from the Maories, and see the Colonists put into possession; and send also a number of labouring emigrants. These latter would supply the want of servants, prevent thefts by strengthening the white people, and enabling them to punish the thieves, and add materially to the prosperity of the colony by forming roads to the distant settlements; a work which was likely (amongst their other difficulties) to be thrown upon some two or three individual sectionists.

NELSON.

THE ESTIMATES.—The feeling entertained in Wellington and Auckland, with regard to the Government estimates for 1842, seemed to have been fully shared by the people of Nelson. The *Examiner* remarks:—

"We this week conclude the estimates of the expenditure of our Government for the year 1842. Our readers—that is, those of them who are residents in Nelson—are undoubtedly especially delighted with them. What can be more pleasant than to contemplate the delightful prospect of contributing their share towards this fund of 55,230*l.* 18s. 6d., with the comfortable assurance that the enormous sum of 1,101*l.* 11s. 3d. will be appropriated to their own particular occasions, and that Auckland, poor Auckland, (no wonder that it complains of the Government, and represents itself as in a ruined state), it is only to have between ten and eleven thousand directly, and about 30,000*l.* indirectly, as being the seat of Government, making altogether upwards of 40,000*l.*? The population of Auckland, be it remembered, is thirteen hundred, about; that of Nelson eighteen hundred, at least.

What can it all mean? Are the Government people at Auckland mad? Do they, can they, really expect that this will be allowed? Is it possible that they have persuaded themselves so utterly out of their senses, as to think that so monstrous an injustice can be palmed upon the world as a *bona fide* estimate of the actual relative wants of the two places; or, at all events, that we are so tame a set, with so slight a sense of our own rights, so little energy in asserting them, that we shall quietly allow these things to pass unnoticed—unprotested against? If they do they are woefully mistaken.

"We can only suppose that, having made up their minds to commit suicide, they are determined to do it in style. They will make an effective, if not an admirable exit. Since they must fall, it shall be "surrounded by the ruin they have wrought." Let them cut their dash, and then their throats, like other spendthrifts. Their monument

shall be of brass, their *Hic jacet*, that they did not leave money enough to pay for it; and—"may the Lord have mercy upon their souls!"

Necessity of Production.—A ledger full of bad debts, says the *Nelson Examiner*, is but ill compensated for by a nominally large business; and many such there will be if the merchants are far more numerous than the producers. The men who *make*, must, to us, be of the greatest importance. We cannot well have too many producers. One merchant, one dealer, more than is necessary, is a burden to the community, and but ill repays the expense of his support by doing a portion of the work which might have been done just as well, and with as great general advantage, by those who were in the field before him. That these matters are best taught by experience, there can be little doubt; but the force of this lies in the general determination to learn of no less severe a master. We cannot afford to try experiment after experiment, and fail. It is especially dangerous for new communities to make any serious mistake of this description; but it is madness to walk over the quicksands in which, with our own eyes, we have seen so many swallowed up before us, because we have the faith of fools in our own buoyancy. Be warned while it is time. Produce—produce—produce; whether for our own consumption or for export, it matters not, only produce—and the rest will take care of itself.—*Nelson Examiner*, 23d July.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM A SETTLER OF NELSON TO HIS RELATIVES, RESIDING NEAR WEYHILL, ANDOVER, HANTS.

ANYBODY that likes to come here, may do very well if he chooses: sawyers get 1l. 5s. per hundred, and carpenters get 12s. per day, labourers 5s. to 6s. per day, and leave off work on Saturdays at 12 o'clock. We can get bread now at 2s. 6d. per gallon, and salt pork or fresh at 8d. per pound, butter 2s. 6d., cheese 2s. 6d. per pound, mutton 1s. 2d. per pound, figs 1s. 6d. per pound, lard 1s. do., salt 2d. do., tea 5s. do., sugar 6d. per pound, tobacco 2s. do., snuff 1s. an ounce, soap 6d. per pound, flour 3d. do., potatoes and turnips we buy them by the basket, three or four gallons for a shilling; candles 2s. 6d. per pound; shoes we can get them nearly as cheap as in England, except you go to the shoemaker's, and then you must give 1l. 8s. for a pair. Our Henry is going to be apprenticed to a tailor. I would advise anybody to come here that can, as here is plenty of work; the natives are very civil indeed, and they are very much the colour of gipsies, and very honest. We are all living together yet, for our men were so busy, they could not put up but one house then, but they are going to put up another in a week or two; our house is worth about 20l., and we have got about that much more money in house, and we have been here about twelve weeks. I thought if I wrote before, I could tell you no news: this is a fine country, and the trees are always green; it is very pleasant in the day, but very cold in the night: here is churching every Sunday, and schooling for the children at eightpence per week.—Susan and Mary go daily. I should like to see all my friends and neighbours very much indeed, but never to go back to old England again to be starved; tell anybody if they like to come, we will meet them at the port any time, and I should be glad to see them. Please, dear Father, to give our love to anybody we were in any ways acquainted with,—grandmother at Tidworth, aunts, and uncles, and cousins, likewise to all Henry's friends, and I long to have a letter from you; send us all the news you can; if you can't write enough in one letter, write two. Tell Mrs. Hunt, and everybody else, this, nothing but the truth. I should like to see you, and grandmother, and Mrs. Perdue, &c.; never mind the water; it is a great trial, but it is we that reap the benefit, with plenty to eat and drink, and money to lock up in box. Dear Father, I have wrote a letter to Robert Spicer, I should like for you to see that, and for them to see this, for what is in one is not in the other. I began this letter the Sunday after Whitsunday, and finished it the next Sunday. We have a burying-ground here, and Captain Wakeford is the parson. The ship that we came with, there was but five lives lost, and in the last there was more, so it is as it pleased God. Please, when you write, direct as this,—Mr. Henry Coombs, Sawyer, Port Nelson, New Zealand, and send back an answer as soon as you can to this. Tell David Cook to come out, and here is a home for him; we will do the best for any one who likes to come: so God bless you all till that happy day shall come when we shall see each other, for I know there is nobody belonging to me like you and grandmother: I know I shall never see her again, but you will do the best for her.

HENRY COOMBS.

AUCKLAND.

The state of the markets at Auckland, according to a corrected list up to July 16, in most respects resembles that of Wellington. Stock are quoted as follows:—Pigs, (scarce) per lb. 4d.; beef, per lb. 6d.; mutton, (none); cows, 10l. to 15l.; fat bullocks, 16l. to 20l.; working bullocks, per pair, 30l. to 60l.; hay, (Van Dieman's Land) per ton, 20l.; horses, (none). Porter, brown stout per hhd., 6l. to 7l.; ale, ditto; brandy in bond, first quality, per gallon, 8s. to 10s.; sherry, per dozen quarts, 1l. 8s. to 2l. 5s.; port, ditto, pints 1l. to 1l. 10s. Bread per 2lb. loaf, 6d.; flour, per 100lbs., 26s.

In the action brought before the Supreme Court at Auckland, by Dr. Martin, (late Editor of the *Herald*), against four of the late shareholders, to recover the amount of 641l. 13s. 4d., being balance due for two years' salary, a verdict had been given in favour of the plaintiff for the full amount.

In the action brought by the sheriff, against the colonial secretary, for defamation of character, damages 5,000l., the jury after a long consultation could not agree, and were ultimately discharged without giving a verdict.

Official notice was given on June 13, 1842, of the erection of the colony of New Zealand, into a bishop's see or diocese, to be styled the bishoprick of New Zealand. The Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, to be the first bishop.

The *Patriot* was detained at Auckland for a period of three weeks, in consequence of the sickness amongst the crew. It would seem that only two men on board remained free from sickness, and the medical attendant attributed the want of health to malaria, arising from the excessive humidity of the atmosphere.

The cause of temperance appears to be an all engrossing subject in Auckland. A teetotal society had already been established, and the following extract from the *Standard*, of July 11, will show in strong character the pains and penalties inflicted on the crime of indulging in the use of intoxicating drinks:—"All persons brought before the police magistrate and convicted of drunkenness, without respect to persons, will find their names recorded in this journal, (*Auckland Standard*,) together with their trade or calling, number of convictions, and sentence.

SYDNEY.

STATE OF THE MARKETS IN NEW SOUTH WALES IN JULY.—The *Nelson Examiner* observes upon this subject: A paragraph entitled "Over Production," was copied into this journal, from an English paper. The following is included among other statements on the subject.

"The present quantity of British manufactures in New South Wales would require an outlay of 250l. on the part of each individual in that colony—children and convicts included, to clear the market."

The annual consumption of imported goods in New South Wales has been estimated, if we remember correctly, at about 20l. per head. But this estimate includes a great many articles of considerable value obtained from British colonies and foreign countries, consequently the 20l. represents more than the consumption of British goods, to which the quoted paragraph only refers. Supposing, however, that the 20l. represented the consumption of British goods only, then according to the author of this statement there is a supply of British goods in New South Wales sufficient to satisfy the consumption of the present population for twelve years and a half, and, if we deduct 5l. from the 20l. for articles consumed not obtained from Great Britain, then the stock of British goods is sufficient to meet the demand for sixteen years and eight months. Had the author of this paragraph on over-supplied markets reflected for an instant, he would have detected the absurdity of his calculation.

This paragraph on over-supplied markets may be exceedingly mischievous by causing a fluctuation in the way of rise in prices in British goods even more considerable than the recent depression. Extremes of the kind are always to be deprecated, and writers should be careful how, in a thoughtless mood, they make statements so pernicious in their tendency.

We know not whence the writer obtained his data for such a paragraph, but the fact is that the markets of New South Wales are rapidly becoming bare of a great variety of British manufactures, needed to satisfy the daily wants of the community. A comparison of the present, with the prices of four months since, will establish this fact.

When England has exported goods to an extent far beyond the wants of the country to which they have been sent, the stock is rapidly diminished by a great waste and low prices, and though the quantity rightly distributed might have been equal to several years' consumption, it may not, if sent all at one time, prove more than equal to a period very little in excess of the period during which an ordinary supply is consumed. This will explain the reason why markets so often become suddenly bare when supposed to be greatly over-stocked.—*Nelson Examiner*, August 3 1842.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The following notices of the progress of this Colony are interesting as proofs of what may be done in a new Colony by activity and energy. The Cape of Good Hope is at present in the route to New Zealand, and a reciprocal intercourse, as among the Australasian group, may justly be looked for. The subjoined statement, we may observe, is from the pen of an enthusiastic advocate of the Cape, and some of his opinions must, therefore, be taken *cum grano salis*.

"The Cape of Good Hope is not a new Colony, in which emigrants have to encounter great difficulties. It belonged to the Dutch from 1562 to 1806, when we took possession of it. At this period the value of the produce exported amounted to about 10,000l.; in the year 1841 it amounted to 245,356l., over and above its consumption, being the legitimate produce of the Colony; if we included the transit trade from India, Brazil, &c. it would be double. The capital contains about 28,000 souls. That part of the Colony called Algoa Bay, and Albany, was settled in the year 1820, by 3,800 emigrants, sent out by Government. There was no preparation made for their reception, no land was tilled, nor houses nor tents erected. Many persons, in character and calling unfit for emigrants, were amongst the number; and they and the public generally very properly condemned the Government for the bad arrangements that were made. The Colonists had, therefore, much to encounter for two years. They then began to lift up their heads, and ever since, excepting one incursion by the natives, the Colonists have been eminently successful and prosperous. In 1821, the Exports of Algoa Bay were 1500l.—in 1841, without any further increase of population by Emigration, the Exports were 71,242l.; and from the rapid increase in the Export of wool and other articles, the produce of the Colony, the first half-year's Exports of Algoa Bay, for 1842, were 75,804l. sterling. In 1820, three huts adorned the beach of Algoa Bay—Elizabeth Town now numbers 3,000 souls. In 1820, Graham's Town, in Albany, about 100 miles up the country, was not more populous than Elizabeth Town then; it now has a population of nearly 6,000 people, principally English. Uitenhage, about 18 miles from Algoa Bay, contains about 2,000 souls. Besides these, there are numerous towns and villages decking the country, such as Somerset, Graf Reynet, Beaufort, Bathurst, Sidbury, Salem, Cradock, &c. &c. The total population of this province is about 70,000, making a progress equal to, or surpassing that of, any other colony. In the growth of wool it increases ten times as fast as Australia; and the staple itself quite equal, having been sold at 2s. 6d. per lb. Land, of equal value, may be purchased at a quarter the price of Australian land. Wages quite as high, say, for mechanics, from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. and even 9s. a day. Farm labourers, 25s. to 40s. per month, and shepherds, from 25l. to 45l. per annum, besides board and lodging. Beef and mutton 1½d. to 3d. per lb. The climate more healthy than England, or any colony. The deaths in England are 14 per 1000 per annum; in Canada and

mission. The necessity is now apparent on all sides, for more vigorous measures.

We present also, in an analyzed form, that they "who run may read," the New Zealand estimates for 1842, which were inserted at length in our last.

If the colonies are, as Sir Robert Peel has expressed it, to be treated as integral parts of the British empire—if the colonies bear, indeed, as important a relation to Great Britain as Great Britain bears to the metropolis, then surely the colonial authorities of this kingdom, irresponsible though they be, must, in decent regard to the national interests, turn their attention to the actual condition of New Zealand, and its ten thousand British subjects—the incalculable value of its resources, and the incalculable evils of its mismanagement.

Public opinion is beginning already to manifest a reaction in favour of New Zealand Emigration: and although some may consider premature the efforts made by Mr. Rundall, as detailed in his letter to us in this number, to test the state of feeling in the provinces, it is manifest that his representations have been warmly responded to, and that in the West of England there is a ready field for the operations of the New Zealand Company.

WELLINGTON.

LAND CLAIMS.

Public Meeting in relation to the question.

A Public Meeting was held on the 7th of June last, at the Exchange, in accordance with a public notice, of which the following is a copy, and which was circulated on the morning of the same day:—

"A public Meeting will be held at the Exchange, Te Aro, at eight o'clock this evening, to take into consideration the present circumstances of the settlement, as affected by the proceedings of the Court of Land Claims."

The meeting was most numerous and most respectfully attended.

Mr. F. A. Molesworth was voted into the chair, and,

Mr. Revans rose and said, that he had hoped that by this time it would be unnecessary to have again to use the language of remonstrance and complaint, but he had been disappointed, and the settlers must still struggle with oppression which had originated in Captain Hobson's believing that being unjust to us would be agreeable to the Colonial Office. He felt confident that, as Englishmen, his fellow settlers would never shrink from the contest, but would manfully resist until they had conquered, or caused their oppressor to retire from the Government of New Zealand. The colonists had been in no hurry to be jealous of the proceedings of the Court of Land Claims. They waited patiently for proof, that they must be considered highly detrimental to their best interests, before they determined to adopt a course, which, if they did not check the career being pursued, would at least show to the public their opinion upon it, and exonerate them from the charge of apathy. Taking into consideration many circumstances connected with the court, would have justified the concluding unfavourably of the course likely to be pursued; but though justified in coming to such a conclusion, it had not been adopted. The circumstances to which the speaker had reference, were first, Mr. Spain having allowed the high authority of the Home Government, from which he derived his authority, to be over-riden and set aside by the act of the Colonial Government. Lord John Russell had declared most emphatically that there should be but one commissioner, and conferred the high and responsible office upon Mr. Spain, who, on arrival at Auckland, allowed himself to be associated with Messrs. Godfrey and Richmond. Mr. Spain arrived as the Commissioner of the Home Government, and is now a commissioner of Captain Hobson's appointment. Allowing himself thus to be associated, was being a party to breaking his own instructions, and to a gross and disgraceful insult being offered to the Home Government, and it is thought the validity of the proceedings of the court may be fairly impugned. He (Mr. Revans) would go further, and express his conviction that the court, by this change, had no authority for its existence, nor right to take evidence or adopt any other proceedings. The second circumstance was the appointment of Mr. Clarke to act as interpreter. This young gentleman is an hereditary descendant of the many families living comfortably in foreign parts, upon the sympathies of the English people—gratitude, therefore, should make him partial to all the native races in the world. And, if imbued with such a feeling, however much he might desire to be impartial, granting for the instant that he was in other respects not unfit for the office, it is impossible that he should fail to have a bias. He did not accuse him of wilful unfairness, but maintained it not to be possible for him to be able to avoid being partial. These are the principal characters of the Court, which, instead of receiving the titles of the Company as if impressed with the idea that they have been acquired by fair, open, and honourable means, does, by the character and spirit of the proceedings before it, create the feeling that the Court believes the Company to have been guilty of some gross acts of fraud. The Crown Prosecutor acts as the representative of certain parties, and by the examination pursued, has created the feeling that he is pursuing Col. Wakefield in that court, with the view of satisfying feelings which arise out of a personal quarrel; and that, under the desire of reaching him in this way, he is reckless of the consequences, either to the New Zealand Company, whose servant he was, or to the settlers in their territory. It might indeed be said, that Mr. Hanson had read the Company's brief while in their service, and now held a brief against them. He had always entertained the highest respect for the Bench and the Bar, and according to the sentiment which that respect inspired, he did not believe that such a course would be sanctioned by the Bar in England. The settlers were dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Court, and the *Gazette* gave vent to that feeling, as it was believed, in moderate language. Englishmen have the habit of complaining and remonstrating, when dissatisfied with proceedings of persons in power, and it is a habit alike useful to both parties. They would indeed think they had fallen upon evil days if denied this poor privilege. But Mr. Hanson

seems to think it dangerous—for he hastened, as Crown Prosecutor, to be the first man in New Zealand to talk of criminal prosecutions. None will envy him his proud pre-eminence—and as having acted many years with the people he ought, though now an official, to remember the struggle which must ensue will neither add to the power and dignity of himself, or of his master. This threat of criminal proceedings may have something to do with the shop—for it is well known Mr. Hanson is the author of and a large shareholder in a Newspaper Company, which is to issue an independent paper edited by Capt. Hobson's Crown Prosecutor, with a salary of 250*l.* a year, and other advantages derived from the office. It would doubtless be very convenient to thrust the proprietor of the *Gazette* for a few months into the wretched hovel called the jail, and crush the establishment at the moment that his own types and materials were expected in the Colony. But he will find that the public will be no party to any such proceeding. With these introductory remarks Mr. Revans introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Dorset, and carried unanimously.

"1. That this meeting acknowledge with gratitude, the justice and liberality of the Government in the arrangement concluded with the New Zealand Company, by which settlers are assured of their titles to the lands purchased by them of the Company, and the Company itself received the promise of such a grant, as would indemnify them for their outlay, and enable them to carry out those comprehensive plans, on which the immediate prosperity of the colony chiefly depends."

Mr. Brewer rose and said,—In coming forward to propose the second resolution, I beg to offer a few remarks (although not much in the habit of public speaking) on the important objects of this meeting, and in particular on the resolution which I have the honour of submitting to you. It is with the deepest regret that I have witnessed the mode of investigation adopted by the Court of Claims, so different from the spirit and letter of instructions from Lord John Russell. On the arrival of Mr. Spain at Wellington, we had every reason to expect a speedy settlement of this long pending question, firmly relying upon Lord John Russell's instructions to him, and to Captain Hobson, that his appointment as Commissioner was entirely independent of, and free from any control on the part of Captain Hobson, and that to him and him alone, was committed the investigation of claims to land in New Zealand, and the carrying out the arrangement between the Home Government and the Company; but when I see the Commissioner acting under a Colonial Ordinance, and associated with others in his office, and also accompanied by men such as Mr. Clarke, the son of a parson, a lay missionary, and who gave abundant proofs during his stay at Wellington in June last, of the ill he bore towards the settlement;—when I see, gentlemen, this party, thoroughly tutored and trained in the prejudices and antipathies of the local government, and the missionaries, I can but come to this conclusion, that our hopes were based upon false grounds, that Mr. Spain no longer occupies the position he left England with, and that the spirit of his instructions is altered,—in one word, that he has suffered himself to be deprived of that independence of action and feeling, which we all without exception expected from him. Were Mr. Clark's efforts to injure merely confined to his capacity in the Court of Claims as interpreter, we should have less grounds to fear; but when the local Protector of the Aborigines of this part of the colony, appointed by Captain Hobson, is passed over without notice, and no cause assigned, and to Mr. Clark's office of interpreter is added that of Advocate in the same Court, I perceive the handiwork of our enemies, who have gratuitously on every occasion sought to injure and oppress us. It is not my intention to attack Mr. Spain. I pass him over, leaving him to his own feelings, as to how he has fulfilled the trust reposed in him. But that which I most seriously wish to bring before your notice is, the long period to which, the possession of the lands purchased by us under the Company bears every appearance of being protracted to, and the serious evils arising therefrom, and the more than probability of a collision with those natives, with whom we have been (but on few occasions) on the most intimate terms. I have been almost a constant, daily attendant upon the Court of Claims, and can aver, without contradiction, that from the evidence there produced, no treaty for the purchase of land, between a civilized and a savage race, could have been entered into with more good faith and honesty, than the Company's purchase of Port Nicholson. I allude in particular to the purchase of Port Nicholson, because in no other of the Company's titles at present before the Court, has the native evidence been entered into. After the treaty was proposed to the natives, a long time elapsed before the chiefs were required to sign the deed; meetings of the natives were held all over the harbour, and there cannot exist a doubt, as to the unanimous feeling on the part of the natives to dispose of their lands; and when the treaty was completed, the Company faithfully and honestly redeemed their pledges both to the native population and to the settlers, who purchased the land from them. The native reserves were honestly chosen; and they have already spent in Port Nicholson more than 75 per cent. on emigration; the sum they had pledged themselves to.

If the native reserves have not been as productive as was anticipated, to whom ought the blame to be imputed? The answer will be, to the Auckland Government, who have thrown every difficulty in the way of letting those reserves to advantage. The Company expressly sent out Mr. Halswell for that purpose, with an adequate salary, and that salary not drawn out of the revenue of those reserves, but out of the funds of the Company. At a moderate calculation, the native reserves in the town of Wellington alone, would at the present moment net a clear yearly revenue of 1300*l.*; with such a revenue, what improvements within those two last years might not have been made in the moral and physical appearance of the natives? Let us suppose that a portion of that sum had been devoted to clothe, and provide comfortable places of abode for the old and infirm of the several tribes; that another portion had been employed in supplying the whole of the native population with the necessary tools of labour, and the remainder of that sum had been appropriated to the advancement and instruction of the youth and children in the arts of European civilization. Would not, gentlemen, the whole population have resisted with one voice the insidious advice to resist the occupation of the lands they had parted with, so industriously spread both by the local government and by the missionaries, who, with but few exceptions, have been foremost in exciting amongst them, a spirit of disaffection and discontent to the white population? I have

witnessed their conduct in many parts of New Zealand, and have always found it the same; and their labours have been confined to infusing into the breast of the natives a spirit of cant and hypocrisy, without improving their moral or physical welfare; they are the same dirty and idle people that they were on the first arrival of the missionaries in New Zealand. But this is mere detail. The objects of this resolution are of a more serious nature. The report is widely spreading among the natives, that they are to repossess those lands which have been improved by the settlers—their avaricious spirit is excited, their passions inflamed, and should they fail in their present views, hostilities may follow and personal encounters may be expected to arise frequently between the natives and isolated settlers. Such results not only every settler, but every honest man must deeply deplore. The best method, I apprehend, to avert from these settlements such scenes, is by adopting every proceeding which may make our present state known in England to those persons who compose the company; and who are as deeply interested in our welfare as we are ourselves. With these remarks, I beg leave to read the resolution entrusted to me.

"2. That whilst this meeting recognises the consistency of the government in instituting a Commission of Inquiry, by which the validity of claims under native titles may be tried, they deprecate any such method of proceeding as may tend to throw doubt on the security of landed property granted by the Company on the faith of a compact with the government, and, to excite suspicion and jealousy in the mind of the native population."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. J. M. Taylor, when Mr. D. Scott made an amendment.

Mr. David Scott said, he begged to move an amendment on the second resolution, previous to which he would observe, that he could not see the necessity or propriety of calling the present meeting in reference to the Court of Land Claims now sitting here; he thought the originators of the meeting had some intention of misleading the public on that subject—[no, no!]—by creating a general impression that the Commissioner's present enquiry might lead to distrust the settlers' titles to land under the New Zealand Company, the effects of which might be injurious to the prosperity of the colony. He did not take that view of the subject, but thought it evident to every one that Company's settlers had nothing to do in the matter, and that it was a question only between the Government and the Company.—[Cries of Oh!] He felt satisfied that, whatever might be the result of the Commissioner's enquiry or final report thereon, the Government would protect the interests of the settlers, and had already guaranteed to them all the lands purchased from the Company, upon their fulfilling certain conditions, which was the business of the Government to see performed. He felt confident, from what he had observed of the Commissioner's impartiality and courtesy towards all parties in the course of prosecuting his enquiries, that he would do strict justice in every case; and for himself, as a private claimant in Port Nicholson, he should be perfectly satisfied with his decision, whatever that might be; and he also thought that any expressions of public opinion, anticipating the result of the Commissioner's enquiry, were premature and uncalled for. He also regretted the spirit which, it appeared to him, the Advocate of the New Zealand Company's claims evinced in that Court, by calling in question the motives, integrity, and ability of its interpreter. He had attended that court almost daily since it opened, and having himself a pretty correct knowledge of the New Zealand language, acquired during eleven years' residence in that country, he must say that Mr. Clarke's speaking and interpretation of it was the most correct he had ever heard; he had also heard Mr. Clarke charged with the inconsistency of appearing in the double capacity of advocate and interpreter, but he thought all who had attended the Court, except the New Zealand Company's Advocate, would agree with him that, beyond the strict performance of the duties of his appointment in assisting the Commissioner to arrive at the truth, Mr. Clarke had not assumed the character ascribed to him. Mr. Scott then concluded, by moving the following amendment.

"That this meeting, considering it only justice to the Government as well as Mr. Spain, who has been appointed to inquire into the validity of titles to land in this country, are of opinion, that the opinion of this meeting should be suspended until the inquiry should be completed, and the result of Mr. Spain's report made known to the British Government."

Mr. Hanson, after some altercation with Mr. Revans, observed on the subject of the Court of Claims, that with regard to Mr. Spain, he called upon all parties who had attended the Court to bear testimony to his urbanity, impartiality, and accuracy; his anxiety to obtain all the evidence that might bear upon the question before him, without regarding which view it might support, and his willingness to hear all that any witness might be prepared to state. With regard to Mr. Clarke, the interpreter, he would state that, although his own knowledge of the language was imperfect, not more probably than that of half the persons present, he could vouch for his general accuracy, and in the cases in which his accuracy had been impugned, he (Mr. Hanson) could most unequivocally declare that the charges made against him were unfounded.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Scott, and Mr. Brewer's original resolution was then put, when the latter was declared to be carried by a large majority.

Mr. Wade came forward and said, I have the honour to stand before you as the mover of the *third resolution*, but, previous to moving it, I must trespass on your indulgence with a few remarks on the subject of something that fell from two speakers that preceded me, and although these remarks may be considered extraneous, I must plead the latitude allowed to the speakers alluded to, as they were allowed to travel out of their course to attack a highly useful and respectable body. I may certainly follow their example, for the purpose of saying a few words in defence; the speakers alluded to were Mr. Revans and Mr. Brewer, and the body attacked are the Missionaries.—[Cries of Oh!] I consider the attack on that useful body as most unjustifiable. It cannot be denied that all in New Zealand are greatly indebted to the Missionaries; [no no!] and that, had it not been for their paving the way for us, as they have done, we could not have met in peace and security in Port Nicholson at this moment, [a voice, You won't take my bidding! laughter]; and it may be very easy for persons who, like myself, arrived yesterday, and are in the enjoyment of peace and security, to attack the body that we are indebted to for our present position; for, let it be remembered, that they

pioneered the way for us twenty years ago, leaving the comforts of home and friends to dare the ferocity of the sanguinary savage. I have some knowledge of the missionaries, and I can only characterise the attack made on them as uncalled for, cowardly, and unjust—uncalled for, inasmuch as it had nothing to do with the objects of the meeting; cowardly, as they were not present; and unjust, because, in my opinion, these attacks are not founded on fact.—[Cries of "How's the tea meeting?"] I shall trouble you with but a very few remarks on the subject of the resolution I have to propose, as the evening is far advanced, and the speakers who have preceded me have left little to be said on the subject.—[Oh! glory!] I stand not here to beamer the Company's principal agent with praise, nor do I intend to offer any attack on the parties composing the Court of Land Claims.—[Loud cheers.] But I must remark that all those interested in the welfare of the settlement must be anxious to see the question brought to a final issue as soon as possible, and any unnecessary delay in the settlement of the question of title to our land, must have a very injurious effect on the progress of this settlement (hear hear). It must shake confidence—commerce consequently must flag, and our agricultural operations will not proceed with that speed with which we hope to see the country opened up. With regard to the constitution of the court, I must say with those who preceded me, that it is anything but dignified to see Mr., or Master, or the boy Clarke, a mere boy, cross-examining witnesses as he does, and although we have heard it denied that he is advocating any side in the question, I can yet say from my own observation that he does not confine himself to the office of interpreter, for I have been present when I have seen him examine natives at some length, and I never heard any questions detailed to him by the court. All the questions emanated, as far as I could observe, from himself. I need not offer any further remarks, but will leave my resolution in the hands of the chairman.—[During the latter part of Mr. Wade's speech, he was loudly cheered.]

"3. That, without the slightest imputation on the learned commissioner now sitting at Port Nicholson, of whose justice, impartiality, and ability they can have no doubt, this meeting has cause to apprehend that he is acting under instructions from the local government, which may tend to a protracted investigation, and are incompatible with the spirit, if not with the letter of the engagements entered into by Her Majesty's Government."

Colonel Wakefield remarked that he had not intended to trespass on the meeting, but would not let the resolution he had just heard pass without stating that he cordially agreed with the sentiments expressed in it regarding the learned Commissioner. It was not the Commissioner or the enquiry, about the result of which he had no apprehension, that he (Colonel Wakefield) complained of, but it was to the delay from which this settlement was like to suffer that he objected. Although he had not intended to say anything on the subject of the meeting, he did intend to say a word on the subject of the Company's engagements, and he was there for the purpose of assuring them, as the representative of the New Zealand Company in this country, that the Directors of it, whose character was well known to all present, would at all times, and under all circumstances, be ready to fulfil every pledge and engagement they had made in their conditions of sale of land, sanctioned and even enjoined by the Government; and he (Colonel Wakefield) as their agent, was prepared to carry out those engagements, at whatever cost it might be.—[Cheers.]

Mr. Guyton briefly introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. R. Waitt.

"4. That this meeting receive with high satisfaction the assurances of the Company's agent, that the Company will faithfully execute the trust confided to it by the Crown, of conveying to the purchasers the lands assured to them, and recommend to all persons the continued prosecution of every branch of industry and commerce, in perfect reliance on the good faith of the Government and the New Zealand Company."

Mr. Earp said that, prior to his moving the next resolution he would observe, with reference to what had fallen from Mr. Hanson, that it would have been fair on the part of that gentleman had he completed his plausible chain of argument, by stating what he knew to be the case respecting such lands within the Company's territories, the purchase of which might be declared by the Commissioner invalid. The natives were already exulting, from what they had been told, in the repossession of their lands. It was disgraceful to delude the natives thus. The meeting were doubtless aware that by an Act of Council, if allowed by the Home Government, the lands of the natives rest in the Crown, or in other words, in the Local Government. It would be an excellent thing for the empty treasury at Auckland, if they could contrive to obtain back again for the natives, which was only another term for themselves, isolated districts scattered over the Company's territory. These would be instantly in the hands of the Government, and would be sold by them; finding ready purchasers, whilst their own lands at Auckland were unalienable. This would be another method of subsisting upon the Port Nicholson settlement. A method so supremely ridiculous, that it did not appear to be the intention of the Government; it would not be worth notice. But the people here need not trouble themselves about any steps the Government were taking, except to record their opinion of the *animus* which actuated them with regard to the place. There was not the remotest doubt but that the settlement of every thing relating to this place would be made at home, where, thank God, in the wisdom, and justice of the Home Government, they had a shield against the "dog in the manger" policy of the local Government.

With regard to the commission under which Mr. Spain was acting, he (Mr. Earp) could inform them something about that. Mr. Spain, he well knew, arrived in this colony with instructions from the Colonial Office altogether independent of the local government. His authority for this, was his Excellency himself. He well recollected that in a conversation with the Governor upon the subject, he bitterly complained that this was the case, esteeming it contrary, to use his favourite phrase, to his "power and dignity," that the instructions should not come through him. But it was to be feared that Mr. Spain was not acting under the instructions he brought from Lord John Russell, but under the Auckland government: it was clear he was acting under the one or the other. It was almost equally certain that, he could not be acting under those of Lord John Russell, since, from the excellent and conciliatory spirit adopted by that nobleman towards the New Zealand Company and the

Australia (both considered very healthy), 16 per 1000; but in Algoa Bay only 9½. It is warmer than Canada, nearly as warm as Australia. Bread is rather dear; labour being high, the quarter loaf is commonly 12d.; it should be cheaper than in any other country. The wheat is the finest in the world, without any exception: heavier by 3 or 4 pounds the bushel than the best English, and always fetching in the corn markets of London, Calcutta, Mauritius, and Australia, more than any English or foreign grain. The population of the whole colony is about 200,000, the county of George alone could sustain five times that number, and the whole colony, well governed, would support at least 8,000,000 of people in prosperous circumstances. Convicts have never been introduced, and in proportion more churches and chapels exist than in any colony, consequently morality generally prevails. The proportion between the sexes in Australia is as 55,000 males to 21,557 females; Van Dieman's Land, 29,044 males to 12,027 females; at the Cape, in 1839, the proportion was nearly the same as in England, 75,485 males to 71,856 females. In almost every town and village, Government Free Schools, even patterns to the Mother-country, are generally established; and, in short, the colony may be considered, and is eminently prosperous, moral, and intelligent; and all that is wanted to give it quite the lead amongst the colonies of England, is the emigration of the useful mechanical trades, field labourers, and shepherds; the latter are usually allowed to accumulate flocks of their own.

ISTHMIAN OF PANAMA CANAL.—At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. D. Humboldt said that the works preparatory to the commencement of cutting through the Isthmus of Panama were advancing rapidly. The commission authorised by the Government of New Granada to construct a canal between the two seas, have concluded their survey of the land which the canal will intersect, and reported much more favourably than was to have been expected. The chain of the Cordilleras does not extend, as had been imagined, across the Isthmus. The explorers have, on the contrary, discovered a valley very favourable for the purposes of the undertaking. The natural disposition of the waters is also favourable. Three rivers, portions of the beds of which are navigable, will be made to form part of the canal. The necessary cutting, will not be more than twelve miles and a half. The fall or inclination will be regulated by two large locks. The entire length of this canal will be forty-nine miles; the breadth of the surface of the water 135 feet, and 55 at the bottom. The depth will be twenty feet, which will enable it to be navigated by ships of from 1000 to 1400 tons burthen. The cost of its completion will be fourteen millions of francs, or 65,000l.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ACTUAL EXPORTS OF BEER, BRIMSTONE, COTTONS AND LINENS, WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS, SILK, CORDAGE, SAIL CLOTHS, HOPS, GUNPOWDER, SALTPETRE, AND METALS TO THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, for the Fortnight ending 2d March, 1843.

Hobart Town.—Steel 280l., copper 200l., iron 33l.; 10134 yds. pl. 945 yds. pr. and dyed calicoes, 3815½ yds. cambrics and muslins, 1274 yds. cotton and linen mixed, 24 counterpanes and quilts, 646 dz. hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 3 dz. pl. 157 dz. pr. shawls and bkfs., 729 yds. ticks, checked and striped, B. linen 669l., carpets and rugs 42l., flannel and blanketing 114l., wn. and wd. hosiery 306l., long and short cloths 1126l., wn. and wd. stuffs 52l., unrt'd woollens 65l., beer 450, al. cloth 10l., silk manufs. 414l.—4261 yds. pl. 3548 yds. pr. and dyed calicoes, 453 dozen hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 1000 yds. ticks, checked and striped, unrt'd. cottons 100l., B. linen 280l., carpets and rugs 83l., flannel and blanketing 18l., woollen and worsted stuffs 256l., beer 412l., bottled beer 278l., sail cloth 24l., silk manufs. 412l.

Port Adelaide.—Iron 125l., lead 49l., 17631 yds. pl. 6100 yds. pr. and dyed calicoes, 336 yds. cambrics and muslins, 56 yds. cords, fustians,

jeans and florentines, 248 dz. hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 14412 yards laces, gauzes, nets, and crapes, 53 dz. pl. shawls and bkfs., B. linen 269l. flannel and blanketing 316l., woollen and worsted hosiery 25l., kmeres 60l., woollen and worsted shawls 20l., woollen and worsted stuffs 80l., beer 564l., bottled beer 376l., hops 50l., 5 cwt. saltpetre, silk manufs. 147l.

TABLES AND PRICES CURRENT OF HEMP, FLAX, WOOL AND OILS.

(From the London Journal of Commerce)

HEMP AND FLAX.

Comparative Statement of the Stocks of HEMP and FLAX, remaining on hand in the London Warehouses (the Dealers' Stocks included) on the 1st Feb., with the total Deliveries each year, to the same date.

	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	Deliv. in Dec.
Hemp, St. Petersburg, clean	1714	2177	3886	2944	1559	265
— Riga and Do. outshot	686	1091	895	863	401	70
— Half-clean and Pass	543	1685	1276	932	700	137
— Pollak and Riga Rhine	213	880	664	639	894	66
— Cordilla, Italian, &c.	52	347	283	368	258	12
— East India	3563	5837	2580	1006	1583	314
Tons	6770	11437	8484	6842	5325	854
Flax, St. Petersburg, 12 & 19 hd.	205	137	150	91	96	3
— Riga	746	1062	939	650	813	10
— Other Sorts	390	263	911	226	253	86
Tons	1359	1452	1099	997	1164	99
	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	
Price of Clean Hemp per ton	45	36	38 10	39 8 10	31 5	

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.

	s. d.	s. d.	German, Duty paid.	s. d.	s. d.
Australian, 1st qual. per lb.	1 8	1 10	Saxon } 1 & 2 Ele.....	3 0	5 0
Do. 2d quality	1 3	1 8	Silesian } Prima	2 8	3 0
Do. 3d quality	1 0	1 3	— Secunda	1 0	2 8
Do. Lambs'	1 4	1 9	Austrian } Ele.....	2 0	2 8
Do. Grease	0 6	0 10	Bohemian } Prima	2 0	2 6
V. D.'s Land 1st quality	1 4	1 6	— Secunda	1 0	1 10
Do. 2d quality	1 1	1 4	Hungarian } Prima	2 0	2 6
Do. 3d quality	0 10	1 1	— Secunda	1 0	1 6
Do. Lambs'	1 2	1 6	Pieces	1 0	1 6
Do. Grease	0 6	0 10	Fribs	1 0	1 6
Cape 1st quality	1 4	1 8	Spanish and Portuguese.		
Do. 2d quality	1 0	1 3	Leonesa	1 10	2 2
Do. 3d quality and Grease	0 7	0 10	Segovia	1 8	2 0
East India—Good White	0 0	0 10	Soria	1 8	1 10
Coarse, Yellowish	0 5	0 6	Caceres	1 6	1 8
Inferior and Black	0 2	0 4	Estremadura	1 6	1 8
British Merino washed	1 0	1 2	Portugal	1 3	1 6
Do. Grease	0 8	0 9	Lamb	1 6	2 0
Southdown	0 10	1 0	Goats	0 9	1 2
			Duties.—British Produce, Free. Foreign, value under 1s. 0½d. lb.; above 1s. 1d.		

QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO LONDON.

	In 1843 to last Week.	Same time in 1842.
Spanish	10,990	63,174
Australian	1,097,062	378,140
Other Sorts	1,237,380	1,443,369
Liverpool	859,837	901,583
Bristol		19,523
Hull	635,499	343,413

OILS.

	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Fish Oil, Sperm Oil, on the Sperm, tun	70 0	72 0	Seal, pale.....	30 0 40 0
Head matter	74 0	75 0	Do. yellow	37 0 38 0
S. Whale pale.....	30 0	30 10	Do. brown	33 0 34 0
Do. yellow	37 10	38 0	Whale-fins, Davis' Strait	
Do. brown	35 0	0 0	& Greenland sizeable	320 0 350 0
			Southern, round.....	24 0 25 0

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS. TO EMIGRANTS AND SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND AND THE COLONIES. J. VALLENTINE and SON, 60, Wych Street, Strand, beg to call the attention of the above to the various articles supplied by them, consisting of every requisite, either in Tools, Ironmongery, or for general use; and solicit a comparison of their quality and prices with those of any other house. Good Bell Tents complete 42s. each. Gunpowder 1s. per lb. Nails assorted 21s. per cwt. Felling Axes 1s. 3d. each. Best Steel Pit and Cross-cut Saws 6s. 6d. each, &c. &c. Information given respecting the Colonies. 60, Wych Street Strand, facing the King of Prussia Tavern.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES. E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouse, 165, Fenchurch-street.

List of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

NEW ZEALAND.—J. STAYNER, Ship Insurance Broker to the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony. General Shipping business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded, goods shipped, &c. 110, Fenchurch-street.

NEW ZEALAND.—Purchases, Sales, or Leases of Town or Country Lands in the Settlements of WELLINGTON, NELSON, and NEW PLYMOUTH, negotiated. Passages advantageously arranged. Goods and Supplies purchased and shipped. Baggage cleared. Insurances and Remittances effected. Shares in the New Zealand Company bought and sold; and all Agency Business for New Zealand or Australia transacted by EDMUND J. WHEELER and Co., Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Broad-Street, London.

N.B. E. J. W. & Co., have respectable correspondents at the above settlements, and also at various Australian ports, to whom consignments may be forwarded, or Land Agencies entrusted.

TO MERCHANTS.

J. M. TAYLOR, General Agent, Ship Broker, and Licensed Custom House Agent, Wellington, Port Nicholson, New Zealand. For further particulars, apply to Mr. CLAYTON, 80, Baker Street, Portman Square, London.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES OF LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal Settlements. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of Proprietors of Land in New Zealand, and others interested in the Colony, held on Thursday the 5th January, at the George and Vulture Tavern, an Association was formed, under the name of

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

"For promoting the Interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives of New Zealand."

The objects of the Society are similar to those of the South Australian Society, which has effected so much good in that Colony—namely,

- To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.
- To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.
- To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end)
- To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The history of the Colonization of New Zealand affords many illustrations of the necessity for the establishment of such a Society. The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in advance to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and to Messrs. Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to Messrs. the Treasurers, pro tem., Mr. JOHN WATSON, 17, Abchurch-lane Square; and Mr. H. S. CHAPMAN, 17, Abchurch-lane Buildings, Temple.

The Provisional Committee meets every Wednesday at one o'clock, at Mr. WATSON'S Chambers, 17, Abchurch-lane Square, and is open to all who wish to promote the objects of the Society.

W. BRIDGES, Hon. Secy.



REGULAR PACKET SHIPS FOR AUSTRALIA,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.

FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON, and AUCKLAND, (NEW ZEALAND). The fast-sailing Frigate-built (British) Ship **MANDARIN**, A 1, 650 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. **ADAM YULE**, Commander. Will load in the London Dock.

This splendid Ship (second voyage to New Zealand) has a full Poop, with first-rate Accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Her 'tween decks are seven feet high, offering a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of Fore Cabin Passengers. Carries an experienced Surgeon.

The Charge for a Chief Cabin Passage is £42 to Wellington; £45 to Nelson, and £50 to Auckland. In the Fore Cabin £20 to Wellington; £21 to Nelson, and £25 to Auckland. Captain **YULE**, who has just returned from New Zealand, will be happy to afford information to intending settlers.

To Sail punctually the 8th of MARCH.

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To Sail punctually the 25th of MARCH.

FOR SYDNEY, DIRECT.—The well known British-built first-class Ship **CLEVELAND**, 550 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. **WILLIAM MARLEY**, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

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UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO H. M. GOVERNMENT.

Has room disengaged for a few Tons of goods only, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR HOBART TOWN, DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing British-built Ship **PROVIDENCE**, A. 1, 12 Years, 450 Tons. Coppered and Copper-fastened. **SAMUEL HICKS**, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Dock.

This fine Vessel has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers.

as room for a few tons of measurement goods only, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR LAUNCESTON, DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing British-built Ship, **JANE GEARY**, A. 1, 12 Years. 350 Tons. Coppered and copper-fastened. **JOHN REID**, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

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FOR PORT ADELAIDE, (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing first-class British-built Ship, **CORSAIR**, 350 Tons Burthen. Coppered and Copper-fastened. **J. GRAY**, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Dock.

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FOR SWAN RIVER and ADELAIDE, (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).—The first-class British built bark, **MADRAS**, 450 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. **W. T. KITCHING**, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Docks.

The sailing qualities of this Ship are well-known, her Accommodations for Passengers, both for comfort and convenience are not to be surpassed, and she will carry an experienced Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. **KITCHING**, on board; or, to **JOHN CARROLL**, 46, Lime Street.

N.B.—Mr. Lionel Samson, of 11, Warrford-court, Throgmorton Street, having been many years a resident at Swan River, and who has taken his passage by this Ship, will be happy to give every information to settlers proceeding to the above port.

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FOR every Information respecting the First Vessels sailing for those Colonies, Cost of Passage and Freight, Conveyance of Parcels, Insurance of Goods, or Purchase of Land, and mode of obtaining Free Passage for the Labouring Classes. Apply to Messrs. **CAPPER AND GOLE**, Agents (by Appointment) to Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 453, West Strand, Charing-Cross. Files of Newspapers from all the Colonies, kept in the Subscription Reading Room.

SIXTH EMIGRANT SHIP FOR
THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

To Clear out about the 20th, and to Sail about the 25th March.

FOR ALGOA BAY, DIRECT.—To follow the **AVOCA**, a Fast-sailing first-class Ship, of about 500 Tons Burthen, under the excellent, liberal, and punctual management of the previous Ships. Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon. Superior Accommodation, and height between decks 6 feet.

DIETARY OF MR. JOSEPH CHRISTOPHERS' SHIPS. Steerage Passengers to be in Messes of 6 or more, as the Captain or Surgeon may arrange, and Victualled according to the following scale, for one Adult per week:—

Best 2d Bread ... 7 lb.	Preserved Potatoes. 3 lb.
Prime mess Beef. 1 1/2 lb.	Tea 1 oz.
Prime mess Pork. 1 1/2 lb.	Coffee 1 1/2 oz.
Preserved Meat ... 1 1/2 lb.	Sugar 1 lb.
Fish 1 lb.	Butter or Cheese .. 6 oz.
Flour 1 1/2 lb.	Pickled Cabbage .. 1/2 pt.
Oatmeal 1 pint.	Salt 2 oz.
Raisins 3 lb.	Mustard 2 oz.
Suet 3 oz.	Vinegar 1/2 pt.
Peas 1 pint.	Water 21 qt.
Rice 1 lb.	

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS.

The same Scale applies to *Intermediate Passengers*, with the addition of 1 pint Ale or Porter, and 1/2 pint Wine, or 1/2 pint Spirit, per day.

Intermediate Passengers provide their own Beds, but are found in Earthenware and Table Linen, and have Inclosed Berths. **NEW BEDS, and BEDDING**, (Mats, Bolster, 2 Blankets, and Rug,) provided free of charge for *Steerage Passengers*. All Emigrants should be vaccinated: and having children, possess certificates of marriage, and having children, possess certificates of baptism. Testimonials always desirable: with them letters are granted procuring friends on arrival.

Women receive the same rations as Men: Children receive rations in proportion; under twelve months receive no rations. Fresh Meat and Soft Bread supplied till passed the Downs, and as opportunities offer.

Daily Meals *Breakfast*—Tea or Coffee, and Sugar. *Dinner*—according to the above Scale. *Supper*—Tea or Coffee, and Sugar.

The Preserved Potatoes being a nutritious vegetable, and unfilling throughout the longest voyage, supplied to all the Passengers.

Medical comforts provided in the following proportions:—On every 100 *Passengers*—7 lbs. Arrowroot; 30 lbs. Preserved Beef; 100 pints Lemon-juice, and Sugar to mix with it; 40 lbs. Scotch Barley; 12 bottles Port Wine; 12 ditto Sherry Wine; 200 gallons Stout; 20 ditto Rum; 10 ditto Brandy.

In case of illness Barley served out, and if required, 7 oz. Molasses per week substituted for 6 oz. Sugar, and 1/2 pint Oatmeal per day for the Rice and Potatoes.

Medical comforts issued free as the Surgeon deems proper. Women Wet-nursing to have a pint of Stout per day, if advised by the Surgeon.

To respectable *Steerage Emigrants* to this prosperous colony. Mr. **JOSEPH CHRISTOPHERS** is willing to advance part of the Passage-Money, on receiving Promissory Notes.

The passage averages 75 days; provisions on board for 105 days, as per Act of Parliament. These Ships are punctual, but to show that they are so, 2s. a day will be paid each passenger if detained beyond the day above named.

Passages, in the Cabin, £25; Intermediate Berths, £20; Steerage, £12; to be secured by payment of half the Passage-Money.

Under 8 years 3 Children count as 1 Adult,—from 8 to 14 years 2,—under twelve months free.

For Freight or Passage, apply immediately to Mr. **JOSEPH S. CHRISTOPHERS**, Agent for Emigration to the Cape of Good Hope. *East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street, London.*

All the Emigrants by the *Orator*, *Guardian*, and *Ann*, arrived safe, and obtained immediate employment, only serving to increase the demand.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

Will embark Passengers on the 4th of March. Last Shipping Day on the 2nd.

FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON, (NEW ZEALAND). The splendid New Ship, **MARY**, A. 1, 600 Tons Register. Coppered and copper-fastened. **THOMAS GRANT**, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Docks.

This Ship has a splendid Poop, and other Cabin Accommodations, and is admirably adapted to insure the comfort of Cabin and Fore Cabin Passengers, having 7 feet height between decks. Carries an experienced Surgeon; and will sail from Portsmouth on the 9th of March. The price of a Chief Cabin Passage will be 50 Guineas, intermediate 35 Guineas, and Fore Cabin 20 Guineas.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. **JOHN RIDGWAY and CO.**, Liverpool; or to **PHILLIPPS and TIPLADY**, Sworn Brokers, 3, George Yard, Lombard Street.

TO EMIGRANTS, &c. — RICHARDS, WOOD and CO., have ready for immediate Shipment at their **WAREHOUSES**, No. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, the following **AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, &c.**—Dean's Patent Mills for Grinding and Dressing Wheat at one operation, Threshing and Winnowing Machines, Chaff Engines, Ploughs and Harrows; also Carts, Trucks, Wheelbarrows, Ironmongery for building and domestic purposes, and Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes.

"I bought my ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these Colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Gougou's "South Australia," page 126.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—

London Office, 38, Old Broad Street.
Capital paid up, £800,000.

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Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, & Co. Secretary—Samuel Jackson, Esq.
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The Directors of this Bank grant letters of Credit, or Bills at 30 days' sight, on their branches at Sydney, Bathurst, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Port Philip, and Wellington, without charge, and on Nelson, New Zealand, on a charge of 2 per cent. They also negotiate approved bills on the colonies at 30, 60, and 90 days' sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills for collection transmitted at the usual charge. **By order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Sec.**

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THE EMIGRANTS' HAND-BOOK OF FACTS concerning CANADA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c. with the relative advantages each of the colonies offers for Emigration, and Practical Advice for intending Emigrants. By **SAMUEL BUTLER**, Esq. Author of the Hand-Book for Australian Emigrants.

This work like the preceding, will be a **BOOK OF FACTS**, rather than of Opinions, and from the ample information Mr. Butler is in possession of, it can be confidently recommended to the attention of intending Emigrants as a work which they may rely upon for accurate information.

Published by N. H. Cotes, 130, Cheapside, London; G. Philip, Liverpool; J. Gadsby, Manchester; W. R. M'Phun, Glasgow, and may be procured, by order, of all Booksellers.

TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, &c.

Just published by F. D. LEWIS, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle-court, Cornhill. Price 1s. on a single sheet.

A COMPLETE ADVERTISERS' GUIDE TO THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. The Contents of this sheet are—1. A List of all Newspapers printed in the United Kingdom, arranged according to counties, the political opinions of each being discriminated by the form of the type.—2. A List of the same Papers, alphabetically arranged, showing their average circulation, and number of advertisements daily or otherwise, and the price per quarter at which F. D. Lewis will supply them.—3. A List of Members of Parliament, distinguished as Conservative or Liberal, and arranged according to counties.—Advertisements either for British or Foreign Newspapers, or the supply of the latter, attended to by F. D. Lewis with punctuality.

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"It is an intelligent compilation of general information respecting the Colony, down to the date of the most recent intelligence. A neat map completes the utility of the volume."—*Colonial Gazette*

London: Smith, Elder and Co. 65, Cornhill.

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NEW ZEALAND COLONIZATION, being Details of the System pursued by the New Zealand Company, and of the Proceedings of the Local Government, with OBJECTIONS stated, and REMEDIES proposed, in a plan for the next Settlement. Suggested with the view of preserving all the advantages of Colonization to the Colonists themselves. By **JOHN JENNINGS**, New Zealand Agent.

London: PELHAM RICHARDSON, Cornhill, 1843.

Now Ready with Plates, 2 vols. 8vo. Price 24s.

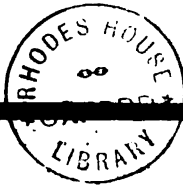
TRAVELS IN NEW ZEALAND, by Routes through the Interior, never before Explored. With Contributions to the Geography, Geology, Botany, and Natural History of the Islands; with an Account of the Aboriginal Inhabitants, and a Dictionary and Grammar of their Language. By **ERNEST DIEFFENBACH, M.D., Naturalist to the New Zealand Company.**

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

Printed by **ALEXANDER ELDER MURRAY**, at his Printing Office, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre, in the City of London, and Published by him at the Office aforesaid; and by **SMITH, ELDER & CO., 65, CORNHILL.**

London, Saturday, 4th March, 1843.

Communications for the EDITOR to be addressed, (post paid) to the care of **STEWART and MURRAY**, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey.



THE

New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY.

No. 83.

LONDON, MARCH 18, 1843.

PRICE 6D.

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has elapsed between the several attacks, which leads us to think that Capt. Hobson's constitution would have resisted this last attack, or sustained him against its fatal effect, had he been subjected to that repose and retirement invariably recommended by the profession. We believe that the sufferer generally remains unaware of the inroad which has been made upon his mental capacity. Such being the case, it is fair to assume, Capt. Hobson did not feel that he had become unfitted to perform the duties of his office. But his friends ought to have felt it, and without regarding the displeasure such a disclosure might have made, they ought to have urged upon him its resignation. Allowing him to continue in the performance of such harassing and anxious duties, and being subjected to numerous personal annoyances, were certain to bring about that event, which, as journalists, it is our duty to record."

But it is useless now to dwell upon these things. Let us hope that the opportunity which circumstances have thus presented, for the adoption of vigorous and decisive measures of policy, may be at once seized upon by the British Government. To use the language of the *Sherborne Journal*, a kind and consistent advocate of the colony, in the south of England, "It would be now useless as well as unbecoming to point out the wrong doings of one whom death has removed from beyond the control of human opinion, and we would always wish to say, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*; we will therefore merely remark that the occurrence places the colony in a critical position, which will eventuate in its increased prosperity, if a man of character, ability and judgment be appointed by the Colonial-office to succeed Captain Hobson. We can hardly imagine a finer field or scope than that which New Zealand presents for a man of parts and of enlightened, far-seeing views. Such a governor would immediately place himself in communication with the settlers, in order to study their interests, address their grievances, and supply their wants; let there be but a strong government, and one in which the colonists themselves might confide, and nothing could better tend to divert capital to the colony, and call forth the boundless resources of these islands."

We have pleasure in quoting from the *Auckland Times*, the following notices of the character and history of Capt. Hobson, and we sincerely unite in sentiment with the writer's concluding observations:—

"Captain Hobson was serving as Lieutenant at Jamaica in the year 1823, when it was found necessary, by Sir Charles Rowley, the Commander-in-Chief of that station, from the swarms of pirates annoying our trade in those seas, to fit out two schooners to go in search of them. Lieut. Hobson volunteered, and was put in command of the *Lion*, on which service he distinguished himself, by taking several piratical vessels, with their crews and most notorious chiefs, whom he brought to punishment. Subsequently he himself fell into the hands of these dangerous gentry; but the reputation of Lieut. Hobson in respect of that generosity and courage, which forms so remarkable a feature in the character of a British seaman, saved himself and his comrades from a violent death, at the very moment it appeared inevitable: he was permitted to return to the service in which he was so useful. (Some of the incidents of this transaction, we are informed, have furnished materials of one of the most popular passages in Tom Cringle's Log.) A short time after, for his remarkable bravery, he was made a Commander, and reappointed to the *Ferret*, sent on the same service, when he was again very actively employed. In paying off the *Seylla*, to which vessel he had been removed, in 1828, he was promoted by the Lords of the Admiralty to the rank of Post Captain. He afterwards commanded the *Rattlesnake*, detached from the East India station to New Zealand. Throughout the whole of his service he was considered a first-rate officer. Mild, strict, and gentlemanly, he was endeared to all who knew him: he was respected by his superiors, and loved by those he commanded; all who served with him will deeply regret the loss of a sincere friend.

"Captain Hobson has left a young and interesting family. It would be impertinent now to intrude upon the feelings of his lady, further than to assure her, that there is not one among us who does not sincerely condole with her upon her great privation. The unobtrusive, silent, course of habitual benevolence, which has marked her course among us, has not been unobserved because it has been retiring and noiseless. The people of Auckland unite as one individual in the warmest wishes and prayers for her happiness and welfare."

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
New Plymouth, Nelson, Wellington, Bay of Islands, Wellington, Nelson and Auckland	W. Stoveld	250	Davidson	Devitt	St. K. Docks.	Mar. 25
	Mandarin	650	Yule	Marshall	London Docks.	Mar. 25

DEATH OF GOVERNOR HOBSON.

NOTICES of the death and obsequies of Captain WILLIAM HOBSON, the first Governor of New Zealand, will be found under the head of Auckland intelligence, in the present Number. It will be perceived that both colonists and natives joined in demonstrations of respect for the memory of the deceased Governor; and that, forgetting all those causes of difference which during his lifetime had operated to prevent friendly and hearty co-operation, almost all the respectable inhabitants joined his funeral procession. The sailors of the *Victoria* carried the body, and a party of the 80th regiment performed military honours over his grave in the presence of the officers. The Aborigines were in attendance, and made their usual national expression of grief, seated on the ground and howling in chorus; the females also joined the procession, having their hair fantastically ornamented with wreaths of native wild plants. The scene must have been not less strange than imposing.

The early character and conduct of Captain Hobson, as recorded in the Navy Lists, bear out the presumption that, in New Zealand, disease had long prostrated an honest and vigorous spirit, and that "none would have doubted his capacity to govern had he not governed." Thus it is, that while the Colony of New Zealand cannot, without hypocrisy, affect to regard his removal as a colonial calamity, many friends, with ancient recollections, will lament his decease as that of a kind friend and amiable and upright man. But these friends it is, to whose counsels Capt. Hobson in a great measure, owed his unhappy position with the people he was unable to govern: had he possessed no such friends, wilfully shutting their eyes to the incapacity induced by the inroads of disease, it is more than probable that he would have gone down to his grave without a political, as, we believe, he has without a personal foe.

"When Capt. Hobson visited Port Nicholson," says the *New Zealand Gazette*, "we were struck with the evident signs of the sad inroad which the attack of paralysis, he had not long previously experienced, had made upon his mental vigour. It had produced the appearance, irritability, and instability of purpose of extreme old age. We witnessed a scene between the citizens and the representative of Her Majesty, the painfulness of which, to our feelings, we expressed at the time, but as it appeared, to the annoyance of his friends. We declared that duty to his Sovereign, and regard to his health should make him resign his office. It would, in all probability, have been well for his afflicted widow and children, had our recommendation been deemed worthy of attention. It will be seen that a long period

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM CURLING YOUNG.

WHILE the Colony at large has thus lost its political head, the Settlement of Nelson has, in the death of Mr. William Curling Young, experienced a loss which must be felt by all the settlers as that of a personal friend. Private letters have been received in England, announcing the untimely death, by drowning, of this amiable and accomplished man, whose determinate and persevering exertions, conjoined with other high qualities of mind and heart, had constituted him one of the most efficient and honoured leaders of the infant Colony of Nelson. Mr. William Curling Young, went out to Nelson with the preliminary expedition, and the confidence of the New Zealand Company was then manifested in their entrusting to his especial charge the labouring class of emigrants. His name, in the very earliest news from the settlement, was associated with all its public undertakings. While amongst the foremost to set the example in the work of production, his energies were at the same time directed to impress the colonists and the government with the necessity of immediately supplying the judicial and legal wants of the colony, and to the not less important, though less immediate objects of intercommunication among the settlements—and of religious, educational, and philosophical institutions. His honourable and promising career has been suddenly arrested; in the prime, too, of his years.

The New Zealand Company fully appreciate the loss to themselves and the Colony, as well as to his own friends, which has been sustained in the sudden death of Mr. Young, and have passed the following resolution:

"At a Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company, held at the New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, on the 9th of March, 1843, Joseph Somes, Esq., Governor, in the Chair.

"Resolved:—That the Directors desire to express to George Frederick Young, Esq., a Member of this Court, their sincere sympathy with the heavy affliction in which the recent melancholy intelligence from Nelson has overwhelmed him and his family: and that, without presuming to measure the worth of the son and brother, of whom it has pleased God to deprive them, in the midst of a career of honourable and most useful enterprise, they are deeply sensible of the loss which the Company and the infant Colony have sustained, by the untimely death of a gentleman whose whole energies were directed to the common interests of both, and whose personal exertions, and excellent example, had already been productive of the most advantageous effects to every class of his fellow settlers."

The New Zealand Society have in like manner given expression to a sentiment shared by every individual member.

"At a Meeting of the Provisional Committee of the New Zealand Society, held within Mr. Watson's Chambers in Trafalgar Square, the 11th March, 1843, Nathaniel Clarke, Esq. in the Chair.

"Resolved:—That, while the Members of the New Zealand Society interested in the settlement of Nelson, do specially feel the great loss they have sustained in the death of Mr. William Curling Young, whose zealous exertions to promote the interests of the settlement were not more conspicuous than the intelligence and unblemished integrity which distinguished his general character, the Committee assure themselves that they express the sentiment of all persons connected with the Colony, in respectfully representing to George Frederick Young, Esq. their deep sympathy with the affliction which has thus visited himself and his family."

Under the head of Nelson intelligence, our readers will find the particulars of this sad event in a letter from Capt. Wakefield, who also bears honourable testimony to the moral excellence of the deceased. In this place we may be permitted, at the risk of some recapitulation, to insert the judicious obituary notice of the *Colonial Gazette*.

"The infant colony of Nelson in New Zealand has sustained a great loss by the death of Mr. William Curling Young, eldest son of Mr. Young, formerly M.P. for Sunderland, and grandson of Admiral Young. He was drowned on the 14th of last September, in attempting to ford a river on foot. He was one of the principal leaders of the little community; and they appear to have grieved at his death like a domestic circle suddenly bereft of its favourite member. Of the two thousand people composing the settlement, not an individual failed to treat the loss of Mr. Young as a public calamity. Work was every where stopped; the shops were shut; and the labourers in a body asked leave to join the richer colonists in attending the funeral. As they all recently emigrated to a spot where no white man had ever trod before, the family sentiment is partly accounted for: but to this it should be added, that the deceased, though a youth in years, was an able man in sense and conduct, and had won the attachment of all by his devotion to the interests of others. The labouring class of emigrants were committed especially to his care by the New Zealand Company; and they regarded him as their friend. For unusual accomplishments, steadiness, perseverance, temper, kindness combined with high spirit, and devotion to duty, together with disregard of self, and that English gentleman's sense of honour which is apt to languish in new colonies, he was held up as an example by the Directors of the Company to young men emigrating under their auspices. It was commonly said by them 'Do like

William Young, and you will do capitally.' There are many greater misfortunes," adds the writer, "than dying prematurely in the fulfilment of duty. Such reflections will not console his sorrowing parents now, but in time, even they may think with pride on his brief but most honourable career in a noble enterprise."

The *Starbarns Journalist*, a paper which has always exhibited a deep interest in the progress and prospects of New Zealand, bears the following testimony to the character of Mr. Young, who, some years ago, visited that neighbourhood, and in conjunction with his friend Dr. Rudge, exerted himself to explain to the labouring classes there, the advantages offered to the active and enterprising settler in New Zealand:—"Mr. Young was the son of G. F. Young, Esq., lately the member for Tyne-mouth, and was introduced to this neighbourhood two or three years ago by his friend Dr. Rudge. There were few young men of higher promise, more amiable disposition, or gentlemanly feeling than Mr. W. C. Young; his views were elevated by sound moral feeling, and his well-cultivated mind evinced its powers in several publications on colonial subjects. It is, indeed, an untimely fate that has deprived society of one who in the spring-tide of life gave pledge of proving, at no distant day, one of its best ornaments; and who, had he lived, would doubtless have been found an enterprising and honourable settler in his adopted country."

THE MAY SHIP.

THE ship selected to succeed the *Mary* is the *Ursula* of Liverpool, a most beautiful and compact vessel, built about a year ago, at Maryport, by a well-known builder, Mr. Kelsick Wood, for the Calcutta trade, whence she has just returned, making the passage round the Horn in 115 days, in spite of the recent long spell of easterly winds; and although rather too deep for the full development of her sailing powers, she was only two days longer than a frigate which sailed at the same time, whilst a merchant ship that sailed before her is not yet in. With the ordinary New Zealand cargo, consisting in part of measurement goods, she will be in her best sailing trim, and judging from her appearance, we should think she will do credit to all who are concerned in her, and give satisfaction to her passengers and freighters. We have, indeed, seldom seen a nicer craft; she has a well constructed poop with mahogany cabins; and her accommodations generally are in the best Liverpool style, where, having taken a lesson out of the Americans' book, they attend more to neatness and sometimes elegance, as well as comfort, than in other ports. She lies in the St. Katherine's (export) Docks, and an inspection will repay the trouble of a walk thither.

The *Ursula* is appointed to sail on the 10th of May from Gravesend. This day will, we learn, be punctually kept, the charterers being about to enter into a legal agreement with a body of passengers to sail on that day, under penalties, and should the wind be such as to require it, she will be towed to the Downs or Margate Roads, so as to be enabled to proceed down the channel without delay. Seven, if not nine cabin passengers are already on her list, three of whom are intimately connected with the colony; and as most of them are known to each other, they will form a social party, calculated to relieve the tedium of a sea-voyage. Moreover, some of the passengers being experienced in matters nautical, will see to little points of comfort which, though easily supplied, are often neglected, and when neglected are severely felt.

As the spring advances, the dormant, we may almost say hibernating spirit of colonization revives. We have heard more inquiries by intending colonists during the past fortnight, than during the previous three months, and as Mr. Buller's motion will impart a new impulse, our only fear is that the *Ursula* will scarcely be large enough for the demand, though she will have intermediate and fore-cabin accommodations for those to whom, as active producers, it is of the highest importance to husband their resources. The June ship must be a larger vessel.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF NEW ZEALAND.

We are told by our friend "W." that an old story prevails in Styria, which the inhabitants attribute to a time when the hordes from the North drove the Romans from the province, that a mountain genius, to whom the name of Noricum is given, appeared to the conquerors, and offered the mountain in question, to be of gold for one year, of silver for twenty years, or of iron for ever. The wise choice of iron was made—the name of Eisenberg, or Iron Mountain, was bestowed upon this mineral treasure—and a modern genius has since arisen in the person of the Archduke John, a prince of consummate scientific knowledge, who has domiciled himself in the neighbourhood, purposely to superintend the working of the riches of this Iron Mountain.

This story will illustrate the remarks we are now about to make.

The first number of the *Auckland Times*, published in September last, circulates a report that it was expected that gold would be found in the neighbourhood of the town, because mica has been discovered, which the paper states, is said to be a certain indication of the proximity of the most precious metal to the spot where it is dug.

A subsequent paper contains the following on the subject:—"The gentlemen before whom the specimens of gold, or—mica,

have been laid, are busily prosecuting their enquiries. We have not yet been favoured with any decisive report, but, we believe a sanguine opinion of the quality of the specimen is entertained. After all, we prefer the plough to the gold-miner's complicated tools; and, as a speculation, would rather dig potatoes than attempt 'effusive ores.'

Right, think we; there has been enough of *alchemy* in Auckland. At the same time, sufficient evidence has been adduced of the great mineral resources of New Zealand, and it is not too much to presume, that with the aid of the Coal and Lime which have been discovered in great abundance in the Nelson territory and other parts of the colony, a profitable use will by and by be made of the Iron of New Plymouth, and the Cop- of the Great Barrier Island.

We have just received a few notes by the correspondent to whom we have above referred, on the mineral qualities and capabilities of New Plymouth, which are worthy of attention in relation to this subject. From these notes we quote freely.

"The great difficulty in making Iron," observes "W." "is the almost impossibility of finding Lime, Coal, and Iron near together. Iron cannot be made without the three, and they are all so heavy, that it will not pay to make Iron where a long carriage is necessary for any one of them.

"The riches of Staffordshire have arisen from Lime-stone being found under the castle at Dudley, in Worcestershire; but the Coal and Iron of Staffordshire by themselves, were of little value; the lump of Lime-stone at Dudley, by itself is worthless. A canal was cut, from the Lime-stone into the thick bed of Coal, (ten yards thick in Staffordshire,) under which is Iron-stone, which the Coal could not convert into Iron without lime to flux it. This thick bed of coal, with Iron underneath, sells for 1000*l.* per acre, (that of Mr. Attwood's sold to the British Iron Company was 2000*l.* per acre,) as fast as the canal is cut into it. No attempt is made to use it away from the canal: as soon as it is worked out as far as the canal goes, the canal company finds it worth its while to cut it forward into the bed of coal, and thus the lime stone at Dudley has produced an immense sum of money to its owner, the Lord Dudley-and-Ward. The coals and iron of Staffordshire have produced incomes which were never heard of until late years, and the Canal Company have made a very profitable investment in bringing these heavy materials together.

"Mr. Weekes, the colonial surgeon at New Plymouth, has reported to Captain Lizardet, that he has ascertained that the sand on the beach contains between 80 and 90 per cent. of iron, which he had melted, and that it had turned out a beautiful specimen.

"Now this is an uncommon proportion of iron—fully equal, if not superior to that of Biscay, the richest iron ever known.

"The celebrated iron mines, as they are called, of Eisenerz, in Austrian Styria, yield from 33 to 36 per cent., and this is thought so extraordinary, that it has attracted the attention of the Archduke John, who lives in the neighbourhood, and pays almost exclusive attention to improving the working of this bed of ore, which after all, lies in a sink. The moving the iron, when made, inland as it is, without canals or railroads must be very expensive."

"Since the date of Mr. Weekes' report, some specimens of this iron sand were sent to Plymouth, in Devon, where they were analysed by Mr. Oxland, whose report was as follows:

"No. 5 is magnetic iron ore, in the form of fine sand from the sea-shore: it consists of the peroxide and protoxide of iron mixed, containing 71 per cent. of iron. It is free from the admixture of other substances, and, if obtainable in large quantities, is likely to be at some future time in considerable demand, as it is the most valuable of iron ores. The celebrated Swedish iron, in such high repute for the making of steel, is obtained from a mineral of precisely the same character.

(Signed) ROBERT OXLAND.*

"It is stated by many, that lime and coal are in the neighbourhood; but whether that be the case or not, there is plenty at Coal Bay, in Tasman's Gulf, within a few hours' sail.† So soon as steamers are established, or small sailing craft is built, the conveyance of coal and lime to the iron, or of the iron to the coal and lime, will be in daily course. It is impossible to foresee the extent of riches which, in this iron, may be in prospect for New Zealand. In less than twenty years Taranaki may, with its Waitera, become the Staffordshire of New Zealand."

But to turn from theory to actual operations: we are in receipt of a private letter from Sydney, of date the 10th September, enclosing the prospectus of a company just then formed, with the object of immediately working the copper mines of the Great Barrier Island, at the mouth of the Thames. The *New Zealand Gazette* indeed mentions that the *Bandeit* had been laid on for Auckland, to sail from Sydney on the 16th September, and that she was to bring twenty-two cabin, and twenty steerage passengers, the object of whose visit was exclusively directed to work the copper mine at the Barrier.

* See NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, No. 75, for Nov. 26, 1843, page 364.

† See Mr. Tucker's report to Captain Arthur Wakefield, inserted in the *Nelson Examiner*, No. 5, of the 9th of April, 1842. There is a sad want of a continuation of the supplements to Mr. Ward's *New Zealand*. It is due to the English New Zealand public, that the despatches of the Company's agents and surveyors should be put together in small volumes, as they were at first; many remain buried at New Zealand House, others are only to be found scattered through the local newspapers, and sometimes in this JOURNAL. W.

It will be perceived from the prospectus (of which we present an advertisement in our columns of this day,) that experienced Cornish miners had been engaged in sinking and driving on the site of the mines, and had succeeded in discovering some rich veins of copper ore; and, as the result of their experiment, carried to Auckland nearly a ton of copper ore, found to contain from 40 to 60 per cent. of pure copper—a produce more than four times the average of that of the Cornish mines.

Considering the proverbial uncertainty of mining speculations, the adventurers act wisely in restricting their liabilities to the first place to the sum of two thousand pounds, and guaranteeing that within twelve months, the option shall be given to all the shareholders, at a public meeting, to withdraw from the concern if, on a full and detailed report of proceedings during the interval, it shall appear inexpedient to continue operations. Monthly reports are also to be furnished to the managing committee, by the resident agent on the mines. For full information on the plan and objects of the company we refer our readers to the prospectus. We wish the speculation all success.

ADVERTISING IN WELLINGTON.

Some months ago* we took occasion to examine the progress or affairs in Wellington, as exhibited in the *advertising columns* of the *New Zealand Gazette*. It may not, perhaps, be out of place at the present moment to continue our analysis. Advertising is one of the most prominent signs of civilization: it is only in the more complicated stages of social progress, when subdivision or rather combination of labour has diverted the stream of commerce into a thousand channels, that individuals find it necessary to call daily or weekly attention to their peculiar avocations and peculiar merits. In an old country, like Great Britain, where comfort and luxury have exhausted themselves, we may only now and then expect to be astonished by the announcement of a new pleasure or a new invention, in the *Times* or the *North British Advertiser*. But from year to year advertisements in England do but dimly represent progress.

In a colony, again, established under the old regime, for the almost exclusive purpose, to wit, of making money and coming home to spend it, monotony is not less conspicuous than at home. Perpetual ship-loads of blankets and ironmongery, of slops and bottled ale, are the staple advertisements of such communities: and the opening of a new store, or an annual governor's ball, is the only thing to vary the tone of advertisement literature.

It is in the colonial settlements of the present day that progression is manifested as well as variety. For there is all the freshness of vigorous enterprise combined with the modes and forms of cultivated society, transplanted root and branch. "Degree" is not taken away as in the older colonies, and the result, under proper direction and control, must needs be harmonious adjustment.

A new epoch in the history of New Zealand is developed in the "Addresses to the Independent Electors of the Borough of Wellington," respectfully submitting the claims of liberal and independent principles to secure to their possessor a seat in the Wellington Town Council. "Brother electors" are strongly advised to refrain from giving promises—to reserve their votes till the day of election—and now, it is affirmed, is the time to prove the sincerity of their desire for self-government, by every man of competent age at once qualifying himself to vote. Municipal elections, and returning officers, and ordinances of council are phrases, which perhaps never before in the history of colonization possessed a meaning, in a city which three years before was not in existence.

Not less striking is the announcement of "a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the committee and members of the Scotch Presbyterian church," where a draft of the constitution for the first Scotch church in Wellington was unanimously approved of, and where subscriptions are announced to the amount of nearly four hundred pounds.

Literary taste appears somewhat to have improved since we last took occasion to animadvert upon the character of publications advertised for sale. History, poetry, arts and sciences, as delivered in the works of the classic writers of England, have taken the place of "Jack the Giant Killer," the "Lover's Secretary," and the "Lives and Actions of the most notorious Highwaymen."

The agricultural and commercial advancement of the colony is not more doubtful. "To gentlemen intending to enter into the profitable pursuit of grazing and breeding stock, for which the fertile islands of New Zealand are so peculiarly adapted," the delivery is offered to be contracted for of horned cattle of all descriptions; horses from the best English and Arab studs; pure Saxon and Merino ewes, and half-bred Leicesters; to accommodate which, extensive grazing grounds are also offered, within 100 miles of Wellington. In another department of productive industry, we are glad to find that the "agitation" commenced at home by Mrs. Allom and other friends of the colony, has been productive of good effect: for we are informed that hives of bees are daily expected from Sydney, and that orders will be taken at the *Gazette* office for the importation of bees to the extent of from twenty to thirty hives. We have also advertisements of seeds grown in the colony—lettuce, turnip, carrot, beans, celery, spinach, &c. &c., and various kinds of vegetable seeds grown in England.

Legitimate land speculation is exhibited in the George Robins

* NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, No. 64, June 25, 1843.

advertisement of the town of Manewatu, which the proprietors of the first three choices at the last selection of country lands have determined upon building, and selling (if they can) in allotments of one quarter of an acre each: and where already, from its facility of approach by land and water, and other advantages, the Messrs. Kebbell have erected their saw mill, "the works of which establishment are in rapid progress." Building seems, too, to be going on, and not unprofitably, on stations already occupied. Contractors are wanted for building weather-boarded houses with brick chimnies, while for "wooden houses containing four rooms and a passage, each with zinc roofs, and in every respect well-finished," the sum of 150*l.* is demanded, or the modest rent of 52*l.* per annum, or 35 per cent. on the price.

We must in the meanwhile pass unnoticed the various advertisements of hotels, and boarding houses, as well as of stationery, wine, and various commodities. But we shall from time to time take an opportunity of calling attention in the same manner to the more prominent advertisements; nor shall we confine our remarks solely to those of the first settlement: we are content to believe that "the *Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle*, which is regularly transmitted to Wellington, and may be had at the office of the *New Zealand Gazette*, is an excellent medium for advertisers," and we shall not lose sight of the enterprising settlers who take advantage of that medium.

PROGRESS OF COLONIZATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE recent intelligence from New Zealand has given occasion to the following comments by a writer in the *Colonial Gazette*, upon the past history and present position of the settlements. We commend the article to our readers' attention. It succinctly exhibits the present critical condition of the Colony, and will constitute the line of demarcation between the past and future history of New Zealand Colonization.

"Files of papers and numerous letters, just received from New Zealand, enable us to give some account of the different settlements there, which cannot but prove interesting to our readers.

"It should be borne in mind, that the body of first settlers in New Zealand did not reach the islands until the beginning of 1840. Before then, there had been no colonization properly speaking, but the European inhabitants consisted of a few missionaries, traders, whalers, and runaway sailors and convicts. At the date of the latest accounts, October last, the British population of the islands was estimated at between 11,000 and 12,000. These were distributed as follows: Bay of Islands, 500; Hokianga, 100; Auckland, 1,900; Wellington and the Northern shore of Cook's Strait, 6,000; New Plymouth, 800; Nelson, 2,100; other places in the Middle Island, chiefly whaling-stations, 500. And to these we might now add 1,830 persons who quitted England last year for Cook's Strait, but had not arrived at the date of the latest accounts. At this moment, probably, the entire British population of New Zealand exceeds 13,000 souls.

"The condition of the little settlement at Hokianga has hardly been altered by British colonization: its inhabitants still consist of a few missionaries and lumberers with their families.

"The British population of the Bay of Islands has decreased since the other settlements were established. This has arisen from two causes. In the first place, the trade of New Zealand, of which the Bay of Islands used to be the centre and depot, has been divided among the other settlements, or rather transferred to Wellington, where plenty of capital and direct communication with Europe afford advantages with which the old trade between the Bay of Islands and Sydney in New South Wales could not compete. The old trade was carried on by means of agents of houses at Sydney, and with capital belonging to the Sydney merchants. The Wellington traders employ their own capital, and receive goods direct from England; while the central position of their port, with reference to the whaling-stations and native producers, is a great advantage. Thus, many at the Bay of Islands have been deprived of their occupation and motive for remaining there. But, secondly, a considerable number of the former inhabitants of the Bay of Islands have been induced to follow the Government to Auckland. The motive of their removal was the attraction of public expenditure and speculation in land at the proclaimed "capital of New Zealand." The large outlay of the Government provided a sort of trade; and an influx of land-speculators from the neighbouring colonies of Australia held out a prospect of gain for those who were already accustomed to the trade and ways of the country. It is reckoned that about five hundred persons left the Bay of Islands and its neighbourhood to settle at Auckland.

"The population of Auckland was computed at nearly two thousand. There had been no direct immigration from England, but the inhabitants consisted entirely of official persons and other dependents of the Government, together with land-speculators and their followers. Cultivation had not been attempted at this place; nor was there any trade save that which supplied the wants of persons deriving their means of subsistence from Government expenditure. Among the followers of the Government and land speculators, were many artisans, who had been attracted from Sydney and other places, by the hope of a demand for their labour in establishing the capital. They were suffering from very low wages, or total want of employment; and it was feared that the expected arrival of some labouring emigrants from England would increase the distress. The settlement, in fact, had neither farmers, nor merchants, nor any other class of capitalists; the means of the settlers had been drained by the immense prices which they had given for land at the Government auction-sales; and orders just received from Lord Stanley, to reduce the extravagant scale of public expenditure set on foot by the Local Government, threatened to deprive the place of a great part of its only means of support. We make the statement on the authority of letters from residents at Auckland, who all concur in expressing a wish that the New Zealand Company would undertake to colonize that part of the country. It was known that Governor Hobson had officially suggested this course to the Home Go-

vernment, as the only means of placing the settlement on a satisfactory footing.

"The settlements of the Company on the shores of Cook's Strait, which have been entirely formed by emigration from this country since the autumn of 1839, were in a flourishing condition. The "borough" of Wellington had elected its officers under the municipal law: two newspapers were regularly published there, the organs of the two parties into which this British society has naturally divided itself; and the electioneering on this occasion appears to have closely resembled what takes place under like circumstances in the old country. The addresses to "the free and independent electors of the borough of Wellington," together with the "we," and "our contemporary" of the newspapers, are capital imitations of the *Times* and the *Chronicle*. The Chief Justice was holding a Court of Assize; and reports of the cases, civil and criminal, appeared in the journals. The Bishop of New Zealand had just quitted the place, after performing his proper functions as head of the Church of England. It should be remembered that only three years had then elapsed since the expedition from England, which was sent out to choose the site of Wellington, entered the harbour, and that at that time not a single white person inhabited its shores. The third anniversary of the first arrival of white men had just been commemorated, and an authentic shipping list shows that precisely 500 vessels had entered the port during the three years. It was computed that the receipts of the Custom house, together with auctioneers' and public-house licenses, exceeded, many times over, the whole expense of local government at this settlement; and the colonists are not a little irritated at the abstraction, for the support of Auckland, of the greater part of the revenue derived from their pockets. Cultivation was advancing; numerous flocks and herds had been imported; and the shore-whaling establishments, dependent on Wellington, were rapidly increasing. With the exception of some troubles occasioned by acts of the Auckland Government, which we pass by because Governor Hobson is no more, the relations between the settlers and the natives were most satisfactory. Several natives were growing rich; some actually kept accounts at the bank; and a brig, built chiefly by native carpenters, and the exclusive property of a native, had been recently launched. Altogether, this settlement appears to have fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of its founders.

The preliminary expedition for choosing the site of Nelson did not quit England till April 1841; and the first white man entered Nelson Haven during the autumn of that year. At the date of the latest accounts, the 30th of August last, the population of the settlement just exceeded two thousand souls, nearly all of them being emigrants from England. Government had been no otherwise established than by the appointment of a single police magistrate and some justices of the peace; but person and property were as secure as in this country, not to say more so. The larger capitals and better position of Wellington as a centre of commerce having made that place the depot of trade with the natives and whaling-stations, the settlers at Nelson had given their chief attention to agriculture and cattle-breeding. Some flocks and large herds of cattle had been imported from Twofold Bay, in New South Wales, and more were expected. Working-bullocks were plentiful. Some wheat was already in the ground; and a known correspondent, on whose accuracy we have full reliance, expresses a hope that there will be 2,000 acres in cultivation during the next summer (our present winter.) Among the most active of the farmers, it may not be improper to mention the two sons of Mr. Tytler of Woodhouselee. This is the Southernmost or coldest of the settlements. The winter, which was passing away, is described as having resembled "a mild winter in the centre of France, with frosts during the night, a bright sky, and occasional May-days." There had been some sickness; which is attributed in part to an undrained swamp within the site of the town, but chiefly to exposure and carelessness: but on the whole the colonists were singularly healthy. A large tavern and some brick houses had been finished, while the number of frame-houses was already enough to indicate several streets. The little community appears to have been remarkably united and happy, though still, at the date of the latest letters, bewailing the loss of Mr. William Curling Young; who is described as "the friend of all," "the universal favourite," and in other similar terms of attachment. The Bishop of New Zealand was on a visit to Nelson, and had won the general good opinion of the settlers. He had addressed them in public, and preached several times. Though he is described as "a little too stiff in insisting on the exclusive truth of the doctrines of his own church," yet his "boyish enthusiasm"—so it is termed—"as a colonizer, his eloquence, his earnest manner, and his zeal as the friend of colonists and natives," had made a most favourable impression. The Company's Agent, who may be deemed the leader of the settlement, speaks of him in terms of the warmest respect. He had publicly declared his approval of the Company's system of native reserves, and pledged himself to support it by all the means in his power. Captain Hobson's death had not occurred when the latest mail was despatched from Nelson; but as the settlers were practically almost independent of the distant Government at Auckland, this event will make no difference in their position. Considering the briefness of their career, its success has been really wonderful."

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS BY "W."

POSTAGE.—The following paragraph is copied from a recent Gallegani newspaper:

"We are inundated with letters expressing the highest satisfaction at the prospect of the amelioration in the present enormous rates of postage between this country and England, and with inquiries as to at what period the desirable alteration in contemplation may be expected to take place? To this question we can give no answer, further than to state, that we learn that the Noble Postmaster-General, Lord Lowther, and the Secretary, Colonel Maberly, have warmly taken up the subject, to which they are both highly favourable, and that the efforts of these influential gentlemen is greatly calculated to bring the negotiations to a speedy and satisfactory termination."

It is to be hoped that Lord Lowther and Colonel Maberly, will as warmly take up the subject of reducing the postage from our colonies. That to and from New Zealand, costs the post office nothing.

Every ship clearing from the Custom House at either end, should only be allowed to do so, on the condition of carrying a bag. We have great confidence in Lord Lowther, who has been many years an inquisitive observer as to all which passed before him, and must be well aware that cheap postage must be one of the great means of pouring money into the exchequer. For instance, a letter arrives from Wellington from a labourer's family to one of their own condition in life, with a heavy postage, and the English family, as in the instance recorded by Mrs. Jameson in Canada, and repeated in the House of Lords by Lord Ashburton, is unable to pay the postage. The family to whom the letter is addressed remains at home, lingers on with miserable wages, and finally becomes a charge to the parish. Now let a letter arrive with a *Queen's portrait*—its contents render many happy—some of the young people go to Wellington or Nelson, and there they soon become customers to the home workshop, to the extent of 10*l.* annually per head: what will all this bring to the exchequer? Depend upon it, all dear postage to the State is penny wise and pound foolish. The treasury may receive it from the post office, but the apparent loss is returned ten fold in other ways. None are more interested in cheap postage than proprietors of newspapers. Cheap postage is swelling the number of readers to a marvellous extent: but above all, it is gratifying the best feeling of the human heart—affection, which from distance and absence, by degrees, deadens, after some years becomes extinct. These delightful feelings are kept alive, when they are not taxed. In the days of franking and monopoly of cheap postage, a nobleman's or great gentleman's breakfast table might be seen with every member with a letter in his hands. Go to another where this privilege did not exist, and it was rare to hear of a letter of affection being received. There is no reason why this tax should continue to be levied upon those whose connections are beyond sea.

[But even the expense might be endured if we could only be certain of a regular and periodical communication. The following extract, however, from a letter from Messrs. Ridgways, Faversham and Co., dated Valparaiso, May 31st, 1842, will show that in order to this, much must yet be done. The news of Captain Hobson's death, it may be observed, reached us via Valparaiso, but the dates of despatch appear to have been far from recent—from New Zealand, the *Gazettes* had been sent off on the 5th of Oct., from Valparaiso on the 26th Nov., reaching England on the 6th of March.

"Your enclosures per *Cheerful*, will be forwarded as you desire by way of Panama, but we must inform you that our Steam Company, after having, during one or two trips taken letters for England, under engagement to forward them on by way of the West India line, have lately declined to continue the practice, as they have not placed themselves in a regular communication with the company of that line. They have at present only sailing vessels between Guayaquil and Panama, and it happens sometimes on the arrival of the Valparaiso steamers in Guayaquil, there is no vessel in port to forward the correspondence to Panama. We are here forced to put our letters under cover to Guayaquil, and get them forwarded, also under cover to Panama, where, the postage being pre-paid, they are sent on to the West Indies. This process is very inconvenient, troublesome, and expensive; but we are afraid will not be remedied until this company be joined to the West India one, or till they run two additional steamers between Guayaquil and Panama."—*Ed.*]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. T. We shall take an early opportunity of availing ourselves of our correspondent's suggestion to reprint the several notices which have from time to time appeared in this *JOURNAL*, on the best methods of packing seeds and plants for the Colony.

Several inquiries having been made as to the publication of the Introductory Number formerly advertised, we beg to say that as we are desirous that the work shall present not only *correct* of the New Zealand facts contained in the First Three Volumes of the *JOURNAL*, but also an analysis of the Official Blue Books upon the subject of New Zealand Colonization, issued by order of the House of Commons, it will be still a few weeks before we shall be able to present it to our readers.

Y. D. M.'s Letter shall appear in our next number.

"W." We must apologise for the non-insertion this week of the Paper on Whaling; it is in type.

The pressure of News will excuse us also to other correspondents.

Subscribers in the Country can have this Paper supplied direct from the Printing Office by transmitting a Post-office Order to STEWART & MURRAY, Old Bailey, for their Subscription, viz., 6*s.* 6*d.* for Six Months, or 12*s.* for the Year.

Books and Maps for review, and all Correspondence, to be addressed to the EDITOR, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey.

Agent for Advertisements, F. D. LAWIS, Castle Court, Birchin Lane.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1843.

THE important event in the last intelligence from the colony is the death of Governor Hobson, which occurred, from paralysis, on the 10th of September, 1842. Every proper tribute of respect was paid to his memory, and it is to be hoped that all political feeling now, both at home and in the colony, must have regard solely to the future prospects of the settlements.

In treating of the advertisements of the *New Zealand Gazette*, we have adverted to several having reference to the first election of Town Councillors for the "Borough of Wellington;" the results of the elections will be found in another place. The subject seems to have excited a good deal of "agitation;" and public addresses and public meetings testified to the feeling of importance attached to the first exercise of the elective franchise

in the settlement. In addition to the news extracted elsewhere, we may add here, that, on the 15th of August, a public meeting of the working classes was held for the purpose of receiving a report from a committee appointed to take charge of their interests at the election. The chairman, Mr. Scott, exhorted the labourers to assist one another in paying the fee of 1*l.* for the privilege of voting, and rightly insisted on the importance of all the members of so young, and as yet limited a community, carefully watching over the interests of the whole, on this the first exercise of a great trust. The deeds of the first council might for ever embroil the peace of the settlement, and the succeeding one, although unexceptionable, might never have it in their power to correct the errors or intentional misdeeds of an ignorant or dishonest first Corporation.

It will be perceived that these political movements were coincident with the usual activity in agricultural and commercial matters; the importations of stock were tolerably extensive, and the whaling was prosecuted with some spirit, though it would appear that the whalers are a little deficient in the requisite skill to command constant success. If, as is reported, many whales had escaped after being pursued and almost struck, it is evident that due art and capital would insure an ample return to an enterprising Whaling company, which, before the next season, we hope to see organized. At Akaroa, it will be observed, that no less than eight whalers had just left the harbour: and a fleet of about one hundred was off the South Island. The want of provisions was complained of, and many of the men had even struck work on this account; we have thus an additional reason to believe that in Cook's Straits there would be an ample opening for capital and skill in this branch of industry. Money is still the cry in the colony, and the advantage and need of a Loan company ever insisted on. We are glad to be assured that several capitalists in the City are becoming convinced of the ample and rich field for the employment of redundant capital in New Zealand. A commercial re-action is beginning to be apparent, and a short period, we are confident, will realize the most sanguine anticipations on this point.

In Nelson, the death of Mr. Young must have cast a gloom over the proceedings of the colonists. The public and respectful sorrow exhibited in the colony, and the expressions of sympathy with his family at home, while they afford but poor consolation for his loss to those who knew him, doubtless are yet a gratifying sign of the sincere and earnest spirit of those engaged in the great work of New Zealand colonization. From the official despatches of Captain Wakefield, we learn the arrival of the *Sir Charles Forbes*, on the 23rd of August; and that on the same day 500 sections of accommodation land had been given out, and that it was expected that before the end of the year the whole would be allotted. Production was going on actively and rapidly. Captain Wakefield considered it not improbable that before the next season 2000 acres would be in cultivation, and that in the neighbourhood of Coal Bay, there were at least 60,000 cultivable acres, not to speak of the mineral riches of the district. The formation of a County Court, and the well-founded expectation that the community of Nelson would speedily participate with Wellington in all the rights and privileges of a "Borough," will speedily produce an effect upon the hopes and courage of the settlers, which will be apparent in the next advices from the settlement.

The Bishop, it will be observed, has now visited both Wellington and Nelson; and the visit seems to have been gratifying in the extreme on both sides. His Lordship, evidently an accomplished and amiable man, while impressed with a peculiar veneration for the tenets and forms of his own church, is yet liberal enough to meet in the proper spirit the very liberal addresses of his Wellington friends. His own address to the inhabitants of Nelson is marked by excellent taste, and must do good.

Captain Wakefield observes, that the Bishop's visit had given great satisfaction, by the announcement of his Lordship, that he was an advocate of the Company's plan of Native reserves, and desirous to improve the condition of the Natives, by amalgamating the Aboriginal and the European races. No efficient measures, however, had up to that period been adopted for the administration of the Native Reserves. This, and the want of a Court for debt were the matters then most lamented in the Colony; but the Colonists had been gratified, (on the 14th of August) with a Bonded Storehouse, which they had some time before anxiously applied for.

New Plymouth, too, is rapidly realizing every favourable anticipation: though accounts from that settlement are few indeed, and far between, each piece of intelligence is more flattering than the last: and now that no doubt exists that the settlers are in reality "up and doing," and alive to their own advantages, and to their own interests, capital will speedily flow to that favoured agricultural district, and it will become what nature intended it—the Store-house of the South. With the new hope which we trust speedily to see imparted to all the settlements by some decisive arrangements on the part of the British Government, New Plymouth must learn to tell its own tale in its own Journal—and be prepared, when population shall have duly increased, to advocate its own claims to municipal and other privileges.

The slight differences which the settlers had had with the natives, must be productive of good rather than evil. The courage and judicious conduct of Mr. Wicksteed and Mr. Cooke

upon the occasion, appear to have impressed the natives; and we shall hear no more of such collisions. This impression will produce not only submission, but respect, and probably efficient co-operation on the part of the natives.

The condition of Auckland can hardly be said to be more promising than heretofore. A sale of land was to take place on the 24th October, to the extent of 299 acres, at an upset price of 1£ per acre. But the reduction of the government expenditure, directed by Lord Stanley, must have removed the only possible chance of keeping up the fictitious value of the land. We doubt if the 299 acres will have realized five shillings an acre, unless the speculators act upon the presumption that the New Zealand Company are to enter upon the work of colonization in that part of the Island. All the newspapers of the place seem, one after another, to have expired; but a new one, under the name of the *Auckland Times*, has put forth its claims to support, and from the tone and spirit of the extracts we have seen, is likely to thrive.

The acting Governor has agreeably deceived us. His prompt and decisive conduct, in dispatching the Government brig, *Victoria*, to Cook's Straits; the announcement that, in future, that vessel should be put in constant communication with all the settlements, and his concession of a Court House to Nelson are fair signs. We hope there is something more in them than mere propitiatory overtures.

On the whole, the prospects of New Zealand, as regards the proceedings of the settlers themselves, could not be better. All that is wanted is a right appreciation at home of the immense value of our New Zealand possessions. Mr. Buller's motion on colonization, to be brought forward on Thursday next, by directing attention to our colonial fields generally, will pave the way to a useful particular agitation on the part of the different colonial bodies. Amongst these we know that the *New Zealand Society*, on the scope and objects of which we have already commented, is prepared to come forward; and while it strenuously advocates its own interests and those of the New Zealand Company, the colonists, and the natives, it will, in spite of itself, be at the same time promoting the national advantage by exhibiting the capabilities of the New Zealand field, to improve both the condition of the labourer and the prospects of the capitalist; and tend to open up more fully one of the richest channels for British industry and enterprise which has yet been presented in our history.

WELLINGTON.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND ON HIS ARRIVAL IN WELLINGTON.—It having been understood that the Bishop was about to visit the settlement, a meeting of the inhabitants took place, at which it was unanimously resolved to present a congratulatory address to his lordship. Want of space prevents us from giving the details; but we may observe that the chair was taken by Mr. Murphy, after which Dr. Evans congratulated the meeting, that the legislature had laid down general principles for the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs in New Zealand, where the equality of all sects or denominations in the eye of the law was recognized; and that a gentleman of such unquestionable worth had been appointed to the high office of presiding over the adherents of the Church of England resident in New Zealand. After several very judicious remarks on the necessity of adhering to the broad liberal principles on which they had hitherto regulated their conduct in religious matters, Dr. Evans observed that the Bishop had visited the settlement while yet entirely undetermined as to his future place of residence. He had come to hear and see for himself. It was to be hoped that Wellington might be selected as his Lordship's future field of labour, and thus, in some measure compensate for their town not having been chosen as the seat of Government. The learned doctor concluded by moving that the following address should be presented to his Lordship on his arrival.

"To the Right Rev. Dr. Selwyn, Lord Bishop of New Zealand.

"May it please your Lordship,—the inhabitants of the Borough of Wellington, assembled in public meeting, have resolved on presenting to your Lordship their respectful congratulations, on occasion of your arrival in this part of the colony of New Zealand.

"Representing, as this meeting does, a community composed of members of all religious denominations, we all unite on principles of christian charity and mutual toleration, to hail your Lordship's first visitation, as a pledge for the perpetuation of those principles which happily flourish among us at the present moment. We believe, also, that your Lordship's reputation for learning and moral worth will justify the expectation of the greatest public benefit from your acceptance of the episcopal charge of the Church of England in these islands.

"We rejoice that that church is established in this colony on principles that cannot offend the reasonable scruples of other denominations; a circumstance which affords us the opportunity of unanimously concurring with her own members in this humble tribute of respect, and in wishing to your Lordship and your clergy the highest measure of prosperity in the discharge of your duties, not only amongst the European, but amongst the native population of these islands.—MICHAEL MURPHY, Esq., Chairman.

The address was carried unanimously, and a committee, selected from all classes and sects, was appointed to present it.

"At noon, of the 12th of August, a salute from the *Victoria* brig, announced that the Bishop and suite had left the vessel, and a few minutes thereafter, the boat, having his lordship on board, arrived immediately in front of the exchange, Te Aro, where it had been arranged the inhabitants of Wellington should meet his Lordship, to present the above congratulatory address on his arrival in the first and principal settlement in

New Zealand. The day was propitious, and the number of citizens collected numerous. The landing of his Lordship and suite was unmarked by ostentatious display. The impression made by his Lordship, on all who had the pleasure of being present, was one of the highest respect. After a little time agreeably spent by his Lordship, in receiving the hearty pledge of respect, of a hearty shake of the hand from not a few of the colonists, the address was read and presented to his Lordship, by M. Murphy, Esq.

"His Lordship said that he received the address with sincere and heartfelt pleasure, the more especially, as it conveyed the expression of a community comprising all classes, and various religious sects. It expressed the free and candid opinions of a free, a loyal and religious people; and although he, from principle, could not have signed the address, he valued it the more for the firm expression of attachment to religious freedom, which he, as the Bishop of New Zealand, would do his utmost to sustain in these regions. His Lordship next adverted to the magnificence of the country now undergoing the great change of colonization, and remarked that, under Divine aid and the exertions of the British people, NEW ZEALAND WOULD ONE DAY BE THE BRIGHTEST GEM IN BRITAIN'S CROWN, HER NOBLEST EFFORT AT COLONIZATION. His Lordship anticipated this, independently of any superiority of climate or soil, but from the prospect and practicability of civilizing and preserving an aboriginal race of natives. By the wisdom and foresight of the New Zealand Company, the system of native reserves not only at once provided for the safety of the race, but held out a prospect almost amounting to certainty of leading the New Zealander to prefer the blessings connected with a civilized life, and he had no doubt but the natives would one day bless the happy period when Britons first settled amongst them. He alluded to the painful truth of the disappearance of the aboriginal races from Van Dieman's Land, and pledged himself to support the principles laid down by the New Zealand Company in regard to the natives, so that they might ultimately be placed on the footing of free-born Britons. His Lordship concluded his address by returning thanks for the manner in which he had been received on his first arrival in Wellington. He announced his intention of continuing his visits to the various settlements, and the very agreeable information to the episcopal settlers, that their spiritual interests were no longer to be neglected. He was accompanied by a gentleman, whom he then introduced, and on whose abilities and energy, in the discharge of his important duties, he was happy to state, he could place the utmost reliance.* His Lordship concluded by a warm, and sincere assurance that he should ever continue to watch over and support to the utmost of his power the spiritual interests, and general welfare of all classes."

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.—The Chief Justice of New Zealand had arrived in the *Victoria*, and held his first Circuit Court in Wellington, on Tuesday, the 4th of October. The Court was opened in the usual manner by the Registrar reading the Ordinance for the establishment of a Supreme Court in the Colony, and after the enrolment of one or two solicitors in addition to those barristers and solicitors previously in practice before the County Court in Wellington, his Honour, the Judge, immediately proceeded to the despatch of business. Upon the Jury being impanelled, his Honour took occasion to make a short address to the Jury. The Court sat until a late hour of the day, and the cases disposed of were numerous. Towards the conclusion of the proceedings, an application was made for a bench warrant to take into custody the refractory Chief Rangihia, but farther steps on this interesting motion were delayed until Wednesday, the 5th of October; (on which day the latest intelligence left the settlement,) when the Court was to resume its labours.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—A Municipal Council was elected for the borough of Wellington. The result of the election was announced on Tuesday, the 4th of October, in the premises wherein the polling was conducted. Great anxiety was felt and exhibited by all parties, and a number of gentlemen assembled, anxious to hear the details and standing in public favour of the various candidates. It would appear that the burgesses had given in no fewer than 4000 votes, and that the number of nominees amounted to 59, thus proving that the efforts of contending parties to force a certain list were of little moment. After Mr. Murphy, the returning officer, had announced the state of poll, several gentlemen proposed three cheers for the Mayor elect, which having been responded to with the greatest spirit, Mr. Hunter said:

"He felt very proud of the position he had been placed in by his brother burgesses; he had been elected to this honorable station solely by the unsolicited suffrages of his fellow settlers; he had never crossed the threshold of his house to ask or influence a single vote; he thought the list just announced by Mr. Murphy was a very good working one. In reliance upon their exertions to support him in the carrying out of the arduous responsible duties imposed upon him, he should accept the honorable position presented him. The list assured him of the support of the New Zealand Company, of the agricultural, commercial, and working interests; he once more had to thank them for the honour they had conferred upon him."—[Cheers.]

The following is the List of Burgesses returned at the first election of Aldermen for the Borough of Wellington.

MAYOR.		No. of Votes.
Hunter, George, Willis-street, Merchant	.....	978
ALDERMEN.		
Lyon, William, Lambton-quay, Storekeeper	.....	237
Fitzherbert, William, Pariah-street, Merchant	.....	220
Wade, John, Te Aro, Auctioneer	.....	212
Spott, George, Willis-street, Carpenter	.....	196
Molesworth, Francis Alexander, River Hunt, Farmer	.....	188
Dorsett, John, Lambton-quay, Surgeon	.....	176
Waitt, Robert, Te Aro, Merchant	.....	164
Guyton, William, Te Aro, Merchant	.....	155
Hort, Abraham, Te Aro, Merchant	.....	155
Johnson, Edward, Lambton-quay, Merchant	.....	151
Jenkins, Robert, Manners-street, Publican	.....	149

* We presume that allusion is here made to the Rev. Mr. Cotton, who accompanied the Bishop as chaplain.

Exchange List, out of which all extraordinary vacancies are to be applied.

Wallace, John Howard, Lambton-quay, Merchant.....	146
Hanson, Richard Davis, Wellington, Solicitor	126
Cooper, William Anthony, Te Aro, Carpenter	135
Daniell, Edward, Te Aro, Gentleman.....	124
Machattie, Thomas Milne, Lambton-quay, Merchant	122
Taylor, Henry, Willis-street, Steam-keeper	117

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—General Abstract, showing the average amount of Liabilities and Assets of the branch of the Union Bank of Australia at Port Nicholson, in New Zealand, taken from the several weekly statements during the quarter, from the 30th day of March to the 30th June, 1842.

Notes in circulation	£	s.	d.
Balance due in other Banks	10,357	0	0
Deposits	11,036	17	1
	13,737	15	7
	£35,131	12	8
Bullion	5,532	14	5
Landed property	936	3	0
Amount of all debts due to the Bank, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said Bank from other Banks..	28,662	15	3
	£35,131	15	8

DEMAND FOR CAPITAL.—The importance of a Loan Company for the Colony is again insisted upon by the *New Zealand Gazette*, and the hope expressed that measures are being matured at home with the object of forming such an association. It is observed:—

"The importance of a Loan Company for the colony is again insisted upon by the *New Zealand Gazette*; and the hope expressed that measures are being matured at home with the object of forming such an association. It is observed:—The *Colonial Gazette* of the 5th May, contains a most elaborate article upon the introduction of capital to the colonies. The writer endeavours to show that the distances in the colonies of the south, have arisen out of land, capital, and labour not being in due proportion. The deficiency is stated to be in capital, and a plan is proposed whereby the due proportion may be maintained. We will endeavour to reprint the article in a future number, but we may remark that, upon a first perusal of it, we do not feel authorized in expressing any opinion upon the merits of the plan suggested. Nevertheless, we are glad to find the *Colonial Gazette* taking up the important subject, as it is good proof that the cry of distress for capital from the colonies has reached our friends in England, and we doubt not it will operate with most beneficial effect. We had hoped to have been enabled to announce the progress of proceedings, having for their purpose the formation of a Loan and Trust Company for this colony, but owing to some unexplained circumstances, we, for the first time of an arrival from England, find ourselves without a letter or even a newspaper. As the *Thomas Harrison* was to leave London about ten days after the departure of the *Nelson*, we trust this opportunity will furnish the colony with the glad tidings."

WHALING.—There appears to be some want of the requisite skill on the part of the whalers at Wellington, and that whales escape in consequence, after being almost struck. Thus we are told that a whale was observed to enter the Port, and pursuit given, on the 12th of August. The parties in chase were men of some experience, and the most sanguine hopes were entertained that the prize, in this case, would not escape. The pursuit was for a few minutes rendered interesting by the style in which the tail of the animal was flourished, but the result was a failure. The whale was not struck. Had all the cetacea which have lately entered the Port been captured, the proceeds, it is affirmed, must have been considerable. On a future occasion the practical whalers are advised to be more on the alert.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—We have great pleasure in presenting from the *New Zealand Gazette* the following statement and observations as to the formation of a society in New Zealand for prosecuting researches in natural history in the settlements. Such an association, properly constituted, and in correspondence with naturalists and societies at home, might be of incalculable service, not only to science, but to the immediate interests of the Colony.

"Amongst the passengers with the *Nelson*, our readers will observe the name of Mr. P. Earl. This gentleman is a naturalist of the very first order, in the prime of life, and possessed of all the requisite qualifications suiting him for the important commission which we were aware had in the course of the autumn of 1841 been entrusted to him. Mr. Earl comes to the Colony at the request of the medico-botanical and other learned societies for the express purpose of collecting specimens of natural history in all its branches and minute details, including zoology, botany, materia-medica, conchology, entomology, &c.—in other words, to furnish such information of undoubted authenticity, as will enable scientific and practical men in the Mother-country to direct their attention to those branches of natural history which shall be of practical utility to the Colony. It appears to us that the present is a most favourable opportunity for establishing "a society," under any general term, which shall combine the comparatively few naturalists in the Colony, and thus concentrate our resources. There cannot be a doubt, that a combination of this sort, would give that degree of strength so essential to an infant Colony, and indeed the same idea appears to have in part influenced the deliberations of our friends in Britain in the selection of their naturalist. Mr. Earl will immediately commence his labours by giving the natural history of the Mollusca in the harbour of Port Nicholson. We understand that he has brought with him from England the greater part of the apparatus which he requires for such an undertaking, but we still feel assured that he will require all the assistance which can be afforded him in conducting an enquiry which even in Britain is found to be no easy task.—Oct. 5.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

It was reported that the *Rory O'More*, from the southward, loaded with oil and bone for Wellington, had been wrecked in Palliser Bay, but that the cargo was safely landed.—September 23rd.

The following Summary of Shipping for the Month of September in 1839, 40, 41, and 42, is particularly interesting, as exhibiting progress from the arrival of the first vessel of the Company at Port Nicholson.

Date.	Number.	Tons.
Sept. 1839	1	308
1840	9	1122
1841	18	2271
1842	24	2078

Of the above twenty-four vessels, the *Gazette* states, entered in September, 1842, seventeen have been coasters, five from Sydney, and two from London. The stock imported during the month has been considerable, and of fine quality; it has consisted of 24 horses; 177 head of cattle, 1140 sheep. The coasters have brought a limited quantity of maize, potatoes, and a few tons of oil, &c., from the whaling stations. The exports have chiefly consisted of provisions and stores for the Company's settlements. Our readers will no doubt recollect that it was in the month of September, 1839, that the *Ferry* first entered and anchored in Port Nicholson. Three years have now elapsed, during which period, as appears from the Exchange Shipping List, no fewer than 500 vessels have entered the Harbour. We now only want a small tag steam-boat to render the Harbour of Port Nicholson one of great commercial importance. Our readers, adds the writer, will participate with us in the pleasure we feel in the progress of the Shipping and Commercial Interests of Port Nicholson. The *Nelson*, a brig of 150 tons, has arrived from London with a cargo of luxuries peculiar to our father-land. She is the property of a firm (Messrs. Waitt and Tyser) established in our Port, and with a future trade from Port Nicholson as her home—and consequently must be considered with a feeling corresponding to that with which we meet a neighbour colonist under similar circumstances. The *Nelson* is considered by most judges to be a handsome craft, and we most sincerely trust will prove as good as she is handsome. Captain McLaren and his crew appear to have been well selected.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25. Vanguard, Newton, Nelson.—28. Government brig Victoria, Nagle, Nelson, and sailed for Nelson on 4th Oct.—Oct. 2. Henry, Daymond, Temuwhitu.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27. Perseverance, Bishop, Sydney; Ocean, Ferguson, Manawatu; Royal William, Lovett, Nelson.

NELSON.

DEATH OF MR. CURLING YOUNG.

Extract from a Letter from Captain Wakefield, dated Nelson, 16 Aug., 1842.

"I have the melancholy news to relate of the death of William Young, by drowning, on the 14th inst., in attempting to ford a river which empties itself into the Waimea. He and his companion were taken of their legs by the strength of the stream; and the latter only just managed to scramble through to the bank. Young sank in twelve feet water. His body was not recovered until the next morning. He was buried this day by the side of poor Henry Bell. His funeral was followed by a crowd of people of all classes, as he was endeared to the emigrants by his active and amiable disposition, and esteemed by the community at large for his zeal and energy in the general support of the colony. You will have to break the distressing news to his parents, whom it will deeply afflict. I have no consolation to offer, except the information that his worth was appreciated by the community which has lost him."

THE BISHOP.—The Bishop of New Zealand had gone to pay a visit at Nelson; and the Sydney papers extract from the *Nelson Examiner*, without date, an account of his reception. He took up his abode in the house recently occupied by Mr. Curling Young. The residents presented him with an address, which purported to emanate from persons of all religious persuasions. He accepted it with a very frank expression of his cordial good will for all; stating, that although he could not compromise his opinions on religious subjects, he was anxious to assist all in promoting the welfare of the New Zealand colonies—"ever ready to communicate the advantages of his own knowledge, experience, and advice to all, whatever were their station, colour, or religious denomination." One passage in his address is peculiarly interesting—

"You allude to the system of colonisation adopted in these settlements, and to the just provision made for the future support and happiness of the native population. Yes, this is indeed a cause for congratulation—that we are engaged in the first endeavour in the history of British colonization to form settlements upon the principle of preserving and elevating the native race. Herein you may reckon upon my earnest and zealous co-operation. Who shall speak of sacrifices who is employed in this glorious work? Here we meet with a race of men remarkable for their intelligence, remarkable for deep religious feelings; a race of men well calculated to shine forth as a bright ornament of the British Crown—the gem of British colonies. I look forward to the period when we shall have institutions for their careful training; nay, I even anticipate the day whereon, God willing, I may lay hands upon a Christian native and commission him to go forth with authority as a minister of the everlasting gospel. I feel naturally anxious about the native reserves; for upon their right use may depend the eventual success of those measures which are commencing for the advancement of the Maories and the amalgamation of the two people. My own views have received confirmation this day from a letter written to me by Lord Seaton, (better known to you as Sir John Colborne,) a man of great practical experience. He observes, that all our efforts for christianising the people of these islands must be warmly seconded by their instruction in other matters; so that in the next generation they may be enabled by their farming operations, &c., to secure for themselves a sufficient and comfortable maintenance. Allow me further to remark the necessity for the strictest justice in all our dealings with them, and to urge upon all to walk worthy of their Christian calling, that bad example on our parts may not prove as stumbling-blocks to the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand."

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COURT-HOUSE AND BONDED WAREHOUSE.—Instructions had at length been received from Auckland, autho-

rizing the purchase of a Court House; in accordance with which a purchase had been made of the building which has been hitherto the office of the *New Zealand Gazette*. The application of Mr. Otterson to be allowed to erect a Bonded Warehouse had been likewise replied to, and a license given for a warehouse now built by him on Auckland Point.

RESOURCES OF NELSON.—Captain Wakefield, and several gentlemen who accompanied him on an excursion to Massacre Bay, had returned to Nelson, having left the schooner *Elizabeth* becalmed, fifteen miles outside the harbour. They expressed themselves highly gratified with the results of the expedition, and the resources of the bay. The beauty of the scenery is described as remarkable even in New Zealand. The extent of flat land is considerable, chiefly wooded, and these districts are opened up for a short distance by their respective rivers. Limestone is to be obtained in any quantity. Coal at the Taipo, the Tata, at the Motupipi, and the Takaka. The surveying party were left at Takaka, and intended at once commencing their labours; the natives were anxious for settlers, and the respective chiefs entirely satisfied with the presents made by them by "Wideawake," and making preparations for pig-catching to supply the wants of the white men.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF PROGRESS—GIVING OUT OF ACCOMMODATION LANDS—WAGES AND PRICES—VISIT OF THE BISHOP.—The following are extracts of a despatch from Captain Wakefield, the New Zealand Company's Agent, to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, dated Nelson, August 27th, 1842.

SIR,—I beg to announce the safe arrival of the *Sir Charles Forbes* in Nelson Haven on the 23rd instant, after a passage of 113 days from port to port. She landed all her passengers in good health, (with the exception of one woman and two children who died on the voyage) on the day of her arrival. The ship has been well managed throughout the voyage, and Captain Bacon has given general satisfaction. This arrival, with the account of the *Balley's* reaching England, and the consequent commencement of emigration, has put fresh spirits into our population, although the demand for labour is not great in spite of wages being still at least 5s. a-day for labourers, and 10s. for mechanics. Flour is now selling at 18s. the 100 lbs., and sugar at 36s.; salt meat is scarce at 8d., fresh pork 10d., and mutton 15d. I do not think that more than 4s. a-day should be held out to agricultural labourers, and 8s. to mechanics. I do not merely speak of the Nelson Settlement, but of the whole of New Zealand. Mechanics' wages are down to 7s. at Auckland, where they were a short time ago at 14s. This extreme change at Auckland is owing to the official expenditure having ceased, and there being few real settlers who employ labour. I have no fear of our labour soon finding employment, as 500 of the accommodation sections were distributed on the 22nd and 23rd instant. Several farms are already occupied and in process of occupation. There are about 15 acres down in wheat, and there will be 100 in turnips and potatoes this season, and I see no reason why, if reasonable expectation be realized, we should not have 2000 acres fairly in cultivation next season. This production will do more to render our state wholesome than any progress which has been made in the town, which is considerable. Several brick houses are nearly completed, and a spacious inn has been built; besides the streets are beginning in several instances to shew their form by the erection of frame buildings.

The Bishop arrived here in the Government brig, on Sunday, and landed immediately, and preached after the afternoon service. He was well received by a numerous attendance; and on Tuesday an address which had been drawn up the previous Saturday at a public meeting, was presented to his Lordship by a deputation appointed for the purpose. He expressed his satisfaction at seeing it, and paid the community some compliments on the progress of the Colony, which he was pleased to say would only be believed by seeing it. He pronounced himself the advocate of the Company's system of native reserves, and pledges himself to support it. He is gaining an influence over the Maories rapidly, and at present desires justice to be done them in the course of settlement, always keeping in mind the belief that it is possible to amalgamate the two races, and that the settlement of the islands by Europeans is for mutual benefit. In this desire and belief I think he will be heartily joined by the majority in this settlement. With respect to the Local Government, we have lately received authority to establish bonded stores; and the authority was dated early in June, though it did not arrive until the 14th of this month. The Police-Magistrate has also received instructions to give licences to pilots, and to select two names from among the residents for a harbour master. So far, the Governor has not been unkind of us; but we still labour under the serious inconvenience of not having a court for the recovery of debts, and the not proceeding in the administration of the native reserves is also detrimental to our progress. I have this day chartered a small vessel to proceed to Coal Bay, in company with a party of surveyors, to arrange with the natives, and commence upon the surveys of the country lands. I hope in that district to find 60,000 acres of good land for cultivation, independent of mineral productions. We shall therefore, in all probability, have a considerable number of rural sections distributed; and the coal trade likewise in operation next summer. The accommodation lands, I trust, will all be given out in December.

I have, &c., ARTHUR WAKEFIELD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque *Eagle* was advertised to sail from Newcastle for Nelson the first week in September. It was expected she would bring another cargo of cattle, as a free passage was offered to stockmen for their services.

The *Tobago* from England, bound to Port Nicholson, had touched at Nelson. It is stated by the *Examiner* that "the unusual circumstance of a vessel anchoring for three days in such a place led to many conjectures. The pilot, on his return, informed us that she had sailed on the 1st of April, had put into the Cape and Hobart Town, at which latter place she was deserted by the captain and crew, the owner being on board. She had five passengers for Port Nicholson, who were quite weary of their tedious passage. The pilot was shown a large number of loose letters for this place, but, having no money with him, the gentleman who had them

in charge refused to send them on shore, lest he should be a loser of the large sum of 8s. 10d., although the pilot offered to give an order for that amount on a gentleman in Port Nicholson. On Sunday morning she proceeded on her voyage."

NEW PLYMOUTH.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.—Intelligence from New Plymouth reached Wellington on the 10th of August, by the Messrs. Aubrey. These young gentlemen had come overland on foot, and had been a fortnight on their way. The present condition and prospects of the settlement, which has always presented the greatest advantages to the agriculturist of any New Zealand settlement, continued to be most satisfactory. Many capitalists had commenced the cultivation of the suburban and rural sections in earnest. Live stock had been imported in sufficient quantities to supply the present demand, and it was sanguinely hoped, that a very short period would elapse, before the settlers produced enough to support themselves. This is rightly conceived by the *Gazette* to be the first and best proof of the prosperity of any settlement.

DIFFERENCES WITH THE NATIVES.—The settlers had recently had some differences with the natives, the particulars of which are given in the same paper, as they were liable to misconstruction.—A considerable number of natives had lately been liberated by the Waitakos, who some years ago over-ran the Taranaki district, and carried off a large portion of the inhabitants as their slaves. The manumitted natives now returning to that district, not having been parties to the sale of the land to the Company, complained that they had neither potatoe grounds nor 'utu.' In point of fact, however, the native reserves were sufficient for a population twenty-fold larger than that, likely under any circumstances to belong to Taranaki, and the company's agent could not discover among the malcontents a single person who, according to the custom of the natives, had a right to sell the land. On the contrary, many of those who did sell the land, had distinctly warned him not to enter into any treaty or bargain with the returned slaves. Not being encouraged by him to expect any 'utu,' some of these natives had recourse to violence, and entered a section on the Mongouraki, belonging to a very peaceable settler named Pearce, burnt down his cottage, and destroyed some raupo for thatching. They then proceeded to the next section, where the Messrs. Bayly had put up their tent, and were commencing their farming operations. They were very furious, brandishing tomahawks, &c., and attempted to tear down the tent; but the Baylys, very resolute and strong men, resisted, and a sort of scuffle or wrestling match ensued, between one of the brothers, and a native who acted as champion of the assailants. Twice Bayly threw the Maori, and was thrown himself the third time; whereupon the natives crowded round him, and one apparently was going to cleave his skull with a tomahawk, when a bystander levelled his fowling piece at the native, who then gave way. There were about thirty natives and six white men. A parley ensued, and they agreed to refer the case to the company's agent.

Accordingly, the 'mob' of natives came to his house two days after, and there he told them his determination to put the white settlers on their land, and to call upon the police magistrate to send any native, who broke the peace, to prison; at the same time assuring them, that any chief who had a real title to the land, should receive such compensation as Mr. Spain, on his arrival, might award. They very well knew that they had no such chief among them. They promised to give the Baylys no further annoyance, and had again become very good friends with the settlers, working for them, sleeping in the same tent, and apparently quite satisfied with the excellent land reserved for them in or near that part of the country.

Another affair of the same kind occurred soon afterwards at the Waitera. A body of armed natives drove Messrs. Goodall and Brown, agents of large absentee proprietors, off their sections, lying on the north side of the river—cut down trees and brushwood, and declared their resolution to keep the white settlers to the south of the Waitera. The real chiefs assured the Company's agent, that the rioters had no claim whatever to the land, and only intended to terrify him into paying "utu." The day after the riot, Mr. Wicksteed called upon Mr. Cooke, a magistrate, to swear in a body of special constables; and that gentleman administered the oaths in the presence and with the sanction of Captain King, R.N.; chief police magistrate. Mr. Wicksteed put twelve muskets and fifty ball cartridges in the long boat, and accompanied by Mr. Cooke, who commanded the party, proceeded to the Waitera, and there the latter swore in the surveying men, making their force twenty-eight men. As was fully expected, this demonstration had the desired effect. A long talk with the natives ended in their entire submission, and promise of better behaviour in future. Mr. Cooke told the ringleader that, on the next occasion of his breaking the peace, he would himself go to the pah, arrest him, and send him for trial to Port Nicholson. Mr. Wicksteed afterwards gave away some blankets and tobacco. The principal natives at the Waitera, as well as New Plymouth, expressed their satisfaction at the proceedings.

Among the settlers there was but one opinion as to the judicious conduct of Mr. Wicksteed, who had received thanks on every side. All was again quiet. The Company's agent had the express authority and countenance of the magistrates throughout, and he took what the event proved to be the best means of preventing an otherwise inevitable collision with the natives.

Mr. Cooke, the magistrate, who has been of so much service to the settlement, was lately a lieutenant in the British army, and is well

known in Devonshire. He is represented to have much personal influence with the natives, and behaved with excellent temper and firmness upon the late occasion. The Waitera natives were also perfectly quiet, and satisfied with the reserves made for them by the Company.

The *New Zealand Gazette* earnestly recommends to the local executive, in all parts of New Zealand, that in order to suppress bad feeling between two races, similar steps to those above recorded, should be pursued by them on all occasions of difference between the white settlers and the natives.

AUCKLAND.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HOBSON.—The *Auckland Times* announces the death of his Excellency Captain William Hobson, the first British Governor of the Islands of New Zealand. This event took place at 12 o'clock on Friday evening, the 9th of September, when the patient sank into a tranquil repose, the wearied victim of a severe disease, which had long preyed upon all the naturally vigorous resources of his mind and body.

From the *New Zealand Gazette*, we obtain the following particulars of the Funeral Ceremonies; in which the natives took a prominent part.

The funeral of his Excellency took place on Tuesday, the 13th September, at one o'clock. His mortal remains were deposited in a brick vault prepared in the new burial ground, the service being impressively performed by the Rev. J. F. Charterton. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Willoughby Shortland, Esq., followed as chief mourner, after whom walked in procession, all the officers of Government, and nearly all the respectable inhabitants of Auckland. The body, covered by the Union Jack, was carried by the sailors of her Majesty's brig *Victoria*, and military honours were performed over the grave by a party of the 80th regiment in attendance, under the command of Captain Best. Major Banbury, Dr. Gammie, and the rest of the military officers were present. The Aborigines crowded into the town in great numbers early in the morning; and the ceremony of "Uhanga" was performed in every quarter, as if for one of their own most valued chiefs: this is a long-continued public demonstration of grief, during which they sit upon the ground and howl in chorus. In consequence of their numerous attendance a Maori Gazette was issued to them directing their presence in the rear of the procession, which was accordingly very numerous given. Almost every male carried a musket, but with intuitive politeness they abstained from their explosions till the military salute had been fired, their demonstrations after this were rather noisy; most of the females had their hair fantastically ornamented with wreaths of the supplejack—a very pretty native wild climbing plant, in full blossom at that time. On the coffin was a very handsome plate, with a splendid embossed border, on which was engraved the following inscription:—

"Beneath lie the remains of William Hobson, Esq., a Captain in H.M. Royal Navy, and first Governor of New Zealand, who departed this life on the 10th September, 1842, aged 49 years."

THE ACTING GOVERNOR.—Proclamations were issued on the 10th Sept. by "His Excellency Willoughby Shortland, Esq., Colonial Secretary of Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its dependencies, the officer administering the government of the same," intimating the event above narrated, and, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, that he had assumed all such powers and authorities as are granted to the Governor of New Zealand by the said Charter, calling upon all persons to be aiding and assisting him in the exercise thereof.

A second proclamation appeared on the 14th of the same month, intimating in like manner, the assumption by the acting Governor of the powers and authority vested in Captain Hobson by letters patent, under the great seal of the High court of Admiralty of England, as "Her Majesty's Vice-Admiral, Commissary, and Deputy in the office of Vice-Admiralty in Her Colony of New Zealand, and the territories thereon depending."

It will be seen that the Colonial Secretary had thus assumed the office of acting Governor, but without ceasing to be Colonial Secretary for the time being. The *Auckland Times* maintains that the acting Governor ought to appoint a Colonial Secretary, because, according to the New Zealand Charter, the Colonial Secretary becomes the acting Governor in case of the death or absence of a duly appointed Governor; and consequently should Mr. Willoughby Shortland die, in losing the Colonial Secretary and acting Governor, at the same time, the Colony would be left without any head to the Executive until another Governor was appointed by the Colonial Office.

The acting Governor had commenced his career by doing two acts which met with general approbation. The one giving Nelson a Court House; the other making the *Victoria* really a Colonial brig, in having determined to employ her actively in running between the various settlements in New Zealand.

"These are good acts," says the *New Zealand Gazette*, "but if the acting Governor wishes to evince that he has the interest of the settlements of Cook's Straits at heart, in the name of the colonists of these parts, we say, let him immediately settle the LAND TITLES of the Company in the noble spirit in which Lord John Russell granted them their Charter."

With respect to the plan of running the *Victoria* between the different settlements, the *Auckland Times* remarks:—

"We understand that the present trip of the *Victoria*, is to be the first of a regular series of passages to and fro, between this place and ports Nicholson and Nelson; for the purpose of keeping up a regularity of communication, and conveying the mails with punctuality. We hail this as a favourable indication of a generous activity on the part of the new Governor; we are sure that it will be a great public benefit. We warn his Excellency however, that, as soon as the advantage becomes familiar, by use, he will be told, that it is an improper interference with the legitimate mercantile province, and that none will be so forward to say so, as the croakers at Wellington, who have done every thing they can to discourage so useful an object. For the present, on the part of our fellow-

citizens, we have only to thank the Government for their consideration." —October 5th.

The *New Zealand Gazette*, while it gives all credit to the acting Governor for these two "good acts," cannot let slip the opportunity offered by the style of the proclamations, of having a slap at the new dignitary; thus we are told that:—

"Talleyrand was wont to say that speech was given to man, by the kindness of his Maker, that he might conceal his thoughts. We have a practical illustration of the wily Frenchman's policy, in the signature to the Proclamation in our last *Government Gazette*. One would have thought, relieved of the choice of a suitable selection of courtesy, being under no necessity to consider whether you are 'very faithful' or 'very obedient,' having no properties of this kind to pick your path amongst—the road to any man's signature would be plain enough—especially a signature to a proclamation of 'power and authority'—assumed and taken up. The following, however, is rather a puzzler:—

Given under my hand and seal,

At Auckland,

WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND!

Colonial Secretary!!

The officer administering the Government!!!

By his Excellency's command!!!!

For the Colonial Secretary!!!!!!

JAMES STUART FREEMAN!!!!!!

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!

By the *Indemnity*, *viâ* Port Nicholson, the Government had received despatches from Lord Stanley, not of a very recent date.

The Ordinances passed in the first session of the Legislative Council, had become law by the confirmation of Her Majesty: viz.

SESSION 1, No. 2.—The Ordinance to repeal within the Colony of New Zealand, the New South Wales Act, empowering the Governor of New South Wales to appoint Commissioners to examine into titles to land in New Zealand.

SESSION 1, No. 4.—"An Ordinance for instituting and regulating Courts of General and Quarter Sessions in the Colony of New Zealand, and to authorise the holding of Petty Sessions within the same, &c.

SESSION 1, No. 5.—"An Ordinance for prohibiting the Distillation of Spirits within the Colony of New Zealand."

The Governor's instructions from the Secretary of State, dated 14th February, 1842, were announced to be—to continue the sale of land by auction only, till further notice. Town and suburban allotments to bear an upset price, according to the discretion of his Excellency. Country lots not to be offered at less than 20s. per acre.

The Colonists had also learnt that Lord Stanley had disallowed the barefaced land-jobbing of the officials at Auckland.

"The land," observes the *Gazette*, "was granted them under the plea of its being required for the officials to erect their houses upon, before the Government was in a condition to sell land. Having obtained the land upon this understanding, many, and we believe we may safely say nearly all the officials immediately disposed of the choice spots at very high prices. They have consequently sold what they cannot provide with a title, and much embarrassment must ensue in consequence. We cannot sympathise with these gentry, because the main portion of the difficulty arises from the bad faith they observed after getting their land."

APPOINTMENTS.—The *Auckland Gazette* announces that the following Police Magistrates are to be treasurers of their respective districts for the purposes of the ordinance of the Government and Council, Session 2, No. 13, entitled the "Auctioneer's Ordinance."—Thomas Beckham, Esq., Bay of Islands; A. E. M'Donogh, Esq., Hokianga; C. B. Robinson, Esq., Akaroa; Henry Augustus Thompson, Esq., Nelson; Henry King, Esq., New Plymouth; G. F. Dawson, Esq., Wanganui.

AUCKLAND IMMIGRATION FUND.—The following extract from a despatch from Lord Stanley to Governor Hobson, of date 15th March, 1842, is given in the *New Zealand Gazette*:—

"The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have assented to my recommendation, for the appropriation to the purposes of Emigration to New Zealand, of the sum of 12,000*l.* from the amount reported by you to have been realized by the land sales at Auckland; and have further intimated their readiness to authorise an advance of 6000*l.* from the Commissariat Chest Fund, to defray the moiety of the expense of the emigration under the Commissioners, which will be chargeable in this country."

On this it is observed by the same paper:—

"It will be a long time before the Commissariat Chest will be repaid by the Auckland Emigration Fund. Further, we suspect the 6000*l.* to be paid in the Colony on the arrival of the immigrant ships, will have to be paid by bills on the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury. My Lord Stanley will soon find he has laboured under some slight mistakes respecting the affairs of Auckland, and that it would have been as well if he had paid some attention to the news he got, *viâ* Port Nicholson."

SALE OF LAND.—On the 24th October, the Colonial Treasurer was to put up to auction thirteen country sections, in the parish of Waitemata, County of Eden. Ten, of twenty acres each; two of twenty-six acres each; and one of forty-seven acres,—together two hundred and ninety-nine acres. Upset price one pound per acre.

PATENT FLAX MACHINE.—The *Bandith*, which was to sail from Sydney, on the 16th Sept., was expected to carry to Auckland a patent flax machine, from the successful application of which, much good to the Colony was anticipated.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Belina* was advertised to leave Auckland, for Wellington, on the 20th September. The *Fly* sloop of war, under Captain Blackwood, which was despatched by the British Government, to survey Torres Strait, and the coast of New Guinea, &c., had reached the Cape of Good Hope.

AKAROA.

The *Vanguard* brigantine, after a tedious voyage of ten days, had reached Wellington on the 10th of August, with news from Akaroa. The resort of the American and French whalers to this settlement is stated to be very great; no fewer than eight of these vessels had left the harbour, at the time the *Vanguard* took her departure. There was at this period a fleet of about 100 whalers off the South Island, and this unusual number was supposed to have in some way injured the bay fishing; the whales having been prevented approaching the coast. It was considered by many persons that the shore fishing would not repay the parties engaged, and that, in fact, many of them would be losers. The largest number of whales reported to have been taken at any of the stations on the coast, was nine, yielding about 50 tons of oil. The want of provisions was complained of at many of the stations, and the men employed at some of them had struck, entirely from this cause.

SYDNEY.

The following vessels are advertised in the latest Sydney papers for New Zealand:—The *Oprey*, Sedgwick, for Wellington and Nelson. The *Amwell* for Wellington. The *Arachne* and the *Eagle* had proceeded to Newcastle, for cattle for Wellington, and the latter for cattle for Nelson. The *Brilliant*, after replacing her lost masts at Sydney, proceeded to Twofold Bay to embark stock for Wellington. The schooner *Sunparville*, cleared out from Sydney, with goods, for Nelson on the 29th August. Vessels on the berth for New Zealand:—*St. George*, Auckland, to sail May 16th. *Tumen*, Port Phillip, Auckland, and Bay of Islands. *Blenheim*, Wellington and New Plymouth, to sail about 15th June. *Mettish*, Wellington and Nelson. *Thomas Harrison*, Nelson, to sail May 24th. *Olympus*, New Zealand, early in June.

NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY.

THE EMIGRANT'S HAND BOOK.*

This work above named, appears to be an impartial, concise, and well-digested manual of colonial facts; and will be found useful in assisting the emigrant in forming a judgment of the resources and prospects of the various colonial fields of Great Britain. Half of the work is devoted to Canada; the other half to the Australian group, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Falkland Isles. The work embraces an account of the physical, geographical, and natural productions of the colonies enumerated; their population, and present and prospective commerce, with advice and information to emigrants as to passage-charges, victualling, period of sailing, purchase of lands, and wages of labour. Pressure of news from the colony prevents us from presenting any extracts this week.

* The Emigrant's Hand-Book of Facts, concerning Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, &c., with the relative advantages each of the Colonies offers for Emigration, and practical advice to intending Emigrants. By Samuel Butler, Esq., Author of the Hand-Book for Australian Emigrants." Glasgow: W. R. McPhun, 84 Argyll Street, and N. H. Cotes, Cheapside, London, 1843.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRESS.—From the Newspaper and Advertisement sheet just published by Mr. F. D. Lewis, of Castle Court, Birchin Lane, we perceive the comparative circulation of English Journals devoted to Colonial intelligence to be as follows:—

New Zealand Journal	854
Colonial Gazette	731
Australasian Record	654
Emigration Gazette	425

Mr. Lewis' list, we may observe, embraces information regarding the statistics of the British Press, which we have often sought for in vain. We have here not merely the gross stamp returns for each paper, but the actual average circulation calculated and noted opposite to each, together with the average number of advertisements, and the quarterly subscription. A double arrangement is followed with the provincial papers, which are first classified according to their respective counties, and then arranged in alphabetical order. The London papers are specified according to their respective days of publication; and the politics or non-politics of the whole signified by a peculiarity in the typography. A list of the present Members of Parliament is appended, with their respective political opinions. In issuing a second edition of the Table, we would suggest to the publisher, the propriety of adding the names of the principal foreign papers for which he is agent, and also, if possible, their circulation. All that appears to be known in England with regard to foreign papers is, that the *Augsburg Gazette* and *Galignani* rank next to the London Times.

THE FRENCH IN NEW ZEALAND.—A Toulon letter on the 24th Feb. says:—"Orders have been received to hasten the finishing of the steamers now on the stocks at Toulon and Ciotat. It seems to be decided that the *Phaeton* steamer is to be added to the naval station at the Marquesas, and several whalers have been hired to carry out coals. A report has lately been current that it is intended to evacuate New Zealand, and transport all the troops and stores from that colony to the Marquesas. The sloop of war *Sabine* has been taken out of dock, and is to be immediately equipped for sea. She is positively stated to be destined for the Island of Bourbon, where she is to replace the *Blande*. The *Indienne* storeship will immediately sail for Senegal."—*Galignani*.

TO PURIFY WATER AT SEA.—"Water in ship's casks soon becomes so nauseous to taste and smell as to be a frequent source of disease, owing to the evolution of inflammable noxious gases by the chemical action of the water on the wood. A table-spoonfull of fresh lime well stirred in a butt-full of water with a stick through the bung-hole not only prevents this, but destroys the animalcules, and precipitates the dissolved vegetable matter; thus keeping the water pure, sweet, and wholesome during the longest voyages; a desideratum so conducive to health and comfort that the lime-mingling ought to be enforced in every emigrant ship by the agents."—P. CURRIER, R.N.

PATENT OROPHOLITE.—Some weeks ago we called the attention of New Zealand Colonists to this material for roofing houses, and to its peculiar fitness for being used in young colonies, not only for the purpose above mentioned, but for temporary walls and other parts of dwelling houses and cottages. We are glad to learn that Mr. Cridland, an intrepid colonist of enterprise, has secured the exclusive licence to manufacture the patent Oropholite in all the New Zealand settlements. As Mr. Cridland proceeds to the colony immediately, the settlers will in a short time be able to procure it in all parts of New Zealand free from the expense of freightage, and without risk of shipwreck or damage from sea water. In addition to the many useful purposes to which the Oropholite has been already applied, we may mention that Mr. Loudon has considered it well adapted for garden walks, and has recommended it for this purpose in the *Gardener's Magazine*. The Oropholite is composed of sand, whiting, linseed oil, and litharge, laid on both sides of a coarse canvas. Its durability and power of resisting the severest atmospheric changes have been pretty fairly tested by an experiment at the manufactory, where a small house covered with it in the yard has been exposed for two winters and a summer, and the cistern at the top lined with the same material has been frozen several times without the slightest detrimental effect becoming perceptible. Its surface is so hard that iron may be ground against it with less effect than on the hardest stone. The Oropholite may be laid on roofs at a very low pitch, which, added to its lightness and the little trouble required to fix it so as to present an uniform flat surface, obviates expense as well as much loss of time and labour. If these properties of the material render it valuable to the builder and the emigrant, its cheapness will prove a still greater attraction to the latter. It can be laid on a roof which need not have cost half as much as one for receiving slates or tiles, at something less than thirty-two shillings the square of 100 superficial feet. None is above this price but such as may be used as sail cloth or wall covering, which is of different patterns. The average of the commonest slate roofing in England is thirty-five shillings the square, providing but an inefficient covering after all, and requiring comparatively very expensive roof timber. Persuaded of the truth of these remarks, Mr. Cridland (who has purchased a license with that view from the patentees) considered that he should confer a benefit on his fellow-colonists by establishing a manufactory of the material at Wellington; and it has appeared to him probable that after a short time he will be able to reduce the price, as linseed oil and canvas can no doubt be procured at a lower rate on the island from the Phormium tenax; a press for the one and a loom for the other might be erected at the manufactory. Mr. Cridland intends proceeding to the colony in the *Uralia*, and carries with him some hundred yards of the ready made material as specimens.

YOUNG'S PATENT COMPOSING MACHINE.—The principle and construction of this machine have already been made known to the public through the columns of the *Morning Chronicle* and other papers; and its simplicity and usefulness are now, we understand, beginning to be appreciated by the practical printer. The great saving of labour and expense secured by this instrument, should particularly recommend it to the notice of colonists; and we therefore advise our New Zealand friends to pay a visit to Mr. Young's establishment in Chancery Lane. The great demand for labour in a young colony, and the especial expensiveness of skilled labour, must render newspaper speculations, however desirable for the interests of the colony, anything but profitable in the outset to the projectors. By the composing machine, two young females do the work of four able compositors, and the cost is consequently reduced to 25 or 30 per cent. of that by the ordinary process. Its use, too, we are told, may be learned in a few hours, and thus persons, male or female, totally unacquainted with the art of printing as at present exercised, may be employed. Making all allowances for the enthusiasm of an inventor, the machine, as exhibited to us, appears very likely to answer the purposes intended by it, and as a means of reducing the cost of mental production, as well as of giving employment to female labour in the colonies, is worthy of inspection by all persons interested in these objects.

ALGOA BAY—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Our last columns did not allow of our finishing the article sent us on this colony. The Cape has doubtless its own advantages as well as New Zealand: though we have our own doubts as to whether it possesses all the Eldorado blessings here enumerated. We now insert the remainder of the communication:—"One emigrant writes from Algoa Bay:—'All Lancashire could come here and fare well.' Not so exactly; but 5000 farm labourers and shepherds should annually go; and about 500 mechanics, consisting of bricklayers, stonemasons, and plasterers, carpenters, bakers, butchers, shoemakers, tailors, saddlers, harness-makers, wheelwrights, turners, cabinet-makers, smiths, painters, glaziers: a few copper-smiths and brassiers, outlers, and printers would also get business. Domestic servants wanted by almost every family. Also some respectable governesses without high notions, yet with good qualifications. But few tradesmen or shopkeepers should go; clerks are not wanted, nor young men assisting behind the counter, nor goldsmiths, silversmiths, ivory-workers, dancing-masters, nor refined manufacturing artisans; the Cape wants no useless or fanciful characters. Idle people and intemperate should stay at home. The industrious and sober not only obtain comfort, but acquire independence. A recent letter said, 'Smock-frocks are more welcome than long-tails.' The Cape has been neglected by emigrants until lately, on account of the bad management in 1830. Instead of the Government being condemned, the colony was condemned; and without complicity to foment its prosperity, the Cape has gone on quietly winning itself into public favour. And this paper designs still, to discourage unsuitable persons; the object is not to gain passengers, careless whether

they are good emigrants or not, but to benefit individuals and the colony. The Cape and Algoa Bay are without paupers, nor are they wanted there. It is a singular boast, but at the Cape there are few fine gentlemen. Every man finds labour at once profitable and honourable. Many gentlemen assist in building their own houses. English goods are scarcely dearer than in retail shops in England, and from the fineness of the climate, less clothing is required. Municipal corporations are established, and are producing great improvements. The land is manured with its own annual vegetation; all the vegetables and fruits of England, and even of tropical climates, luxuriant. Fisheries, curing of meat, breeding of horses, and all kinds of agricultural industry, are prosecuted with the greatest success. In 1833, the exports of wool from this colony, were about 50,000 lbs. weight; in 1842, 1,382,000 lbs. Even the lack of emigration cannot retard the progress of the colony,

but with emigration, no country can surpass it. At a time when emigration to the United States may not be prudent, and emigration to some other colonies may be overdone, the Cape and Algoa Bay offer great advantages. In time of peace for a market, and in time of war for protection, the Cape is at half the distance of the other Southern Colonies from Great Britain."

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Its construction is exceedingly simple and durable, as the slightest inspection will show. Its use may be learned in a few hours, and thus persons, male or female, totally unacquainted with the art, as at present exercised, may be employed, which at times in newly settled districts is most important.

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Deposits.....£30,349 10 5	Securities...£26,854 6 1
Circulation...25,979 4 4	Gold, Silver, & Govt. Notes 19,260 10 8
256,328 14 9	268,444 16 9

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify the above Statement to be true and correct.
 (Signed) CHARLES MAYNARD, Chairman.
 THOMAS NELSON, } Directors.
 HENRY NEWBES, }

Graham Town, 1st July, 1842.

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NEW ZEALAND.
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 To be raised in 2000 Shares of £10 each, payable by Installments.

The object of this Company is to raise at the onset, a moderate Capital for the purpose of prosecuting their researches for Copper, and other mineral ores, on the Great Barrier Island, where they are found to exist in considerable quantities. The projectors of the Association deem it unnecessary to expatiate at any length on the important benefits which must result from the development of the mineral resources of these colonies, to the inhabitants of New Zealand, as well as to the various interests involved in the prosperity of New South Wales—in the raising up of a valuable export, and in the extensive and profitable employment of shipping, capital, and labour. The prospective advantages to be derived from such a source are too obvious to require further comment, and they therefore confine themselves to a statement of circumstances which induce them to submit the above undertaking to public notice, as a safe and profitable speculation.

The Great Barrier Island is situated at the mouth of the Thames, in New Zealand, and was purchased in 1837, for a valuable consideration, from the Native Chiefs, by Messrs. W. Webster, Jeremiah Nagle, and W. Abercrombie, whose title thereto, or a greater portion thereof, it is believed will be forthwith confirmed and ratified by the New Zealand Government, in accordance with the regulations adopted for the adjustment of land claims. It may however be proper to state that, even should these titles not be confirmed to the full extent anticipated, His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand has officially announced to the projectors, that he is ready to afford them every facility in his power, to enable them to work the said mines.

The Island referred to has long been known, by parties acquainted with its locality, to contain considerable quantities of Copper, and other valuable metals; it is however only recently that active measures have been taken to ascertain the extent of its capabilities, and the probable advantages likely to accrue from prosecuting the undertaking now proposed. In the early part of this year, four experienced Cornish miners were despatched from Auckland for the purpose of surveying the Island, and making a trial for a short period by sinking and driving a small depth from the surface of the earth, when they succeeded in discovering some rich veins of Copper Ore, which are known to be continued across the Island, for sixteen miles in a straight line, from one extremity to the other; indications of rich veins of a similar kind having been found at intervals throughout the whole distance, and also along the entire coast. Their report of the prospects afforded, from a careful examination of the district, was of the most flattering description; and they conveyed back to Auckland, as the result of their labours, during their stay on the Island, nearly a ton of Copper Ore, from which samples were taken and found to contain from forty to sixty per cent. of pure Copper! a produce which is considerably more than four times the average produce of the aggregate of the Mines in Cornwall, and very much exceeding that of the richest Ores raised in the Mines of South America.

With a view, therefore, of adopting preliminary arrangements for commencing this undertaking on a limited scale, it is proposed to divide the concern into Two Thousand Shares, on which £1 per Share shall be paid on or before the 10th September next, to be expended in working the Mines under the direction of a Managing Committee, consisting of Five individuals to be appointed from amongst the Shareholders; the Proprietors of the land having undertaken to contribute thereto to the extent of Five Hundred Shares, or One Fourth of the whole. No further call to be made, nor any liabilities incurred beyond the amount so subscribed, until a General Meeting of Shareholders shall be held in Sydney, to be convened by the Managing Committee, at the expiration of twelve months from the formation of the Company, or at such earlier period as they may deem desirable, (at which, a full and detailed report of all proceedings up to that date shall be exhibited,) to decide upon the expediency of continuing further operations, and generally to adopt such measures as may be considered necessary for the future benefit of the Association.

Should the majority of Shareholders present or represented at such Meeting decide on further prosecuting the undertaking, the Shareholders dissenting therefrom shall be entitled to relinquish their Shares therein should they think proper to do so, on the condition that they forfeit thereby any claims to any portion of the amounts previously subscribed being refunded to them.

The Managing Committee, for the time being, to have the entire control of the disbursement of the funds of the Association, the appointment of Agents and persons necessary for working the said Mines; and further, to be authorized to enter into negotiations which may from time to time become necessary, either with the New Zealand Government, the Proprietors of the land, or any other parties whomsoever, it being however understood that no liabilities shall be incurred by them on behalf of the Company beyond the amount of the capital actually subscribed, and that the whole of their proceedings shall be periodically submitted to, and subject to the approval of, the general body of Shareholders at a public Meeting duly convened.

No allowance for Salaries to be made to the Directors, the Managing Committee, nor any Agents whomsoever, not actually engaged on the Island, unless sanctioned and approved by a majority of the Shareholders.

Monthly Reports shall be furnished from time to time, to the Managing Committee, by the resident Agent on the Mine, embracing all points of interest in reference to the undertaking, which Reports, as well as Abstracts of Accounts, shall be open at all times at the Company's office for the inspection and perusal of the Shareholders.

Applications for Shares are requested to be made without delay at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars may be known, and Specimens of the Ore may be seen.

(Signed) **ABERCROMBIE AND CO.**
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To Clear out about the 20th, and to Sail about the 26th March.

FOR ALGOA BAY, DIRECT.—To follow the **AVOCA**, a Fast-sailing first-class Ship, of about 500 Tons Burthen, under the excellent, liberal, and punctual management of the previous Ships. Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon. Superior Accommodation, and height between decks 6 feet.

DIETARY OF MR. JOSEPH CHRISTOPHERS' SHIPS. Steerage Passengers to be in Messes of 6 or more, as the Captain or Surgeon may arrange, and Victualled according to the following scale, for one Adult per week:—

Best 2d Bread ... 7 lb.	Preserved Potatoes. 3 lb.
Prime mess Beef. 1 1/2 lb.	Tea 1 oz.
Prime mess Pork. 1 1/2 lb.	Coffee 1 1/2 oz.
Preserved Meat ... 1 1/2 lb.	Sugar 1 lb.
Fish 1 lb.	Butter or Cheese .. 6 oz.
Flour 1 1/2 lb.	Pickled Cabbage .. 1 pt.
Oatmeal 1 pint.	Salt 2 oz.
Raisins 1/2 lb.	Mustard 2 oz.
Suet 3 oz.	Vinegar 1 pt.
Peas 1 pint.	Water 21 qt.
Rice 1 lb.	

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS.

The same Scale applies to *Intermediate Passengers*, with the addition of 1 pint Ale or Porter, and 1/2 pint Wine, or 1/2 pint Spirit, per day.

Intermediate Passengers provide their own Beds, but are found in Earthenware and Table Linen, and have Inclosed Berths.

For Cleanliness, **NEW BEDS**, and **BEDDING**, (Mattress, Bolster, 2 Blankets, and Rug) provided free of charge for *Steerage Passengers*. All Emigrants should be vaccinated; all married couples carry certificates of marriage, and having children, possess certificates of baptism. Testimonials always desirable; with them letters are granted procuring friends on arrival.

Women receive the same rations as Men; Children receive rations in proportion; under twelve months receive no rations. Fresh Meat and Soft Bread supplied till passed the Downs, and as opportunities offer.

Daily Meals } *Breakfast*—Tea or Coffee, and Sugar.
 as follows:— } *Dinner*—according to the above Scale.
 } *Supper*—Tea or Coffee, and Sugar.

The Preserved Potatoes being a nutritious vegetable, and unailing throughout the longest voyage, supplied to all the Passengers.

Medical comforts provided in the following proportions:—*On every 100 Passengers*—7 lbs. Arrowroot; 30 lbs. Preserved Beef; 100 pints Lemon-juice, and Sugar to mix with it; 40 lbs. Scotch Barley; 12 bottles Port Wine; 12 ditto Sherry Wine; 200 gallons Stout; 20 ditto Rum; 10 ditto Brandy.

In case of illness Barley served out, and if required, 7 oz. Molasses per week substituted for 6 oz. Sugar, and 1/2 pint Oatmeal per day for the Rice and Potatoes.

Medical comforts issued free as the Surgeon deems proper. Women Wet-nursing to have a pint of Stout per day, if advised by the Surgeon.

To respectable *Steerage Emigrants* to this prosperous colony, Mr. JOSEPH CHRISTOPHERS is willing to advance part of the Passage-Money, on receiving Promissory Notes.

The passage averages 75 days; provisions on board for 106 days, as per Act of Parliament. These Ships are punctual, but to show that they are so, 2s. a day will be paid each passenger if detained beyond the day above named.

Passages, in the Cabin, £36; Intermediate Berths, £20; Steerage, £12; to be secured by payment of half the Passage-Money.

Under 8 years 3 Children count as 1 Adult,—from 8 to 14 years 2,—under twelve months free.

For Freight or Passage, apply immediately to **M. JOSEPH S. CHRISTOPHERS**, Agent for Emigration to the Cape of Good Hope. *East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street, London.*

All the Emigrants by the *Orator*, *Guardian*, and *Ans*, arrived safe, and obtained immediate employment, only serving to increase the demand.

NOTICE.—ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

TO EMIGRANTS AND SHIPPERS

TO NEW ZEALAND and the COLONIES.

J. VALLENTINE and SON, 60, Wych Street, Strand, beg to call the attention of the above to the various articles supplied by them, consisting of every requisite, either in Tools, Ironmongery, or for general use; and solicit a comparison of their quality and prices with those of any other house. Good Bell Tents complete 42s. each. Gunpowder 1s. per lb. Nails assorted 21s. per cwt. Felling Axes 1s. 3d. each. Best Steel Pit and Cross-cut Saws 6s. 6d. each, &c. &c. Information given respecting the Colonies. 60, Wych Street Strand, facing the King of Prussia Tavern.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES.

E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouse, 165, Fenchurch-street.

List of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

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inhabitants of America and Polynesia; and the scientific researches of the naturalist, Mr. Charles Duggin, who accompanied the expedition, have resulted in a valuable contribution to the zoology of one of the most interesting districts of the world—the Pampas and the provinces bordering on the Rio de la Plata—the country of the Megatherium and the Mastodon.

In the course of his voyage, Capt. Fitzroy visited, in December, 1835, the northern part of New Zealand—the Bay of Islands, and the various missionary settlements at Rangitimu, Waimate, &c. The conduct of the missionaries is discussed in a fair and liberal spirit, and the general character of those portions of the country he visited, as well as the disposition of the natives, and the capabilities of New Zealand, for colonization, are dwelt upon in a manner which evinced that he was fully impressed with the prospective value of the colony to Great Britain. The two chapters devoted to New Zealand are worthy of attentive consideration even at this time. The contrast of the savage character of the native New Zealander, with that of the ancient Briton as described by Sir James Mackintosh, and of the missions of Mr. Marsden and his followers, with those of St. Augustine to our own country in the sixth century, afford a fair specimen of the character of the author's mind, and of the wide views he seems, on all occasions, disposed to take of social progress. A suggestion which he makes, as to the necessity for a vigilant survey and superintendence of all the Polynesian group, by the British Government, though written in 1835, may be quoted even now with advantage—

"A great deal of prudence, and good management, is required in the commander of a man-of-war, who has any business of consequence to transact with the natives of Polynesia, or who has to deal with his own countrymen in that distant region. A single ship, assisted perhaps by tenders, might, if well commanded, do more good in a few years among the islands of the Pacific, than can now easily be imagined. But then she must be stationary; not that she should remain in one place—far from it—her wings should seldom rest; I mean only that she should stay in the Pacific during three or four years. In that time so much information might be gained, and so much diffused among the natives; such a system of vigilant inspection might be established, and so much respect for, and confidence in the British nation, be secured—that our future intercourse with Polynesia would, for a length of time, be rendered easier and infinitely more secure, as well as creditable.

"The few ships of war which have remained during any length of time among the islands, have been occupied by exploring and surveying, to an extent that has interfered with the earnest consideration of other matters. But in a ship, employed as I have described, a surveyor might be embarked, who would have ample opportunities of increasing our knowledge of that ocean. And if a sensible man, whose natural ability had been improved by an education unattainable by sailors, could be tempted to bear the trials and losses of a long sea-voyage, in a busily employed ship, how much might science profit by the labours of three or four such years?"

We have thought it fitting to confine ourselves, on this occasion, to a brief consideration of what the newly appointed Governor has done. We believe that Capt. Fitzroy, even without the beacon of past experience in New Zealand, to warn him off the shoals, will judge for himself, without prejudice, and with due deliberation, as to what is now required of him in relation to New Zealand. A golden opportunity presents itself for him to make New Zealand what popular opinion seems to presage of it—a second Great Britain.

THE GOVERNING OF NEW ZEALAND AND THE COLONIZING OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE following observations by the *Colonial Gazette* on the financial embarrassments of the New Zealand Government, point out the essential difference between the expense of governing colonies and that of colonizing. The confounding of these two things in the public mind, it may be affirmed, has done more to discredit the principles of modern systematic colonization, than all the laboured attacks of those who have in ignorance or malice thought fit to oppugn them. The statements and comments subjoined are worthy the study of all future governors:—

"A return has just appeared, in anticipation and explanation of a demand upon the House of Commons in the name of New Zealand, con-

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
Wellington, Nelson and Auckland ...	Mandarin.	650	Yale	Marshall	London Dock.	May 1
Nelson & Wellington ...	Zeus	800	S. Martin.	Ridgway	St. K. Dock.	May 10
Wellington, Nelson and Auckland....	Humayoon	650	McKellar		London Dock.	June 1

The *Mary* sailed from Portsmouth the end of last week, having on board 45 Cabin, 13 Intermediate, and 19 Steerage passengers.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

A NEW Governor has been chosen for New Zealand in the person of Capt. ROBERT FITZROY, of the Royal Navy, lately Member for the city of Durham. We hail this appointment with satisfaction. Capt. Fitzroy has already not only distinguished himself as a seaman of skill and science, (matters which go but a little way to constitute a claim to act the diplomatist in a community of various interests, or the guide and leader of a colony,) but, in the nautical narratives which he has put forth to the world, he has exhibited much judgment, a wide view of the commercial and political relations of the countries he has explored, and not a little earnestness in suggesting measures of policy and improvement. In 1826 Capt. Fitzroy accompanied the expedition of the *Adventure* and *Beagle*, under Capt. Phillip King, to survey the coasts of South America. On his return, in command of the *Beagle*, he brought home, at his own expense and risk, four natives of Tierra del Fuego, whom he made some endeavour to educate, in order that, returning to their own country, they might be of use in improving the character of their ignorant countrymen. Feeling himself bound to fulfil the obligation he had imposed on himself in regard to these Fuegians, Captain Fitzroy was on the point of taking out a passage for himself and his proteges in a private vessel for South America, when he was appointed by the Admiralty, (in July, 1831,) to the command of the *Beagle*, to proceed to Madeira, the Cape de Verde Islands, Fernando Noronha, and the South American station; where, after determining, in the first place, the exact longitude of Rio de Janeiro, from which all meridian distances in South America are measured, he was directed to report minutely upon the physical character of the coast, and on the rivers and harbours, from the Rio de Plata to the Straits of Magalhaen, and from thence to Valparaiso; and finally, to proceed on his return home by Polynesia and the South Seas, completing the voyage round the world. The principle laid down by the Admiralty for the guidance of Capt. Fitzroy was, that "whatever was now done should be finally done," and the mingleness of the reports furnished by the Commander amply proved his capacity to fulfil directions, based upon the confidence reposed in his seamanship and general qualities. While his attention was directed to matters more especially falling under his province as a seaman and surveyor, the examination of the tides and currents, the periods and limits of the monsoons and trade winds, the reefs and shoals in his track, and, generally, to the physical geography of the countries he visited, his narrative embraces interesting views of the political and moral condition of the aboriginal

sisting of correspondence relative to the estimates of that colony. We need scarcely say, that it is as far from our desire as it would be futile to recur to the subject of the New Zealand expenditure in any spirit of blame towards Captain Hobson; the fatal termination of whose malady not only disarmed censure, but explained much that was before inexplicable. But the actual state of the accounts now presented to England is too instructive to be passed over in silence.

New Zealand was separated from New South Wales on the 3d March, 1841; and on the 24th August in that year, the Governor transmitted to the Secretary of State estimates of the revenue and expenditure, founded on the revenue and expenditure of "surrounding colonies." The revenue was calculated at 50,000*l.* from the sale of crown lands, and 19,400*l.* under the head of ordinary revenue; in all, 69,400*l.*; or, making deduction for emigration and other charges on the land-fund, there was a net estimated revenue of 38,317*l.* The estimated expenditure, exclusive of the charges on the land-fund—that is, the expenditure for government as distinct from colonization—was 38,757*l.*; showing an excess over revenue of 459*l.*

"Five months afterwards, in January, 1842, the Governor sent a hurried despatch to the Secretary of State, announcing the "utter impossibility of carrying on the government of the colony without the assistance of Government;" and stating that the land-fund had been comparatively unproductive, while the direct revenue yielded but 13,000*l.* a-year. A hasty and almost worthless summary of the accounts showed the receipts from the 2d May to the 31st December, 1841, to amount to 27,601*l.*, including 20,746*l.* derived from land-sales; and the expenditure was set down at 33,026*l.*; leaving an excess of 5,424*l.* Subsequent, but still imperfect accounts, did not elucidate this part of the subject.

"On the 29th March, 1842, the Governor wrote to Lord Stanley, that, under a most pressing emergency, he had drawn bills on the Treasury for 5,000*l.*, and should probably require as much more in another month. He observed, that it was from the sale of land alone he could hope to derive sufficient funds to meet the accumulated demands which the number of settlements required him to provide for; adding, that the resources of the colony, since the separation from New South Wales, had "miserably disappointed his expectations." He reported further, that he had been obliged to use the emigration fund, the only available fund within his reach, to meet the deficiency in the revenue. In the mean time, he had also obtained a loan of 8,500*l.* from the Treasury of New South Wales.

"On the 27th June, 1842, the Governor announced his intention of drawing on the Imperial Treasury for 25,000*l.*

"Lord Stanley, in a despatch "to the Officer administering the Government of New Zealand," dated "Downing Street, 13th March, 1843," strictly enjoins reduction of expenditure; and promises, in part, at least, to meet the liabilities which have been already incurred for New Zealand. New Zealand, like South Australia, be it remembered, was run into debt by the officer whom the Colonial Office appointed.

"But the settlements in New Zealand, and all subsequent settlements there and elsewhere, ought to be protected from the recurrence of the causes which led to that excessive expenditure. What were they? The primary cause appears to have been the establishment of a Government as an institution distinct from the settlements governed—apart from them, not proportioned by them, not based on their actual condition, but calculated at hazard on the scale of "surrounding colonies." It was as though, in private life, a young country gentleman had permitted his steward to live, not on his estate, but at a town miles off; and the steward calculated the expenditure, not on actual inspection of his master's rent roll, but on the tradesmen's bills for supplying gentlemen in other and richer counties. It is said that the "resources" of the colony had occasioned disappointment. The expression seems to be used in total forgetfulness of what really are the "resources" of a colony. They are—since it is still necessary at this day to state them—land, people, and capital combined. The Local Government had not taken a single step to call these resources into activity; not a single acre of land had been tilled in the colony through the instrumentality of the Government; not a single emigrant had been brought to the colony by the Government; not a shilling of capital had the Government sent or attracted to the colony, except perhaps the money borrowed from Sydney to meet past liabilities—a fruitless capital. On the other hand, the relations of labour and capital in the Southern settlements had been disturbed, and the actual use of the land had been impeded, by the Government. Government was "miserably disappointed" in resources which it had done its best to multiply. It surely could not have been thought that merely voyaging to New Zealand, and living there in state, would develop its resources?

"We have seen what government did not do, and what it presented: let us see what it did of a positive kind. The theory of government is, that a community occupying some distinct site agree to delegate the power of the whole to a few: the government rises out of the community governed. Conquered countries are an exception; and so to some extent are colonies; but, to be worthy of the parent land, they should imitate its own institutions as closely to the spirit of them as possible. The government of a colony is set over it; but it should accompany it, be part and parcel of it, and be apportioned to its wants and its actual resources. But what is the history of New Zealand? Settlements were founded on the banks of Cook's Strait, and one already existed at the Bay of Islands: the government was not sent out with the colony, but was set up at a distance from the bulk of the settlers, apart from any settlement whatever. The state of the settlements was not examined to see what government they needed, but an abstract government was imagined, like that needed by 'surrounding colonies' and supported by them. The result is, that the settlements and the government are as little united to each other as they are near together, and the 'resources' are as little developed for purposes of revenue—as little fitted to the expenditure—as might have been expected from an outlay shaped before income existed. The governor finds the expenditure quite beyond his control, because it is not measured upon exact data and clearly ascertained exigencies: great part of the means is wasted upon fancied exigencies before the real wants are felt; and nothing remains for the real need but a ruinous plan of bill-discounting. One alleged source of expense, for instance, is the number of the settlements; while the very first act of the government was to multiply settlements, by arbitrarily establishing one at Auckland, whither not a single settler had emigrated.

"New Zealand is only an extreme case; some of the points being, from accidental circumstances, brought into more glaring light than in other instances. The true root of the evil has been in the Colonial Office itself; which is not a colonizing but a governing department, and which has always regarded colonies as mere pretexes for establishing new staffs of its own officers. Colonial Governors have been instructed to be as sparing as possible—to "reduce" their expenditure: but as they have been furnished with no principles, they have been totally unable to obey the injunction; and the consequence is, that at this moment hardly a single colony is out of debt. It looks as if to multiply colonies were only to multiply national debts; some of which fall, by "assumption," on the shoulders of the Imperial Government. Yet the world has never presented such instances of rapidly-increasing wealth as in English colonies; the causes of wealth having been separate from considerations of government. At a time when measures of extensive colonization are under discussion, it is very desirable to have it clearly understood, that though Colonial governments are one and all burdens on the Mother-country, in order to the glorification and convenience of the Colonial Office, colonies have been a source of relief and of returning wealth: and they have even mitigated the pressure of those very burdens which are imposed in their name, but which fall more heavily on themselves. The name of New Zealand, for instance, will be used in demanding some thousands of pounds from the House of Commons; but New Zealand will not cost the Commons a farthing—it is the Government belonging to the Colonial Office for which the Commons will pay."

EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

OUR readers will remember that in the month of May last, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Nelson was held to consider the propriety of memorialising the New Zealand Company, to re-model the plan formerly determined on for the disposal of the College Fund, amounting to 15,000*l.* The memorial then submitted by the late Mr. W. C. Young, whose services to the great cause of education will be long remembered, not less than those which he rendered to the productive interests of Nelson, pointed out that a prior and paramount necessity existed in the settlement for a description of education which collegiate institutions are not calculated to impart, and specially insisted on the want of a systematic plan, on a broad and comprehensive basis, for the instruction of the younger members of the community. Many of those interested in the objects of that memorial, were described as belonging to the class of working people, who at the same time were not only willing, but anxious, to depend as much as possible upon themselves for securing so inestimable an advantage for their children. It was proposed that to meet these views, the interest of the College Fund should in the meantime be appropriated to the erection of schoolhouses, and to the payment of a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, competent to conduct a school on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society.

The general object is one so essential to the advancement of the colony, that we trust it will meet with the deep consideration of the Court of Directors. It appears to us, that seeing that both in Wellington and Nelson the foundation has been laid of a Mechanics' Institute, and considering also the activity and spirit of co-operation exhibited by the working classes of those places for the protection of their municipal and other interests, no better basis could be found for an extensive scheme of education than such institutions. In England, almost every Mechanics' Institute is a *misnomer*, for it has been shown by the reports of Mr. Coates to the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge, that while the total numbers of persons connected with such institutions bears only some such proportion as one in 180, to the entire population of the towns in which they exist, the mechanics do not constitute the half of this fraction of the population. Not only this, but while the returns show that a majority of the subscribers do not belong to the labouring classes, the self-supporting principle which was urged by Lord Brougham in 1825, as essential to permanent stability, and to securing the confidence of these classes for any institution, is virtually abandoned. In New Zealand, on the other hand, that self-supporting principle is in the very outset affirmed by the working classes, and the proceedings of the Association of Working Men in Wellington have given frequent token that it is ever held in view. Thus we may hope that the contributions of the class in question, and not large donations of the benevolent rich, will form the sustaining fund of the New Zealand Mechanics' Institutes.

In the formation of such institutions in a rising colony, it is to be hoped, moreover, that full advantage will be taken in other particulars, of the experience of older countries. One material point is the amount and mode of payment of subscriptions. In England, considering the low rate of a mechanic's wages, the pecuniary arrangements in institutions for his benefit are, it is to be feared, not at all adapted to his means: and even with the higher remuneration for his labour which he obtains in New Zealand, it is advisable that contributions even for the most useful purpose, should be levied in such a manner as not to press irksomely upon him at one moment. It is observed in the Report on the state of Mechanics' Institutes published in 1841, that "the several kinds of entertainment and indulgence which the English mechanic has recourse to in his leisure hours, he can have meted out to him in whatever degree his prudence or the state of his purse may dictate. If he have but twopence to spend, with this he can obtain a draught of liquor, the perusal of one or more of the public papers, and an hour or two of society with persons of his own rank in life. If he were asked for two shillings to secure these at once for a fortnight, he might hesitate; the two shillings might procure many things for himself and his family, while the twopence is below consideration; but if

the obtaining of these pleasures for a still longer period were placed out the footing of Mechanics' Institutions, and required the quarterly payment in advance of six or eight shillings, probably he would forego them altogether." p. 36. — A sixpence a-week is doubtless neither more nor less than 26s. a-year; but one pound a year would be paid more grudgingly than the weekly sixpence.

Another important consideration is to render Mechanics' Institutes attractive as well as useful: and, in this respect, the example of the Manchester Lyceums is worthy of imitation. In these, amusement and elementary instruction are both had in view; and in two important particulars the Lyceum differs from the Institute—in the formation of classes for female instruction, and the addition of a news-room. Each Lyceum has a library of about 1500 volumes, a news-room, and reading room, and weekly popular lectures upon interesting subjects; classes for the instruction of males, juvenile and adult; female classes under the superintendence of a salaried female teacher and a committee of ladies; an essay and discussion society; classes for vocal and instrumental music; and a gymnasium; while occasional tea parties, soirées, and concerts, afford to the members of each Lyceum and their families, opportunities of harmless relaxation and amusement.

The expense of apparatus and of lectures is a difficulty in the young communities of New Zealand which may be, to some extent, obviated by a co-operation and communication among the three settlements of Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth; as among the three Lyceums of Ancoats, Chorlton, and Salford, in the Manchester district, which unite for the purpose of engaging lecturers and meeting common expenses. Indeed, we would submit that, on the principles laid down in the circular of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, issued under the signature of Lord Brougham, in August 1839, a correspondence should be as soon as possible established among the three institutes, and between them and the Local Committee of the New Zealand Society, as soon as it shall have been established in Wellington; that the travelling expenses of lecturers may be divided among them; that one set of apparatus, or collection of models, or of specimens of natural history, or one set of books, may serve for the three institutions; and that local collections and duplicates in libraries and museums may be interchanged. An annual report, in like manner, should be made to the committee of the Society, with a statement of the particulars enumerated in the work of Mr. Coates, to which we have above adverted, viz:

1. The number of members, and a classification of them according to their occupation and ages.
2. Amount of their subscription.
3. State of their finances.
4. Occasion of debt, if any, and cause of its accumulation—if they see no objection to state this.
5. Lectures delivered during the year, and how lecturers are provided and paid.
6. Attendance on each course; and what fees are taken for each course.
7. Whether followed by examinations.
8. Classes during the year.
9. How attended.
10. What number of volumes added to their library, and what duplicates in it.
11. What number lent out to their members.
12. What objects added to their museum, and what duplicates in it.
13. What objects added to their model room, and what duplicates in it.
14. Whether there have been any exhibitions.

The catalogue of books ought from the commencement to be formed on the principle of a Catalogue Raisonné, such as that of the library of the Metropolitan Library and Scientific Institution; in which a brief statement of the contents or character of each book, is subjoined to its title, by which means the student is at once assisted to a clear idea of what each volume treats of, and is enabled to judge which of several works on the same subject is best suited to supply the information he is in search of.

One question remains: to what branches of study ought the teacher and the lecturer to confine himself?—and ought the example of the English Institutes to be adopted, which mostly exclude politics and political economy from lecture or discussion? To which it may be shortly answered that by beginning at the beginning, there is no branch of human knowledge the study of which may not be safely and properly pursued by every class of a community, in which the due reward of labour will doubtless afford leisure for mental cultivation; and the experience and example of our own country speak too plainly that, if politics—the discussion of the economy of political and civil society,—are excluded from the Mechanics' Institutes of Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth, the only result will be, that they will have their undue and preponderating influence in the alehouse.

COLONIZATION FROM THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Among the topics discussed in the last file of *New Zealand Gazette*, references are made to the subject of Scottish colonization, and the settlers appeared to be well pleased with advertisements in the Scotch papers which had then reached them, that Greenock was about to become a principal shipping port of Scotland for the colony, and that an expedition was then about to start from the Clyde for Nelson. On the renewal of emigration for the Australasian colonies, we feel assured

that the Scottish yeomen who have wisely and characteristically held back during the late unsettled state of colonial matters, will become awake to the prospects held out to agricultural enterprise in New Zealand, and will begin, both capitalists and labourers, to make accessions to the infant settlement now established by their countrymen at Petre, or to the other settlements in Cook's Straits. We have already, at some length, dwelt upon the great importance of introducing into New Zealand the skill and habits of the Scottish farmer, and shall be glad indeed to see the subject taken up in earnest in the north, as soon as the arrangements of the Company with Government are concluded, and when Mr. Buller's motion shall have again excited a favourable agitation.

In a work lately published by Mr. McPhun, of Glasgow,—"Butler's Emigrant's Hand-Book of Facts,"—a plan is suggested for carrying out a system of emigration from Scotland by means of a Joint Stock Company. With the machinery already set in motion by the New Zealand Company, and the advantages of their charter, perhaps a Local Board of that Company would be the most unexceptionable instrument for carrying such a plan into execution. Some of the suggestions are worthy of attention. Instead of sending emigrants out free, it is recommended that, out of one-third of the purchase money, the Company should advance the money for the passage, on condition that the emigrants shall unite in parties of six or ten, binding themselves jointly and severally, to repay the Company by monthly instalments, say the sum of 30*l.* each, within two years from the time of their landing in the colony. If paid within one year, a discount of 10 per cent. to be allowed, or if the party purchase land from the Company for the purpose of cultivation, the money to be allowed to lie for five years upon the security of the land, the parties paying 7 per cent. interest.

This principle of social emigration was long ago suggested to us in connexion with the scheme of Life Annuity Colonization, of which we have on several occasions treated, and was to extend to the advance both of land and outfit to active yeomen of small capital; but it was objected, and on consideration we fear the objection is insurmountable, that such schemes of mutual responsibility and obligation must inevitably fail, unless, as in some of the American settlements, the obligants are held together by some religious tie, or absolute devotion to a sectarian leader. No valid objection, however, seems to attach to the scheme of assisting individual yeomen in this way. Only, for reasons to which we have frequently had occasion to advert, we prefer, to the principle of repayment by rent, or repayment on interest, the gradual and proportioned repayment of advances by an annuity on the life of the tenant, that is to say, that the borrowers, whether of land, money, or outfit, should repay the advance by an annuity calculated on their lives, either for life or a period of years; because the prospect is then held out to the annuity payer, of an absolute possession for his children, while the annual burthen does not much exceed that of a rent.

Passing, however, from these matters of detail, we agree with Mr. Butler, that the formation of a Company or Board in Scotland, "would give rise to the formation of other companies, such as a company for prosecuting the whale fishery, which is at present almost wholly in the hands of the Americans and French, who find it an extremely lucrative trade, thus giving employment to our shipping from the Clyde. * * * Little or no risk would attach to capitalists lending their aid to the above scheme, while they would have a profitable employment for their present idle capital; and as the season for action has now arrived, we sincerely hope that some of our public-spirited townsmen will step forward, and at least make the attempt of ameliorating the condition of their unfortunate but not less deserving countrymen, who are desirous, but unhappily want the opportunity of exertion." pp. x: xi.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

The following observations are from the pen of a gentleman resident at Blois, practically acquainted with the subject on which he treats.

"The most approved method of pruning and conducting garden vines, is that employed at Thomery near Fontainebleau. The first pair of arms are to be trained upon the wall at six inches from the ground; the second, eighteen inches from the first pair; the third, eighteen inches from the second, &c., with a lash or wire between each for attaching the branches to in the summer. By this method—supposing the shoots to be six inches asunder, and only two branches left at each shoot—320 bunches of grapes may be obtained on a wall eight feet in height, on a surface of eight feet in length; and this space of wall ought to be covered in about seven or eight years:—much, however, will depend on the fertility of the soil, and the skill of the vine-dresser. Each branch ought to produce at least two good bunches of grapes.

"Pruning commences about the middle of November, and may be continued all winter. The earliest pruned vines have the advantage of vegetating the soonest in the spring; but they are more exposed to the late frosts. Many gardeners here commit the fault of pruning too near the eye, which makes it liable to perish, and leaves a stump of dead wood above the next shoot.

"The next operation commences at the end of April or the beginning of May, when the flower appears: it consists in taking off the useless shoots, which, if left, weaken those intended to remain, by a useless expenditure of nourishment; and, the branches being too numerous, would prevent the free circulation of air and light, stunt the fruit in its growth, and hinder it from ripening. Two only of the strongest shoots are to be left together in the same place; the

others must be torn off whether they have fruit on them or not: a slight pull will take them out of their sockets, the branches holding very feebly to the stem until the flower is gone off and the fruit is formed. For this reason the branches ought not to be attached to the laths or wire until that time, which is generally about the end of June, excepting some of the strongest, which hang down, from their own weight, and are more exposed to the wind: these ought to be carefully attached. It is during rainy weather that the branches are most tender, and most liable to be separated from the stem. Should this weather, accompanied with wind, take place while the vine is in flower, great care must be taken to secure the most exposed branches, otherwise a number of the strongest and most prolific of them will be lost.

"After this operation, the vines require nothing more until the autumn, when, if the weather is not very hot, the leaves which mask the bunches of grapes may be taken away: this will advance their maturity, and give them a rich colour.

"The best aspect for vines on a wall, is S. by W. or S. S. W. not being exposed after a hoar-frost to the first rays of the rising sun, which would be destructive to the young shoots. With the aspect just mentioned, the frost would have time to dissolve gradually, and little or no injury would be sustained.

"The Thomery method of pruning is particularly advantageous to vines festooned round a garden on wire; but vines in this situation are more exposed to late frosts than those trained against walls, particularly if the walls have (as all garden walls ought to have) a covering or coping projecting nine or ten inches, which protects vines and other fruit-trees from the hoar-frosts and excessive rains; neither can they be expected to ripen so early, not having the reverberation of the sun's rays nor the warmth from the wall. After a hot day, a wall will retain its heat during the greater part of the night.

"After an abundant year, vines ought to be pruned short to prevent them from giving too much fruit the following year: two successive years of great abundance would fatigue and exhaust them.

"The best and most durable manure for vines, is old leather, such as old shoes, the sweepings of shoemakers' shops, &c. At Avignon, all the old shoes are collected and sold to the vine-dressers: they put one to the root of each plant. This method of manuring vines does not appear to be known in this part of France. Some years ago, a small landed proprietor and vine-dresser, near Blois, purchased from the chateau a considerable quantity of the sweepings of the military shoemakers' shops; he manured a certain portion of his vines with it; he said they grew with extraordinary vigour, but that at the end of nine years they were exhausted. The vine-dresser did not know that at the end of the seventh or eighth year the leather manure ought to have been renewed, and the vigour of his vines would have still continued.

"There is not perhaps a tree or plant on which so many volumes have been written, as on the vine—on the method of planting, cultivating, pruning, manuring, and conducting it, including that of making wine."

INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In one of the *New Zealand Gazettes* we perceive the subject of intercourse between India and New Zealand adverted to, and the subjoined extracts are quoted from the observations of the Editor of the *Indian News*, in commendation of and concurrence with a letter which some months ago appeared in that *Journal* from the pen of Mr. Ross D. Mangles. By the formation of a local board in Calcutta, the object of more rapid communication, also, between England and the colony would be promoted: for an active agent of the New Zealand Company would always be on the alert to take advantage of opportunities for forwarding letters and papers to and from the settlements. It might even be a question whether a regular communication of this sort, embracing all the advantages of intercourse with India, and leading, in the manner suggested by Mr. Mangles, to the colonization of New Zealand by Anglo-Indians, would not be equally desirable with a more rapid and direct conveyance by the way of Panama.

The Editor of the *Indian News* premises:—

"England has extended her soil, and is now within the reach of Indians seeking an English home. English homes smile in the southern seas, where an abundant table is spread for them and theirs, and where they will be among the most honoured of the guests. Their small fixed incomes will there constitute them the very princes of the rising colony; and their little banking hoard will multiply itself rapidly, even by means of interest, if not more actively employed. They will hear the tongue and live under the laws of their own country; their families will be educated in the refinement and the religion of England; and when at length the settler is called to yet another home, he will obey with the cheering idea that he leaves his children an inheritance waxing year by year with the wealth and power of the colony. We have no intention of entering into the relative merits of the Australasian settlements; and if we mention in a more especial manner New Zealand, it is simply because we have lately been favoured with the perusal of a letter, addressed by Mr. Ross D. Mangles to Mr. C. Prinsep, of Calcutta, on the subject we are now adverting to. We are not aware, however, whether the New Zealand Company has been the first to extend a welcoming or a beckoning hand towards India; but, if so, we think the example well be worth following by the other associations.

"The object of interest to me," says Mr. Mangles, "and the object for which, as you are aware, I joined with you and others in an association—formed with a complete *a priori* conviction that we should be losers, in a pecuniary point of view, by the scheme—for the purpose of facilitating the intercourse between Calcutta and Australasia, was to encourage

the resort of Anglo-Indians, in search of health, to our splendid colonies in that quarter, in order that such a connection might gradually be established between the torrid shores of India and the temperate regions of the southern hemisphere as might lead to the permanent settlement, in the Australasian colonies, of many retiring officers, of both the civil and military services. * * * I always looked towards our southern colonies as affording an admirable field for the employment of the time, capital, and energies of those whom failing health might compel to retire from India in the prime of life, or who might prefer to gather their children round a domestic hearth, and to superintend their education in person, to the acquisition of greater wealth, at the expense of a lengthened separation from them, whilst they felt that their income did not warrant them in acting upon this scheme in England."—He then proceeds to the immediate purpose of his letter.

"You are aware, I dare say, that I have lately become a Director of the New Zealand Company, and that I take an active part in the management of its affairs. It is in this Company, therefore, that I feel the strongest interest, and it is to that I would direct the attention of the Anglo-Indian public; and to the eligibility involved in the connection subsisting between the beautiful islands of New Zealand and a wealthy and powerful Company in this country, having the strongest and most direct interest in giving their cordial and strenuous assistance to the development of the great natural resources of the settlements founded by their instrumentality.

"With the same view, they desire to establish a connection with Calcutta, and would be extremely glad if it could be found practicable to form a board there (under the authority vested in us by our charter,) which should be the medium of such a relation. If such a board could be formed, and its immediate management were intrusted to parties in whom the directors could feel confidence, they would be disposed to place powers in their hands, which they might exercise with great advantage to the Anglo-Indian community. For example, they would empower them to grant certificates, stating the amount of passage-money paid by parties proceeding from Calcutta to New Zealand, with the intention of buying land at public auction from the Company, the production of which to their principal agents in the colony would entitle the party to whom such certificate was granted to a drawback, not exceeding 25 per cent. upon the amount of the purchase-money, nor, in any case, the amount paid for his passage. The directors would also authorize the Union Bank of Australasia (which has branches at Wellington and Nelson) to receive, with the concurrent guarantee of the New Zealand Company, all money remitted with the cognizance and sanction of the Calcutta Board, for the purchase of land from the Company; and would further permit their principal surveyor, or other responsible officer, to select and purchase the land, at public auction, on account of the party thus making a remittance. These are only two instances, out of many, of the way in which I conceive that the Company could facilitate and render reciprocally beneficial the connexion, which I much desire to see established. Other modes of convenience and advantages would, doubtless, suggest themselves as the scheme advanced into maturity, or got into actual operation; the groundwork of this conviction, and of any motives for writing at all, being that the directors have far too great a stake in the general and permanent prosperity of New Zealand, and, therefore, in establishing a lasting connexion with British India (which would so materially conduce to that end,) to reader it worth their while, even if they were utterly without principle or character, to grasp at any temporary unfair profit, or other advantage, to the certain destruction, by the re-action of such short-sighted conduct, of all hope of a largely successful issue. I will only add upon this subject, that I have authority to state that the two powers above mentioned, in illustration of my views, would be immediately conferred by the directors upon the managers of a respectable association formed in Calcutta, in connexion with the New Zealand Company; which also, as I have stated, they would constitute a local board, under their Charter."

"Such is the manner," (the Editor concludes,) "in which the New Zealand Company, through their public-spirited director, Mr. Mangles, have broken ground on this interesting subject. The letter, will doubtless, be printed, and widely circulated in India; but we have thought it our duty, in the meantime, thus briefly to advert to the topic here, for the purpose of directing the attention of the friends and families of Indian officers to a question of paramount importance."

THE NEXT SETTLEMENT.

(To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.)

Liverpool, 11th March, 1843.

Sir,—The three settlements of Port Nicholson, Nelson, and New Plymouth, have been "bought in a poke." When the first emigrants to those places bought land of the New Zealand Company, they did not know its whereabouts; and, although entertaining a high opinion of New Zealand generally, they could form no idea of the local characteristics of the spot to which they were proceeding—of its rivers, harbours, and particular resources.

Now, although this was unavoidable in the first few instances, and was even gratifying, as showing the confidence of the early colonists in themselves, and in the land of their adoption, yet I see no reason why future purchasers should be called upon to exert so great a faith in things unseen.

With the middle or southern island we are but little acquainted; of its harbours and rivers our knowledge is very slight; and of its interior we know next to nothing.

It seems to me, that it would be advantageous to the New Zealand Company, if they caused this island to be more fully explored, and by circulating the information thereby acquired of the more favoured spots, excite anew an emigrating spirit amongst us. Mr. Duppa's and Mr. Rennie's projects would again come forward; and we may hope that, by the time the desired information would have arrived in England, a more liberal and enlightened policy might prevail

with those who administer our colonial affairs, than that which crashed in the bud the project of Mr. Rennie.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Y. D. M.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

(Letter from Mr. Nuttress on Mr. Donlan's process for preparing it.)
Rugley, Staffordshire, 29th March, 1843.

SIR,—Being anxious to satisfy myself of the correctness of the assertion set forth in the deed of settlement of the Staffordshire Hemp and Flax Company, that "the natural brittleness of flax* grown in New Zealand is entirely removed, without any diminution of its superior strength, and such flax may thus be manufactured into sail-cloth and many other articles of a very superior description as regards strength and durability,"—I determined to visit the factory of the said Company at this place for that express purpose.

I am informed that this company was established in 1838, and rested its ultimate success partly on the belief that long before this, New Zealand flax would have been imported in sufficient quantity to have enabled it to supply very extensive orders; but for want of the raw material they of course cannot be executed, and only a small portion of the factory is employed on inferior foreign fibre.

Mr. Donlan, the inventor of the process for converting the stubborn fibre of the *Phormium tenax* into a beautiful and superior material for manufacture, appears to me to possess perfect command over it, and is the only person I have yet met with in England, who thoroughly understands the nature of the plant, and (being a practical chemist) how to remove the difficulty which has hitherto been considered insurmountable.

Mr. Donlan showed me samples of cloth made from the *Phormium*, which I hope to be able to exhibit at the next meeting of the New Zealand Society; also such a sample of the fibre *fine dressed*, which I think machinery alone would fail to produce. Should I not be in town by Saturday, any person may see the sample after that day, at 11, Union Court, Old Broad Street, City.

I am, &c.,
LUKE NUTTRESS.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS BY "W."

BAY OF ISLANDS AND COOK'S STRAITS.—There is a letter in the *Athenaeum*, No. 801. of March 4th, from some one, dated H. M. S. *Terror*, Port Louis, Berkeley Sound, Falkland Islands, July 31st, 1842, in which is the following passage.—"I wrote you a few lines from Sydney, which I hope you received; and now I will relate all our adventures since that time. After remaining at Sydney three weeks, we went to the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, where we immediately erected the observatories and commenced our magnetometric observations. You must have heard a great deal about New Zealand lately, but I think it will be a failure as a colony, and as long as I could procure a crust of bread and cheese in England, I would not go there. It will be a loss to all, except land speculators; an honest man will never survive there in my opinion."

The letter of this officer, although condemnatory of the Bay of Islands, is something like Terry's book, which he entitles "New Zealand," while the writer was never in any part of those Islands but the Frith of the Thames, but, having truly and well described the artificial capital of Auckland from what he saw there, draws the most unfavourable inferences as to New Zealand generally. It is no reason, because the Bay of Islands and the Frith of the Thames are unfavourable spots to colonize, that Cook's Straits are so. As for the principal settlements there, reference should be made to the numerous letters from the colonists, who not only have established themselves, but who are thriving. Reference should be made to Mr. Petre's, and Mr. Heaphy's, and Mr. Bidwell's books,—all eye witnesses of their advantages, and we will add to them extracts from a private letter of Colonel Wakefield, written since H. M. S. *Terror* was at the Bay of Islands,—dated Wellington, June 4th, 1842.

"Your letters would always be welcome, even were they not in reference to this country, and what you consider may be of use to me, as having a deep interest in its prosperity. I have profited by them to some extent, and have fully entered into your views of savings' banks and schools. In a new country, however, it is difficult to turn people's attention to any thing that is not immediately profitable to themselves. Amongst the middle class, and more intelligent artisans, there are many who wish to set on foot these institutions. We are still a young community, and shall have what you wish in time. We are in expectation of having municipal power conferred on us very soon, and shall then set to work upon the improvement of our town and institutions; in the meantime, we have founded a mechanics' institution and a land association. The latter does not quite fulfil your intentions, as it enables the working man to become possessed of too small a portion of land, and to throw his labour out of the market; but it has the effect of attaching people to the place. It is very satisfactory to see the number of comfortable cottages and gardens, and the state of plenty in which their owners live. A very small patch of land here, enables a man, who works for a master three days a-week, to keep a large family in abundance. The children of these people will be the main stay of the colony in a few years; as they are brought up with colonial habits, they will form

a class of bushmen, stock keepers and sailors, which their fathers never could become. Nelson is going on most prosperously under Arthur's superintendence; his long habits of discipline and work,* make it an easy task to him; he is universally liked and respected. The climate of Nelson is much less boisterous than this, and indeed the seafaring people say, it is too calm; they are sometimes detained in harbour for want of a breath of air. Arthur is perfectly satisfied with its prospects. I lately paid him a visit, as well as New Plymouth, and found the progress of both settlements very gratifying. The general direction of these three large settlements and of the smaller one, Wanganui,† with their accompts, and concentration of correspondence, in my office, give me, as you may imagine, as much as I can do."

THE MAORI LANGUAGE.—That acute observer, Captain George Grey, says in his late work, "All past experience has shewn, that the existence of two different races in a country, one of which, from any local circumstances, is considered inferior to the other, is one of the greatest evils under which a nation can labour." This is perfectly true, and shews the wisdom of having appointed that excellent man Governor of South Australia.

For a moment consider what this difference of race has effected in Ireland; the Saxon conquered the Celt, despised and tyrannised over him. What have been the sufferings of both races ever since?—a continued fierce contention at times, breaking out in civil war. For although an endeavour to imitate the revolution in France began in the North of Ireland, it ended in civil war in the South in 1798; and then in our day 50,000 persons lost their lives.‡ — Again in Canada, the conquered have not adopted the language, the laws, or the habits of their conquerors.

What are two races doing in the Anglo American States, at the present time?—It is evident that the existence of the despised African amongst the white race runs a chance of destroying the government of that rising state. What has it not done in St. Domingo? There the past may be examined, after the red man had been driven away or murdered. The whites imported the blacks, and finding it their interest to multiply them by importation or breeding, upon the principle on which you would treat animals—they, in their turn, overcame the white, and those who were not fortunate enough to escape, were all murdered; and thus cupidity brought about its own punishment.

The first great difference is language; and in this, some other nations have acted differently to the English. The French, in their Indian settlements of Pondicherry, &c. have not attempted Hindostanee or the language of the natives. The Portuguese, at Goa, have acted in the same manner; consequently, as fast as the natives came into contact with the Europeans, they learnt the language of their respective neighbours. It is the observation of the most intelligent "residents," in our Indian empire; that if a similar plan had been adopted in the English settlements, it would have been much better. It is to be regretted that the object of the Missionaries in New Zealand has not been so much to teach the natives our language as to form one, which they have been pleased to call the native. "For animals, objects, substances, &c. utterly unknown to the Aborigines, before their intercourse with Europeans, they had, of course, no corresponding words in their language; therefore, the missionaries have added greatly to the vocabulary, by creating Maori words. On careful perusal and collation with the English original, of the various translations of the Scripture, Gospels, &c., which have issued from the missionary press, their addenda to the native language will be easily recognized. These translations, although containing by such method numerous words, apparently of the native language, are sounds and synonymes quite new and unintelligible to the native, but he regards and reverences them as mysteries, and receives them as a matter of faith."§ Now all this has done a great deal of harm; a Maori press is entirely artificial to the natives, and will only tend to a distinction of race, which cannot be too much deprecated. How much better is the suggestion of Capt. G. Grey, for "placing native youths with settlers to be taught some useful trade; with the mode of remuneration to the latter; but more particularly that for the employment of natives in the formation of roads; which might, with modifications, according to the difference of habits of the natives, and peculiar circumstances of the Colony, be successfully applied to New Zealand."|| These remarks show the necessity of establishing schools, beginning with infants, in which the native and European children should be brought up together, not merely to learn to read and write our language, but that the Aborigines children should thus early be taught to learn our habits and our wants, and thus amalgamate with the immigrants. Unreflecting persons will, perhaps, think that from the greater proportion of the native population, little good will be effected. This is very short-sighted;—no very great confidence can be placed in statements as to the number of the natives, but let it be taken as generally stated, at 100,000. Already have 10,000 immigrants settled themselves in New Zealand within seven years;—the European population will far exceed the native, and then the system of early training will have great effect. Unless the seed is sown, the fruit never can be gathered.

* Captain Arthur Wakefield has been at sea nearly thirty years as a naval officer.
† Since called Petre.
‡ This is a fact little known in England, but it comes from the pen of one who not only knows Ireland intimately, but who was there in 1798.
§ Terry's New Zealand, p. 181. This is written by a gentleman who resided a year at Auckland and its neighbourhood, one of whose objects was that of learning the language of the natives.
|| Terry's New Zealand, p. 217.

see Terry
p. 177 & 187
see
Holtwell
p. 111 & 119
Vol. 3
see Appendix
p. 12 Appendix
p. 46
p. 79 &
p. 70
Appendix
p. 12
in July 1846

* *Phormium Tenax*, is of course meant here.

Mr. Terry has made, at pp. 251, and 252, some sensible observations upon native labour; his conclusions are almost a contradiction to the observations of Lord Ashburton, at the great City gathering:—"That these islands would be peopled, was an inevitable fact, and all that the resolution of Government had done, was to substitute settlements under authority, to the irregular settlement of the outcasts of all nations, of whom the natives were sure to be, as up to this time they unfortunately had been, the victims. Lord A. dwelt with pleasure on the character of the native population, so unlike that of the natives of Australia, of the Cape, and even of the Red men of North America, which had prevented the possibility of their amalgamation with the British race. He anticipated that New Zealand might be colonized under wise laws, not only without having on this head anything for the philanthropist to lament, but to the great improvement of the existing races." Now, what says Mr. Terry? Speaking of the natives:—"their absolute wants are very few, and although they are perfectly sensible of the advantages of civilized life, yet they prefer their own free, unrestricted habits." This may be the case with some of the adults, but the best proof of their being more than willing,—anxious for work, is the number of houses which they have built for the immigrants throughout the Company's settlements. Again, they frequently embark as sailors on board merchantmen and whalers. Dr. Robertson, a naval surgeon, of great experience, who served on board a frigate some years in those seas, and who has made four voyages to Sydney as surgeon superintendent to convict ships, speaks of having seen many, and that they were excellent sailors; however, it is a subject as to which some precise information is wanted in England; and it would be well if Mr. Evans, or Dr. Evans, or any other settler who has observed the native race would supply it. Mr. Terry farther says:—"It must likewise be recollected, that the natives have no source of wealth in the disposal of their surplus land to Government. This purchase money does not become the exclusive property of the chief, but is shared and distributed, according to their individual rights and portions in the land, among the whole tribe; and thus they are supplied with blankets, tobacco, clothing, and with any particular thing that they may desire. They have become also fully acquainted with the power and value of money, and they generally stipulate that part of the purchase should be paid in gold."

The Company, again, assign one-tenth part of their acquisitions for the benefit of the natives, and they have appointed a gentleman of established character as the protector of the natives, and this land for their benefit. After this it was in the nature of man that individually the natives should come to the immigrants and work for hire; and these reserves will, in the course of time, evidently create a fund for the establishment and maintenance of schools and schoolmasters and mistresses, which must lead to amalgamation in education, wants, and habits.—Such, to a certain degree, has been, at Port Cooper,—the consequence of communication with the sailors of the whaling ships, that the natives speak English, and dress like the Europeans.

It is an immense object for the future as well as the present, to amalgamate the native with the immigrant; but to do it, an entirely opposite system must be pursued to that in practice in the Gulf of Houraki, at least as described by Mr. Terry; and he may be quoted with some confidence, since his work, so far from fulfilling its title, is not an account of New Zealand, but of the Government settlement of Auckland, and of the Government of Captain Hobson. Placing confidence, therefore, in his statements, Mr. Terry's work is most useful, since it enables the impartial lookers-on to discuss the policy of the plans adopted, which, from Mr. Terry's own opinion, appear to be the very opposite to those of civilizing the natives, or usefully colonizing the islands. It appears that Governor Hobson had acted in some matters, in consequence of the instructions of the Marquess of Normanby—one of the half-year consults at the Colonial Office at home, who falls under the class of Sheridan's "old women who at cards change places for better luck;" but at any rate the change was for the better for the Colonies, since Lord John Russell was his successor, of whom Lord Brougham has stated—"that he was the best of them." Well, then, Lord Normanby, or the subordinate who wrote out the instructions which were forwarded in his Lordship's name, instead of recommending taking possession of that sovereignty which the wise and illustrious Cook had proclaimed, chalked out a scheme which would have done credit to the veriest old woman card-player which England could have sent to the shores of New Zealand;—instead of amalgamation by wise laws, as recommended by the sagacious Lord Ashburton, it has been separation—*encouraging the tribes to live apart*,—paying them in money to purchase their gratifications without work, and forming for them by an artificial language, a separate one from our own; so that when the European immigrant shall exceed in number the Aborigines, they will remain a distinct race, and be in New Zealand in less than 50 years, exactly what the African is in the United States at this time. Your Dr. Hodgkins, your Hawtreys, and all the philanthropic members of the Aborigines Society, are bound, if they act with consistency, to advocate, not the system of separation and distinct races, but of amalgamating, teaching the English language, and accus-

toming the native New Zealander to the habits and wants of our social relations.

The real advocates for spreading the Christian faith, will perceive the extreme importance of amalgamation, training, and schooling; and in these respects, it is impossible to place other than confident hope in the exertions of Dr. Selwyn, the Protestant Bishop at New Zealand,—of Bishop Pompalier, whose accounts of the progress of Christianity are frequently to be met with in the French periodicals,—and of Dr. McFarlane, who went to New Zealand under the auspices of the Scotch National Church.—But the call must not be limited to the heads of the respective churches, Chief Justice Martin, the Attorney General Swainson, Mr. Halswell, the intelligent and philanthropic protector of the Aborigines, so appointed by the New Zealand Company, will all join the agents of the Company, at their respective settlements, in forming and maintaining schools and institutions for the instruction of the mixed society of natives and immigrants. But these are not all: your Jeremiah Wakefield, young as he is, who to New Zealand has proved himself, by his journals, to be to the native there, what Capt. Grey has been to the Australian native;—your Dr. Evans, and many others unknown to the writer of this article,—will all give their time and best exertions to rendering the people as one, and discontinuing the system of tribes separated from the immigrants. At home, the Company may give its assistance by sending out, at a most trifling expense, the publications for infant schools, to be had at Darton and Harvey's, and with which the Mrs. Fry of Italy,—Mademoiselle Calendriua, has established them in many parts of Italy.

We may safely leave the establishment of Christianity to Dr. Selwyn, and his coadjutors;—amalgamation, education, and Christianity, are the graces which it is believed will accompany their sojourn in New Zealand; and it is recommended to them to read Mr. Terry's book, not with a view of following, but of avoiding all which has taken place at Auckland.

Amalgamation, by one language, must be their pole-star; and civilization by the early impressions of schooling and training, and not encouraging the habit or separation of tribes, will be the sure forerunners of real and not nominal Christianity.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. J. We are obliged to J. J. for his suggestions, which shall be attended to. He will find the information he requires as to the time and mode of arrival of the last news from the Colony, in the extract appended to "W.'s Notes on Postage, at page 86 of our last Number. The news of the Governor's death was brought to Valparaiso by the *Brougham*, which then returned to Wellington. No report has reached us of the loss of that vessel.

B. The *New Zealand Society* is earnestly engaged in maturing plans for the introduction of capital into New Zealand, and for the general advancement of the Colony. As soon as commercial confidence shall be restored, and the stream of emigration again directed to our Southern Colonies, the proceedings of the Society will be brought more prominently before the public.

Subscribers in the Country can have this Paper supplied direct from the Printing Office by transmitting a Post-office Order to STEWART & MURRAY, Old Bailey, for their Subscription, viz., 6s. 6d. for Six Months, or 12s. for the Year. Books and Maps for review, and all Correspondence, to be addressed to the Editor, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey. Agent for Advertisements, F. D. LEWIS, Castle Court, Birch Lane.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1843.

We last week pretty nearly exhausted the news supplied us by the file of the *New Zealand Gazette* to the 5th of October; but while our present number is mostly occupied with the discussion of general topics, more or less interesting to colonists and their friends, we are enabled also to present several interesting communications from settlers in the three settlements of Cook's Straits. Mr. Stokes' letter from Wellington is, in particular, worthy of attentive perusal, demonstrating as it does not only the active interest of the settlers in the arts of horticulture and floriculture, but the great success secured to their exertions by the genial climate and kindly soil. We hail the foundation of a botanical garden in the settlement as a most promising sign; and as tending in the best manner possible to commend the natural resources of the colony to the notice, not only of the man of science there and at home, but of the commercial adventurer, whom practical experiment is yet required to convince of the value of many of the New Zealand vegetable products. Systematic experiments will now be made in the cultivation of the different species of the phormium, the vine, and various indigenous and naturalized plants and vegetables, and the future exhibitions of the Wellington Horticultural Society will have a new interest.

While our communication from Wellington is occupied with the artificial features of progress, that from Nelson on the natural vegetation is not less interesting, while it gives new confirmation of the favourable reports already received, as to the value of land in the Nelson territory. The second letter, dated the 29th of August, repeats the complaint formerly received from Nelson, that the majority of proprietors are absentee land-jobbers. Hitherto it must be confessed that the absentees have effected less than they might have done, for the improvement of their property in the colony for which one satisfactory excuse may be found in the difficulties which have hitherto attended the securing of good and efficient agents, and

* For an account of this meeting, and the speech of Lord Ashburton, the reader is requested to examine the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL*, No. 28, for February 15th, 1841, p. 42, and following.

† Terry's *New Zealand*. But let it be remembered that he is speaking of Auckland;—it is not the case at Wellington and New Plymouth.

‡ Terry's *New Zealand*, p. 252.

the irregularity of communication. Now these absentees have gained a new strength and ability for good by their union and co-operation, and in a few weeks we feel confident that we shall be able to announce the formation of a company consisting mainly of these absentees, with will and power to throw such amount of capital into the colony as shall not only remove all cause of complaint, but, in a manner and to an extent unprecedented, develop the rich resources of the colony.

We present a few brief notices of the progress of New Plymouth. We are glad to see that the Messrs. Aubrey still retain confidence in that settlement, in spite of the attractive qualities of the commercial capital to which they had just completed a pedestrian excursion. It will be observed that they bear testimony to the grazing capabilities of the neighbouring district, and have made an investment in cattle, an example which the facts stated as to the value of stock in the settlement will doubtless lead other enterprising *pilgrim fathers* to imitate.

WELLINGTON.

TEMPERATURE &c., IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.—The Meteorological Table for September, (as kept at the Surveyor-General's office,) exhibits considerable variety in temperature. From the thermometer kept at the Exchange, the mercury stood on Friday, the 2nd September, at 8 o'clock a.m., at 31°. The frost in the morning was intense, and the pools covered with ice an inch in thickness. On the other hand the weather had been occasionally remarkably fine and warm, the glass frequently rising towards the afternoon to 60°, and on Saturday, the 24th, it reached 69°. The prevailing winds were from the north-west, rain had fallen in abundance. Three very distinct shocks of an earthquake had been felt during the month. One on Friday, the 9th, about 10 o'clock a.m.; the second on Friday, the 16th; this was preceded in a very distinct manner by that peculiar sound, which has been remarked to take place previous to the shock being felt; and a third was felt about 2 o'clock a.m., on Saturday, the 17th. The soft mild warmth of Friday, the 23rd, and following Saturday was considered remarkable, and more than one bat was observed flickering about towards the close of each day. The month corresponds to March in Britain, during which we need scarcely remark the bat is fast asleep, or in other words dormant. The gardens in the neighbourhood of Wellington are described as presenting the appearance of those in Scotland in the month of April, in favourable seasons, whilst many of those vegetables, as cauliflower, &c., and which are only produced in summer in England, were there abundant and in great perfection.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We beg the attention of our readers to the following very interesting letter from Mr. R. Stokes, at Wellington. Mr. Stokes was one of the first to interest himself in the formation of the Horticultural Society, and his exertions have been of great service. The letter is dated 3d October, 1842.

"I am very glad to find you approve of our Agricultural Society which has found very general favour with our colonists; and with the munificent assistance of the New Zealand Company, who have very liberally presented us with a donation of fifty pounds, I think it may now be considered to be established on a permanent basis. The aspirations of its founders in establishing the society were not quite so lofty as those in which you indulged. They were satisfied if they could, in the first place, make it useful to the colony by exciting a spirit of emulation among the settlers in the cultivation of their lands, and by promoting the formation of gardens; they hoped, by means of the Society, to promote the more rapid introduction into the colony of those fruits and flowers usually cultivated in England, and also to render the productions of New Zealand better known in the Mother-country, by sending home from time to time, as opportunity might offer, favourable specimens of our ornamental woods, plants, &c. I think the exhibitions of the Society during the last season, will fully justify me in claiming for it the merit of having accomplished the two first-named objects. All were agreeably surprised at the collection of vegetables and other productions displayed on each occasion, embracing all the varieties in ordinary cultivation, and which, in point of size and quality, could not be surpassed in England. Indeed many kinds of vegetables, as the varieties of the cabbage, turnip, pea, &c., grow here much more luxuriantly. In the mean time, the formation of new gardens has continued steadily, and the spirit of improvement is rapidly spreading; during the autumn and winter, fruit trees and other valuable plants have been introduced into the colony, and I confidently anticipate that the exhibitions of the ensuing season will be productive of still greater interest, in the variety of flowers and fruit which they will display. From different inquiries which I have made, I find there cannot be less than two thousand fruit trees in the colony, the greater part of them in the town and its vicinity, but a considerable portion of them in the valley of the Hutt. The greater part of these have been brought from Sydney and Van Dieman's Land; but some have been sent from England, and I am very anxious to see a still greater importation from thence, as the very best varieties may there be selected, and (with ordinary care in packing them and sending them in the proper season, and in putting them on board a vessel which is sure to sail near to her appointed time) no fear may be entertained as to the result. I think too much pains cannot be bestowed in procuring the best varieties, as they can be easily multiplied by grafting; but if we satisfy ourselves with inferior kinds at first, we shall lose much time in retracing our steps and correcting our mistakes, and the right application of time in a new colony is the *unum necessarium*. In this respect (I mean the contribution of fruit-trees and other plants useful to our colony) our friends in England, and those who desire that colonization should prosper, may materially assist us. Contributions to the Wellington Horticultural Society of fruit-trees and other useful plants, will be of more service than subscriptions; they need not be afraid of sending too many, as after the first and principal settlement is supplied, we have our friends at Wanganni, Taranaki, and Nelson

to think of. All that I would suggest on this head would be, that the first trees should be of the best varieties, which may be readily procured from a respectable nurseryman. Peaches, nectarines, apricots, apples, pears, plums, gooseberries, and currants, are all useful, and will bear the voyage; they should be packed in cases lined with zinc, so as to be airtight, the roots well packed with damp moss, and the plants well secured from moving with the same substance; no straw should be used, as it ferments with the moisture, to the serious injury of the plants. This I have ascertained from experience, as in a collection of fruit-trees I received from England by the *Indamity*, which were nine months out of ground from the vessel's not sailing until March instead of November as advertised, and which were very carefully packed, those packed with moss only were in very good condition; those packed with straw and moss were, from the cause above mentioned, many of them dead, and all more or less injured. It is hardly necessary to add, they should be taken out of the ground before germination commences in the spring. If a quantity of the plants of the quick-set were sent similarly packed, they would also be most useful. The thorn, I am certain, would grow better here even than in England; there can be no dispute about its making the best and most lasting hedge, or the advantage we should receive from having the opportunity of forming our inclosures with this most useful fence; but as yet, I regret to say, we have been unable to obtain any, though I hope before the end of another season we may be more successful. Any boxes of plants intended for the Society, if sent carriage paid to the New Zealand House, will be duly forwarded by the Company's vessels, as from the liberal interest the New Zealand Company have taken in the Society's welfare, I feel assured that any contributions sent through them would reach their destination. In a very short time I confidently expect that in the valley of the Hutt and the valleys surrounding the town, we shall have extensive orchards formed; there are many sheltered spots peculiarly adapted for the purpose, and in summer (about the period when the fruit may be expected to ripen) we have no wind. Indeed, I do not see why cider and perry may not be made here as readily as in England; and I have little doubt the experiment will be tried within the next two or three years. In the *New Zealand Colonist* (a paper recently established at Wellington, and of which I send you a number,) you will see we intend to form a botanical garden, of which a present of plants from Sydney will be the nucleus, and also that we intend to have two series of drawings prepared of the most interesting New Zealand plants, which will be accompanied by dried specimens of the plants, and specimens of our ornamented woods. The drawings (judging from those I have seen) will be beautifully executed, and one series will be forwarded to the New Zealand Company, the other to the London Horticultural Society. In the same paper you will also see a copy of a letter I have received from Messrs. ~~Harris~~ the eminent nurserymen of Hackney, who have promised with their usual liberality to promote the interests of our society. While on the subject of horticulture, you may feel interested in an account of the different fruit trees and plants now in my garden, which I give not from any feelings of vanity, (as I believe many of these things are to be found in other gardens in the settlement) but because a few facts like these form the best data for judging both of our progress and of the climate in which such things flourish, and afford the most conclusive answer to those detractors who ignorantly assert that all is barren. I have, then, now in my garden at Wellington, besides an ample supply of vegetables, the rhubarb, strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, black, red and white currant, the peach, nectarine, apricot, and fig, the varieties of the plum, and several varieties of apples and pears. I have also cherries, filberts, mulberries and quinces, the magnolia, camellia, daphne, oleander, passion-flower, honey-suckle, jasmine, ranunculus, tulip and picktoes, and a very nice collection of roses, and also the elder, the privet, the watercress, a few black-thorns, and a good sized asparagus bed, the plants of which have been reared from seed and will be fit for cutting next Spring. These were mostly obtained from Sydney, and I have every reason to think will do well. Some peaches, figs, apples, and other fruit trees procured last season from that Colony will, I think, produce fruit this year, as they have now an abundant show of blossom. I have also a few vines from cuttings from Sydney, and a few that have been brought from England; and I am sanguine enough to expect they will thrive well here and produce grapes for the table, as the thermometer from the end of December to the middle of February is usually between 75 and 80 degrees. I may mention as a curious horticultural fact, that the carnation has never yet been introduced into Sydney; they have the picktoes, but not the carnation. I fear you may consider me almost tedious in my details, but I am persuaded that in these matters to dwell fully on details has its use. The readiest way to insure assistance from your friends is to show how they can be useful to you, and when we are all labouring for one common object—the prosperity of the colony—the best way is at once to state your wants and how they may be supplied. In a former letter you suggest a doubt as to the fitness of land subject to floods for grain crops. In my last visit to the Hutt, I ascertained a very interesting fact relative to this point. I should state that this winter we have had more rain than in the two previous ones, and the Hutt has several times overflowed its banks. I saw wheat that had been four times covered with water, and yet was in beautiful order. But the point to which I wished to direct your attention was in the instance of Mr. ———'s barley; that which has been flooded is, I understand, in first-rate order, that which has not been flooded has been attacked by the grub. Now a flood in New Zealand seems to produce an opposite effect to what it does in England, or a colder climate to ours; it produces a fertilizing effect in the deposit which it leaves, and, as it would appear, a salutary effect in destroying the grub, while the frosts which usually succeed floods in England, and nip the young blade, are unknown here. This is important to be known, because in the district of the Manawatu, more to the north and still warmer than Port Nicholson, on either side the river there are at least 100,000 acres of good land easily drained and still more easily brought under cultivation, but which must be occasionally subject to overflows from the river. Now if these overflows (as are proved by our experience in the Hutt) are beneficial, they must remove any apprehension or doubt from the mind of the cultivator. I have to thank you for the *suifoin* seed which you obligingly sent me, every grain of which succeeded; in due time I transplanted the whole of it, so that I expect a good return of seed this summer. I am now on my way to Valparaiso on private business, but,

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while there I shall not neglect the interests of our Society at the colony, but I shall endeavour to procure such plants and seeds as may be likely to flourish in Port Nicholson, particularly the Spanish chestnut, and the Alpaca grass, a species of lucerne, which I understand has been extensively introduced from Chili to the south of France, and which is considered very valuable. The settlement of Port Nicholson has everything to hope for from its situation, its natural advantages, and the liberal and fostering aid of the Company. Without referring to the settlement at Wanganui, or the more remote but magnificent extent of rich cultivable land at Taranaki, or the land in the immediate vicinity of Wellington, we are enclosed on the one side by the valley of the Manawatu, watered by a noble river nearly half a mile in width, the land on its banks of the richest description, and not so thickly timbered or so difficult to clear as the land on the banks of the Hutt, and on the other by the valley of the Wairarapa, extending to Hawke's Bay (a distance of 120 miles); there the land is partly open, fern and grass, and partly covered towards the banks of the river with groves of timber of the more valuable kinds. All that we require is that liberal consideration with regard to our lands from the local government which we have a right to expect, but which we have not yet received, and a judicious plan to be laid down and acted upon for opening the country by means of roads. I shall be happy at all times to supply you with such information of our progress, and such facts connected with cultivation as may be likely to interest you.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—We mentioned, in our last Number, that the Committee of the Scotch Church in Wellington had, in the beginning of October, submitted the draft of a Constitution to the Members of that Establishment, which was under consideration. The intermediate papers for September which have since reached us, give the following particulars of the preliminary measures of the Committee, which will be interesting to the friends of the Scotch Church in this country:—

"At a public meeting of the Committee of the Scotch Church, and of numerous friends and members of that Church, held at Barrett's Hotel, on Thursday, the 15th September, 1842, in terms of advertisement: Present—Major Durie, Dr. Knox, Lieut. Wood, Messrs. Wilson, Park, Smith, Strang, Bethune, Sellers, Hay, Scott, Murray, &c. &c. Dr. Knox having been unanimously called to the chair, and several interesting documents in connection with the object of the meeting having been read by Mr. Strang, the following motions were proposed and unanimously adopted.

"1st. It was proposed by Lieut. Wood, and seconded by Mr. Park, that the Rev. John Macfarlane having intimated that the term of his engagement with the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland will soon expire; all members of the Kirk, and her friends in the Colony, are urgently solicited to enroll themselves before the 26th day of September, 1842, as a preliminary step towards raising a fund for the support of a resident Presbyterian Clergyman at Wellington, and the speedy erection of a place of worship, and that for this purpose a few lists be sent to the Hutt, and distributed throughout the borough for signatures, and when the period for registering has expired, a public meeting to be called, and progress reported.

"2nd. It was moved by Major Durie, and seconded by Mr. Bethune, that the following names be added to the original Committee, viz: Mr. Seller (baker), Mr. Adam Reid, Mr. R. Murray, Mr. William Hay (carpenter), Mr. Rule.

"3rd. Moved by Mr. Hay, and seconded by Mr. Strang, that Messrs. Wilkie, Telford, McEwen, and Sinclair, form an Auxiliary Committee at Petoni and the River Hutt.

"4th. Moved by Mr. Park, and seconded by Mr. James Smith, that Mr. George Robertson be instructed to procure signatures in terms of Lieut. Wood's resolution, and also to assist the Treasurer in collecting the sums subscribed for the erection of a Scots Church in Wellington.

"5th. Moved by Mr. Seller, and seconded by Major Durie, that a Select Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to frame a Constitution for the intended Church, viz. Mr. J. Wilson, Dr. Knox, Mr. Adam Reid, Mr. Strang, Mr. Seller, Mr. Bethune, Convener, the said Constitution to be submitted to the next general meeting, to be held on the 26th inst.

On the motion of Lieut. Wood, it was unanimously agreed to, that the thanks of the Meeting were due to the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, for his zeal and ability in furthering the interests of the Church, in his communications with Colonel Wakefield and the Colonial Secretary. Thereafter, on the motion of Major Durie, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Knox, for his able conduct in the chair.

The Treasurer acknowledged receipts for the following additional subscriptions, toward the erection of a Scotch Church in Wellington:

Amount already advertised exclusive of Government grant.....	£358	13	6
Samuel Revans, Esq.	1	1	0
Lieut. Wood, Wellington Terrace.....	2	2	0
Mr. W. G. Bell, Wanganui	3	3	0
Capt. Salmon, ship <i>Middlesex</i> , per Capt. Hay..	2	2	0—367
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IMPORTS.—Oct. 1st.

In the *Nelson*, from London.—Waitt and Tyser, Agents.—1 cask manufactures, 2 boxes stationery, Willis and Co.—1 case cotton, 1 case Eau de Cologne, 3 cases glass bottles, 12 anchors, 12 chains, 32 shackles, 1 cask tools, 1 book-case, 3 cases stores, 3 cases furniture, 2 cases paper, 1 cask ink, 30 cases Spanish wine, 4 cases Madeira do., 4 cases Portugal do., 2 cases Madeira do., 4 cases Spanish do., 4 cases Portugal do., 6 cases brandy, 2 quarter casks Madeira wine, 4 quarter casks Spanish do., 1 case plate glass, 20 hds. strong beer, 26 barrels do., 1 case stationery, 1 case cordials, 30 cases do., 2 cases do., 10 cases French wine, 2 cases Portugal do., 2 cases Spanish do., 2 quarter casks do., 1 case saddles, &c., 1 iron roller, 1 cask, 1 crate hardware, 30 cases bottled beer, 16 packages furniture, 4 packages containing 24 boxes tea, 1 do. do., Waitt and Tyser.—1 cask copper nails, 4 packages merchandise, G. B. Volan.—6 cases manufactures, F. J. France.—1 case manufactures, 8 packages pickles, 62 packages do., 25 cases butter, 1 bale dressing-gown, 8 cases hats, 1 case apparel, 1 case Eau de Cologne, 1 case scissors, 1 cask hams, 6 hds. strong beer, 7 cases manufactures, 3 cases Portugal wine, Order.—1 cask apparel, Hulke.—1 tierce, 1 case merchandise, 2 hds. do., 1 case ap-

parel. J. M. Taylor.—1 trunk apparel, W. Hurst.—14 cases printed cottons, C. M. Peany.—3 cases merchandise, 5 bales do., 2 bales do., A. W. Hort.—34 cases preserves, John Taylor.—1 bale merchandise, 2 cases do., 2 cases do., 16 bundles shovels, 7 tierces glass, 2 cases hardware, 1 case do., 6 bundles forks, 76 gags nails, 1 cask hinges, F. V. Martin and Co.—36 packages ironmongery, 3 cases manufactures, 1 bale do., E. Bowler.—1 case apparel, D. Riddiford.—1 cask manufactures, J. Allan.—1 case manufactures, H. Churton.—1 case apparel, Grundy.—1 case garden seeds, T. M. Partridge.—2 boxes apparel, John Allen.—1 case apparel, C. Souter.—1 case stationery, Union Bank.—3 cases manufactures, 2 cases containing marble tomb, 1 case apparel, H. St. Hill.—7 packages household furniture, Dr. Innis.—1 bundle apparel, Townsend.—1 package manufactures, 1 case apparel, 1 basket tobacco, Moleworth.—1 case apparel, Capt. Daniel.—1 box apparel, Pharyson.—1 case apparel, H. Knowles.—2 cases printed books, Aldred.—1 case seeds, T. W. Mason.—1 box apparel, S. Mocatta.—1 box apparel, Miss Aitkin.—1 box apparel, Captain Campbell.—1 box apparel, Annear.—1 box apparel, Mrs. Wills.—1 package 5 doz. ale, R. Sheppard.—1 box merchandise, 16 cases bottled beer, Hanson and Alsdorf.—38 cases Spanish wine, N. Levin.—2 cases manufactures, Hort, Mocatta, and Co.—2 packages glass, &c., J. Sutton.—2 boxes apparel, Nixon.—1 case books, 20 barrels pork, Virtue.—1 basket, 2 cases, 2 kegs apparel, Bould.—1 case apparel, Levin.—1 case manufactures, Swainson.—1 case apparel, Capt. King.—1 bale carpets, 2 cases seeds, 1 case do. 1 keg brandy, Dr. Wilson, Wanganui.

Oct. 5th.—In the *Regis*, from Sydney.—20 chests tea, 25 bags coffee, 29 barrels flour, 146 mats sugar, 82 do. do., 2 boxes tea, 25 hds. porter, 20 firkins butter, 75 bags flour, 26 cases cheese, 18 horses, 4 bullocks, 225 sheep, 1 case apparel.

In the *Maru Hay*, from Twofold Bay.—2 puncheons whiskey.—2 casks do., 39 do. beer, 5 cases wine, 17 casks do., 6 set windlass metal, 6 anchors and chains, 10½ chests tea, 2 cases tobacco, 92 head cattle.

NELSON.

THE LATE MR. YOUNG.—DISTRIBUTION OF SUBURBAN SECTIONS.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter received by Mr. W. Little, from one of the settlers at Nelson, dated 23rd August, 1842.—

"One melancholy circumstance occurred about a fortnight ago, that cast a gloom through our little body, which it will take some time to remove. Mr. William Cyrling Young, a large land agent, and the life and soul of the Colony, was drowned in attempting to ford the Wairoa. It came upon us like a thunder-clap:—all knew him, and all alike loved him. He was but young, yet he possessed great knowledge, and varied attainments, and his loss is most sincerely felt. He was the Company's Emigration Agent, too, and the poor emigrants have lost a friend indeed. He was often in the habit of coming to S—'s tent of a Saturday evening, where we kept our little festival of drinking sweethearts and wives, and absent friends, singing old songs, and telling old tales of our far-off home; and the tent would resound with jollity. We miss him indeed! Almost every man in the Colony followed him to the grave, and one universal sorrow filled each breast. He was buried at the Haver-

cemetery, on a high hill overlooking the boundless ocean. 550 of our suburban sections were distributed yesterday, and to-day. After a careful and most laborious examination of all the districts, with Mr. G—, and S—, an account of which accompanies this, I selected No. —, in the Motaka district, which is on the other side of the Gulf, (distant by water about 20 miles,) where already a village is forming. It is by far the finest district I have seen in New Zealand; nay, it looks more like an English nobleman's domain;—rich vallies with gentle slopes, and woody knolls, dark groves of pine, apparently sloped by art, rivers, and mountain streams, and every bush filled with songsters,—nay, everything that can charm the eye, or captivate the senses. The section I have chosen is in Rewaka valley, and unquestionably the gem of the vale. It is about half a mile from the beach at high water mark, and the sections nearer the sea are of comparatively little value, being covered with swamp and rushes. The river Rewaka, (from which the valley takes its name,) a never-failing stream of fresh water, of considerable extent, runs right through my section, increasing, of course, its value tenfold. On its banks is the richest land in New Zealand,—all flat, table land, and ready for the plough at once. Fern, the most luxuriant I have seen, 6 and 8 feet high, with a mossy carpet of a sort of chickweed, wild cabbages, and cow-thistles, upon which the natives feed, with wild fuchsias in full bloom. At the top of the section is a small cluster of trees, principally evergreens, but sufficient for fencing and fuel; and at the back is a grove of valuable pines, consisting of kaikatea and totara. I am negotiating with a party for the leasing of it, and if I do not come to terms with him, I shall have it well mapped, and divided as a township, into small lots, to suit small capitalists. At any rate, it cannot but do well.

PROSPECTS.—**LOTTERY PRINCIPLE.**—**ABSENTEES.**—Extract of a letter from one of the principal settlers, at Nelson, date 29 Aug. 1842.

"I may say as I have in former letters, that this and other settlements in New Zealand offer abundant elements of prosperity to colonists for themselves and their children; and, with some right to presume on being capable of judging, I can attest that the difficulties and privations which attend the enterprise of early settlers, under circumstances as regards national advantages, however great, are, under the powerful aid of the New Zealand Company, so obviated and alleviated, that no one need dread emigration on this head, or despair of realizing their wishes,—if those are sober and rational; in short, if it were not for the great alloy of the lottery system of disposing of land,—if individuals only were invited to emigrate in communion, attached by the bond of friendship, family, or religion, obtaining and selecting on the spot, lands contiguous, and according to their own taste and pursuits, the progress of these settlements would, I am convinced, be unprecedented in the annals of colonization. But it is most injurious to agricultural enterprise and improvement that the majority of proprietors are absentee-land-jobbers, and that each allotment must be taken by the resident proprietor in different, and perhaps remote districts. I am confident there is no just cause for individuals to doubt of a remun-

nerating success, if they steer clear of the exciting spirit of universal speculation—so fatal to all contentment and stable felicity, and which pervades the United States, and all other young communities.”

CAPTAIN WAKEFIELD.—A prosy but intelligent writer, under the name of “An Englishman,” had addressed a series of letters to Capt. Wakefield. The writer’s object is to find fault, on the one hand, with the propositions of several land-agents in the settlement, especially with those of the lamented Mr. Young, who had insisted on the propriety of being allowed to see all the lands included in the surveys before being obliged to make selection; and on the other hand, with the views of Capt. Wakefield himself, who is absurdly accused, “in opposition to the views of a relative of his own—a remarkable man in a remarkable age,”—of endeavouring to give a close and intimate interest in property in land to the mass of the population—tending to create a sort of cottier community. The writer’s *ponegyric* at least may be trusted. He concludes with good feeling, though somewhat bombastically, as follows:—

“A pleasing task remains. I would not flatter you. If I have rightly guessed your character, it is rather by advocating your views than by complimenting your abilities that you would be delighted. No man in this colony is better qualified by character, by talents, by matured experience for the trust you hold—I hold you mistaken in some things, dishonest in none. You have studied mankind in the world’s own school. You know well how to influence men. With quick judgment, nice penetration, and enough of charity and faith, you act, if I err not, on the Roman’s maxim—*Quod simplex, verum, sincerumque est, id est nature hominis accommodatissimum.* Be as useful in peace as you have been meritorious in war, and you will find many friendly hearts among your compatriots here. Rest under the shadow of your laurels. May you never have occasion to resume the sword which you won by merit, and have worn with honour; and if to the malice of the envious and the flattery of fools you continue to be, as you have ever been, equally indifferent, be assured of retaining the respect of the wise and good, and the rough right hand of

“AN ENGLISHMAN.”

NEW PLYMOUTH.

PROGRESS.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing at Stonehouse, Plymouth, to the Editor:—

“I have lately received a letter from ———, of New Plymouth, New Zealand. He says they are going on very well, and the rural lands were chosen on the 20th of last June. He speaks of the locality being excellent for grazing, and says cattle and sheep will do well and find plenty of food. He speaks from experience, as he had imported a great number of each kind. They are in want of a steady man with a small capital as a tinman and brazier, who would be sure to succeed there. Also a hair-dresser. He adds, there is no danger of overstocking us with carpenters and joiners, and two or three good cabinet makers would prosper well.”

P. TRIAN EXCURSION TO WELLINGTON. PRICE OF STOCK.—Ex. of a letter from the Messrs Aubrey’s, dated Port Nicholson, 2th, 1842.

“I and myself came overland from New Plymouth to ascerber or not it was possible to drive cattle back from Port Nicholson have now determined to make the trial, and are going to take a few bullocks there on our own account, but hope to get some in us. We are well aware of the difficulties we shall have to go through as to hardships, &c. It took us a fortnight to walk here, and the road is none of the best, and we expect to take a month more. We have been seven months without letters from Port Nicholson is a very large town compared with New Plymouth, and very valuable. Taranaki will be the agricultural district, and Port Nicholson will enjoy all the commerce of New Zealand. The price of sheep is pretty reasonable, now from 20l. to 23l.; at present only four shillings, which are daily hired at 2s. per day. Harcourt is now at Wellington, and we expect him at New Plymouth.”

AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND TIMES.—A new newspaper, entitled the *Auckland Times*, has been established, on which the *New Zealand Gazette*

is substituted. We understand, is the fourth paper started at Auckland, within twelve months. All its predecessors are dead. The first was named the *Herald*, and was the property of a company. The second was called the *Chronicle*, and was the property of the same company. The third was entitled the *Standard*, and was printed at the Government Printing Company after it had been sold to the Government. The fourth is the *Auckland Times*, and was printed at the Government Printing Company after it had been sold to the Government. It is proposed do the Auckland settlers appear throughout to the Government, that any attempt to give it support seems to have failed.

The *Auckland Times*, is the property of the gentleman who edits it. He has determined to continue his paper, only so long as he can do so in an independent manner. The paper is demy size, and is published semi-weekly, at a charge of three pounds per annum. Subjoined are the first editorial remarks:—

“We shall be faithful to our motto, and furnish, without regard to any influence, a just reflection of the passing times. We have considerable difficulty to encounter in our enterprise, but if we can help it, Auckland shall not be without a journal, and such a one as may circulate in England and the sister colonies, to the credit of our community. It would be ungrateful if we did not acknowledge a great deal of frank confidence and liberal patronage from a large portion of the public, while some withhold their support, ungenerously anticipating that we can only renew the misadventures of our predecessors, and come to a premature dissolution.—We are willing to “bide the hazard of the die;” trusting to the co-operation of that public, for whose advantage we undertake the

labour, since it must be apparent to all, that for some time, at least, no journal can be published here with the hope of emolument. Joint Stock Newspapers, Joint Stock Auction Companies, and all that class of combined speculations, for objects which are legitimately attainable by private enterprise, seldom hold long together; we will therefore seek no partnership but in the public sympathy, which we deem the best of all—and beg to remind our readers, that even more gratefully than subscribers, we shall estimate those who favour our exertions, by supplying us with useful information, and contributing to our columns, or by lending us the latest newspapers. The altered type, and increase of matter observable by comparison with the columns of our predecessor, will not, we hope, escape notice. We alter the system of advertising, making it much cheaper, by compressed space, and charging all insertions, beyond the second, at half-price.”

“The *Auckland Times* promises to hold out the hand of friendship to the Cook’s Straits Settlers:—

“In respect to Port Nicholson, and our other sister settlements, we assure ‘Mountflowers,’ we shall watch their proceedings, principally with a view to snatch the elements of cordial co-operation—we have seen enough of the mischief of disunion; and let which of us claim the advantage of locality, or other circumstance, right well do we know, that a strict family friendship is the obvious prudence which should direct us all.”

“The disunion,” says the *Gazette*, “rose out of the attacks made upon Wellington by the Government, and the Auckland settlers being guilty of gross injustice; that the former injured the settlers in various ways, and the latter by joining the former in its crimping expeditious.”

EXPENDITURE AT AUCKLAND.—The financial embarrassments of Auckland, according to the *New Zealand Gazette*, are daily becoming more critical. It is remarked that:—

“Auckland is evidently running the career of Adelaide; only that is coming to pass there in months, which took years to develop itself in South Australia, and plainly in consequence of the difference of the magnitude of the system; the influx of capital and labour was maintained for years at the latter, while a few weeks saw it exhausted in the former. For us it is most fortunate that the settlements are so independent of each other. The prosperity of each rests upon the prudence, industry, energy, and honesty, in its own locality. And it will be seen that Port Nicholson may be prospering, while Auckland is labouring under the most serious embarrassments. It is plain the Government have received unpleasant despatches from the Colonial Office. The work of economy has commenced by dismissing clerks and mechanics. This is the first stage of the storm brewing at the seat of Government, which we anticipated a short time since in an article in our paper upon the subject.”

In illustration of these remarks as to the condition of the Government settlement, we are told in a letter, signed *Mechanic*, in the *Auckland Times*, that:—

“There is little or no employment for carpenters, sawyers, blacksmiths, or, indeed, any other tradesmen, without they have some influence with the Superintendent of the roads, and he might recommend to the local government the giving this class employment at the liberal wages they were paying some time since, viz., TWO AND SIXPENCE PER DAY.”

“I do fearlessly assert, that in reference to what has been called ‘Government mechanics,’ they are in duty bound to send them, free of expense, to Port Nicholson and other places, from whence they were decoyed by high-coloured statements.”

“There are the labourers, carters, and a host of other poor men, who have been thus thrown out of employment, by Government, who are in a similar state as the mechanics; but it is needless for me to attempt to show, or anticipate the frightful effects it must have on our little community, to have these people destitute of the means of support.”

ROADS AND STREETS.—The *Auckland Standard* observed, some time since, on this subject,—

“We have been pleased and gratified beyond measure, to see the rapid improvements which have been going on in making our roads passable, and doubt not, should the same exemplary zeal and activity continue another week (more especially should a small modicum of rain fall) to see, at all events, Shortland Crescent so materially changed for the better, that it will be actually possible for an empty dray, with six ordinary bullocks, to ascend half-way up the Crescent! This desirable state of things has been brought about by the vigilance displayed by our road surveyor in superintending the laying down a quantity of stiff tenacious clay, (excavated from the foundations of some new houses about to be erected on the *proper level*!) and distributing it with great care over that part of the Crescent which was lately being levelled, but from which the recent rains had obliged the workmen to desist for a time. The reason for the road surveyor countenancing these individuals throwing their rubbish in the middle of the streets, is to afford the corporation, immediately to be put in force, an opportunity of exercising their maiden powers, in re-levelling the roads, and taxing the inhabitants—who, no doubt, after having paid so reasonable a price for their allotments, will not grudge to spend a few pounds additional in making roads to them!”

NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY.

ANOTHER “ONLY” EFFECTUAL REMEDY.*

We have no faith in any “only” effectual measure for the removal of commercial distress. The causes of distress are manifold; and certainly are not comprised in the single category of Colonial Produce Duties. Indeed we may candidly affirm our belief, that the Colonial Produce Duties, granting that they do amount, as our author asserts, to seven millions, or a sum equivalent to the English Poor Rates, have very little to do with the extensive distress. The great principle of organized colonization is only brought into disrepute by such narrow philosophy as that of Lycurgus. Still there are some things well put and worth reading in his pamphlet.

* The Repeal of the Colonial Produce Duties, the only effectual measure for the removal of the present commercial distress in Great Britain and her Colonies. By Lycurgus. London: Baileys, 1843.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOSS OF THE CLIFFORD IN TORRES STRAITS.—The following extract of a letter has been received at Lloyd's—"August 16, 1842.—On the 16th instant, we were within the Barrier Reef in Torres Straits, in company with the *Clifford*, bound to India. The *Isabella* was the leading ship, as her commander had previously been three times through the Straits by the outer passage, while the other commanders were going for the first time. The *Isabella* having slipped her chain, we made sail for the anchorage under the Bird Islands, and at sunset finding ourselves in from six to seven fathoms water, we deemed it advisable to anchor immediately. In coming to anchor all the ships, except the *Gipsy*, rounded within a cable length of the *Isabella's* stern; *Somersetshire* first, the *Tomatin* second, and the *Clifford* third, the *Gipsy* a-head, and the whole as near each other as prudence would admit. The *Isabella* anchored in six fathoms, the *Tomatin* in six and a half, on the *Isabella's* bows, the *Somersetshire* in six and a half on the *Tomatin's* starboard quarter, and the *Gipsy* a-head of the *Isabella*, in 23 fathoms. The *Clifford*, in letting go her anchor in six fathoms on the starboard quarter of the *Isabella*, distant about a cable's length, and treading to her anchor with 60 fathoms cable, unfortunately fell on a small patch of coral not marked on the charts, bearing by compass S. by W. from the westernmost of Sir Charles Hardy's Islands, distant about three miles and a half, and N.E. three-quarters E. from Haggerstone's Island, distant about nine miles. Every exertion was made to get her off, though in vain, as the sea was washing over her weather beam, forcing her on the bank, and she at the same time striking heavily. At daylight on the following morning, the sea having run high during the night, we found she had made a bed for herself on the coral bank, and, under all the circumstances, we considered it utterly impracticable to get her off, and we therefore advised Captain Sharp, her commander, to abandon her as a total loss, which advice he deemed necessary to adopt, but with the utmost regret. In our opinion no blame whatever can be attributed to Captain Sharp: on the contrary, we think he has acted throughout with great caution, and done everything in his power for the safety of his ship."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Respecting the trade and commerce of the colony we are happy to find the value of colonial produce exported in the year ending 10th October, 1842, considerably exceeds that of 1841. The account stands thus—

Value of Colonial Produce } 1841	£226,668
exported in	1842
	258,307

This shows an increase of more than 30,000*l.*; and the reader will be more struck with this when he learns that on wine, our former staple, there has been for the last year a decrease of more than 34,000*l.*; thus—

Value of ordinary Wine } 1841	£75,480
exported in	1842
	40,820

On what articles has there been so great an increase as to cover this decrease in wine, and to account for the supplies? Chiefly on wool, which has now fairly stepped to the head of the list, though ten years ago it stood unnoticed at the bottom. But see now—

The value of Wool } 1841	£45,985
exported in	1842
	72,497

On some other articles there has also been a remarkable increase which we find it difficult to explain. For example—

Aloes } 1841	£ 4,082	Flour } 1841	£ 3,897
	1842		1842
	15,087		10,890

The value of horses exported has also risen, in the same time, from 5,694*l.* to 12,244*l.*;—Mules from 60*l.* to 3060*l.*;—Hides, (horse and ox), from 20,940*l.* to 26,016*l.*

We cannot help remarking that the increase has been chiefly at the eastern end of the colony. Thus—

	1841.		1842.
Port Elizabeth	£ 61,105 0 0	£ 94,598 0 0	
Cape Town	177,381 14 0	163,446 11 0	

The value of exports of colonial produce from Port Elizabeth has risen by more than one-half its amount in the preceding year; at the port of Cape Town there has been a falling off of nearly one-twelfth.

Nothing is known of the revenue, except that branch of it which belongs to the Custom-house. Here there has been a great increase, arising, however, in part from the alteration in the duties. Thus—

Total Revenue from the } 1841	£46,417 17 7
Custom-house	1842
	59,164 16 0

Here, again, we must observe that, in the time spoken of, the revenue from the Customs at Port Elizabeth has risen from 4,024*l.* 17*s.* to 10,069*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* That is, it has been more than doubled. At Cape Town, the rise has been from 41,673*l.* 13*s.* to 48,630*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; an increase of about one-seventh.—*South African Commercial Advertiser*, Jan. 4, 1843.

REPEAL OF THE WOOL DUTY.—A memorial to Her Majesty's Government, praying for a repeal of the duty on foreign wool, and strongly exhibiting the mischievous operation of the duty on the woollen manufacture of the country is now in course of signature by the manufacturers and merchants of this town. A similar memorial is in course of being signed at Huddersfield; and we believe the trading interests of Bradford, Halifax, and Dewsbury, are likely to take the same steps.—*Leeds Mercury*.

DEPARTURE OF COLONIAL MAILS FROM LONDON.—A Mail for the West India Islands is made up on the 1st and 15th of every month. A Mail is made up for the Australasia Colonies, for the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and New Zealand, by every ship leaving the British Isles, and for British North America on the 3rd and 18th of every month, except when either of these dates falls on the Sunday, and then on the succeeding day.

NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND.

We last week inserted a notice of the formation of a Natural History Society at Wellington. On this subject, the following suggestion by "W." is worthy of consideration. He says that:—

"Since there are already indications of many minerals in the neighbourhood of New Plymouth, let a collection be made, and whenever society is sufficiently forward, erect a building for their preservation. A more beautiful model cannot be followed than the

Maison Carrée, at Nismes. It is the finest model of antiquity; its form so perfect, that it is generally admitted that it has never been surpassed by the moderns; and of a moderate size, which renders the expense within reach of the inhabitants of a new town like the modern Plymouth."

In the New Zealand papers, indeed, we perceive many notices which lend strength to this suggestion, and tend to shew that even a *catalogue raisonné* of the natural curiosities already discovered in New Zealand, would be a document of some extent and importance. Thus in the *N. Z. Gazette* of the 5th Oct. last, we observe that the attention of one or two of the original settlers in New Zealand has been drawn to the subject of fossil remains, and the following information had been obtained:—

"In the North Island, and on the north-west coast, near Cape Egmont, and within five miles of the New Plymouth Settlement, there exists a river of considerable size, though not laid down in the charts, called the *Waikakaio* (*Raua Raua*). At the mouth of this river there existed, at a very ancient period, a pah of great extent and importance, named *Puke Waika*. The very remains of the pah have now been swept away by the hand of time, so that its existence is merely a matter of tradition. Upon the report of more than one native, who have come originally from that district, and amongst whom we may mention *Muturoa*, *E. Maori*; and other minor chiefs, and who were in fact natives of the *Nga-Matua* districts, upon the site of the ancient pah to which we have alluded, numerous bones of birds of gigantic size are found, and, by the removal of the drift sand which occasionally conceals them, a very considerable number of bones of birds may be still discovered. The opinion of the natives with regard to these bones is as follows:—1st. They are perfectly aware of their great antiquity, and of the fact that no such bird now exists in any of the New Zealand group of Islands: 2nd. That birds of gigantic size once existed in considerable numbers they are quite sure of, and have still the name given to them in their native language. The name handed down to posterity of this remarkable bird is the *Al Mose*, and their idea of its antiquity is so great, as to attribute its extinction to a deluge: 3rdly. The cause of the great accumulation of bones in the particular spot referred to, is that the then natives used the birds as food, and from their great size and bulk they account for their preservation, whilst other objects of a lighter description have, centuries ago, perished.

"We may remark that, on the west coast of the middle Island, and in the district generally denominated *Te Wai Poe Nammo*, the *kiwi* (apterix) abounds, frequenting most the hilly land on the west coast skirts. They are also found in *Stewart's Island*, (*South Island*), but cannot be said to abound there. We know they exist in the *North Island*, inasmuch as the specimen we described in a late number of the *Gazette* was procured from *Wanganui*, and consequently along the same coast where the interesting remains are, as above reported, to be found: We remind our readers that the bones we formerly described were from *Poverty Bay*, and the surmise that they might be those of the *emu* from *New Holland*, brought there by some vessel, is unquestionably without foundation. It will be curious to find, that even antecedent to the influx of foreigners into these islands, the extinction of the larger species of birds had commenced."

THE WHALE FISHERY OF THE UNITED STATES.—From a paper presented to Congress by Mr. James Arnold, of Massachusetts, on this subject, it appears that the whale fishery of the United States employs 650 ships, of 195,000 tons, giving employment to 16,000 people. Of this number of ships, 360 were engaged in fishing for the sperm whale, 290 for the common whale: The capital employed in this quantity of shipping and its outfit was reckoned to amount to 20,120,000 dollars, whereas 10,610,000 dollars were required for outfit alone. In the white whale fishery, the duration of an ordinary voyage was about three years, whilst in the common whale fishery it only lasted about 20 months. The quantity of sperm-oil obtained from the first of these fisheries amounted to 5,018,076 gallons in the year 1841, which at 95 c. per gallon, would produce 476,817,378 dollars. 6,531,463 gallons of train-oil were, besides, obtained; which, at 33½ c., would produce 2,177,154, besides 414,697 dollars for 2,075,400 lbs. of whalebone. The general produce of these fisheries would give 7,359,022*dr.*, whereof the crew and officers received about 20 per cent., or 2,207,706 *dr.* for their wages. In looking at the articles required for the outfit of these ships, it will be seen, that 2,732,757 dollars are required for agricultural produce and wood; 724,000 *dr.* for other pure American productions, 2,304,300*dr.* for articles which America can generally produce, but of which some proportion occasionally comes from Europe: 1,964,720 dollars for articles of which the greater part comes from abroad, though some of them are produced in America, such as copper-plates, nails, sail-cloth, oakum, molasses, and sugar; 645,560 dollars for articles which may be required to be purchased on the voyage, and 2,377,238 dollars for every other shipping requisite. If it be remembered, that the above-mentioned produce was brought into the United States by 222 ships, and that in the year 1840, 223 ships, similarly manned, delivered the same quantity of sperm and whale-oil, it will appear that 7,000,000 dollars capital employed in this fishery, must have produced, after deducting expenses of the officers and crew, a profit of 5,150,000 dollars. In these calculations the wear and tear of ship and implements are not taken into the account. Nevertheless it is quite clear, that even making the most liberal allowances for these circumstances, the capital employed in this trade in America must produce splendid interest.—From the *Franken Staats Zeitung*.

MEANS OF COLONIZATION.

The obstacles which prevent the redundant capital and unemployed labour of the United Kingdom from flowing as freely to the unoccupied lands of the colonies as they would flow into these lands were they brought to the British shores, may be enumerated as follows—

First, The greater expense and inconvenience of conveying a family to the greater distance.

Second, The delay, vexation, and loss so frequently experienced in selecting and obtaining possession of land in a remote and imperfectly-explored country.

Third, The difficulty of obtaining in a new country that requisite supply of labour which allows of combined exertion and the division of employment.

Fourth, The want of these results of previous labour, such as wharfs, roads, and bridges, which facilitate and abridge immediate labour.

Fifth, The want of markets for the raw produce, which in new countries constitutes the only staple for exchange.

These are the grounds by which the labour and capital are pent up within the narrow area of the United Kingdom; the difficulties which prevent the colonies from becoming, as regards practical purposes, parts of England. The grounds may all be levelled, the difficulties all removed. Ample means for bringing the colonies into economical contact with England are provided to our hands, and only require to be skilfully, systematically, and energetically applied. Let us trace *seriatim* the measures by which the obstacles to this consummation may be surmounted.

1. England, possessing in the royal arsenals a dismantled navy, capable of crushing the combined fleets of the world, could experience no practical difficulty in bridging the ocean, and in rendering the passage from the mother-country to the colonies as secure as a passage from the ports of Great Britain and Ireland to the Isle of Wight. Let us examine in detail how this might be effected. Let us assume that a sufficient number of ships of war are fitted up for the conveyance of families desirous of settling in the colonies—that emigrants of the labouring class are given a free passage, with rations, and the usual proportion of tonnage—that purchasers of land, to a given amount, are allowed a cabin passage, with tonnage, regulated by the amount of their purchases, free of all charge, save their subscription to the mess, which they may be disposed to join; and that the command of the emigrant-ships, and the arrangements for the health and comfort of the passengers while on board, are confined to the officers of Her Majesty's fleet. Can it be doubted that a government-emigration thus conducted would be directed of the inconveniences, the hazard, and the cost, which a voyage to the colonies now involves, and which have hitherto checked the flow of labour and capital to the distant possessions of the Crown?

2. In all the experiments in colonization which have hitherto been made, the settlers have suffered serious inconvenience, and not unfrequently ruinous losses, in consequence of being obliged to live upon their capital while waiting to be put in possession of their land. The means of removing this hindrance to the transference of our redundant capital to the colonies are in the hands of government. The economy with which the surveys of wild land are executed in the United States, and the able report on the mode of conducting ranging surveys, presented by Captain Dawson to the Colonial Office, demonstrate the facility with which the unappropriated lands of the colonies may be laid out for immediate occupation. The preliminary appointment of an efficient surveying-staff in each of the colonies to which it might be proposed to direct the tide of emigration, would at once remove one of the principal difficulties in the way of extended colonization.

3. The early possession of this land would do little for the capitalist, unless he could command a sufficient supply of labour for its cultivation. This supply, a government emigration, conducted in emigrant-ships, under the command of naval officers, could not fail to furnish; inasmuch as it would give to the labouring classes, when unemployed or inadequately paid, a feeling of security and confidence in seeking to better their condition by a removal to the British settlements, in which labour was in demand and wages high.

4. The main obstruction to the progress of industry in a new country is the want of those results of previous labour, by which immediate labour is facilitated and abridged. This is an obstruction which no influx of capital can remove. The absence of the results of previous labour constitutes all the difference between a new and an old country, between the wilderness of the savage and the abode of civilized man. Individual settlers will not expend their capital upon public works. But it is in the power of Government to send out to every colony which is intended to be peopled from the mother-country a corps of artificers for the purpose of constructing landing-places, wharfs, roads, bridges, churches, schools, and public offices, upon the Crown-lands. This would give to these lands an increase of value greater than the cost incurred, facilitate and abridge the labour of the settlers, and accelerate the influx of capital into the colonies by removing the main impediment to their successful cultivation.

5. The safe and unexpensive conveyance of settlers, the certainty of obtaining immediate possession of locations, sufficient supplies of labour, and permanent improvements for facilitating and abridging it, could not fail to give rapid prosperity to the colonies, provided advantageous markets for their surplus produce could be opened to them. The markets of England are the most advantageous in the world for new countries exporting raw produce. The legislature has only to enact that as regards commercial transactions, the colonies shall be considered as parts of England, and that the colonial trade shall be placed on the same footing as the home trade.

It will not be denied that, were arrangements analogous to those which I have thus briefly and imperfectly sketched adopted upon an extensive scale throughout the British colonies, the main obstacles which prevent the redundant capital and labour of the United Kingdom from flowing as freely to the unoccupied lands at the disposal of the Crown, as they would flow to those lands were they brought in contact with the British shore, would be removed. Neither does it admit of question, that were the capital and labour now outgrowing the field of employment, planted in the colonies, and engaged in supplying us with the elements of reproduction in exchange for our finished goods, the causes of distress would be removed, and the operatives of England restored to an independent and continuous prosperity, with which foreign rivalry and hostile tariffs could no longer interfere.—COLONIAL TARIFFS.

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Orders received for the above by all Booksellers and Stationers. 20, Fenchurch Street, 31st March, 1843.

NOTICE.—ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

TO EMIGRANTS AND SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND AND THE COLONIES. J. VALLENTINE and SON, 20, Wyeh Street, Strand, beg to call the attention of the above to the various articles supplied by them, consisting of every requisite, either in Teas, Ironmongery, or for general use; and solicit a comparison of their quality and prices with those of any other house. Good Bell Teas complete 42s. each. Gunpowder 1s. per lb. Nails assorted 21s. per cwt. Felling Axes 1s. 3d. each. Best Steel Edge Cross-cut Saws 6s. 6d. each, &c. &c. Information given respecting the Colonies. 20, Wyeh Street Strand, facing the King of Prussia Tavern.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—London Office, 25, Old Broad Street. Capital, paid up, £250,000.

Directors.

Robert Brooks, Esq. Benjamin E. Lindo, Esq.
John W. Buckle, Esq. Charles E. Mangles, Esq.
Robert Carter, Esq. T. Sains, Esq., Liverpool.
James J. Cummins, Esq. James Begie Smith, Esq.
E. Gardner, Esq., Manchester. Thomas Todd, Esq.
John Gore, Esq. James Young, Esq.

Trustees.

George Carr Glyn, Esq. James J. Cummins, Esq.
John Gore, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, & Co. Secretary—Samuel Jackson, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome. Colonial Inspector—John Cunningham MacLaren, Esq.

The Directors of this Bank grant letters of Credit, or Bills at 30 days' sight, on their branches at Sydney, Bathurst, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Port Phillip, and Wellington, without charge, and on Nelson, New Zealand, on a charge of 2 per cent. They also negotiate approved bills on the colonies at 30, 60, and 90 days' sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills for collection transmitted at the usual charge.

By order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Sec.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Several Town Acres in WELLINGTON, PORT NICHOLSON, within the first 250 Numbers of Choice, stating Lowest Price. Address to T. G., 115, Fenchurch Street.

TO EMIGRANTS, &c. — RICHARDS, WOOD and CO. have ready for immediate Shipment at their WAREHOUSES, No. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, the following AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, &c.—Dean's Patent Mills for Grinding and Dressing Wheat at one operation, Threshing and Winnowing Machines, Shaft Engines, Ploughs and Harrows; also Oarts, Trucks, Wheelbarrows, Ironmongery for building and domestic purposes, and Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes.

"I bought my ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these Colonies."—From Colonial Secretary George's "South Australia," page 152.

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

A Meeting of Proprietors of Land in New Zealand, and others interested in the Colony, held on Thursday the 6th January, at the George and Vulture Tavern, an Association was formed, under the name of

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY,

"For promoting the Interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives of New Zealand."

The objects of this Society are similar to those of the South Australian Society, which has effected as much good in that Colony—namely,

- I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.
- II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.
- III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end)
- IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The history of the Colonization of New Zealand affords many illustrations of the necessity for the establishment of such a Society. The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 2, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to either of the Treasurers, *pro tem.*, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square; and Mr. H. S. CHAPMAN, 19, Faversham Buildings, Temple.

The Provisional Committee meets every Saturday at one o'clock, at Mr. WATSON'S Chambers, No. 4, Trafalgar Square, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

W. BRIDGES, Hon. Secretary.

REGULAR TRADERS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

To Sail the 1st of May.

FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON, and AUCKLAND. (New Zealand). The fast-sailing Frigate-built (British) Ships **MANDARIN**, A. 1, 650 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. **ADAM YULE**, Commander.

To Sail the 1st of June.

THE HUMAYOON, A. 1., 650 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. **MCKELLAR**, Commander.

These splendid Ships have full Poops, with first-rate Accommodations for Cabin Passengers. The 'tween decks are seven feet high, offering most desirable opportunities for a limited number of Fore Cabin Passengers. Carry experienced Surgeons. The Terms for a Chief Cabin Passage are £42, Fore Cabin, £20. The vessels load in the London Docks.

REGULAR TRADERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

To Sail punctually the 10th of APRIL.

FOR SYDNEY, DIRECT.—The well-known British-built first-class Ship **CLEVELAND**, 550 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. **WILLIAM MARLEY**, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This splendid Ship has a full Poop, with first-rate accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Her 'tween decks being remarkably lofty and airy, she offers a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers. Carries an experienced Surgeon, and calls at PORTSMOUTH to embark Passengers.

FOR SYDNEY, DIRECT.—The Frigate-built (Teak) first-class Ship, **GENERAL HEWETT**, 561 Tons per Register. Coppered and copper-fastened. **A. D. SELLARS**, Commander. Lying in the London Docks.

The Accommodations for Passengers in this Ship are of the first order. She has a full Poop fitted in the most elegant and commodious manner. Her 'tween decks are upwards of 9-feet high, thus offering a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers; and calls at PORTSMOUTH to embark Passengers.

With immediate Despatch.

FOR PORT PHILIP, DIRECT.—The First-class Teak-built Ship, **LONDON**, 500 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. **JOSEPH GIBSON**, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This splendid Ship has a full Poop with first-rate Accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Her 'tween decks being lofty and airy, she offers a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon. She sails remarkably fast, and is well-known in the Trade.

Under Engagement to Sail punctually the 15th April, Has room engaged for a few Tons of Goods only.

FOR LAUNCESTON, DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing British-built (Liverpool) Ship, **MARMION**, A. 1. 12 years, 389 Tons per Register. Coppered and copper-fastened. **WILLIAM JALLAND**, Commander. Lying in the London Docks.

This splendid Ship has most superior Accommodations for Passengers.

Has a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR PORT ADELAIDE, (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing first-class British built Ship, **CORSAIR**, 350 Tons Burthen. Coppered and Copper-fastened. **J. GRANT**, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Dock.

This fine Ship has superior Accommodations for Passengers.

Apply to **MARSHALL & EDRIDGE**, 34, Fenchurch Street.

FOR SYDNEY, DIRECT.—The very superior fast-sailing first-class Ship, **OLARA**, 400 Tons Register. Coppered and Copper-fastened. **JAMES CROW**, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine's Dock.

This Ship has a splendid Poop, and elegant Accommodations for Cabin, Intermediate, and Fore Cabin Passengers.

The price of a Chief Cabin Passage will be 50 Guineas, Intermediate 35 Guineas, and Fore Cabin 20 Guineas.

For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander, on board; at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or to **PHILLIPS and TIPLADY**, Sworn Brokers, 3, George Yard, Lombard Street.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 10th of May, and from Portsmouth the 15th of May.

FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON, (New Zealand). The splendid New Ship, **URSULA**, A. 1. for 12 years, 600 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. **S. MARTIN**, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Dock.

This Ship has a splendid Poop, and other Cabin Accommodations, and is admirably adapted to insure the comfort of Cabin, Intermediate, and Fore Cabin Passengers, having 7 feet height between decks. Carries an experienced Surgeon.

The price of a Chief Cabin Passage will be 50 Guineas, Intermediate 25 Guineas, and Fore Cabin 20 Guineas.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. **JOHN RIDGWAY and CO.**, Liverpool; or to **PHILLIPS and TIPLADY**, Sworn Brokers, 3, George Yard, Lombard Street.

SIXTH EMIGRANT SHIP FOR

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Clears out on the 6th, and Sails on the 10th of May.

FOR ALGOA BAY, DIRECT.—To follow the **AVOCA**, the very fast-sailing first-class Ship, **BOWES OF STRETLAM**, **HENRY FERROX**, Commander; 530 Tons Burthen, under the excellent, liberal, and punctual management of the previous Ships. Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon. Superior Accommodation, and height between decks 6 feet.

LOADIN IN THE LONDON DOCK.

DIETARY of MR. JOSEPH CHRISTOPHERS' SHIPS.

Steerage Passengers to be in Messes of 8 or more, as the Captain or Surgeon may arrange, and Victualled according to the following scale, for one Adult per week:—

Best 2d Bread ... 7 lb.	Preserved Potatoes. 3 lb.
Prime mess Beef. 1 1/2 lb.	Tea 1 oz.
Prime mess Pork. 1 1/2 lb.	Coffee 1 1/2 oz.
Preserved Meat ... 1 1/2 lb.	Sugar 1 lb.
Fish 1 lb.	Butter or Cheese ... 6 oz.
Flour 1 1/2 lb.	Pickled Cabbage ... 1/2 pt.
Oatmeal 1 pint.	Salt 2 oz.
Raisins 1/2 lb.	Mustard 2 oz.
Suet 3 oz.	Vinegar 1/2 pt.
Peas 1 pint.	Water 21 qt.
Rice 1 lb.	

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS.

The same Scale applies to *Intermediate Passengers*, with the addition of 1 pint Ale or Porter, and 1/2 pint Wine, or 1/2 pint Spirit, per day.

Intermediate Passengers provide their own Beds, but are found in Earthenware and Table Linen, and have Inclosed Berths.

For Cleanliness, **NEW BEDS**, and **BEDDING**, (Mattress, Bolster, 2 Blankets, and Rug,) provided free of charge for *Steerage Passengers*. All Emigrants should be vaccinated; all married couples carry certificates of marriage, and having children, possess certificates of baptism. Testimonials always desirable: with them letters are granted procuring friends on arrival.

Women receive the same rations as Men: Children receive rations in proportion; under twelve months receive no rations. Fresh Meat and Soft Bread supplied till passed the Downs, and as opportunities offer.

Daily Meals } Breakfast—Tea or Coffee, and Sugar.
} Dinner—according to the above Scale.
} Supper—Tea or Coffee, and Sugar.

The Preserved Potatoes being a nutritious vegetable, and putfailling throughout the longest voyage, supplied to all the Passengers.

Medical comforts provided in the following proportions:—On every 100 *Passengers*—7 lbs. Arrowroot; 30 lbs. Preserved Beef; 100 pints Lemon-juice, and Sugar to mix with it; 40 lbs. Scotch Barley; 12 bottles Port Wine; 12 ditto Sherry Wine; 300 gallons Stout; 20 ditto Rum; 10 ditto Brandy.

In case of illness Barley served out, and if required, 7 oz. Molasses per week substituted for 6 oz. Sugar, and 1/2 pint Oatmeal per day for the Rice and Potatoes.

Medical comforts issued free as the Surgeon deems proper. Women Wet-nursing to have a pint of Stout per day, if advised by the Surgeon.

To respectable *Steerage Emigrants* to this prosperous colony, **MR. JOSEPH CHRISTOPHERS** is willing to advance part of the Passage-Money, on receiving Promissory Notes.

The passage averages 75 days; provisions on board for 105 days, as per Act of Parliament. These Ships are punctual, but to show that they are so, 2s. a day will be paid each passenger if detained beyond the day above named.

Passages, in the Cabin, £35; Intermediate Berths, £20; Steerage, £12; to be secured by payment of half the Passage-Money.

Under 8 years 8 Children count as 1 Adult, — from 8 to 14 years 2, — under twelve months free.

For Freight or Passage, apply immediately to **MR. JOSEPH S. CHRISTOPHERS**, Agent for Emigration to the Cape of Good Hope, East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street, London.

All the Emigrants by the *Orator*, *Guardian*, and *Ann*, arrived safe, and obtained immediate employment, only serving to increase the demand.

N.B.—Unless the Dietary be reduced, the Rates of Passage must be raised; therefore, commencing by the next Ship, the terms will be 38l., 24l., and 12l.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of **MR. JAMES RUNDALL**, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects **PURCHASES OF LAND**, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal Settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to **MR. JAMES RUNDALL**, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES. **E. J. VONNERY & Co.** beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouse, 165, Fenchurch street.

List of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

COLONIAL SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the **COLONIAL SOCIETY** will be held on Thursday next, April 6th, to prepare a Memorial to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order to call his immediate and serious attention to the important subject of Systematic Colonisation. The Chair will be taken at Two o'Clock, p.m. precisely.

By order of the Committee,

(Signed) J. T. WHITTY, Secretary.

Colonial Society's House,
30, St. James' Square,
March 30th, 1843.

NEW ZEALAND.—Purchases, Sales, or Leases of Town or Country Lands in the Settlements of **WELLINGTON, NELSON, and NEW PLYMOUTH**, negotiated. Passages advantageously arranged. Goods and Supplies purchased and shipped. Baggage cleared. Insurances and Remittances effected. Shares in the New Zealand Company bought and sold; and all Agency Business for New Zealand or Australia transacted by **EDMUND J. WHISLER and Co.**, Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Broad-Street, London.

N.B.—**E. J. W. & Co.** have respectable correspondents at the above settlements, and also at various Australian ports, to whom consignments may be forwarded, or Land Agencies entrusted.

NEW ZEALAND.—**J. STAYNER**, Ship Insurance Broker to the **NEW ZEALAND COMPANY**, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony.

General Shipping business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded, goods shipped, &c. 110, Fenchurch-street.

LONDON CENTRAL EMIGRATION

OFFICE COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 77, King William Street. Established for the purpose of procuring and communicating authentic information in regard to the sale and purchase of Lands, facilitating the departure of Passengers, and the transmission of Small Parcels and Merchandise, obtaining Free Passages for Emigrants, providing Outfits, effecting Marine and Life Assurances, and also furnishing useful information to parties proceeding to Her Majesty's Colonies. Under the management of Messrs. **SMITH and FARRAR**, 77, King William Street, London.

From the vast extent, and still increasing importance of our Colonial Possessions, creating a large additional field for the investment of capital, and from the interesting fact of these Colonies becoming the home of our relatives and friends, the necessity has arisen for concentrating, in one Establishment in London, all information connected therewith.

The Colonist, the Merchant, and the Emigrant, are interested in being correctly informed of every thing which tends to advance the prosperity within the immediate sphere of their operations; their countenance and support are therefore solicited in carrying out the objects of this Establishment. Here the Emigrant may obtain, *gratuitously*, such information upon which he can rely, and on which he may proceed with confidence to that Colony which is to be his future residence and his field for enterprise.

The Reading Rooms will be open, to Subscribers, from nine in the morning until six in the evening, supplied with the London morning and evening newspapers, and other periodicals of the day, and with Australian and other Colonial newspapers and periodicals, — the latest pamphlets and most valuable works on the Colonies, &c., likewise a register of arrivals and departures of ships, list of passages engaged and passengers expected to arrive.

A Subscriber in the Colonies or absent from London, may appoint a proxy as his representative, to avail himself of the resources of the Establishment.

Parties proceeding to the Colonies can have their Passages negotiated on the most advantageous terms, combining economy and comfort, without any charge to the Parties. Plans and Terms of Ships proceeding to the Colonies may be had or sent on application. Baggage collected, shipped, and insured.

Parties arriving from the Colonies may have their luggage cleared, and any business at the Custom-House, Docks, or elsewhere, transacted, thereby saving much trouble, delay, and expense.

Marine Insurances effected on goods and merchandise; also Life Assurances, to cover the risks of the voyage, or whilst residing on the coast or interior of the Colony.

Freights—All descriptions of goods, merchandise, and live stock, carefully shipped by the fastest and safest ships.

Persons in the Country connected in any way with the Colonies, and who may be desirous of dispatching Parcels or Letters to their Friends, are recommended to forward them through this Agency, stating at the same time the contents and probable value.

Commissions of every description transacted in London for parties residing in the Country or the Colonies, with the greatest attention and despatch.

Emigration Agents residing in the Country will be entitled to the privileges of this Establishment.

Subscription to the Reading Rooms, with all the privileges of the Establishment, £2. 2s. per annum; Ditto, ditto, residing in the Country, £1 1s.; Ditto for intending Emigrants, for One Quarter, 10s. 6d.

Printed by **ALEXANDER ELDER MURRAY**, at his Printing Office, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre, in the City of London, and Published by him at the Office aforesaid; and by **SMITH, ELDER & CO.**, 65, CORNHILL, London, Saturday, 1st April, 1843.

Communications for the EDITOR to be addressed, (post paid) to the care of **STEWART and MURRAY**, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey.

W. Wakefield Esq
 of this
 must then
 W. Wakefield



New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY.

No. 85

LONDON, APRIL 15, 1843.

PRICE 6D.

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the harbour. It is possible that the election may be void in consequence of this error.

It gives me great pleasure to inform you, that, in two interviews I have had with his Excellency the acting Governor, I have found that I was not mistaken in thinking that he would be favourably disposed towards the Company's settlements, and would cordially afford his aid and influence to put an end to the mischievous delay of the commission of Land-Claims, and to the disturbance of the settlers by the aborigines. He sensibly impressed upon me the propriety of finally adjusting every disputed case of title, by giving compensation to the natives who are not satisfied with the sale made to me, either in consequence of not having been present on the occasion, or of the influence of interested white people, or of their ideas of the value of land having undergone so great a change as it has, since the settlement of the country. When this is done, it is the Governor's intention to proclaim the lands ceded to be crown domain-lands, and to suppress all hazards any violation by the natives of the laws affecting property, in the same manner as those would be enforced amongst the white population.

In order to effect this adjustment as speedily and completely as possible, his Excellency proposes to visit Port Nicholson immediately; where I doubt not his presence and directions will quickly determine the existing questions in respect to land, with justice to all parties. I anticipate, also, that his visit to the Company's settlements will allay any feelings, which may now remain in the minds of the settlers, of hostility to the local government, engendered by the unfortunate prejudices of the late Governor; and, to use Mr. Shortland's words, "will put an end to all rivalry but that of a generous nature, which may conduce to the general good of all the settlements."

Mr. Campbell's speech will return to Port Nicholson, and proceed with the settlement of the Company's claims with fuller powers of adjusting questions, by means of compensation, than he has hitherto possessed.

I hope to reach Wellington before the end of this month. I have, &c.,

W. WAKEFIELD.

JOHN WARD, Esq., Secretary of the New Zealand Company.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM CAPT. ARTHUR WAKEFIELD, R.N. dated Nelson, October 1, 1842.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have thought it advisable to contribute on the part of the Company out of the Plantation Fund, or from any other source which the Court may deem advisable, an equal sum to that subscribed by the settlers, towards the establishment of an Elementary School, founded upon the principles of the British and Foreign School Society. I intend limiting the sum to 100*l*. I have also agreed to deduct from the price of the present Surveyor's Office, which is erected on the reserve for the church, and which I propose disposing of to the Bishop for a school-house; a similar sum or an equal to that which he may contribute towards an elementary school, to be under his control. I have taken upon myself the disposal of these sums, believing that I should be carrying out the instructions of the Directors in respect to education, without having any instructions regarding any of an elementary description, although so large a sum has been set apart for a college. I have also let a small portion of the back part of Section No. 203, on the Plan, at 6*d*. per foot, for the erection of the first named school-house. I have likewise let a small piece of the back part of No. 204, at 6*d*. per foot, for the purpose of a school established by a sect denominating themselves "United Christians," composed of Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists.

The settlers had intended to memorialize the Company to devote the interest of the College Fund to the purposes of elementary education; but some difference arose as to the mode of application amongst the different denominations of christians, and it has not been proceeded with.

I have received a communication from the Bishop, after previous conversation on the several topics to which it relates, which I enclose, with my reply; and I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Court, that his lordship entered most earnestly into the general scheme of the Company, and was most zealous in carrying it out, more in the spirit than in the letter of his instructions, both as regards the natives and his

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ship.	Tons.	Captain.	Agent.	Start from.	Sail about.
Wellington, Nelson and Auckland	Mendarin	350	Yule	Mastell	London Dock.	May 1
Nelson & Wellington	Uranus	300	S. Martin	Hidgway	St. K. Dock.	May 10
Wellington, Nelson and Auckland	Hemmyson	350	McKellar		London Dock.	June 1

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

We submit extracts of most important and gratifying Despatches from the New Zealand Company's Agents at Wellington and Nelson. These Despatches remove all doubt as to the future progress of New Zealand; and we may now, with perfect confidence, look forward to a renewal of that active and energetic spirit, which presided over the early history of New Zealand Colonisation. The British and Local Government, the Church in New Zealand, the Company and the Colonists must, in co-operation, give an altogether new aspect and new strength to the "heroic work."

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE PRINCIPAL AGENT OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, dated Auckland, Nov. 7th, 1842.

Sir,

I take the opportunity of a ship going from hence to Bombay, to acquaint you, for the information of the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company, that, in pursuance of the intention communicated to you in my letter of the 10th of October, I left Wellington on the 12th of that month, and arrived here on the 5th inst. The extension of the voyage to 24 days, has been occasioned by violent gales off the East Cape, and is not unusual during the prevalent winds of the early Spring. It will forcibly recall to the minds of the Directors, what I have before stated as to the nature of the Company's settlements, and the inconvenience (and in many cases real injury) arising from the tedious communication between them and the seat of Government. A recent instance may better illustrate those statements. The returning officer at the late election of the Town Council of Wellington, misinterpreting the wording of a proclamation, and having no time previous to the day fixed for the election to refer to head-quarters, has allowed the settlers living within a circle of seven miles from the market-place, to register and vote as burgesses: whereas, I learn here, that by the proclamation it was intended that the limits of the town of Wellington should be those of the borough—the expression "so much of the harbour within seven miles," having been made use of solely with a view to give jurisdiction to the Town Council over the water of

church, including education connected with it. I have therefore taken upon myself to co-operate cordially with him in all these matters; since which, however, I have received from you a copy of a correspondence between the Court and the Colonial Office respecting the advance on the part of the Company of 5000*l.*, to be added to a like sum contributed on the part of the Bishop, on the future proceeds of the Native Reserves, which would have precluded my meeting him on that point had I received it previously to his communication. But I trust the Directors will bear me out in what I have done, as it is an advance on the best security; and as the Bishop and Mr. Martin the Chief Justice, have been nominated as two of the trustees for the management of the Native Reserves, they are likely to be satisfied as to the disposal of it. I have great pleasure in informing you that elementary education is in course of progress, as there are upwards of thirty children in regular attendance at the British and Foreign School, and an equal number attending the Church School. There are also upwards of a hundred attending the United Christian Sunday School, and fifty the Church Sunday School, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Reay.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WAKEFIELD.

COL. WAKEFIELD, Principal Agent,
Wellington.

3.

THE LORD BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND TO CAPTAIN ARTHUR WAKEFIELD, R.N. Dated Nelson, Sept. 7th, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR,

The difficulty of transport is at present so great that I am obliged to take advantage of a vessel sailing to-morrow to Port Nicholson. I am very sorry to be thus compelled to leave before your return. The following is a concise statement of the matters which I should have wished to submit to you in person.

1st. Mr. Tuckett has furnished me with a plan of the site of the church, and of the Church of England Cemetery, which I will forward to Auckland in order that legal deeds of grants may be issued. I will give directions for fencing the ground.

2nd. I have to request that the two buildings now used as the Emigration Depot may be vacated as soon as possible; and I will then have them fitted up as a temporary church. The cost, viz. 200*l.*, I hope to raise by subscription, to avoid breaking into the endowment fund contributed by the Company and the Church. Nearly 40*l.* was collected last Sunday, which I am prepared to double. When the sum contributed by the inhabitants amounts to 100*l.*, I will make over to you the sum of 200*l.* My wish is to keep the 10,000*l.* contributed by the Company and the Church, as a capital to provide for the wants of any increase of population which may take place in Nelson or its dependencies.

Mr. Saxton having determined to return to England, I have left the Rev. C. L. Reay in temporary charge, till the arrival of the Clergyman (Rev. R. Hobhouse,) whom I expect from England, to be regular minister. I have opened an account at the bank by the name of "Archdeaconry of Nelson Church Fund," to which all contributions and collections made in Nelson may be paid.

3rd. As the building now occupied as the Surveyor's Office stands upon church land, I shall be willing to buy that also, as a temporary Sunday and Infant School, as soon as its present uses shall have come to an end. In this case the Company ought to contribute one moiety of the value out of the interest of the College Fund, according to the precedent adopted in the case of the British and Foreign School already built.

4th. The Company having expressed a wish that the Nelson Church of England Fund, to be contributed by them conjointly with the Church, should be invested in land in this settlement, I believe that it would meet their wishes and answer the purposes of the trustees, if the Company's reserved acres, adjoining Trafalgar Square, were to be bought for the Church, when offered for public sale, and the cost carried to the credit of the Company as part of their contribution to the Church Fund.

5. I have acted upon your liberal offer to advance 200*l.* upon the credit of the Native Reserves, by at once procuring a plan for a Native Hostel, with a chapel and five detached dwellings, to be placed on their reserved Acre, near Green Point, which has great conveniences for the purpose. The plan will be immediately carried into effect to the full extent of which the amount advanced by you will admit; probably three dwellings may be built at once. The chapel, as the heavier expense, may be postponed, as a regular service will be performed in the native language by the Rev. Mr. Reay in the English Church till that shall be opened, in my church tent, which I leave for his use.

6. Wishing to meet your anxiety for the well-being of the natives in a like spirit, I have resolved to advance on my part 200*l.* for the erection of a small hospital for sick natives, to be under the care of Mr. Wilson; and a small boarding school for a few native children, to be under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Reay. These institutions are intended as the commencement of a general system of medical care and industrial education, proposed to be adopted throughout the colony, under the direction of the trustees of the Native Reserves, on as large a scale as the fund accruing from time to time will admit. I have gone to the full extent of my authority under the Governor's letter, in empowering Mr. Thompson to let the Native Reserves

on lease; and I am anxious that he should act, as much as possible, in conformity with the principles by which you have been guided in granting leases of the Company's lands, the schedule of which has, at your request, been placed in my hands by Mr. Greaves.

7. I have to request that you will allow the Company's surveyor to mark off such a portion of the burial ground at the Port as may equitably be assigned to the Church of England, and to have the kindness to forward the particulars by the post to me, at Auckland, in order that a deed of grant may be legally executed. I hope to be able in my next visit to consecrate both the cemeteries.

8. The stock of school-books which I have provided for Nelson, not having yet arrived from England, I should feel obliged if you would allow Mr. Reay to select, from the stock supplied by the Company, such as he may require for present use, to be received as a gift or loan, according to the rules by which the distribution is to be regulated. Allow me, in conclusion, to thank you very sincerely for the prompt and cordial manner in which you have met my wishes in every respect.

I have the honour to remain, My dear sir,

Yours very faithfully,
G. A. NEW ZEALAND.

CAPTAIN WAKEFIELD, R.N. Agent
of the New Zealand Company.

4.

CAPTAIN WAKEFIELD, THE COMPANY'S AGENT AT NELSON, TO
THE LORD BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.

MY LORD, Nelson, Sept. 15th, 1842.

I was sorry to find you had left Nelson before my return, as I should gladly have had some more conversation with you on the progress of the settlement of these islands, upon the principle of amalgamating the two races, neither of which will bear being lost sight of, and which it may be said, has been the case in all former attempts—either the greedy settlers being ever ready to sacrifice the aborigines, or the enthusiastic missionary (with some reason, I admit) holding up the white man as an example to deter.

I have little doubt that your Lordship's assembling a large congregation of Europeans, and attending to the education of the children of Nelson, will have had as much effect on the native population as anything which has been addressed to themselves, besides the influence which a continuation of it is likely to have eventually on the white population, which will be reflected upon the natives in the way of example.

I willingly concur with all your propositions, acting in the spirit of my instructions, either received or implied in respect of the Company's second settlement of Nelson.

There is one paragraph in your Lordship's letter upon which I should like to be explicit, namely, that which states that "the Company ought to contribute one moiety of the value out of the interest of the College Fund, according to the precedent adopted in the case of the British and Foreign School already built." In the first place, the contribution which I have taken upon myself to make towards the school established by the settlers upon the principles of the British and Foreign, was not made from the College Fund specially, but left to be determined by the Court of Directors. I did it in the absence of any arrangement having been made for elementary education, whilst a considerable fund has been reserved for a college. The settlers proposed memorializing the Court to apply the interest of the College Fund to the purpose of elementary schools, but the memorial has not yet been presented, therefore, although I am ready to take upon myself the advance of an equal sum to that contributed by your Lordship and the members of the Church of England, for the sake of furthering elementary education, I must not be understood to authorize any division of the College Fund for different modes of education, and I would willingly hope that the application of this fund eventually may not become the source of controversy and party feeling to the prejudice of so great a blessing as general education.

I have had a very satisfactory tour of Coal Bay, where I found the natives very well disposed. The district has also quite fulfilled my expectations. Coal is to be found in great abundance throughout that part of the island, and I take the Bay to afford anchorage all round its shores.

I have the honour to be, My dear Lord, &c., &c.,
ARTHUR WAKEFIELD.

The Lord Bishop of New Zealand.

5.

COPY OF A DISPATCH FROM CAPT. ARTHUR WAKEFIELD, R.N.,
dated Nelson, 10th November, 1842.

SIR,

I beg to forward to your address four puncheons of coals taken from a four-foot seam at Motupipi, in Coal Bay. The seam runs on the surface of the bed of the river, and crops up as it enters the hill. The coal workers have not proceeded more than a few yards, so that this specimen may still be considered to have suffered from exposure. Although it is inferior to that which was worked in the first instance, it burns well in a grate, and flares considerably.

I also send by the same conveyance to Hobart Town—the *Thomas Harrison*,—a case containing a series of panoramic views of the Town of Nelson. I have undertaken to engage Mr. John Saxton to execute these views, subject to a remuneration to be decided by the Court. He has been constantly occupied for several months with great assiduity. Their faithfulness and minuteness is the general remark of both the settlers and strangers.

I send besides a case of specimens of some native shrubs, collected in the Maitai wood by John Foster, one of the labourers of the preliminary expedition, who is a botanical gardener. I beg to inform you that I received the same case in which they are set, full of dwarf fruit trees from Sir William Hooker, the superintendent of Her Majesty's gardens at Kew, with a request that native plants might be returned. I therefore presume the Court will present this case to Sir William. I propose sending several hundred specimens in seedlings by the next opportunity.

I take the opportunity of informing you that I have had two swarms of bees this season from a hive I received from Twofold Bay, and there is every prospect of their doing well in this still climate. They load home heavily, apparently from the Manuka flower, and the three hives are now in a flourishing state.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WAKEFIELD.

JOHN WARD, Esq., Secretary of the
New Zealand Company.

6.

COPY OF A DISPATCH FROM CAPT. ARTHUR WAKEFIELD, dated
Nelson, Oct. 29th, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the *Olympus* arrived yesterday (the 28th inst.); all well and without a death. She has not yet entered the harbour, waiting a wind.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WAKEFIELD.

JOHN WARD, Esq., Secretary of the
New Zealand Company.

7.

COPY OF A DISPATCH FROM CAPT. ARTHUR WAKEFIELD, dated
Nelson, Oct. 28th, 1842.

SIR,

I beg to acquaint you for the information of the Court, that the *Thomas Harrison* arrived on the 25th instant, after a passage of five months, owing to light and contrary winds. I am happy to say, however, that she has only had two deaths (of children). She appears to have been well ordered throughout the voyage, and great credit is due to Mr. Renwick the surgeon. I have seldom seen a ship's 'tween decks cleaner and sweeter than the *Thomas Harrison's* upon her arrival. She entered the haven, the day of sighting it, and the emigrants were landed that day.

I have the satisfaction to inform you also that four of the cuddy passengers proposed going immediately into the country.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WAKEFIELD.

JOHN WARD, Esq., Secretary of the
New Zealand Company.

MINERAL RICHES OF NEW ZEALAND.

(To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.)

SIR,—In a late number of your JOURNAL, I find my name mentioned as an authority for the existence of a rich iron ore or sand, on the beach at New Plymouth. Feeling an interest in the subject which engaged the attention of your correspondent, I afterwards referred to my notes, and collected from them the following scattered remarks on the minerals which presented themselves to my notice, during my residence in that colony.

Iron Sand.—"The beach from the Huatoki to Mr. Creed's, (about 1½ mile) is here and there covered with a grey sand, which slightly hardens and becomes crisp on the surface. This I soon found to be magnetic, and on further examination, it now proves to contain from 80 to 90 per cent. of the black oxide of iron. A portion melted easily in a crucible yesterday, the small portion of sand acting as a flux. The iron might be separated from the sand by levigation; indeed, the wind performs this, by carrying off the sand and leaving the iron in thin layers. I have not seen any, except on the portion of beach named." [I have since obtained specimens quite pure and free from sand.]

Sulphuret of Iron.—"An oily appearance on the water has more than once been observed by the whalers, near the Sugar-Loaves. I have examined some of the rocks in the vicinity, and found some masses of sulphuret of iron, from which sulphuretted hydrogen is disengaged, when exposed to the sea-water. Sulphur might be obtained from it by distillation."

Phosphate of Iron.—"Mr. Rogan has returned from the Oronui river, and brought some specimens of a light-blue mineral, which he

found about twenty miles up the coast, in a clay cliff. It was believed to be cobalt; but I find, on careful examination, that it is phosphate of iron on alumina."

[I afterwards met Mr. Bidwell, at Sydney, who had found the same mineral during his journey into the interior, and had come to the same conclusion as myself as to its composition.]

Pipe Clay.—"A very fine and nearly white kind of clay, which will answer all the purposes of pipe-clay."

Lime.—"I have seen a specimen of limestone shown me by one of the men. It is very poor in lime, but as it contains a good deal of bitumen, I suspect coal is not far off." [Corallines exist on the rocks from which lime might be made in small quantities.]

Coal.—"Some specimens of a partly formed coal have been examined, but not being so far advanced as even the Bovey coal, it is unfit for domestic purposes. Indeed, it can hardly be called coal."

Since my return to England I have been struck with the similarity of a specimen of an earth I brought from New Plymouth, to a specimen of gold earth which I collected at Valparaiso. It contains mica, and faint traces of gold, but the specimen in my possession would not repay the labour of extracting it. I have, however, no doubt but that New Zealand is rich in minerals, and many valuable discoveries have yet to be made there. It has been to me a source of regret that I was so ill provided with the means of analysis, when in that country.

Burnstaple, April 10th.

I remain Sir, Yours, &c. &c.

HENRY WEEKES.

MR. BULLER'S MOTION ON COLONIZATION.

THE great topic of the Session—at least of the portion before Easter—is Mr. Buller's motion on Colonization. In the history of Colonization the 6th of April will henceforward be a sort of red-letter-day, to which men will be wont to refer, as marking an epoch in the science of statesmanship; for it will hereafter be a disgrace to be ignorant of principles which seem just now to have taken the House, and some out of the House too, by surprise.

Never, indeed, has the subject of what, as it seems by general consent, is called "the Condition of England Question" been grappled with in so admirable a manner as in this master-speech,* and seeing the awful dilemma in which the Government is placed,—seeing moreover the "external pressure" that was spontaneously brought to Mr. Buller's support, the great wonder is that Sir Robert Peel, who, without being time-serving in the invidious sense, yet has the statesman-like quality of knowing his time—albeit, sometimes a little sluggish in seizing it—did not at once embrace Mr. Buller's proposal, and consent to advise (i. e. appoint) a commission. But "the Office" stands in the way of every colonial improvement, and the Premier, though strong in the House of Commons, is too weak in council to risk the displeasure of so skilled a debater as Lord Stanley, who was thus permitted to have his will of the motion, Sir Robert Peel simply covenanting to treat the 1100 memorialists with silent contempt.

But the motion will not be permitted to drop here. Trusting that the Government would take the matter up, or, at all events, courteously offering them the opportunity of so doing, Mr. Buller very properly offered no specific plan. He laid down in the most lucid manner the principles on which the condition of the people depends, showed how important a part the comparative extent of the field of employment plays in determining that condition, and recommended colonization as a means, though not the only means of extending that field. He admitted, in short, that free trade is another means of effecting the same object, and in so doing—that is, in admitting the case of those who have made themselves his adversaries—he has exhibited the superiority of the statesman over the narrow and selfish partisan. Here he stopped. It was not his business to propose a plan, he simply gave reasons for inquiry, but they were the reasons of a man who knew more than it suited him to disclose, for every point he touched upon, has a close and intimate connexion with the practical part of his subject.

The debate which followed Mr. Buller's speech, was calculated to disappoint the earnest friends of colonization. The subject seemed too large for the grasp of the speakers; indeed, had the House comprehended it, Lord Stanley, minister though he be, would not have been tolerated; his really irrelevant speech would have been treated as an affront to the understanding of the House. With the great features of Mr. Buller's speech Lord Stanley did not even pretend to grapple. He seemed to have prepared himself for an attack upon the office; and as there was no attack, the noble Lord was guilty of the supreme absurdity of defending what was not even questioned: in short, he was the Tom Thumb of that night's drama; "he made his giants ere he slew them!" Mr. Buller—indeed everybody—will admit that the mere practice of emigration is much improved of late years. It is one of the results of the improved humanity of the times; but this is not what Mr. Buller meant when he asked for a commission to enquire; and if Lord Stanley chooses to blind himself to the distinction, assuredly the public—the thousands of readers of Mr. Buller's speech—will not. But Lord Stanley

* We are happy to find that a Pamphlet edition of Mr. Buller's Speech has just been published by Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle Street.

does not so blind himself. He may affect to believe that Mr. Buller meant to attack the Office, but the ill-suppressed mortification which his speech exhibited may be taken as a proof that he would have rejoiced in such an attack as his answer was designed for. His allusion to Mr. Buckingham's visionary and absurd but harmless plan showed the extent of his mortification, and the pretended confounding of the *Colonial Gazette* with the *Colonial Magazine* amused the noble Secretary's enemies, though it must have pained his friends. A remarkable circumstance was, that Lord Stanley's speech, like Mr. Buller's, was not answered. Why did not some member who understands the subject—and there are several—get up and point out that Lord Stanley's speech had really nothing to do with it? Thus much, however, is satisfactory—that the question is well before the public. Considered as an instructional speech, it is one of the best we ever read. Wide in its grasp—far-seeing in its views, it breathes a spirit of benevolence calculated to enlist every humane mind in favour of the subject; and we are justified in anticipating that from its date colonization will make way in public opinion with more rapidity than any other question which has of late engaged public attention, the more especially as, considered as a remedy for distress, it competes with no other.

SUMMARY OF THE DEBATE. (From the Spectator.)

Several petitions having been presented to the House of Commons, on Thursday, in favour of an improved system of colonization, Mr. Charles Buller brought forward the motion of which he had given notice. He began by remarking a characteristic of the present House, that more than any previous House it discourages party strifes; admonished, no doubt, by the warnings of the severe distress which prevails. He guarded himself against being supposed to represent the difficulties of the country as unparalleled or desperate; but the discussion on Lord Howick's motion, for a Committee of the whole House on the manufacturing depression, elicited an universal agreement as to the existence and intensity of the distress, and an entire disagreement as to the remedies proposed. It could not be denied that the growth of the country in wealth proceeds less rapidly than at a former period. The extent of the evil proves that it has no partial causes, peculiar to particular trades or classes; and temporary causes do not suffice to account for it. Over-production in manufactures, for instance, does not explain it, because simultaneous with that over-production, not only is capital not withdrawn from other ordinary occupations, but never was there so much capital lying idle; and simultaneously with the employment of labour in that over-production, there has been a great emigration of labourers, the workhouses are crowded by able-bodied men, and numbers more cannot obtain employment. Had there not been that over-production, there would only have been less employment of labour and capital. The United States, too, showed the working of the same temporary causes, but without producing the same results—

"Since 1836, the history of the trade of the United States has consisted of a series of crises, with intervals of stagnation. 'I doubt,' says Mr. Everett, in the wise and feeling answer which he recently made to a deputation of holders of State stock. 'I doubt, if in the history of the world, in so short a period, such a transition has been made from a state of high prosperity to one of general distress, as in the United States within the last six years.' And yet, has there been there any of what we should call distress, among the quiet traders and artisans? of any inability to employ capital with ordinary profit? of any general want of employment for labour? of any great depression of wages? or of any thing which we should call the extreme of destitution? Have the unscrupulous demagogues of their hustings or their press ventured to describe such sad scenes as those which official inspection has shown to have been but too frequent at Bolton and Stockport? Have you heard in that country of human beings living huddled together in defiance of comfort, of shame, and of health, in garrets and in cellars, and in the same hovel with their pigs? Have you heard of large and sudden calls on the bounty of individuals, of parishes, or of the Government? of workhouses crowded? of even the gaol resorted to for shelter and maintenance? of human beings prevented from actually dying of starvation in the open streets, or of others allowed to expire from inaction in the obscurity of their own dwelling-places? The plain fact is, that though hundreds of enterprises have failed, and enormous amounts of capital have been sacrificed, and credit has been paralysed, and hundreds that were wealthy at sunrise have been beggars ere the same sun was set, and thousands have been suddenly deprived of the work and wages of the day before, yet capital and labour have never failed to find immediate employment in that boundless field."

There must, then, in this country, be a deeper-seated permanent cause of suffering: it is the constant accumulation of capital, and the constant increase of population, in the same restricted field of employment. Every year adds its profits to the amount of capital previously accumulated, and certainly leaves the population considerably larger at its close than it was at its commencement. This fresh amount both of capital and population have to be employed; and if no further space for their employment be provided, they must compete for a share of the previous amount of profits and wages. New discoveries in nature and art, even in agriculture, do not suffice to keep pace in extending the field of employment with the extension of capital and population: witness the overstocking of professions, the competition between tradesmen, farmers, educated females for whom fit employment is so limited; the deplorable state of the labouring classes manufacturing and agricultural, depicted in the violent recriminations between Anti-corn-law lecturers and farmers' friends; the 15,000 milliners in the Metropolis killing themselves with overwork in close rooms; all consequences of one leading fact, that every year rolling over our heads adds 300,000 to the population. Contrast with this picture the 20,000 workpeople of the Lowell factory in the United States: the

girls with their pianofortes and circulating library, with all their money saved, on which they could immediately retreat to comfortable homes if the factory stopped to-morrow; while with us every change in the state of a trade or in a fashion involves masses of our people in destitution. Assertions of general improvement in the condition of the people do not improve the extent of the misery.

"I doubt whether there ever before was in this country such a mass of such intense physical suffering and moral degradation as is to be found in this metropolis, in the cellars and garrets of Liverpool and Manchester, and in the yet more wretched alleys of Glasgow; I have very little doubt that there never before prevailed, in any portion of our population, vice so habitual, and so gross as is there to be found. The general comfort of the great body is increased; but so also is the misery of the most wretched. We witness constantly more of the extreme of suffering; we have a positively larger number of the dangerous classes in the country."

Even the increased knowledge of the people exacerbates the sense of suffering; the popular temper becomes more and more dangerous to the interests of property and order; partial knowledge acting on general ignorance begets wild visions of political and social change; and all efforts to improve the condition of the people must begin with bettering their physical condition—satisfying their simple but expressive cry, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work." But that could only be done by laying open a wider field of employment, and diminishing that terrible competition of capital with capital, and labour with labour which is the permanent cause of the distress. To that end, Mr. Buller desired the House to inquire into the efficacy of colonization as a remedy for distress; not the remedy; for he did not come into collision with other economical remedies that had been proposed. To free trade he proposed colonization, as an auxiliary—

"You advocates of free trade wish to bring food to the people. I suggest to you at the same time to take your people to the food. You wish to get fresh markets by removing the barriers which now keep you from those that exist throughout the world, I call upon you in addition, to get fresh markets, by calling them into existence in other parts of the world which might be made to seem with valuable customers."

Colonization would perhaps be slower than free trade in the operation of extending the field of employment; but surer; for it is a process entirely depending on this country, and not on the concurrence of others—

"Within the last few years no less than eight hostile tariffs have been passed against us, more or less narrowing the demands for our manufactures. I say then, that in the present day the restrictive policy of nations must enter into our consideration, as an element, and no unimportant element of our mercantile policy; and, though I advise you to set the example of free trade to others, and extend your intercourse with them to the very utmost, still at the same time take care to be continually creating and enlarging those markets which are under the control of no legislation but your own. Show the world that if the game of restriction is to be played, no country can play it with such effect and such impunity as Great Britain, which, from the outlying portions of her mighty empire, can command the riches of every zone and every soil, and every sea that the earth contains, and can draw with unstinted measure the means of every luxury and the material of every manufacture that the combined extent of other realms can supply. This we have done, or can do, by placing our own people in distant parts of our own dominions."

As a remedy, colonization appears to be suggested simply by perceiving the evil which is the permanent cause of the distress—

"Here we have capital that can obtain no profitable employment—labour equally kept out from employment by the competition of labour sufficient for the existing demand, and an inability to find any fresh employment in which that unemployed capital can be turned to account by setting that unemployed labour in motion. In your colonies, on the other hand, you have vast tracts of the most fertile land wasting only capital and labour to cover them with abundant harvests; and, from want of that capital and labour, waiting their productive energies in nourishing weeds, or, at best, in giving shelter and sustenance to beasts. When I ask you to colonize, what do I ask you to do but carry the superfluity of part of one country to repair the deficiency of the other; to cultivate the desert, by applying to it the means that lie idle here; in one simple word, to convey the plough to the field, the workman to his work, the hungry to his food."

The benefit is not confined to the removal of the labourer and his conveyance to a place where he can raise the food he wants: in the colony he becomes a producer, an exporter, and he appears in our markets as a customer—

"Imagine in some village a couple of young married men, of whom one has been brought up as a weaver, and the other as a farm-labourer; but both of whom are unable to get work. Both are in the workhouse; and the spade of the one and the loom of the other are equally idle. For the maintenance of these two men and their families, the parish is probably taxed to the amount of 40*l.* a-year. The farm-labourer and his family get a passage to Australia or Canada; perhaps the other farm labourers of the parish were immediately able to make a better bargain with their master, and get somewhat better wages; but, at any rate, the parish gains 20*l.* a-year by being relieved from one of the two pauper families. The emigrant gets good employment; after providing himself with food in abundance, he finds that he has therewithal to buy him a good coat, instead of the smock frock he used to wear, and to supply his children with decent clothing, instead of letting them run about in rags. He sends home an order for a good quantity of broad cloth; and this order actually sets the loom of his fellow-pauper to work, and takes him, or helps to take him, out of the workhouse. Thus the emigration of one man relieves the parish of two paupers, and furnishes employment not only for one, but for two men. It seems a paradox to assert that removing a portion of your population enables a country to support more inhabitants than it could before."

The settlement of a few handfuls of men in the United States, now swelled to thirteen or fourteen millions, has in this way created great part of our wealth at home—

"If the United States had never been settled and our emigrants had staid at home, do you think it possible that the population of the United Kingdom would have been larger by thirteen or fourteen millions than it now is?—that we should have had and maintained in as good a state as now forty millions of people, within these two islands? Is there any reason for supposing that we should now have had any additional means,

of supporting the addition of the original emigrants? Nay, is it not absolutely certain, that without colonizing the United States, we should not at this moment have been able to maintain anything like the population which at present finds subsistence within the limits of the United Kingdom? How large a portion of that population depends on the trade with the United States, which constitutes one-sixth of our whole external trade! Without that trade, what would have been the size and wealth and population of Manchester, and Liverpool, and Glasgow, and Sheffield, and Leeds, and Birmingham, and Wolverhampton—in fact, of all our great manufacturing districts? What would have been the relative condition of those agricultural districts, whose industry is kept in employment by the demand of that manufacturing population? what that of this metropolis, so much of the expenditure of which may indirectly be traced to the wealth created by the American trade? In fact, what would have been the wealth and population of this country had the United States never been peopled?

Had another United States been settled, another eight millions would have been added to our exports, another Lancashire called into existence. In further illustration, Mr. Buller compared what colonial countries do for our trade with that which old countries do; rejecting from the account countries which, like Mexico or the East Indies, are peopled by old races under the dominion of European races, not by actual European settlers—

"I find that the following European nations—Russia, France, Austria, Prussia, the rest of Germany, Cracow, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and Greece, contain altogether a population of 211,130,000; and annually import of our goods to the value of 21,000,000*l.* On the other hand, our own colonies of St. Helena, the Cape, Mauritius, Australia, the West Indies, and British North America—the emancipated colonies, including the United States, Hayti, Brazil, Peru, Chili, and those on the La Plata, together with the nominal colony but really independent island of Cuba, contain a total population of rather more than 56,000,000; and the exports to them amount to rather more than the exports to all the European states specified above, with their population of about six times as many. The average consumption of each inhabitant of the Australian colonies is 10*l.* 10*s.* a-head, that of the colonial countries is no less than 1*s.* a head, while that of the European countries is only 2*s.* a head. Australia takes more of our goods than Russia with its 56,000,000. The comparison holds good with foreign countries and their colonies. Spain takes of our goods 9*d.* per head for her population; our worst customer among her old colonies, Colombia, takes four times as large a proportion; whilst her colony of Cuba takes no less than 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* per head, being at the rate of more than thirty times as much as Spain. Our civilized neighbours in France take to the amount of 1*s.* 4*d.* per head; while Hayti, composed of the liberated Negro slaves of that same France—Hayti, which it is the fashion to represent as become a wilderness of Negro barbarism and sloth, takes 5*s.* 4*d.* per head, being four times as much. In 1840, the proportion of the shipping of this country employed was, in trade with old foreign countries, 1,584,512; colonial countries, 1,709,319; or with the English colonies alone in North America, the West Indies, and Australia, 1,031,887."

The question occurred, what was the cost of extending these advantages, by bridging over the sea for the transit of the emigrant? He alluded to the old plan of colonization—the disposal of land by free grants, fatal to the working for wages, and preventing the direct benefit of emigration to this country; and then (with a compliment to its advocates in the House, and to Lord John Russell and Lord Stanley, for their having to some extent recognized the principles,) he described Mr. Wakefield's system, substituting the sale of waste lands, at a "sufficient price," for the gift, devoting the proceeds to emigration, and making the most of emigration by selecting young persons in equal numbers of the opposite sexes. Even a partial trial of those principles has been so successful, that to the Australian colonies, where the sale of land commenced in 1832, while the emigration of the eight years previous was only 11,711, in the next ten years it was 104,487: to all colonies, during the former period, it was 352,580, a yearly average of 44,072; in the latter period, 661,039, a yearly average of 66,104. In the nine years beginning in 1833, nearly 2,000,000*l.* had been realized from the sale of land; of which 1,100,000*l.* raised in New South Wales alone, had conveyed out 52,000 selected emigrants. In the United States, with a low price and large exceptional grants, since 1793, when the sales of land began, 23,366,434*l.* sterling has been realized; 14,000,000*l.* in the seven years ending in 1840. Mr. Buller adverted to the expediency of sending out society in a complete form, with its proportion of gentry, formerly the practice in our colonies; discontinued when the establishment of convict colonies threw the discredit of "transportation" on emigrating, but recently revived under the new system in the Australian colonies: more men of good family have settled in New Zealand in the three years, since the beginning of 1840, than in British North America in the first thirty years of the present century. He therefore advocated no untried experiment. Nor did he advocate compulsory emigration; he deprecated anything like making emigration an alternative of the workhouse, or even inducing persons to emigrate who did not do so spontaneously. But the time was gone when emigration was regarded more as a punishment than was the acceptance of a cadetship—

"The prejudice is gone: and I did imagine that the attempt to appeal to it by the agency of stale nicknames was not likely to be made in our day, had I not been undeceived by some most furious invectives against the gentlemen who signed the City memorial, which were recently delivered at Drury Lane Theatre, on one of those nights on which the legitimate drama is not performed. I cannot imagine that my esteemed friend the Member for Stockport, who is reported on that occasion to have been very successful in representing the character of a bareheaded grandmother, can help, on sober reflection, feeling some compunction for having condescended to practise on the ignorance of his audience by the use of claptraps so stale and representations so unfounded, and for bringing the same kind of unjust charges against honest men engaged in an honest cause, as he brushes so indignantly from himself. I must attribute this deviation from his usual candour to the influence of the unseen genius of the place in which he spoke, and suppose that he believed it would be out of keeping in a theatre to appeal to men's passions otherwise than by a justification." [Cheers and laughter.]

He only desired the further carrying out of principles already recognized, and necessary preliminary inquiry into some points not yet fully settled,—such as, what is a "sufficient price" for land in the several colonies; should the whole, or only a part of the proceeds of the land-sales, be appropriated to emigration; "whether the system cannot be applied to Canada and the Cape of Good Hope; and whether it might, not be advisable, for immediate use, to raise a loan on the security of the future sale of lands? But he left the consideration of these matters to Government; not, however, as a question to be discussed by one particular department as a mere matter of detail, or as a mere Colonial question, but as one of general import to the condition of England. Mr. Buller concluded by moving,

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will take into her most gracious consideration the means by which extensive and systematic colonization may be most effectually rendered available for augmenting the resources of her Majesty's empire, giving additional employment to capital and labour, both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, and thereby bettering the condition of her people."

Lord Ashley seconded the motion.

Mr. Sharman Crawford totally objected to "transportation of the people;" advocating instead, the restoring to the people the actual possession of land at home, by means of small holdings; which are very successful in the north of Ireland. There are 15,000,000 of acres in the United Kingdom on which to employ the people. He also advocated the repeal of the Corn-laws, reduction of the Sugar-duties, reduced expenditure, and reduced taxation. Selecting young persons for emigration, was but taking away the life-blood of the country; and when Mr. Buller talked of the emigrant's sending home a surplus, where was he to get it, when he was expressly made dependent for support on any terms that he could get? Mr. Crawford moved as an amendment,

"That the resources derivable from the lands, manufactures, and commerce of the United Kingdom, if fully brought into action, are adequate to afford the means of giving employment and supplying food to the whole population; and that, therefore, before any measures be adopted for removing to foreign lands any portion of that population, it is the first duty of this House to take into consideration the measures necessary for the better application of these resources to the employment and support of the people."

Mr. John Fielden seconded the amendment.

Mr. Gally Knight supported the motion; backing Mr. Buller's arguments with quotations from Colonel Torrens and Mr. Wakefield, and the statement of the *Times* newspaper that an extended scheme of colonization could only be conducted under Government superintendance. Contrary to Mr. Buller's opinion, however, he could see no strong objection to the employment of the poor-rates in paying for emigration.

Lord Stanley professed entire concurrence in the principles and sentiments of Mr. Buller's speech; but the motion, if it were adopted, he said, would have the effect of raising delusive hopes and exaggerated expectations, that never could be realized; and he undertook to establish that an efficient system of colonization and emigration was at that moment in operation, and had been for years, under the direct and immediate control and superintendance of her Majesty's Government. Briefly remarking that to Mr. Crawford's motion he could not assent,—though he thought the great landed proprietors of the country could improve the condition of the labouring classes,—Lord Stanley proceeded to describe the manner in which, by means of agents in every quarter, Government superintendance is extended to every emigrant to North America, even in Connaught, until he reaches his friends in the most remote wilds of Canada; 34,000 emigrants having been landed at the Government Agency-office in Quebec during the last year. The total number of persons who emigrated under similar protection during the last two years was 246,236. Emigration to Canada has progressively increased from 7,439 in 1839 to 44,374 in 1842. At what expense had those tens of thousands been transferred from their native land to a distant colony?—the total cost amounted to only 12,388*l.*, or 5*s.* 8*d.* a-head. If the expectation were held out of very extensive emigration in the hands of Government, would equal good be effected at no greater expense than Government had incurred in that instance?—

"Were they quite certain that direct Government aid would have the effect of increasing the amount of emigration! And, assuming that it must have that effect, then he would ask the House, whether they felt thoroughly assured that it would be quite right, by such a process, to disturb the relations now subsisting between the demand for labour and the supply? They were bound first to ask themselves, would the proposed plan increase emigration? and, if so, would the adoption of such a scheme prove favourable to the parties going out? And again; was it not a plan calculated to paralyze the exertions of those who, at their own expense, were preparing to transfer their wives and families from the new to the old country? Would it not have the effect of raising the freight and expenses of sending out emigrants? Would it not likewise expose all those who had exhausted their means in going out to colonies, to all the evils of undue competition—a competition which they could not have expected, for which they could not be prepared, and with which, therefore, it was impossible that they could successfully contend? That was a very serious question in Canada. The people of the United States very readily enter Canada across the border, and he did not hesitate to say that the market had been forestalled: 6,000 citizens went to Canada last year, and 9,500 persons re-emigrated to this country."

He remarked that, by the terms of the motion, one would suppose that the intention was, not to send those out to the colonies who would be likely to prove the most acceptable, but rather those whom we could best spare—the sweepings and refuse of the manufacturing districts,

* Mr. Buller's speech was spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by almost every Member who followed him. Occupying nearly three hours in the delivery, and filling nine columns of yesterday's *Morning Chronicle*—close in texture throughout, and full of matter—it was impossible, at the end of the week, to attempt even an outline of it here. But the readers of the *Spectator* are already informed on the subject of which it treats. As the most masterly and eloquent exposition of that subject that has ever been made in Parliament, or in any popular form, the speech should be printed in an enduring shape, for general circulation.—*Ed. of Spectator.*

THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

old, the impotent, the feeble, the sick of the towns. He went on to ridicule a pamphlet by Mr. Buckingham, in which it was proposed to expend 5,000,000*l.* in carrying out a million of emigrants, and to lend them implements of labour, seed, and stock, to be repaid from their earnings. To him it appeared that nothing would be more unadvisable than that Government should enter into an extended plan of pauper emigration. All facilities should be given for the introduction of capital into Canada; but it should at the same time be remembered that the means at the disposal of the Government were exceedingly limited. They could do little more than give every facility for the acquisition of titles to land, and to see that no obstacles arose in the Surveyor-General's department. A great improvement had taken place since Mr. Buller had presented a report on the subject to the late Lord Durham: almost all his recommendations had already been adopted. With respect to Canada, the danger always was, that the labourers seeking for employment should outrun the means of occupying them which the colony possessed. Even in the United States, the work of settling waste lands, though no voyage was needed for the emigrants, who merely passed from east to west, had been overdone; for the proceeds of land-sales fell progressively from 25,167,000 dollars in 1836, to 1,024,000 in 1841. The case in our Australian colonies was, however, widely different, and the system to be observed dissimilar. The danger there was that capital would exceed the supply of labour; and the distance was so great that the poor man could not afford to emigrate: therefore an artificial system must be applied to those colonies; and that plan, recommended in 1831, and founded upon the suggestions of Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, had generally been found to work beneficially, and had accomplished its objects. Lord Stanley gave some statistical details showing an amazing progress in the colony of New South Wales since 1832: the population had increased from 60,000 souls to 149,669 in 1841; the imports, from 604,620*l.* to 2,527,988*l.*; the exports, from 384,344*l.* to 1,020,397*l.*, the revenue, (excluding land revenue,) from 24,268*l.* to 549,288*l.* He did not attribute that prosperity wholly to the system of land-sales, but undoubtedly a great portion of it was owing to that system. It was a system which he would be very sorry to see interfered with, or the principle departed from. But Mr. Buller objected that more had not been done—

1. Was he aware, that not only not one-half, not three-quarters of the proceeds of the land-sales, but more than the whole amount received—upwards of 1,000,000*l.* above the proceeds of the land-sales—had been applied to the purposes of immigration within the last ten years? The gross proceeds arising from the sale of lands during that period was 1,000,583*l.*, while the sum actually paid for immigration was 951,241*l.*; and, taking into consideration the expense of the surveys of the land, the sums expended on the aborigines, the whole expenditure amounted to 1,200,000*l.*

2. He objected to disturbing the act of last year for disposing of lands in Australia and New Zealand, as tending to unsettle the interests of the colonists. He expended much pains in defending the system of selling land by auction, confirmed by that act; without which, 893,490*l.* would have been lost upon the sale of 60,220 acres in Port Phillip alone! and he read long extracts from a despatch by Sir George Gipps, the Governor of New South Wales, to show that a recent falling-off in the sale of lands was not to be ascribed to the high prices of auction sales, but to reaction after a mania for speculation in all kinds of trade. Mr. Buller asked that Government should take the subject into consideration: why, they had had it under consideration for ten years. Lord Stanley concluded by stating, that he should first negative Mr. Sharman Crawford's amendment, and then move the previous question on Mr. Buller's motion.

Lord Howick quarrelled with Lord Stanley's unqualified approval of what had recently been done. We have begun to go on the right track, but we have made little progress. He pointed to the vast extent of fertile but uncultivated land in Canada, with capital waiting here for employment, as proof that if there is danger of an over-supply of labour, there must be something wrong in the system. The great success which had attended the acting upon Mr. Wakefield's principle made it the duty of the House and the Government to see that there was a progressive advance in the improvement of the system of emigration founded upon that principle. One great advantage which he looked for from emigration was political—its finding a vent for those persons, of great talent, energy, and activity, for whom this country could not find safe employment in time of peace.

Sir Robert Inglis remarked that Lord Stanley's speech treated merely of emigration, and not of colonization; and Sir Robert proceeded to advocate the sending out of colonies with all the completeness of society, even to its church establishments.

Mr. Hume pronounced Lord Stanley's speech "sound throughout." The way to make colonies prosperous and to promote emigration was, to give them a good government, to let them have a share in it, and satisfy everybody.

Lord Francis Egerton expressed the greatest satisfaction at the discussion; and he thanked Mr. Buller for a speech which would convey so much sound information to the country.

Lord John Russell could not give his vote in favor of the motion, unless he saw more clearly the means by which the great benefits promised could be attained; and while so much is done under existing laws, the House should be cautious how it had recourse to new legislation. If the resolution were adopted, would it not be inferred that they did not concur in those means which had been already taken; and that they had some great plan in contemplation by which the existing evils and the distress of the people were to be removed? He thought it of importance, however, that Government should diffuse throughout the country the utmost amount of information on the subject. For the present, the House had better leave the matter in the hands of Government; and he looked to the signs of the time with a confident hope that the country is overcoming its difficulties.

Sir Edward Douglas ascribed the distress to foreign competition with British labour; and though he had never in the whole course of his life listened to an oration with greater pleasure than to Mr. Buller's, he did not entirely agree with it.

Mr. Stuart Wortley also partially supported Mr. Buller's views, but was for leaving the matter to Government.

Mr. Buller briefly replied; remarking that Lord Stanley had made out no case against enquiry. After what had taken place, it was contrary to

any object he had in view to divide the house; and therefore he begged to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Sharman Crawford assented to that course, and withdrew his amendment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1843.

THE news contained in the file of the *Nelson Examiner* to the 9th Nov. and in the despatches of the New Zealand Company's Agents at Wellington and Nelson, is among the most gratifying that we have yet had to announce. It will be perceived that a very amicable understanding existed between the Bishop and the Agents of the Company, and that on the part of the local government there was exhibited a desire to set at rest those disputed questions which have for some time past arrested the course of New Zealand colonization.

Colonel Wakefield, in company with Mr. Commissioner Spain, had visited Auckland, and the acting Governor had given assurances that he would lend his influence in aiding any arrangement by which the claims of the aborigines for some further compensation might be immediately met, and that the territory should be then formally proclaimed as crown domains, and the titles of the Company finally confirmed. These arrangements would also be expedited by a personal visit of the acting Governor to the Port Nicholson settlement.

In Nelson, the Bishop had shewn great zeal and alacrity in the cause of practical education. He had entered into plans for erecting a Church and Church of England cemetery, Sunday and Infant Schools, a native hostelry and chapel, an hospital for the reception of sick natives, and a boarding-school for native children; and, in conjunction with the Chief Justice, his co-trustee in the management of the Native Reserves, was anxious to establish a general system of medical care and industrial education.

Extensive importations of cattle had been made by the *Eagle* from Sydney, the price averaging 10*l.* per head; and 160 sheep imported by the *Guide*, also from Sydney, had at once realized 25*s.* a head.

Associations had been formed for working the coal-mines in Coal Bay, and four puncheons of the coal have been sent home.

The emigrant ships *Thomas Harrison*, *Olympus*, and *New Zealand*, had arrived, and landed the emigrants, with only three deaths.

The Chief Justice had held a sort of legal levee in Nelson on the 24th of October, and had made a trip over the Waimea with Capt. Wakefield, and sailed thereafter for New Plymouth, whence he was to make an overland excursion to Auckland in company with the Bishop. A County Court was to be held monthly at Nelson.

The despatches and news will be read with interest by all the friends of New Zealand. Altogether, what with the appointment of an efficient and zealous Governor, the friendly coalition of the interim Governor, the Bishop, and the Agents of the Company, the hearty exertions of the settlers, and the striking tokens of general progress afforded in the letters from private settlers, New Zealand bids fair at this moment to take a new start, and realize all those sanguine hopes which have been temporarily obscured from various causes now almost certain to be removed.

WELLINGTON.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.—Mr. Park had been appointed Town Surveyor by the Council, with a salary of 50*l.* per annum.—Mr. J. Smith, Treasurer to the Corporation, which he has undertaken gratuitously, and the Town Clerk's salary has been fixed for the present at 50*l.* per annum.

CAPTAIN SMITH'S SURVEY.—Captain Smith had left Wellington in the cutter *Brothers*, to examine the whole of the harbours and country on the east side of the island. There have been thousands of reports about Middle Island, but they were so contradictory, that it was impossible to form any opinion of the advantages of any particular locality, though of the island generally, opinion was highly favourable. Captain Smith was expected to return in about a month, when he was expected to furnish very valuable information. His scientific attainments, experience, perseverance, and powers of endurance, highly qualify him for a task of the kind.

CORN MILLS.—The *Gazette* of the 19th of October, has a judicious article on the necessity of immediately providing the means of grinding the wheat which would be this year grown on the Hutt, and which it is stated will amount to two hundred tons. "It is evident that we shall soon have grain sufficient to support a flour mill, and it is equally clear that if immediate steps were taken to secure an efficient mill for the colony, it could not be

provided before it will be needed. The undertaking would therefore now be peculiarly timely. If we do not prove ready to give the highest price which can be obtained for wheat, that which is produced at Taranaki and other parts of the coast will not find its way into this market. And if we are not prepared to grind wheat, we cannot even give the price which may be obtained for it in Sydney, and to Sydney direct under such circumstances it may be expected to be conveyed. As yet Nelson has no flour-mill; but if one be erected there before we erect one here, a trade which otherwise would have been ours, will be intercepted, and even the colonists of the older settlement will have to resort there and pay tribute. This, however, for New Zealanders would be far better than having to send to Sydney, to which we must all resort, greatly to the disadvantage of the settlements, if a good mill be not forthwith erected here or at Nelson."

WHALING.—The whaling season appears to have been a failure compared with the two preceding ones. This is the more unfortunate, as it is the first time the settlers of Wellington had embarked in the trade. A matter of some consequence pressed itself on the consideration of the inhabitants, namely, how the men employed in whaling were to be employed until next season, as "they must live—which they will do honestly if they can."

FLAX DRESSING.—Mr. Golder, at Petoni, announces that he has invented a machine for dressing flax, and invites the formation of a company to lay out about 100*l.* in getting a machine made under this direction for the purpose. It is really to be regretted that no one is to be found, either in England or the colony, willing to make the experiment whether or not any thing can be done with this valuable plant.

PROGRESS OF SURVEYS IN THE WELLINGTON DISTRICT.—The following statement of the lands surveyed in Wellington and Wanganui, appears in a letter addressed to the Editor of the *New Zealand Colonist*.

Sir.—Observing an extract from a letter of a gentleman in Auckland to a friend in Edinburgh, in the *New Zealand Colonist*, of Friday last, in which a comparison is drawn between Port Nicholson and Auckland, and which abounds in errors, I consider it my duty to contradict such parts as my perfect knowledge of the facts in question entitle me to judge of, and to which I shall confine myself; leaving his observations on the harbour to others to notice.

The Auckland correspondent states, that "there are not two hundred acres of land fit for cultivation; they have not even been able to find a space large enough to supply the number of town acres which they have sold, and many of them are stuck in localities which a goat can hardly climb; and that "their surveyors have been striving hard to get a practicable road to the interior, but have as yet entirely failed." That there is some mistake here is very clear, as the following tables will show:—

Statement of the number of Country Sections surveyed and chosen in the District of Port Nicholson.

Names of Districts.	Surveyed before the 8th of April.		Under Survey.
	Laid out.	Chosen.	
Town District	7	7	
Harbour ditto	69	51	
Evans' Bay ditto	4	4	
Ohio ditto	18	18	
Karori	24	24	
Makara	39	39	
Kinapora and Perirua	108	108	8
Tukapu	39	39	
Ohariu	37	35	40
Hutt	74	74	100
Watt's Peninsula	12	11	
Pawa-tanga-mu	68	53	
Lowry Bay			5
Horoki (probably)			150
Karo-Karo and Sandry Parts			10
	499	443	313
	313		

Number of Sections at present explored, surveyed, or under survey, in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson 812

Statement of the number of Country Sections surveyed and chosen in the District of Manawatu.

Names of Districts.	Surveyed before the 8th of April.		Under Survey.
	Laid out.	Chosen.	
Horowhenua	185	79	
Manawatu	101	97	300
	286	176	300

Number of Sections explored, surveyed, or under survey, at Manawatu 586

District of Wanganui.

Right bank of river	180	114
Left bank of river	187	165

Number of Sections at present explored and surveyed at Wanganui 367 279

The town of Wanganui has also been laid out, and the sections chosen.

By the first table, it appears that there are 812 sections in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson, or 81,200 acres; and I beg to state, that the whole of it, with trifling exception, is fit for cultivation;

and that I have no doubt respecting the practicability of constructing good available roads through the country, having made experiment of the Karori, which, although apparently cut off from Port Nicholson by the Timakori range, may be reached without any objectionable gradient.

To tell you that the town is laid out, and that goods may readily climb the ground, may be almost unnecessary; and if I mistake not, the ground on which your office stands, is rented at 1*l.* per foot frontage per annum.

I shall conclude, by further observing, that there is an almost exhaustless extent of good fat land in Wairarapa valley; and I trust to see the day when this valuable district will be brought within one day's journey of Port Nicholson, by means of a good road.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

SAMUEL CHARLES BARRS,

Princ. Surv. to New Zealand Company at Wellington.

Survey Office, Wellington, Sept. 3.

THE WAIMEA.—Hitherto there has been no road to the various Waimea districts passable for carts, and goods have been taken by boat up the river to what is called Cotterell's Landing Place, and from thence by bullock-cart, for about five miles, to the settlement forming around the farms of the Messrs. Tytler and Mr. Kerr, where the country is so smooth as to form a good natural road, very little out of a straight line. A party were at work for the Company, making a cart-road up the "Waimea Road," and through the eastern district of Mr. Musgrave's survey and that of Messrs. Barnicoat and Thompson to the river. This road will lay open the whole of the Waimea district. The next step must be a bridge over or such an alteration of the ford of the Wairoa as shall allow of passage after the rains, which is now impracticable. This, however, is of the less importance, as the other side of the river is that most easily attained by boat, and the road hitherto used.

The following are extracts from a Letter from a Settler at Wellington to a relative, dated Wellington, New Zealand, 16th Sept., 1842.

I have read with great pleasure and attention all your letters to me, and am highly delighted to find how great an interest you take in the prospects of our adopted land. For, although I shall probably return to England early next year, I am so much pleased with this country, that I think it will be only to make arrangements to remain here as my home. Your suggestions for the formation of societies and public institutions here, as calculated to raise interest in England, are most valuable; and I shall certainly do the best in my power to get them, or parts of them, adopted; but I am afraid that people here have got tired of subscriptions, of which we have had a great many collected. By working the Horticultural Society first, on a proper footing, we can, however, pave the way for other societies of a scientific character, corresponding with similar ones in England. As to the hospital, an attempt was made some time ago to raise subscriptions for the purpose; but, after a clergyman, who was sent down here to us by the Bishop of Australia, had embezzled 40*l.* of the collections, I heard no more of the affair. Before you receive this, you will have read in our papers that we have a Mechanics' Institute in full work. The *salvage* which you sent me is growing nicely at Newry, Mr. Molesworth's farm, in the valley of the Hutt; and I hope to have some seed from it for sowing my father's land, when I get it into cultivation. The Messrs. Mathieson have as yet done nothing in ship-building; but have constructed a slip, on which their own vessel, the *Clydeside*, of 230 tons, is hauled up to be repaired,—this is at Kai Wara-wara, about three-quarters of a mile from town. I do not know the twin brothers Robinson, and can hear nothing of them on enquiry among their own craft; perhaps they went to Nelson, and not to this place. Apropos of farms, Mr. Molesworth raised last year at the rate of 18 tons of potatoes (kidneys) to the acre, and 90 bushels of wheat to the acre.* This is in the valley of the Hutt, on land newly reclaimed from the forest, and flooded two or three times in every winter. We are just going to have a municipal election in the borough of Wellington, which affords considerable amusement to the idlers. I am happy to say that this class is daily lessening, and many are taking to the bush instead of wasting their substance by parading the beach. Notwithstanding all the opposition which we have experienced from the local government, all the settlements in Cook's Straits are prosperous to an amazing degree. You will be pleased to read the accounts from Nelson, where Capt. Wakefield is doing excellently. We expect—here on a visit in the course of a week or two, and I think we shall be able to persuade him to join the family circle which we form in our adopted land. We can find no one to manage the *Phormium tenax*. It seems odd, that no one of mechanical genius can discover a quick, cheap, and easy method of obtaining from this plant "the fibre, the whole fibre, and nothing but the fibre;" could this once be accomplished, we should have at once an inexhaustible article of export, which seems the great thing needful to our permanent prosperity. I shall write to you again by the first opportunity, and hope to be able to give you a favourable account of the result of my endeavours to carry out your views.

PROGRESS OF TOWN AND COUNTRY.—We have been favoured with the following copy of a letter received from one of the settlers at Wellington, dated 5th Sept., 1842.

"MY DEAR — I think you will not be sorry to hear from me, and therefore I sit down to give you news about Port Nicholson, and some of our old friends. The place is so changed since you were here that you would hardly recognise it. The town is becoming quite considerable, and the beach is almost built round from Barrett's old house to Te Aro, where you may recollect we were stopped by the natives. The harbour also looks well, as we have rarely less than twenty ships of all sizes in it. They have lately appointed a harbour-master (Capt. Hay),

* This is the largest produce of which we have ever heard, except on some of the finest land in the world near Monte Video.

and two pilots are stationed at the Heads, who I am sorry to say are anything but efficient, but I hope this state of things will mend. We will do our utmost to make this a free port, and an attractive one. This port has not been frequented much by whaling ships, and that because so many ships lose their men by running away. They prefer going to Akaroa, in Banks Peninsula, where there is only a small French settlement. No less than 200 ships entered that harbour in the last twelve months. The outlooks very well at this season of the year (Spring) and a deal of cultivation is going on there; but we are terribly stopped in the other districts by a want of roads. It has obliged too many people to remain in the town, and turned many a good farmer into a bad storekeeper. Four old friends are mostly thriving; S— has built himself a nice house, and will probably turn to farming; R— has imported 200 head of cattle, and 600 or 700 sheep from New South Wales, and bids fair to become a rich man; D— has made some money in shopkeeping. If the others had acted here and acted with common prudence, they would have been comfortably off by this time. I have not lately heard of them. The Nelson settlement at Blind Bay is getting on very well, and so is Taranaki. We are much alarmed here at the measure of Sir Robert Peel, for taking the duty off foreign oil and bone, and hardly know what value to put upon it. Up to this time the Bay fishing has been almost a failure, and unless the off-shore fishing has been more fortunate, you need not look for much oil from this part of the world. The price asked for black oil delivered in Port Nicholson at present is 77s. 10s. a tun, and 85s. for bone. If the Company should form any new settlements, I should advise you to buy land in them. It is not a bad thing to buy early numbers of country land. I made a trip to the Chatham Islands the other day. It is a productive country, but deficient in any safe port to the best of my knowledge."

NELSON.

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE MARTIN.—On the 23rd Oct. Mr. Martin, the chief Justice of New Zealand, arrived at Nelson in the Government brig, and with him, Mr. Outhwaite, Registrar of the Supreme Court. On the day after his arrival, his Honour took the declaration of some gentlemen of the legal profession, and placed them on the rolls. On Wednesday, 28th Oct. Captain Wakefield, accompanied Mr. Martin and Mr. Outhwaite on a trip to the Waimea, and we believe they expressed themselves as much gratified with the signs of doing discovered there. The brig left the harbour to proceed to Auckland, calling at Taranaki by the way, where Mr. Martin would, it was believed, join the Bishop in an overland trip to Auckland.

STATE OF OPINION.—The Nelson colonists, it would appear from the following observations in the *Examiner*, were still complaining of a few grievances, which by this time, it is to be hoped, have been fully redressed.—"It is about ten months since the first immigrant ships for Nelson arrived in New Zealand. They found on their arrival the most careful arrangements made for collecting whatever duties they could by any construction be made liable to pay to the Government. They arrived at Nelson, and found no provisions made for settling any claims between individual and individual, but only such as could ensure the satisfaction of all claims of the Government against individuals. In no instance has the Government allowed difficulties of communication, or expense of officers, or any other excuse, to interfere with the collection, or forwarding to the public coffers, whatever rates, or taxes, or customs, the law would allow to be collected. On the other side, what has been returned to us? Who can answer? The constables, who are supposed to watch over and maintain the peace in this place, have they yet been paid anything? Tradesmen, who have supplied materials, or contracted for and performed work for the Government, which of them has received payment? A gaol has been built and paid for, and now is about half the size which is required. A court-house has been purchased, and the bills drawn to pay for it have been dishonoured. The trade of the place, which helps so largely to support the Government, has, up to this time, never been protected by even the most limited provision for the recovery of debts. The Post-office fails not to absorb its sixpences and shillings in due order, but where is the responsible Postmaster, who is bound to look to the accommodation of the public in return for these payments? An honorary Postmaster, receiving nothing, and full of other Government duties, can only perform this duty properly by a more injurious neglect of others more important. Up to this time, the Government has been to us a mere colonial sharper; drawing money wherever money was to be drawn, and paying no one: selling various commodities, receiving the money in advance, and never delivering them. Considering the mixed materials of which a new settlement in a country full of whaling stations, and not many days' voyage from penal settlements, must be composed, we are a very orderly community. Left to ourselves, allowed to expend such money as was necessary in the arrangements for the administering of justice and the preservation of the peace, we should have been taxed to about half the amount, and should have provided ourselves with an efficient executive in every department, except the military and naval. The balance of the account then goes to—prevention from invasion. A large item it is, but of course well worth. It is to be remembered, that all the European powers are most anxious to possess Nelson! France, chiefly, on account of its name, that they may conquer the English admiral through his godchild. The Dutch, because several of their principal merchants are recommended change of air and exercise by their physicians, and look to find both most effectually in these antipodean mountains! The rest of the nations, because they are firmly convinced that, like other jewels in crown, it would be very expensive, and of not the slightest use. America, too, having exhausted the "far west," and having no more Govern-

ment land for sale, looks longingly witherward! Under these circumstances, it is decidedly to be recommended that we do not proclaim our independence of Great Britain, but instead, as a milder measure, and on the whole somewhat more feasible, it would be well perhaps to remind our rulers that however out of use, however apparently chimerical such an idea may be, yet that it is our firm belief that there is such a thing as justice; that it was intended in those first days when chaos vanished, at God's word, that justice should be a condition of man's healthy existence, of his real well-being. That, though without the slightest intention of making any futile attempts to enforce the right, yet we believe that the right and the just will not, cannot be outraged with impunity. That as certainly as by the rotation of the earth's night follows day, and day night, so quite as certainly, as unavoidable, will punishment follow injustice. In this instance, the punishment may be, that instead of a prosperous, rapidly-rising settlement, full of healthy love for the mother country, there will be either a failing and, because weakly, an expensive child to nurse and rear, or if strong enough to fight through these unnatural difficulties of childhood, there will be a power with a sting in it, the more dangerous for its external and nominal relationship. Already the views entertained by the settlers in New Zealand as to colonial government are vastly altered from what they were on leaving England. Accounts of colonial misgovernment, read of once in seditious columns, and looked upon as malcontent fictions, are beginning to appear very like realities. Those grumbling colonies that used to give so much trouble may, after all, have had some cause."

On the 4th Oct. the schooner *Nelson Packet* left the Haven for Massacre Bay, with a party of men belonging to "the class that provide the community with the important element of labour," who had combined what little capital they had and their labour for the purpose of working the coal veins in that district. It was intended also to burn lime there; and, if things should go well with them, to add brick-making and timber-sawing to their occupations. It was expected that the *Nelson Packet* would return with a cargo of coal immediately. It was not determined at the time of their departure in what part of the bay they would settle, but the probability was that it will be at the Motupipi. It is further observed by the *Examiner*, that "if they will send their produce here and elsewhere (of whatever kind) at the lowest remunerating price, it will be the better for all. There is an advantage in this enterprise, even to those who, at first sight, would appear to be injured by it—the holders of early country land orders. Should the coal vein which these men attempt to work turn out a failure, it will prevent the early choices from being missed; should it, on the contrary, be rich and extensive, the advantage of having the ground broken and labour expended in making the necessary facilities for shipping the cargo, will, together with the fact of its being the earliest and best known, more than counterbalance any loss arising from the abstraction of any coal which there will be time to dig between this and the selection."

The *Nelson Packet* had since returned from Massacre Bay, along with Mr. Howard the New Zealand Company's storekeeper, who accompanied a party of coal-diggers and lime-burners, and who is to be the agent of the association here; and brought accounts that the natives interfered with the working of the party at the Motupipi, the locality they had fixed on for their operations, giving all sorts of reasons for their interference; when one position was shown to be untenable, they shifted, after their manner, to another, with a flexibility and indifference to logical consequence and good faith which would be amusing if it were not so inconvenient from the impossibility which it presents of trusting to them for any length of time together, in the absence of hope, of probable gain, or fear of immediate punishment. Ekkawa, the leader of the party who interrupted, talked and fused a good deal, stamped, ranted, wielded his tomahawk, and foamed at the mouth, until he had nearly provoked what he richly deserved—a left followed by a right hander, technically known as "one, two." Mr. Howard, however, acting as leader of the expedition, succeeded in keeping the temper of the more irascible within bounds. Determined not to offer any *utu*, well knowing that the Maories were deeply skilled in the art of taking an ell whenever an inch is given, the matter was parleyed out, and various attempts made at arrangements—all of them, however, broken through by the natives whenever coal-digging or tree felling was attempted in the absence of Mr. Howard. He had brought with him about eight tons of coal, which the natives allowed to be shipped when he was by, though previously they had declared that the white men should take away none of their own digging, unless they first purchased what the Maories had dug (with tools supplied by the white men themselves.) Great credit is due to the whole party for their forbearance, as the most effectual mode of settling these matters is to leave them to the strong arm of the law. The absence of Mr. Howard it was thought would embolden the Maories to be still more troublesome, and we trust that there will be no indiscreet violence on the part of the white men, but that they will leave it to the authorities to set things right, however provoking they may find it to be noisily bullied by people not in sufficient strength to save themselves from a good thrashing. It was rumoured that Captain Wakefield and Mr. H. A. Thompson were about to proceed immediately to the Motupipi with a body of constables, to "make the tie" of some natives, and summarily deal with them for a breach of the peace, and we believe that there originally was some intention of this, but that it had been abandoned for the present, at least, upon the ground that no actual assault had been committed by the Maories, and that it would be unwise to make any display of an attempt to

punish what want of evidences of completion of the offence would render futile.

POISONOUS BERRIES OF TUTU.—We are sorry to hear that some children had been stricken with a severe illness, in one instance ending in death, from eating the leaves or berries of the tutu. Considering the great quantity of this plant which grows in all the fern land, it would be impossible to guard absolutely from such accidents; but if our settlers would make a point of warning the newly-arrived of the danger, it would at all events lessen the probability of their occurring for the future.

THE LIBRARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION was opened on the 27th Oct. by a special general meeting. The building is said to be a creditable one, the dimensions of the reading-room being 30 feet by 16. There is now a handsome room, in which public meetings can be held, lectures delivered, and where one may stroll in, evening or morning, and refresh one's eyes with the sight of at least the outside of some books. It was observed, that if only that which lies nearest one will suggest subject of conversation, it will be a great relief to have an occasional literary talk going on, after the topics which new settling has made common and somewhat nauseous. The funds of the institution were low, and the books showed a present deficit. To meet this, many members advanced some one and some two years' subscription.

Bees.—The *Nelson Examiner* states, that when Dr. Inlay visited Nelson in April last, he brought, as a present to Captain Wakefield, a hive of bees. "These interesting and useful colonists," it is added, "are, as usual, among the busiest of our settlers. It is difficult to ascertain where they obtain wealth at this season of the year, but they do find it somewhere, and return with well-laden thighs. The vessels from the Australia continent will most likely bring us some honey for the coming swarming season; at least it is to be hoped so. If there must be luxuries, let them be 'home made.'"

FUNDS FOR CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—The following is a Letter from a Dissenter, on churches and chapels, to the Editor of the *Nelson Examiner*.

Sir—Perhaps you or some of your readers can inform the settlers of Nelson what is to be the application of the funds derived from the Native Reserves, with regard to chapels and churches. It has been said that there is a building to be erected on Auckland Point for the use of the natives when here, with dwelling-rooms at the sides, a species of market-place in front, and in the centre a place of worship. Will this chapel be used indiscriminately by the Maories converted by missionaries who were members of the Church of England and those who received their faith from the Wesleyans, or other dissenters if there be any such?—or will the church consecrate the building and reserve it for the orthodox among the natives only? In the latter case, have any steps been taken by the trustees of the property for placing funds at the disposal of any respectable minister of any other denomination of Christians, for the purpose of erecting places of worship for their flocks also? I believe I am not singular in my desire to be informed on this subject. I am, sir, Yours, &c., A DISSENTER."

TURBULENT NATIVES.—Two Cloudy Bay natives had come over to Nelson from the Motuaki, with a note to Mr. A. Fell from some men employed by him on his land at the latter place, informing him that the Maories would not let them proceed with their work until they had received certain *utu* which they claimed, and these two natives accordingly brought this note, fully expecting, or pretending to expect, that they would, upon presenting it, receive the sum of 10*l*. Mr. Fell brought them to the Police-office, and the police magistrate explained to them, through the interpreter, what they well knew, that the native reserves at the Motuaki were appropriated to them, and that as they would be respected as their property, so it was their duty not to interfere with the occupation and cultivation of the white men of their land. Moreover, it was explained to them that if they did interfere, there would assuredly be a case of "makey the tie." How far the admonition will be attended with good effects remains to be seen.

The barque *New Zealand* arrived at Nelson on November 3rd, with immigrants from Greenock. She left the Clyde on the 6th of July. The immigrants were of a useful class. In this the settlers were agreeably disappointed, as, from the accounts of distress among the manufacturing classes, they feared that the settlement would have been frequented by persons from that district whose education to a particular mechanical employment would have rendered them unfit for labour so much at variance with their habits, as those essential to the success of first settlers. It cannot but be gratifying to all, that in every immigrant vessel which has arrived direct from England there have been so few deaths. The *Sir Charles Forbes* lost two children and one adult, the *Thomas Harrison* two children (one an infant immediately after birth), the *Olympus* one infant prematurely born, and the *New Zealand* not one.

The *Thomas Harrison* arrived at Nelson on the 27th Oct., and came into the haven in beautiful style. She was greeted with cheers by those on shore, which were heartily replied to by the newly arrived. She had been so long looked for, that a feeling of distrust of her ever arriving had begun to prevail, which was the cause of her hearty reception; added to the pleasing excitement of watching a vessel entering the mouth of our harbour. The *Thomas Harrison* sailed on the 25th of May, and was detained by a calm for a length of time on the Line. She is 70 days from the Line. A very small mail has arrived by her, as she left but so short a time after the *Sir Charles Forbes*. Great credit is due for her good management. We have seen no immigrant vessel arrive so cleanly and in such good order. In spite of the tedium of so long a passage, none of those so frequent and so

distressing differences appear to have arisen between the emigrants and the commander of the vessel. The deaths on board have been only two, both children. Captain Smith is, we understand, owner as well as commander.

The barque *Eagle* had arrived at Nelson on the 24th Sept. from Sydney. Her cargo was 113 head of cattle, 8 horses, and 200 sheep from the herds of Mr. Campbell, of Maitland. She was only nine days from Sydney, and had not lost one head out of the whole lot. Trips of this sort ought to pay at a moderate price. These cattle were offered at a low figure.

(From the *Birmingham Journal*.)

We gave insertion to a letter, last week, upon this colony; the following is an extract from another and more flattering account:—

Nelson, 28th May, 1842.

"We reached Port Nicholson, in New Zealand, in twenty weeks after leaving England. You cannot have any idea what raptures we were in at the sight of land, and more so as it was the land of our adoption. We lived well on board of ship. We stopped at Port Nicholson four days, when we started to find Port Nelson; we found it after four days' sail. I forgot to tell you, that we went on shore at Port Nicholson, and saw Jonathan Mann, Miles, Edwards, Jeffs, and Tandy. They are all, with the exception of Edwards, doing well. We were put on shore at Port Nelson. There was not above half a dozen houses in the place. We slept in the fern, with a couple of blankets over us the first night. So here we were, 18,000 miles from my native place, without a pound among us, and no shelter, nor any place to lay our heads; but we were in excellent spirits. The company gave us a fortnight's provision; we slept in a tent the next night, and were told to go and make choice of land to build a house of our own upon. We soon found a good spot to build on; we went to work gaily; went into the wood, which was close to the spot, with my axe cut down some trees, carried them across the river, which is not above an acre deep in some places; dug holes to put them in, set them up, and went to work in good earnest; and in one month got the house ready to go into. We filled the sides with fern first, and then, after we had taken the fern away, and filled between the posts with good pipe clay, we have now as good a house as any in Nelson belonging to any of the emigrants. We have two good windows and a good door, and I am having a brick chimney built. One window is occupied by my wife's shop, and the other by watches which I have for sale, and to be repaired and cleaned. When we got into the house, me and Barton went to work on the roads belonging to the Company. We received good wages, and it was easy work; we received (weekly) 2*s*. and our rations, which are 10 lbs. flour, 10 lbs. meat, 4 oz. tea, 1 lb. sugar, each of us. There was no person in this colony which could clean or repair a watch, so I went into the watch jobbing with a good heart and determination. I soon got a watch for cleaning, and then I mastered repairing. I can mend chains, and put springs in, both pendant and main. I have done several patent levers. I have used almost all the few things that your son William gave me. I have, for a watch glass, mending a chain, for main spring, for pendant spring, and for cleaning, and for a pair of old hands—I am obliged to—charge a good price for everything I do, or else they would not think it done well. You will send me two gross of glasses, a good quantity of hands, pendants, and main springs, and a few verges, and all other jobbing things; I will allow you 2*s* per cent. I have sold that old watch which I gave 1*l*. for in England, for —, I could sell those verge watches, which you manufactured at —, for 5*l*. or 6*l*. You may send me some of them, if you think proper. The Australian Bank will open on the 1st of June. I shall open an account with them. You will not receive any money till twelve months after you send the goods, the distance is so great. I wish you had come and brought a good stock with you—you would have saved a fortune in three years. I shall be ruined if you do not send me the glasses and springs. My wife has opened a grocer's shop, with every prospect of doing well. I bought 2 cwt. of soap, 2 cwt. of sugar, 100 feet of glass, and almost every other article, and we have a good run of business. I pay for everything on delivery.

I must now give you an account of New Zealand. It is a very mountainous country, well watered, and very fertile. I cannot give you a better account than that I can stand at my own door, for my house is beautifully situated, about 200 yards at the back runs a delightful fresh water river, abounding in fish. Close to that is one of the finest woods in the world. You see I could stand at my own door, and see the river, the woods, the sea, and the mountains, some of them so high that they are covered with snow all the year. The country is covered with fern, some of it twelve to fourteen feet high. I believe that *Chambers's Information for the People* gives a true account of New Zealand, as far as I know. I find my gun very useful to me. When we first came in, I went into the woods close to our house, and could shoot half a dozen pigeons in two hours; they are as large as an English fowl. I have just come home with twenty. The natives are a poor, half naked, inoffensive race, strictly honest, and very religious. I have sent Mr. Edward Ellice's letter to Mr. Sheppard. He is in the other island, 300 miles from us. I expect to hear from him every day. I shall not give up my trade unless he gives me a place of 300*l*. a-year, and then I would employ somebody in the shop. Simonds, and Wagstaff, and Lewis, live near to us. Stanton and Tunncliffe are just arrived by the ship *Clifford*.

Carpenters get 12*s*. a-day, sawyers get more than that—labourers get 6*s*. a-day. People work from seven in the morning till five in the evening, and nobody works after twelve on Saturdays.

Your affectionate brother,

To Mr. W. Boddington, watchmaker, Coventry. ROBERT BODDINGTON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26. Government brig *Victoria*, 200, Nagle, from Port Nicholson. Passengers, the Chief Justice, the Registrar, and Messrs Clarke and Campbell.—26. Barque *Thomas Harrison*, 370, Smith, from London, with 187 immigrants. Passengers, Messrs. Cooke, Mr. Newcombe, and Mr. Bence.—Schooner *Richmond*, 91, Sinclair, from Port Nicholson; 1 ton of oil, 27 casks of porter.—Schooner *New Zealand*, 27, Crossby, from Port Nicholson; in ballast. Passenger, Mr. Whitt.—28. Cutter *Catherine Johnson*, 19, Taylor, from Wanganui; potatoes.—28. Barque *Olympus*, 600, Whyte, from London, with 138 immigrants. Passengers, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Rowe,

Mr. Wates, and Mr. Weightman.—80. Schooner Royal Mail, 65, Argyle, from Sydney, with trade for the coast.—Nov. 1. Schooner Mana, 31, Swany, from Port Nicholson, with general cargo. Passengers, Mr. Browne, and Mr. Frazier.—3. Schooner Nymph, 28, Browne, from Kafia, with pigs and potatoes.—4. Barque New Zealand, 455, Worth, from the Clyde, with 137 immigrants. Intermediate passengers, Mr. Cruikshanks, Mr. Macleod, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Mr. Wilson, Mr. J. McGlashan, Mr. Wright, Mr. Campbell.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 24. Brig Guide, Wright, coastwise. Passenger, Mr. Morgan.—25. Schooner Nelson Packet, 28, Jackson, for Massey Bay, with additional Surveyors for that district. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Duffy, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Boyce, and eight men.—27. Government brig Victoria, 208, Nagle, for Taranaki. Passengers, the Chief Judge, the Registrar, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Campbell.—31. Cutter Catherine Johnson, 10, Taylor, for Wellington.—Schooner New Zealander, 27, Crosby, for Cloudy Bay.—Nov. 2. Schooner Royal Mail, 65, Argyle, for the coast.—3. Schooner Wave, 64, Fox, for the coast and Otaheite.]

IN PORT.

Thomas Harrison, Smith, Wave, Fox, Ann, Higgins, Richmond, Sinclair, New Zealander, Crosby, Catherine Johnson, Taylor, New Zealand, Worth, Olympus, Whyte, Mana, Swany, Nymph, Browne.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

We have been favoured with the following extracts of letters from the Messrs. Aubrey, of New Plymouth, giving details as to the pedestrian tour, which was more shortly related in our last:

From Mr. Alexander Aubrey, to his Father.

Port Nicholson, August 12, 1842.

MY DEAR FATHER,—You will no doubt be much surprised at receiving a letter from me, dated Port Nicholson, but Frederick and myself have both come here overland from Taranaki; it took us fifteen days to accomplish the journey, and I assure you a very rough walk we had of it. The object of our coming overland, was to see if the road was practicable for cattle, it being our intention to forward some to Taranaki; in some places the road is very bad, and in others almost impassable, and we are yet undecided whether we shall send them by sea, or attempt to take them overland. We left my brother Harcourt quite well at Taranaki, and busily employed in getting a new house built. When we left Taranaki we had not heard from Europe for more than seven months, but while on our journey to Port Nicholson, the *Indemnity* came in from England, and I hear brought letters for us, which were forwarded to Taranaki, consequently we shall know nothing of their contents until our return. This is a splendid port, and a fine flourishing town is fast springing up, but as a residence, I confess I like Taranaki much better than Port Nicholson, the climate at the former place being much finer. At Port Nicholson they are subject to tremendous high winds, very similar to the *Lebeccos* of Corsica, which make it very unpleasant while they last: In coming here we experienced great kindness from most of the natives on the road; but in some places, I am sorry to say, they are almost as savage as ever, particularly at *Wangaihu*, one day's journey this side of *Wanganui*.

The Bishop arrived here yesterday from Auckland, and met with a very cordial reception from the settlers: by all accounts, Auckland is not in a very flourishing state, and many are leaving the place. We are told that a settlement is to be formed next year at Port Cooper, on the north-east side of the Southern Island, and many persons think it will take the lead of all the other settlements. The intelligence respecting Nelson appears to be highly satisfactory. As I expect on my return to Taranaki to find an emigrant ship from England, I shall then answer any letters we may have received.

From Mr. Frederick Aubrey to his Mother.

Port Nicholson, August 15th, 1842.

Alexander has written to my father, and told him the reason of our coming to Port Nicholson, which is to purchase cattle, which we have now decided on sending by sea to Taranaki, having made a very good arrangement with a merchant here, who is to ensure their safe arrival at Taranaki, so that we run no risk. To-morrow we leave this on our return home; we carry our blankets on our backs, and feed on potatoes and fern root the whole way. I often rejoice at having learnt whilst in Europe to swim; it is of the greatest use to me here, as most of the rivers are broed and deep, and there are no suspension bridges over them. We were fifteen days on our pedestrian tour from Taranaki to Port Nicholson, and met with a very strange adventure with the natives, which, if well written, would, I think, be quite as amusing as one of Captain Marryat's novels. I have not time to detail it now, but shall write a full account of it in my next. We have decided to go back the way we came. You will be glad to hear that land is gradually rising in value at New Plymouth, and we have lately sold some part of ours to great advantage. Arthur seems by his last letter to be very anxious to come out to join us here; if he does so, my advice to him is, bring as much cash as possible, for the thing most requisite to succeed in all these settlements is MONEY!

AUCKLAND.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR.—The *Nelson Examiner* observes on the position of the Acting Governor:—

"The Officer at present administering the Government of New Zealand must be well aware that he has no easy task to perform. Turn on which hand he will, difficulties enough will face him. Auckland, loud grumbling at much, lies close about him, and will let him have little peace. Wellington scanning suspiciously each new grant of what has been delayed till it cannot be received with thanks. Nelson looking anxiously for what is to come, and not altogether suppressing its indignation that duties should have been so long slurred over, rights so long neglected.

"The late Secretary can hardly be ignorant that he is not held guiltless. In many things it has been thought that not merely negatives should be used to characterize his part in the past misgovernment of these settlements. Let this rest. What will be done is now

more to the purpose than what has. There is room for so much—so much is wanted everywhere—matters are so every way in arrears, that one could not point out what was wanted most but by a circular sweep of the extended arm. What Governor may arrive here for us after the lapse of time necessary for such, is, for the present, of little importance, compared to the question of what will be done by the 'Officer administering' in the interim. For ourselves, we are inclined to 'give time' ere we judge, or rather, we should say, we will not judge until something is done, or neglected to be done. The past is the past to us—let it lie at whose door it will: there—pass the sponge over it—there is a clean tablet. Two things are required—that the lines henceforth to be drawn on it be drawn with honesty and courage.

"It is to be supposed that the 'Officer administering' will write to England. Not altogether impossible that these despatches will be some day published. In that future day, when they shall be printed, and we and many others shall read them, they will have had, in part, their effect, and be tending to produce that good or evil which all things said or written produce. That which it is allotted them to effect they will effect, as also that which is allotted to the writer of them will unquestionably come to pass. It is really wonderful how much an honest, fearless, and not altogether inane Governor might do for New Zealand at this time."

MISCELLANEOUS.

PANAMA ROUTE.—The following extract from a letter, says the *Nelson Examiner*, was sent to the *Colonist* for publication, by Messrs. Guyton and Ridgway. It is difficult, adds the *Examiner*, to say how far at present the conveniences of communicating with England by this route will exceed or fall short of the old ones; but, at all events, there is a something done which is tending towards future facility. We should say that, whenever it is possible, letters should be sent by this means. Whenever a letter is of such a nature that it can be afforded to let it run the risk of delay (a risk which is always supposed in new modes of conveyance), let it be sent by way of Panama. This is perhaps the all of the little we can do towards establishing communication regularly over the isthmus between the Australasian world and Europe. If you can quote a statistic account of a certain number of letters sent under the disadvantages of an imperfect system, it will always be an argument for establishing a more complete line of conveyances by sea and land.

"The steamers have begun to take letters for England by way of Panama, although the line of communication is not yet completely ranged. It is expected that the steamer to arrive here about the 22d instant, will bring us the first letters from England forwarded by the West India line of steamers; there can be no doubt that the correspondence for England will henceforth be forwarded regularly through that line from all our coast, and have the quickest dispatch.

"The following are the present rates of postages per steamer to Panama:—

Single letter	1 real, (about 6d.)
Double do.	2 do.
Treble do.	3 do.
One ounce weight	4 do.

"The Company take care to deliver the letters for England to the office of the West India line, in Panama or Chagres. The time of passage to England is calculated to be two to two and a half months from this. Should there be any alterations in these arrangements at a later period, we shall not fail to inform you of it. The postage must be prepaid here. A steamer leaves this every four or five weeks.

"Owing to the political state of the Argentine Province, and to the insecurity of the roads, the monthly post to Buenos Ayres has nearly been given up for the last year; and in the most tranquil times that road is interrupted by the snow on the Andes, from April to September.

"Our Post Office charges for a single letter, four reals, to be prepaid; double, five ditto; treble, six ditto; one ounce weight, seven ditto.

"It does not engage to forward the letters to England; these must therefore, be put under cover to Buenos Ayres. The post goes from this to Buenos Ayres in about three weeks time. The average passage from Buenos Ayres to England is sixty to sixty-five days."

Valparaiso, 10th March, 1842.

GREEN STONE.—There is a curious fact connected with the development of the mineral wealth of the southern island, namely, that the green stone, or *poonamor*, of the natives, a species of talc slate, is in such demand in the Chinese market, for the manufacture of their idols, ornaments, &c., that as much as 1500*l.* per ton can be had for it. A vessel had actually been fitted out from Wellington, in May last, by Mr. Elgar, of Sydney, for the purpose of speculating in a cargo of it; that vessel, the *Royal Mail*, proceeded down to Milford Haven, on the west coast, where she was trading, and was to be joined by the *Anita*, in about a month, to proceed to China and dispose of her valuable cargo. The account further states that the *Royal Mail* has already secured ten tons of Green-stone, to the value of 15,000*l.*

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND ITS PEOPLE.—In every farm-house the style of living, the hours, and customs, appear nearly, if not entirely similar; sufficient for the more wealthy, and within the means of the less opulent, but little room is thus afforded for the exercise of that idle vanity of display, which, preferring empty show to solid comfort, is productive of so much misery in our own country. There is scarcely any variety even in the construction of the houses, all have the "steep," or raised foot pavement, running along the front, which is to the Cape Boer what the "hearth" is to the Englishman; the abode of the penates, the seat of honour of the house. Any disrespect shown to this sacred spot, is much felt by them; any offence or insult is greatly aggravated by the "steep" being made the theatre of its perpetration; and I have known considerable irritation caused by a stranger, ignorant of their peculiarity in this matter, inadvertently bringing his horse upon it.

WHALE FISHERIES

[From the Nelson Examiner.]

Sir Robert Peel, in laying his tariff before Parliament, proposed certain alterations in the prohibitory duties then existing on oil of foreign catch. The English ship-owners were greatly alarmed, and at a public meeting held in London on the 15th April, J. Somes, Esq., in the chair, passed a series of strong resolutions condemning the change proposed. It appears, however, that Sir Robert paid but little heed to these gentlemen, and passed his measure with very slight modifications. We believe the alteration will produce good here, by inducing foreign whalers to resort to our harbours and dispose of their oil, which will afford immediate freight to the ships which bring us immigrants.

We extract from the *Australasian Record* the following particulars:—

"Sir Robert Peel has very wisely, in our opinion, proposed no alteration in the duty on foreign wool; which, as heretofore, is to come in at duty of one halfpenny if of less value than 1s. per pound, if exceeding that value 1d.; colonial wool being free of duty.

"On oil, however, a very important alteration is intended. Train and sperm oil of foreign catch are now subject to a duty of 26l. 12s., which in fact is a prohibition, except when our prices are excessively high; but under the new tariff, train-oil is to be admitted at a duty of 6l. per ton, and sperm at 15l. The plan of a differential duty on the two descriptions is perfectly correct, train-oil not usually being more than a third of the value of sperm. There can be no doubt that the price of sperm oil, owing to the exclusion of foreigners, has been exorbitant; and which is a matter of serious importance, so much being used by our manufacturers for their machinery. At the present moment train oil is rather high in price; and as one of the chief purposes for which it is used is cloth making, it also affects the same individuals; besides, very high prices are not desirable for the parties engaged in the British fisheries, for they invariably check the consumption, and drive the manufacturer to the substitution of seed and other oils. A differential duty of 5l. 19s. (the duty payable on British oil being 1s.) per ton in favor of train oil, and of 14l. 19s. in favour of sperm the produce of our own fisheries, appear to us to be a sufficient protection. There is also to be an alteration on the duty on whalebone; at present the duty on British whalebone is 1l. per ton, on foreign 95l. (prohibitory.) It is in future (if the scheme is carried, as no doubt it will) to be 20 per cent. on the value of foreign whalebone, and one per cent. on British—a difference quite sufficient.

The following measure would be yet more valuable to this colony, but we fear the opposing interests are too strong to allow of our being so extensively benefited as we should be by such an important change.

"We have to complain, however, of another plan, quite distinct from the English tariff; it is a proposed alteration to admit oil and whalebone of foreign catch into England, on the same terms as British, after having paid a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* in a British colony, provided it is brought to this country in a British bottom. Now, while we fully appreciate the motives which prompted this proposition, viz., the benefit of the colonial revenues, and the encouragement which, alas, is but too greatly needed, of the British shipowner, we must yet protest against 15 per cent. *ad valorem* being anything like a sufficient protection to the colonial fisheries. Why should we have all our colonial ports inundated by the American and French Walers, as they would probably be able on this plan to send their sperm oil into London at not more than two-thirds the duty that it would pay if coming direct, and the train oil, from its smaller

value, would not pay more than one-half the duty proposed by Sir Robert Peel in the English tariff. We have not the slightest objection to give the foreigner a slight advantage, by landing his oil in one of our colonies, for the sake of the trade it would confer upon them and our homeward-bound ships; but the rate proposed is too low—it should be at least 20 per cent. on sperm, and 25 per cent. on train, which would be quite sufficient inducement to the French and Americans to send their oil and bone to England via a British colony. Our idea that 15 per cent. is too low a rate, is fully borne out by the opinion of the oil trade; a deputation of gentlemen connected with it intending to have an interview with the President of the Board, for the purpose of procuring some further protection."

ANCIENT AND MODERN COLONIZATION.—In the earlier periods of the Grecian and the later of the Roman Republic, the attention of the State seems to have been continually bestowed upon the means of getting rid of its surplus population. The Grecian colonies were spread over the whole coast of Italy, and even Gaul and Spain. But the business of emigration seems to have been conducted in a manner worthy of the success which attended it, and forming a singular contrast to the paltry efforts of modern states, as much superior to the Greek Republics in population, as the latter were in the wisdom of the means made use for getting relief from the redundancy.

A Greek colony seems to have been a model of the parent state; composed of citizens of every class and occupation, acting in concert with, and assisted by all the power of the State from which it originated. The colonists were no sooner planted in their new locality, than the business of life, the industrious arts, began to be prosecuted with the same vigour, and were productive of the same beneficial effects as in the mother country. That unity of purpose and action, which is always the accompaniment of success, sometimes operated in their case in combination with the wisdom of the rulers, and the energy of the people, so successfully, as in a short period, to enable the colony to rival and even surpass the mother country in power, resources, and population. Tyre, founded by a Sidonian colony, and Carthage, an offshoot of Tyre, prove that this is even short of the truth. It also proves that the emigrant spirit, in that age, was not confined to the Greeks, but pervaded all people, wherever the necessity was felt.

The straggling and ill-combined efforts of the moderns, have, notwithstanding, led to the establishment of the magnificent republic of the United States—a colony originally founded in opposition to, and in spite of the Government, and which has owed its prosperity entirely to its own efforts—the mother country having uniformly sought rather to burden and enslave, than to aid her offspring.

If, then, the disjointed attempts of moderns have been the means of realising an amount of success far beyond what was ever met with in ancient times, what may not be expected from a uniform, well-organized, and national scheme of emigration, prosecuted with the vigour which befits the British Government, and with the perseverance which has always been the characteristic of the British people?

We are not, and probably never will be cognizant of the particular plans which guided the ancient states in their schemes of emigration; but the principle was evidently the same with that which is essential to the success of any modern scheme—mutual co-operation. Without this, all attempts appear to be vain for getting rid of a surplus population. It is evident that the emigrants, by whose removal the country would be benefited, have not the means of making the change—aided they must be, or they will remain and be a burden upon their country at home,—a burden which will become more and more heavy, and weigh down all its resources into the depths of universal pauperism. Considered simply, therefore, as a means of commuting an annual tax into a present payment, economy might suggest that the change would be advisable.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO EMIGRANTS, &c. — RICHARDS, WOOD and CO., have ready for immediate shipment at their WAREHOUSES, No. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, the following AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, &c.—Dean's Patent Mills for Grinding and Dressing Wheat at one operation; Threshing and Winnowing Machines, Chaff Engines, Ploughs and Harrows; also Carts, Trucks, Wheelbarrows, ironmongery for building and domestic purposes, and Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes.

"I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these Colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Gouger's "South Australia," page 126.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal Settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

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The Directors of this Bank grant letters of Credit, or Bills at 30 days' sight, on their branches at Sydney, Bathurst, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Port Phillip, and Wellington, without charge, and on Nelson, New Zealand, on a charge of 2 per cent. They also negotiate approved bills on the colonies at 30, 60, and 90 days' sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills for collection transmitted at the usual charge.

By order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Sec.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES. E. J. NONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouse, 165, Fenchurch-street.

List of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

NEW ZEALAND.—J. STAYNER,

Ship Insurance Broker for the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony.

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THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of Proprietors of Land in New Zealand, and others interested in the Colony, held on Thursday the 8th January, at the George and Vulture Tavern, an Association was formed, under the name of

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

"For promoting the Interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives of New Zealand." The objects of this Society are similar to those of the South Australian Society, which has effected so much good in that Colony—namely,

- I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.
- II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.
- III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end)
- IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand; and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The history of the Colonization of New Zealand affords many illustrations of the necessity for the establishment of such a Society. The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to either of the Treasurers, *pro tem.*, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square; and Mr. H. S. CHAPMAN, 10, Farringers Buildings, Temple.

The Provisional Committee meets every Saturday, at one o'clock, at Mr. WATSON'S Chambers, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.
W. BRIDGES, Hon. Secretary.

REGULAR TRADERS FOR NEW ZEALAND. To Sail the 1st of May.

FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON, and AUCKLAND, (NEW ZEALAND). The well-known Frigate-built (British) Ships MANDARIN, A. 1, 630 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. ASAN YULA, Commander.

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These splendid Ships have full Poops, with first-rate Accommodations for Cabin Passengers. The 'tween decks are seven feet high, thus offering most excellent opportunities for a limited number of Fore Cabin Passengers. Carry experienced Surgeons. The Terms for a Chief Cabin Passage are £24, Fore Cabin, £20. The vessels load in the London Docks.

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FOR SYDNEY, DIRECT.—The Frigate-built (Teak) first-class Ship, GENERAL HEWETT, 641 Tons per Register. Coppered and copper-fastened. A. D. SELLARS, Commander. Lying in the London Docks.

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This Ship has a splendid Poop, and other Cabin Accommodations, and is admirably adapted to insure the comfort of Cabin, Intermediate, and Fore Cabin Passengers, having 7 feet height between decks. Carries an experienced Surgeon.

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The same Scale applies to Intermediate Passengers, with the addition of 1 pint Ale or Porter, and 1/2 pint Wine, or 1/2 pint Spirit, per day.

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Daily Meals: Breakfast—Tea or Coffee, and Sugar. Dinner—according to the above Scale. Supper—Tea or Coffee, and Sugar.

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Medical comforts issued free as the Surgeon deems proper. Women Wet-nursing to have a pint of Stout per day, if advised by the Surgeon.

To respectable Steerage Emigrants to this progressive colony, MR. JOSEPH CHRISTOPHERS is willing to advance part of the Passage-Money, on receiving Promissory Notes.

The passage averages 75 days; provisions on board for 100 days, as per Act of Parliament. These Ships are punctual, but to show that they are so, 2s. a day will be paid each passenger if detained beyond the day above named.

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Under 8 years 3 Children count as 1 Adult,—from 6 to 14 years 2,—under twelve months free.

For Freight or Passage, apply immediately to MR. JOSEPH S. CHRISTOPHERS, Agent for Emigration to the Cape of Good Hope, East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street, London.

All the Emigrants by the Orator, Guardian, and Ann, arrived safe, and obtained immediate employment, only serving to increase the demand.

N.B.—Unless the Dietary be reduced, the Rates of Passage must be raised; therefore, commencing by the next Ship, the terms will be 30l., 24l., and 14l.

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The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
Wellington, Nelson and Auckland ...	Mascherin.	600	Yale.....	Mascherin	London Docks.	May 18
Wellington & Nelson	Ureah.	600	S. Martin.	Phillips: St. K.	Docks.	May 10
Sydney & Auckland.	Bangalore.	890	Nelson	Cramond	London Docks.	May 31
Wellington, Nelson and Auckland...	Humayoon.	650	McKellar	Marshall	Do. Do.	June 12

THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

THE death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, which during the last week has taken place almost simultaneously with a joyful addition to his illustrious family, is one which it becomes us, even as journalists of New Zealand, specially to refer to with sincere sorrow. To the late Duke, the colonists of New Zealand owe a deep debt of gratitude, for the kind and active interest which his Royal Highness evinced in their prosperity; and it is to be commemorated as an important fact in the history of Nelson, that the first body of adventurers to that settlement received the good wishes of their numerous assembled friends from the lips of the Duke himself.

At the fête held at Blackwall, on the 17th September, 1841, to commemorate the departure of the first expedition to Port Nelson, the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Inverness, and other noble personages were present: and on the Governor of the New Zealand Company calling for a bumper to the health of the Royal Duke who had that day honoured the company with his presence, and had reminded the audience that by the interest and assistance of his Royal Highness, New Zealand had been enabled to take its place in the Colonial Empire of Great Britain, and the powerful arm of Her Majesty's ministers extended to advance the objects of the Company, his Royal Highness, in acknowledgement, took upon himself, unsolicited and out of the intended course of proceeding, to propose success and prosperity to the new colony. The speech which the Duke delivered on the occasion was so highly characteristic of the mingled humour and earnestness which distinguished him, that we shall be excused if we here present it a second time to our readers:—

"The Royal Duke, in rising to acknowledge the compliment, was greeted by the warmest plaudits of the company. He begged to be allowed to return his best thanks for the kind manner in which the toast proposed by the Governor had been received. He felt a great interest, not only in such an interesting occasion as the present, but in every object which had for its purpose the welfare and advancement of all classes in this country. As a member of the royal family, attached to the constitution—[Great cheering]—anxious at all times to promote, to the best of his power, the vast interests so deeply connected with the welfare of the country, and with its government, he begged to express the great pleasure he felt in witnessing the prosperity of the rising Colony of New Zealand; and he trusted, that the expedition about to depart, aided and supported as it was by the advantages of intelligence, numbers, industry, talent, civilization, and religion—[cheers]—would carry out with it all that was required to found a colony, and sow the seeds of civilization in a part of the world almost hitherto unknown. [Great cheering.] The benefits resulting from such a step, it was grati-

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fyng to know, had not been commenced by mercenary men, or from worldly motives; and the moral advantages which this country would derive from witnessing an industrious population abroad, improving society, and making themselves respectable men, ought certainly to gratify the founders of this Company. [Loud applause.] His prayer was, that so useful and so benevolent an undertaking should prosper. He should therefore conclude by proposing 'Success and prosperity to the new colony about to be founded under the glorious name of Nelson'—[cheers]—and with wishing a happy and prosperous voyage to those who were to start for that colony."

Here the toastmaster was about to give the toast as proposed by his Royal Highness, but was interrupted by the Royal Duke, who good humouredly said, "No, I will give the fire myself." During the laugh occasioned by this sally of his Royal Highness, several mothers and sisters of the emigrants became unable to restrain their emotion—they appeared to have felt the wish of the illustrious speaker respecting a prosperous voyage, and were unable to change suddenly to the enjoyment of his good humour.

The Duke has ever shown himself, in heart as in language, the sincere friend of the British people of all classes; and the direction which he has left to his executors, by which, for the first time, the blood royal will repose in a public cemetery, is a token that as in life he had been in heart among them, so even in death he desired that they should not be divided.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENT COMPANY FOR NEW ZEALAND.

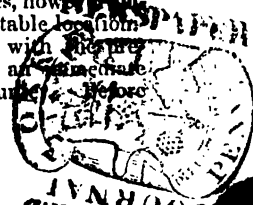
It is observed in the *Nelson Examiner*, of the 24th Sept. last, that "there is a certain class of men who are more fitted, more inclined to take the risk, the trouble, the hardships of being first settlers than others: there are also many men who determine upon emigrating from England, who wish to go to a new settlement, but not to be the pioneers: these are, according to the usual probabilities, men of larger capital than the first settlers; they are men who can afford to consult their comfort so far as not to proceed to any place until it shall have advanced somewhat in the most essential refinements of a civilized society. This class of men are to be expected here as elsewhere, if they find the necessary inducements. We cannot too soon begin to make these inducements evident upon the face of things to all. Streets, roads, draining, public buildings (especially such as markets, which afford a convenience to families for purchasing household necessities)—all these things cannot too soon be "got under weigh." There are now resident in this place gentlemen whose families are in England waiting at some time to join them. What is it they are waiting for? Why some of the conveniences and refinements of an old country. Can any one doubt that considerable portions of the incomes of many residents here are now expended in England for the support of absent relatives, who would be induced to join them if it were represented that those things had been done, or were in progress, which a corporation will enable us to do?"

It is not, however, to be doubted that, in New Zealand, much has already been accomplished in transplanting the educated and the employing classes: and it is in this indeed—in the moral and social advantages of "degree," that New Zealand presents a brighter and more generous field for further colonial enterprise than any other modern settlement in the British possessions. The statement of Mr. Charles Buller on this point in the late debate is conclusive:—

"I will be bound to say that more men of good family have settled in New Zealand in three years, since 1840, than in British North America in the first thirty years of the present century. It is notorious that the greatest change has taken place in the public feeling on this point, and that a colonial career is now looked upon as one of the careers open to a gentleman."

It will be found that almost all the discontent, which has from time to time, been expressed by certain unsuitable or impatient colonists, as well as all the popular opposition to Colonization on the part of labourers at home, is to be summed up in the discomforts of early settlement—the want of preparation. Money and method have been wanting to obviate these objections; and it is by no means clear that a "sufficient price" for land ought to be interpreted into a price sufficient, not only to supply labour, but to employ it for public purposes, how important or useful, or indeed necessary, to comfortable location.

To build a substantial house in New Zealand, with the immense expense of labour and materials, demands an enormous outlay which few colonists can afford to encounter.



houses can be built, there must be numerous artisans of every necessary department; otherwise, not only will the expense be beyond the means of most, but want of the requisite skill and labour will cause the permanent disfigurement of the colonial towns.

The necessity of the case, has, however, had the usual effect of inducing useful suggestions towards a remedy, and the following plan has been submitted to us by a sincere friend of the colony; himself an extensive landholder and intending settler. The plan, it will be perceived, involves many advantages of a kind apart from the mere convenience to settlers desiring a permanent and substantial covering to protect and shelter themselves and their property.

It is proposed that a Building and Improvement Company be established, which shall, in the first place, organise in the colony a staff of artisans necessary for every department of building, including architects, master builders, masons, brick-makers, brick-layers, carpenters and others; and shall immediately set to work to erect, on tender, houses and buildings, roads, bridges, and public works of every description, receiving payment from the settlers or from the corporations dealing with them, by annual instalments, and charging colonial interest at 10 per cent. upon the balance outstanding, until the purchase money be entirely liquidated; or, otherwise, securing the return of the principal by an insurance on the life of the party entering into engagement with them. Cheapness of cost, as well as convenience of payment, will thus be obviously secured to the colonist: for a company must content itself with a fixed interest profit on its outlay, instead of the high living profit which, in the early stage of production, must necessarily be demanded by the individual builder:—while it is no less obvious that no unfair interference with the claims of private enterprise is contemplated, for the scheme involves the comfort of the whole population, by an extensive and systematic operation, which it would be competent only for a company to undertake. The amount of wages annually expended in the settlement by the Company will, in its infant state, support it through difficulties which it has hitherto had painfully to contend with, while a stimulus will at the same time be given to the very best kind of emigration, that of skilful and industrious artisans. The operations of such a company will further cause the location of many most valuable colonists—small capitalists—who might otherwise prefer older or longer established settlements, in which they would have dwellings to proceed to immediately. At the same time that the principle of the Company will act harmoniously with that of a Loan Company, which in the present state of renewed confidence in New Zealand, must forthwith be formed, its scheme of operations is yet obviously distinct, involving the use of productive means unnecessary in the other, while it may be safely said that the two would, in their simultaneous efforts, render it unnecessary to devote any the smallest portion of the land fund to other than its legitimate purpose of supplying labour.

By means of such an organized machinery, acting upon the suggestions of the experience of old towns, (as embodied for example in the admirable digest of the Poor Law Commission upon the sanitary condition of the people,) all the evils—the permanent and almost irremediable evils—of ill-constructed houses and public works, will be fully obviated. Towns will be laid out beforehand on sound architectural and sanitary principles—and an immediate impulse will be given to the right and healthy colonization of New Zealand, which will, we venture to say, by inducing immediate comfort, and so removing all the peculiar causes of colonial discontent, have a most powerful effect in commending the remedy of colonization to our statesmen, and the practical advantages of colonization to the British merchant, and the British yeoman. The advantages which the Cook's Straits settlements possess, in abundance of freestone, lime, and coal, render the success of such a Company almost certain; and with a due supply of labour, it is not too much to anticipate that an unprecedented change would almost immediately be effected by its operations in the towns of Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth.

In order to adapt the benefits of this Company to all classes of capitalists, even to the well paid labourer, it is proposed that the requisite capital should be subscribed in 20,000 shares, of 25*l.* each; not more than 2*l.* per share to be called for in one year; and 1*l.* deposit to be paid on each share on application.

We have been requested to state these particulars, and we shall be happy to receive communications on the subject, either from parties proposing to lend their aid to the undertaking, or who may have useful suggestions to offer on the plan here detailed.

We may observe that the scheme has been submitted to the Committee of the New Zealand Society, members of which, Landholders and Shareholders of the New Zealand Company, have promised their hearty support and assistance in carrying out the measure contemplated. In the present state of the money market, indeed, when 1½ and 2 per cent. is accepted on good security for large loans, it is difficult to determine whether the London capitalist or the New Zealand colonist, is more interested in the proposed scheme of Colonial investment.

CAPTAIN FITZROY, THE NEW GOVERNOR.

It is on the lips of every Anglo-New-Zealander, What will be the plans of the new Governor? What are the arrangements which he has made with the Colonial Minister? How will he act towards the Company, their agents and their settlers?

In answer to these queries the first consideration is,—who is Captain FitzRoy? what has been his past life? and what are his opinions? Captain FitzRoy is a captain in the navy, President of the Geographical Society, member for the city of Durham, paternally nephew to the Duke of Grafton, maternally nephew to the Marquis of Londonderry. A gentleman so placed in life does not accept the appointment of Governor to New Zealand without giving up immense prospects: the salary to him has not weighed a feather in the balance upon which depended his determination. He must have much loftier objects in view than a common governorship,—the place of refuge of some distressed General, or naval Captain: in point of fact, the nomination of Captain FitzRoy to be Governor of New Zealand is bringing it into the most prominent consideration amongst British Colonies. It is the greatest of all proofs, that the Government at home values its colonization at a high rate. Having said so much of the present standing of Captain FitzRoy, we shall say a little of his past life. He received his naval education under the late Sir Robert Spencer, in the *Owen Glendower*, as a midshipman; and it is a little remarkable, that Captain Arthur Wakefield served at the same time as a midshipman with him: such was the reputation of Sir Robert Spencer, that officers brought up under him bear in the naval service the name of "Spencerites." Our Spencerite in question was a lieutenant in the *Thetis* frigate on the South American station, and promoted to the command of the *Beagle* surveying-ship, and in it he was the able explorer of the South Seas, having as his Master Captain Chaffers, who guided the *Tory* to Cook's Straits, and who was the harbour-master at Port Nicholson, during the Provisional Government there, previous to the proclamation of British sovereignty. Captain FitzRoy has not been a sufficient time in parliament to develop his powers there; but the only regret which attends his acceptance of the governorship of New Zealand is, we fear, that he has not left a successor to pursue his plans in parliament for improving the education of British mariners—a long neglected subject of almost paramount importance, which his peculiar and extended knowledge of seamen and marine affairs enabled him to bring forward in a manner which promised the most beneficial results.

When, in command of the surveying ships, he visited New Zealand, he was hospitably received by the leading missionaries of the Church of England Society, and naturally placed confidence in their representations; this was in 1835. Seven years have passed since—seven important years for New Zealand; and much is known of these islands, and of the natives, and of the missionaries, which could not be known at that time. Captain FitzRoy cannot entertain the same opinions now which he did when he wrote an account of his voyages in the *Adventure* and the *Beagle*. He then thought the inhabitants numerous; the united opinion of missionaries and all enquirers is, that they are not much above 100,000 persons, and this for islands about the size of those of Great Britain; and Captain FitzRoy not merely stated them to be numerous, but thought it might be necessary to employ an "over-awing European force, maintained by the show, not physical action, of that force until the natives see the wonderful effects of a changed system." The glory which attends the brave settlers in Cook's Straits, is, that they have most probably founded an empire without the assistance or the shew of a soldier. Patrick Matthew, a writer of very considerable talent, as late as 1838, recommended an imposing force to be sent out as preliminary to colonisation,* we deprecate not merely the expense but the shew of a single soldier in New Zealand, and believe that Napoleon was quite right when he calculated moral force as three times more valuable than physical. Three years' experience of the occurrences in Cook's Straits is the best answer to all who have recommended force, dignity, convict labour, and expense—it is the first real application of the self-supporting principle of colonisation. "We have more men and money than we know what to do with—we have starving workmen anxious to be employed, who serve no other purpose here than to keep down each other's wages—we have countless wealth lying barren in the hands of its possessors—and, finally, our colonies present us with tracts upon tracts of rich land, palpably capable of furnishing food to the one and profitable investment to the other, honestly, and wisely administered. Each of these materials for increase of wealth, power, and happiness, we possess in startling abundance; but they stand apart, and threaten our ruin, instead of confirming our greatness. Certainly no object could be devised more worthy of a master mind than to bring together the elements of good."† This has been done in Cook's Straits against the will of the

* See "Emigration Fields," by Patrick Matthew, p. 151, eleventh parag. This gentleman has written with all the forethought of a statesman. A few years has shown that he had formed erroneous opinions upon many subjects; still none will rise from reading his small volume without finding their knowledge of colonising, and particularly New Zealand, greatly increased.

† From the leader of the *Times* of Wednesday, March 29, 1843

Colonial Ministers at home, as avowed by the Marquis of Normanby, in his instructions to the late Governor Hobson; neglected, and then checked by the local Government sent out by Lord Normanby. These model settlements have withstood many, promised "thwartings," and with the assistance of the New Zealand Church Society, have planted the legitimate Church of England at our antipodes. Captain FitzRoy was an original member of the New Zealand Association, which has effected all this. The principle of the New Zealand Association was, by means of the reserves, to amalgamate the native and the settler into a common people.† This principle has been lauded by a most competent judge on the spot,—by Dr. Selwyn, the head of the legitimate Church of England. So much depends upon coming to a right understanding upon this subject, that we have dwelt upon it at this place at an inconvenient length.

Again, there is another equally important point which should be arranged previous to Captain FitzRoy's leaving, and that is, the title to the land,—all arising from ignorance, or the wrong application of the word "sell," and from concluding that there was a native sovereign power. There was no such thing: the word "chief"‡ was a rank, not an individual. There was no law, but usage, and that probably very different in the different tribes. War between tribes, the tomahawk amongst individuals, were the laws which governed society in New Zealand: of individual possession the native knew nothing. A tribe dwelt at a native village or paha, cultivated enough land near it for their existence; when that was exhausted they sought a fresh spot. So that, from the paucity of their numbers,§ the greater part of New Zealand is still the undivided domain of nature. "Land-sharks," as they have been most properly called, coming from other colonies, with ready-manufactured deeds, offering the chiefs blankets for their signature, and then calling it a sale;|| and now laying claim to millions of acres of which they have no possession, was common. What says a very competent witness, Captain Robertson?—"This part is called the Taranaki country, belonging to a powerful tribe called Wycato, who came from a large river of that name, and conquered it; indeed, from the incessant wars, which have from time immemorial, been carried on by these warlike people, the different districts of New Zealand have been constantly changing their possessors—the more powerful tribe exterminating its weaker neighbour, till the country has become in a great measure depopulated."** What says Governor Hobson?—"It appears that in 1839, Colonel Wakefield visited the country, and bought a considerable portion of it, from the few Ngati-awas, who had resumed their habitations on the retreat of Te-where-where. Now Te-where-where claims the country as his, by right of conquest; and insists, that the remnant of the Ngati-awas are slaves;—that they only live at Taranaki by sufferance;—and that they had no right whatsoever to sell the land without his consent."†† Seven chiefs, as they were called, went from the Middle Island, in February, 1840, to Sydney; and were ready to sign cession of sovereignty, or land of any extent, or most probably any thing else, for ten sovereigns each.‡‡ Cases might be cited in great numbers, that a real title to land rests in none of these people; and, in their present barbarous state, it is probably fortunate, that it does not. Money payment is a great injury to them:§§ it only leads them to remain in their filthy pahs, in a state of laziness, like so many hogs.

The 'Phormium Tenax'—its preparation has nearly ceased, owing to the difficulty of inducing the natives to dress it, on any terms that would yield a profit to the merchant.¶¶ It is an ordinance of Almighty Power, that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Leading the natives to work with the settler, must be attended with unmixed good: it perhaps can only be done by degrees. Those at Port Nicholson were rapidly doing so, and never thought of reclaiming the land, until the visit of Governor Hobson, with Mr. Geo. Clark, the lay missionary, accompanied by Te-where-where.—

* Lord Glenelg's conduct has been detailed, by the evidence of a member of the New Zealand Association, Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefield, in the parliamentary papers ordered to be printed, 3d of August, 1840, page 1 and the following.

† This great principle, almost as important as that of self-supporting colonization, was fully explained by Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefield to Lord Eliot's committee, and printed at page 11 of Parliamentary Reports of the 3d of August, 1840.

‡ See Lieutenant Macdonnell's (R.N.) statement, at the Glasgow meeting, that the congress of chiefs, as it was called, was a mere farce; printed at page 118 of No. 9 of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL. The lieutenant was many years resident in New Zealand.

§ See Dieffenbach, Report, page 121, No. 9, of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

|| The most flagrant example of land-sharking is exposed in Sir George Gipps' letters to Lord John Russell, printed at 62, Par. Papers, 11th of May, 1841.

** His letter is printed in the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, No. 14, p. 181; †† p. 188. Par. Papers, printed 12th of August, 1840.

‡‡ See Despatch from Sir George Gipps, p. 63, Par. Papers, 11th of May, 1841.

§§ See Terry's New Zealand, p. 232, quoted at p. 78, of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, No. 84.

¶¶ Hobson, p. 180, Par. Papers, 12th of August, 1838.

The Marquis of Normanby's instructions create immense difficulty: it is impossible to carry them into execution, and colonize the island. The difficulty is greater in the northern part of the Northern Island,—it may be stated from the Forth of the Thames northward, because the tribes are more numerous; and there they have frequently almost annihilated each other. They never intermarry:—their principle is revenge—war upon war; and each is invited to come forward and make his claim—each to be paid, and so be rendered independent of the necessity of work. Again, the Whites—some who have settled—some who have not—claim a purchase; and claim after claim has to be arranged. Then there are the missionary claims. There is little or none of this in the South. Seven years, or ten times seven, would not enable a Commissioner to unravel this gordian knot. It must be boldly cut. The Pahs, the burial-grounds, the cultivated lands of all—native or settler—must, in possession be respected; but the remainder declared the waste lands of the Crown. Capt. FitzRoy is far too sensible a man, to undertake even a greater fool's errand than that upon which the late Governor Hobson was sent. He can never attempt to repair the wreck at Auckland: it is an object unworthy of himself and the Colonial Minister. The forming it, was the vagary of a man suffering under infirmity from disease: it, and its debt, has nothing to do with the colonization of New Zealand. This subject of title, must be settled—settled permanently—at home. The subject of finance must be left to find its own way in Parliament;—it is that with which neither Captain FitzRoy, nor the Company, nor its settlers have any thing to do. Whilst the mad scheme was pursued, the settlers in Cook's Straits foresaw the mischief which was occurring: on their petition, it was stated to be "highly repugnant to the Governor's feelings, to offer any defence against charges so unjust and so unfounded." The result is now known—the Governor is dead, and no desire exists to attack his memory; but we think that the present Colonial Minister will have a difficult task to explain his support of the late Governor. Leaving that, however, to himself, he will forgive its being said, that the acts of one of his predecessors, Lord Normanby, must be revised and overturned, or it will be impossible for Captain FitzRoy to administer the government of New Zealand, with either advantage to New Zealand, or credit to himself.

As for the Company, its agents, and their settlers, their position has been settled by the Charter; and—although driven by the Government of the day, to be a joint-stock Company—let who will be the Minister, he will find it the safest and best instrument for colonizing New Zealand. No one thinks of emigrating there, but under its protection; and, if allowed to pursue its useful career, its settlers, without inconvenience to themselves, will produce revenue sufficient to maintain the expenses of a reasonable government; and such—unless we mistake Captain FitzRoy—he will be proud to administer. He goes to New Zealand, to govern, not to colonize. Firmly planted as the Company's settlements are in Cook's Straits, no individual purchasers of land will be found beyond their territories; and without a sale of land, the local government would find itself placed in the same position as that of Governor Hobson.

Drawing with the Company, Capt. FitzRoy may do immense things in New Zealand. A marine population for whale fishing will be fixed in Cook's Straits; and the whole population in the Company's settlements will furnish employment to a great deal of shipping, and prove excellent customers to the home workshops.

"W."

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—MR. DONLAN'S PROCESS.

It is stated that England pays foreigners the enormous sum of three millions and a half annually, chiefly in cash, for flax and hemp.

It is also stated that New Zealand phormium grows in such luxuriant abundance that England could be supplied entirely from that colony, could a method be discovered of preparing it in New Zealand for exportation, without the risk of its becoming heated during the passage, and thereby arriving in an unmerchantable condition. In the New Zealand Company's Report of 31st May, 1842, it is stated, "It may be confidently expected, as the first fruits of energetic attention to the great source of all real and enduring wealth, that effectual progress will soon be made in the systematic growth and preparation for shipment to this country of the flax, which appears destined by nature to be the staple export of the agricultural districts of New Zealand."

The colonists of Wellington have published as follows,—"The flax is found growing wild upon the highest hills and in the deepest swamps, requiring little more attention than the periodical cutting down:" again, "the only impediment is the want of some process by which the material can be made available as a staple calculated to rival the cotton of America, and the wool of Australia;" and again, "that the individual providing them with such process, as he would be the cause of fortunes to thousands, a fortune ought to be secured to him for conferring so great a blessing on his fellow-creatures, by securing a patent on certain terms, or agreeing to an export tax on every ton of hemp shipped."

It is quite evident that nothing, up to the latest dates from New Zealand, has been done. A Nelson paper of Nov., says, "It is really to be regretted that no one has been found either in England or the colony, willing to make the experiment whether or not anything can be done with this valuable plant." A letter from a settler

at Wellington, informs us, "We can find no one to manage the phormium tenax. It seems odd, that no one of mechanical genius can discover a quick, cheap, and easy method of obtaining from this plant the fibre, the whole fibre, and nothing but the fibre; could this once be accomplished, we should have an inexhaustible article of export, which seems to be the great thing needful to our permanent prosperity."

Every person interested in the colony, therefore, will be glad to learn that a sample of the Phormium prepared and dressed to such an extraordinary degree of fineness, by Mr. Donlan's process, has been exhibited to the New Zealand Society (4, Trafalgar Square,) that it is applicable for the purpose of manufacturing lace; and a new fabric invented by Mr. D. was also shown, consisting of Australian wool and New Zealand Phormium; the beautiful texture and brilliant white of the fibre occasioned expressions of satisfaction that this inexhaustible production will, in all probability, at no very distant date, rank New Zealand one of the first in the scale of British colonies. There were also submitted several fabrics made of Phormium by Mr. Donlan, which placed the importance of the fibre beyond a doubt.

We understand that a company is about to be formed for the purpose of importing the Phormium according to Mr. Donlan's process; and judging from the number of attempts to produce a fine fibre by mechanical means having proved failures, we have every belief of its complete success, and we have only to hope that no time may be lost, the present being the season for active steps; for, as Mr. Stokes observes in his excellent letter on horticultural affairs, (N. Z. J. No. 84.), "We shall lose much time in retracing our steps and correcting our mistakes, and the right application of time in a new colony is the *unum necessarium*." N.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS BY "W."

SOCIAL EMIGRATION.—The advertisement in the 74th Number of the JOURNAL, for Nov. 12th, under this head, is extremely pleasing; there is another also, by the Author of Nelson. It is very much the principle recommended to builders, brick and tile makers, &c., in the same Number at p. 271. Emigration is much more likely to succeed in hives in this manner, than in any body going out singly. Many have not the courage to go alone, but let this system once take root, and numbers of young people will marry on purpose to avail themselves of its advantages. The voyage out will prove by its means, not merely an amusing, but a most useful time. Some few books connected with the subjects of emigration, colonization, and New Zealand, will prove a fund of information to all parties, and all will land with a knowledge of the objects best adapted for their future lives, which they did not possess at embarkation. It is a plan which should be named frequently in the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, and it would be well if the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, or the editor of the JOURNAL would at all times receive the names of persons thus willing to associate.

So soon as plans are adjusted, for work and training for the steerage passengers, these social parties in the cabin will prove their best instructors; and a ship by these means may be made to carry out a party with the affectionate feelings of one great family.

SOUTH SEA WHALE FISHERY.—The following paragraph has lately appeared in the *Standard* newspaper:—

"We find in the American papers marked allusion to the extraordinary superiority which the Americans have obtained over all the rest of the world in the South Sea whale-fishery; but the Americans possess no marked advantage over us, either in the fitting-out, or the more economical management of their whaling-ships, while at sea; but the testimony is pretty uniform that the Nantuckian seamen have obtained a decided ascendancy in skill and energy, and that in this respect they throw the best crews engaged in England for the South sea fishery completely into the shade. This state of matters in such a branch of industrial pursuit amounts to nothing short of a severe reflection upon our supineness. We can scarcely conceive it a matter in which the executive government can efficiently interfere, but at a time like the present, when the North Sea whale-fishery has become nearly annihilated, it demands the attention of our enterprising merchants and shipowners. We have now become large importers of oil from the United States, and at the rate we are proceeding we shall soon be completely dependent upon them for our consumption of that article. The article, however, has been of late so much adulterated with the cheaper vegetable oil, that they have lost grade in the market, with a corresponding decline in price."—And it is to be hoped, that the subject will be followed up by farther information as to the details of the now celebrated Nantucket whaling-ships. The Nantucket seamen were many of them originally British seamen; the fact is, the most economical and thrifty of our sailors have settled themselves with the generally Quaker owners of ships employed in the Southern fisheries. The spot, Nantucket, possesses no advantages whatever, indeed rather otherwise; but of all the spots on the globe, Cook's Straits possesses the greatest; and whenever two or three men, similar in habits, and equal in knowledge with the original Nantucket ship-owners, settle there, it is very evident that this great trade must be gradually transferred from the North American States to the Britain of the south. It is a vast object to establish at Nelson a marine and ship-building population, which shall be equal, and perhaps superior, to that at Nantucket. Dr. Hodgkin, in his valuable work on "the Means of Promoting and Preserving Health," p. 163, says "700 American vessels are reported to be at sea, without ardent spirits, except in their medicine-chest; and 'though they visit every clime, and at all seasons of the

year, make the longest and most difficult voyages, and not unfrequently circumnavigate the globe, the men are uniformly better in all respects than they used to be. Seventy-five out of ninety-seven vessels from New Bedford, sail without ardent spirits. It has become common, and so great is the increase of safety to property, that Insurance Companies find it to their interest to insure vessels that carry no spirituous Liquors at a less premium than others." The above quotation in Dr. Hodgkin's remarks, must either be the extract from a letter, or from an American newspaper. He adds "Messrs. Baring, Brothers and Co. wrote to their agent in Amsterdam, to know why he had not obtained freights. His reply was that there were American vessels, commanded by temperance captains, taking freights, and while they remained, none would offer to other ships."—A series of four papers were printed at the latter end of the last year, proposing the formation of a Whaling and Steam Navigation Company; their dates were as follows:—

At p. 210 of No. 69, Sept. 3d, 1842, of the *New Zealand Journal*.

236 71, Oct. 1st.

240 „ *Ibid.* An extract from the *Standard* on the

256 73, Oct. 29.

265 74, Nov. 12.

[subject.]

It was never recommended by the writer of those papers exclusively to employ steamers in the whale fishery. The whale is a timid animal, and the noise of the paddles might defeat the purposes for which the vessel was built; that, however, may perhaps be obviated when the Archimedes screw is brought into universal use; but the great use of a steamer is to tow sailing vessels into a right position for killing the whale. The Pacific Ocean has not its name without meriting it. South Sea whaling-ships are frequently becalmed for weeks together. Now if a steamer was in attendance to about every five sailing vessels, it is believed that the latter would not be long in finding cargoes. But the foundation of transferring the trade from Nantucket to Nelson, is the sending to the latter, a moral marine and ship-building population, and this may be done by selecting from our ports young married couples. Great care should be taken in not admitting a drunkard amongst them; and no ship to go out without a certain proportion of small capitalists. It is a plan never before offered to British seamen: many seamen are half ship-builders,—many ship-builders are half seamen: all would depend upon selection, amongst whom may be considered the labourers. The whaling season in Cook's Straits commences in May,—winter there. It may be too late for the plan being put into practice for the mere catching of the whale this season, but for the purpose of planting a marine and ship-building population, any season is the right one. Ship-building may be commenced on arrival, and all hands employed to establish a Nantucket at Nelson. It will require a year's preparation; but if two or three ships are despatched as soon as may be, the seed will be sown for an immense business. One advantage of establishing it at Nelson has not yet been mentioned. The South Sea whaling ships from Nantucket must find their way to the Pacific in ballast,—a ship sailing from Nelson will be immediately on the fishing ground: this makes all the difference to every ship of half the circumnavigation of the globe. Emigrant ships are in want of back freights, which on this account will be very moderate, and if established with common sense, it will make an English colony not merely the metropolis of the South Sea whale-fishery, but it will render England the emporium of the whole oil business of the world, instead of Nantucket.

BUILDINGS IN NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—The late disastrous fire at Wellington, at which it appears 50 houses were destroyed, will doubtless suggest to persons interested in the welfare of the Colony, the expediency of providing in future against so unfortunate a result: it seems the majority of dwellings were Maori (or native) buildings, composed of even more inflammable materials than the wooden houses of which the remainder consisted: the reason for adopting the native buildings is the extreme cheapness and dispatch with which they are raised, a matter of no small importance to an emigrant newly arrived in the Colony, by the saving of a considerable portion of his capital, and also the length of time occupied in the erection of a substantial brick or stone dwelling. If this branch, viz: house-building, were undertaken by a public Company, with an adequate capital subscribed principally in this country, well built houses could be erected in readiness for newly arrived emigrants, and they might be let or sold as best suited the convenience of the emigrant and the Company: this suggestion has already been made by previous correspondents, and I should like to see the details of one or more plans submitted to your readers. Iron is already extensively used in the construction of dwellings in this country, it might with great benefit be introduced in the Colony. Complete frames of houses in iron, including framing for floors, sides, partitions, and roof, with sashes, hangings, and fastenings complete, could be sent from this country, with an iron framework; the walls, &c. may be filled in with clay or rammed earth, or built up with rough boarding, and covered over with the Patent Oropholite described in the 83d No. of your Journal. The advantage of such an iron frame is its extreme portability and the facility with which it can be erected; the cost of freight is less than on a wooden house.—I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

JAS. RUNDAN.

MR. BULLER AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.—ANGLO-INDIAN COLONIZATION OF NEW ZEALAND, &c.

(To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.)

Bath, April 14th, 1843.

SIR,—The admirable speech of Mr. Buller last week in the House of Commons, and the encomiums showered upon him from all parts of the House, for his happy illustration of an all important and most difficult subject, will be deeply felt through the length and breadth of the land; and it is not difficult to foresee that the enquiry into the relative condition of the people at home, and in the colonies, and into the obvious circumstances that convert the unemployed, non-producing and non-consuming, unhappy and degraded pauper, of an over-peopled parent state, into a thriving purchaser, a happy and loyal colonist, must ultimately tend to give a vast impetus to that sort of colonization of which this country and its people may be justly proud, calculated alike to increase the *legitimate* power of the empire, and add to the happiness of all its people.

There may be much difference of opinion upon the best modes of advancing the cause of colonization. All may not agree as to whether the Government should or should not take the conducting of it into its own hands; but amongst sensible and right-judging men there can be no doubt that a paternal government should offer every facility in its power to promote an object so truly national and patriotic as this has been proved to be. Without asking for a direct grant of money, the writer humbly conceives that this very important relief to the country would be much advanced if a rather more friendly and warm interest in the vital statistics of colonization were taken at the Colonial Office,—if more positive measures were concerted for intercommunication between neighbouring colonies, and especially if that department of the Government were to use all possible means in common with the existing powerful Land Companies, for expediting and making more certain the conveyance of intelligence to and fro; this last measure alone would produce the happiest effects, and glad am I to see the subject adverted to in the last number of your JOURNAL, feeling and knowing that many have often languished for intelligence unavailingly, placed as the correspondence has been, and is, at the mercy of irresponsible ship-masters, and careless post-office agents. Mr. Mangles has done himself much honour, and the interests of the New Zealand community much service, by his suggestion of a Branch Company in one of the East India Presidencies: this, and the next step of the extension of steam communication, from thence to New Zealand, would, it is very obvious, lead to the happiest results, alike favourable to the Anglo-Indian, the Anglo-New Zealander, and all interested directly or indirectly in the colonization of New Zealand. Every support in the power of private or public opinion, it is hoped, will be accorded to that gentleman in the prosecution of this laudable object, which is one every way worthy of the serious and deliberate attention of the New Zealand Society in its collective capacity, and of the strenuous efforts of every individual member of that body.

The attention of the country being drawn to the subject in the happy and judicious way it has been by Mr. Buller, it is not too much to expect an increase of emigration, and improved modes of effecting it for the benefit of those most requiring to avail themselves of the opportunities it holds out for improving their condition. That New Zealand will come in for its deserved share of public approval, there can be no doubt, as it offers many advantages to the colonist superior to those of any other colony. Hoping and expecting much from the movement in Parliament, and the consequent diffusion of information through the country,

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
KAPPA.

INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

April 27th, 1843.

SIR,—I am anxious to know whether the New Zealand Company have chartered another vessel to follow the *Ursula* in the course of a month after she sails, as I think that many others as well as myself would in that case submit to another month's delay in the hope that something definite might be done in that time with regard to the adjustment of the existing differences between the Government and the Company.

I would beg to suggest also that your promised reinsertion of information concerning the packing of seeds, &c. would be very acceptable to those who are now soon about to leave this country for New Zealand.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
W. B. C.

[We beg to assure W. B. C. that we shall, as soon as we can find room, recapitulate the various suggestions which have appeared in the Journal, on the subject of packing seeds for the Colony. For answer as to the next ship, we refer him to the paragraph below.]

THE URSULA.

Doubts have existed whether the *Ursula* would sail at her appointed time: we can now remove them. The *Ursula* is under engagements with the New Zealand Company, and consequently under its regulations and the superintendence of its officers. Her charterers are under heavy penalties to obey these regulations, of which punctuality as to the day of sailing is one. She will leave *Gravesend* punctually on Thursday, the 11th of May.

The *Ursula* will be followed by the *Mary*, a very fine vessel of about 600 tons, built at Maryport by Kelsick Wood, the builder of the *Ursula*, for the East India trade.

NEW ZEALAND TALES.

KOANE.

CHAPTER I.

TOWARDS the close of the last century, between the period of Cook's discovery of New Zealand and the arrival of the first whaler there, several attempts were made to take some advantage of the great natural resources of the islands, and turn them to account for purposes of commerce. Benjamin Franklin, a man no doubt of sound discretion, but whose benevolence seems, as in the case of Las Casas and Sir Thomas F. Buxton, to have gone before his philosophy in colonial matters, endeavoured to establish at once a system of barter with the natives, and published proposals for dispatching a shipload of English comforts and luxuries to open up a British market in New Zealand. Governor King, in like manner, and with the same worthy object, induced two influential and intelligent natives,—one of them a warrior of some note in the Bay of Islands, the other, a Tohunga, or priest of the same place,—to visit Norfolk Island, and endeavoured to learn from them the art of preparing the Phormium tenax. But the warrior and the priest knew as much about the preparation of the flax, as an English officer or bishop knows of the manufacture of calicoes, and were quite indignant at the insult offered to their understanding and rank, in deeming the Rangatira of the ancient clan of Nga-pui acquainted with such feminine accomplishments as scraping the fibre of the Phormium and weaving the threads into paltry *taheas*. What Franklin and King failed to do, namely to excite native enterprise and curiosity, the natural intelligence of the New Zealander voluntarily accomplished. Tippahee, one of the most distinguished chieftains under the bloody Korokorro, the *Ariki*, or "Commander-in-chief" of the Bay of Islands, went of his own accord, with his five sons, to Port Jackson, to learn a little of the manners of the Pakeha, unmoved by the entreaties of the fair Kaone, his only daughter, the beauty of the tribe, for whose hand many a long *aru aru*, or siege of courtship had been laid by the copper-coloured swains of Wangaroa.

Tippahee was a man of great natural power, and with proper cultivation and opportunity, would have been, in Europe, a great man. Two qualities, however, he possessed in abundance; the two most common characteristics of his nation,—great self-esteem, and love of praise. These qualities, which in the most of his tribe led only to ludicrous pretensions, were in him respected; for in conjunction with his inquisitive tastes and even tolerable knowledge, they had incited him to great efforts for the improvement of his native Pa, and now induced his visit to the country of the white man, that he might learn something practically of manners and inventions, which had been vaguely presented to his mind by the accounts of occasional voyagers to the Bay. The character of Tippahee's head and physiognomy was quite that of the Anglo-Saxon: the forehead high, and fuller in the temporal regions than usual with the native New Zealander; but, as with all the tribe, the head was longer in proportion to its breadth than with the European, and, though perhaps not in undue preponderance, the region of the brain assigned by the new school of physiologists to the animal and fiery passions, was amply developed. Tall and athletic, and even at the age of sixty, as active as a youth, it was difficult to say whether his acknowledged physical superiority to his brother chieftains, or the striking qualities of his mind, had acquired for him an influence which was undisputed in the tribe. Kaone was the only child of Tippahee who inherited anything but his self-estimation and passionate temper: and along with great natural refinement, she possessed all the enduring and determinate disposition of her mother, who had been chosen by Tippahee more for her affinity in these respects and her submissiveness to himself, than for any higher qualities: and whose death had been partially softened to the old chief by this resemblance in the disposition of his child. Yet, along with this spirit of endurance and energy, Kaone was gentle and affectionate, and it was only when roused by the excitements which the warlike occupations of her kinsman and her tribe were constantly extending even to her, that her almost masculine nature was exhibited, and the softness of the woman became merged in the heroine. Kaone was not unlike a southern European in complexion and expression, and but for the moko, or tattooing of her lips, might have been taken for a native of Portugal or Italy; at the same time that her high features and full and prominent mouth gave a little of the Jewess to her physiognomy. Her hair, like that of her father, was black, but like his also it was sadly unkempt, though not unanointed; and without the aid of head-ornaments of any sort, she trusted to her black eyes and musical voice, and to her full commanding form, conspicuous even under the simple *rapahi*, or woman's mat of her tribe, to maintain her reign over the not unimaginative though ignorant savages around her. We have said that many offers had been made, by neighbouring chiefs, of alliance with Kaone, but such courtship had not yet reached the length of the consenting pinching of hands, nor even that of a pulling-match,—the mode in which young Maori rivals determine their claims; to wit, by nearly dislocating the shoulders of their beloved, pulling in opposite directions, till the fair one, like the better half of the "merry-thought," falls to the lot of the stronger or more dexterous. Kaone was still unapproachable; indeed, old Tippahee himself could not make up his mind to part with her altogether, and, therefore, invited no alliance with any of his brother chiefs. The fierce Tippouie, the son of the *Ariki* of a hostile tribe, had lately made overtures of peace with the men of Ngapui, on condition of Kaone becoming his; but, tempting as the offer was to the father, for the mutual massacres of the tribes it had been his desire

at almost any sacrifice to arrest, the savage would not consent to destroy his daughter's happiness; a result which her horror of Tippouie would have certainly ensured, had his proposal been acceded to. Intense affection marked the character of the whole family, the father alone exhibiting none of it externally, and the Tangi, or lamentations, which accompanied the present separation from Kaone, were perhaps more real than many louder wailings of the sort, ordinarily practised by the tribe. Kaone indeed, and the whole female part of the household, rubbed noses with many cries, and with oyster-shells cut and excoriated face and arms, until blinded with blood and tears; but scarcely had the whaler in which Tippahee and his sons were conveyed left the Bay, when her sorrow became too deep for loud lamentation, and fearful forebodings of what the great Atua might have in store for the ship and her family on the deep, filled her whole heart with painful and silent thought.

The crowd of natives which had collected to witness the departure of Tippahee, had retreated from the beach; but Kaone still sat looking out upon the ocean even after she had lost sight of the vessel; two or three slaves loitering near her. At length, summoning self-command, she was about to return to the Pa, when a loud shriek behind her caused her to look round, and she was seized and her arms forcibly bound to her side by a young chieftain, tattooed and painted in a style both fearful and ludicrous, who, casting away the meri, with which he had just struck down and stunned the female attendant who had attempted to warn her of his approach, with cries of triumph bore her away along the beach. Faint and wretched, it was not until she found herself placed in the centre of a canoe, and surrounded by unknown faces, that she was able to hear or see what was passing around her, when she became aware that she had fallen into the hands of Tippouie himself, who had long waited the departure of her kinsman to put this intended seizure in execution. Overcome by her double grief, she fell senseless in the canoe, which was rapidly paddled from the shore.

(To be Continued.)

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS RELATIVE TO NEW ZEALAND.

(From The Times.)

On Tuesday last, a vote of 61,000*l.* was proposed to defray the charge of the colony of New Zealand.

Mr. W. Williams said, that really this was a most extraordinary item. Why, there were not, he was told, 14,000 people in the colony. Never were officers so highly paid: their scale of remuneration was far above that of corporate officers at home. The Chief Justice had 4,000*l.* a-year. Why, they would get any briefless barrister to take the place for half the money. He thought the Government ought to lay before the House the details of the estimate.

Lord Stanley.—If the hon. member had taken the trouble to refer to the bottom of the page, he would have found the explanation which he has asked of the Government. The explanation of the estimate had been before the house since the 23d of March.

Mr. Williams.—But the noble lord certainly could not expect him (Mr. Williams) to read all explanatory documents laid on the table of the House.

Lord Stanley again stated, that the documents explanatory of the vote to which the hon. member referred had been laid before the House for the last two months. (Hear.) The hon. member found no difficulty in making complaints, although he professed not to be able to find time to read the documents presented to the House.

Mr. Chapman thought, that the colony of New Zealand was in a flourishing state, and deserved every encouragement from the Government. The public money could not be better laid out than in extending the interest of that colony.

Mr. B. Wood hoped that the noble lord would postpone this vote until hon. members had time to read the document to which reference had been made.

Lord John Russell thought the objections to the vote were not well founded. He could not see what other course the Government could have adopted than to ask for the vote, after the explanation which the noble lord had given to the House. The hon. member said, that he had not had time to read the paper. That was no valid reason for either postponing or objecting to the vote. He quite concurred in all that had fallen from the hon. member on the other side of the House with relation to the flourishing state of the colony of New Zealand. In 1748 the same sum was asked for the colony of Halifax. If the objections which were then urged to that vote—and they were of a similar character to those now urged by the hon. member for Coventry—had been attended to, this country would have lost one of the most valuable of its possessions. He expected to derive from the colony of New Zealand advantages similar to those which had resulted from the establishment of Halifax.

After a few words from Mr. G. W. Hope, the purport of which we could not catch.

Mr. Forster said he thought that the noble lord ought to give some explanation of the present state of affairs in that country.

Lord Stanley said that it was not correct that emigration had been put a stop to by occurrences which had taken place in that colony.

Mr. B. Wood said that he had not had time to peruse the papers which referred to the vote under consideration of the House. He had been out of town and had not seen the document. This was no common vote; it required looking into. He did not think that such a vote should be pressed until proper explanation was given by the noble lord.

The vote was agreed to.

[In the report of the debate which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, Lord Stanley's speech is given as follows:

"Lord Stanley would merely say in reply, that there had been no difference, as had been stated, between the Government and the New

Zealand Company; and that the last accounts from the colony were much more favourable than the preceding ones."

We have made enquiry, and have been assured that his lordship expressed himself to this effect, as well as to that represented by the *Times*.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Subscribers, and the Newsmen, are respectfully informed, that the "New Zealand Journal," will, on and after Saturday, May 18th, be printed and published by Mr. F. D. Lewis, at his Office, No. 3, Castle Court, Birebia Lane, Corahill; to whom all Communications, Orders, and Advertisements, are requested to be forwarded.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1843.

WE beg to direct the attention of our readers to the debate on the proposed vote of 61,000*l.*, to defray the charge of the Colony, (or rather the Government) of New Zealand, in which the opinions expressed by Lord John Russell and other members, were such as to give strong confirmation to the favourable prospects we considered ourselves justified to hold out in our last number.

Lord John Russell concurred in all that had been stated as to the flourishing condition of the Colony, and its deserving every encouragement from the Government: and observed, that in 1748, the same sum was asked for the Colony of Halifax, as was now requested for New Zealand, from which Colony indeed he expected to derive advantages similar to those which resulted from the establishment of Halifax, one of the most valuable of the possessions of Great Britain.

On referring to the Treasury Minute, of 10th of March, 1843, the items, composing the vote will be found to be:—

	£	s.	d.
1. An estimate in aid of the Revenues of New Zealand, for 1843-4—			
Salaries and Civil Establishment	5,445	15	0
Expense of the Colonial Brig	1,500	0	0
Parliamentary portion of Bishop's salary ..	600	0	0
	£ 7,545	15	0
2. Balance of Bills drawn by Captain Hobson on the Lords of the Treasury, to cover deficiency in the Colonial Revenue for 1842-43	8,598	8	4
3. A Grant to cover the advances made from time to time to the Colony, from the funds of New South Wales	45,539	5	0
	£ 61,673	8	4

The despatch from Lord Stanley to Mr. Shortland, which accompanies the copy of the above-mentioned minute, gives further details, on which we may, by and by, find it proper to make further comment. The nature, however, of the particulars of the estimates of the local Government, are already sufficiently known to the readers of this JOURNAL. We are amused at the objections to the Estimate made by the Member for Coventry. "1000*l.* a-year to the Chief Justice! Why, they would get any briefless barrister to take the place for half the money." No doubt of it! Many a Sancho Panza, too, would be glad to undertake the duties of Governor, or Lord Mayor, or anything else, for 500*l.* a-year, and rations.

We are without further news from the settlements; but we are enabled to insert some letters from settlers, which, although not of late date, will interest our readers.

There is every prospect now of great reduction in the price of food in the Colony. The *Brougham* and *Nelson* will by this time have returned from Valparaiso to Wellington, laden with flour; and a recurrence of such voyages may be looked for, as well as of shipments from Manila with goods, which, as well as grain and flour, have hitherto been imported at second-hand and enhanced prices, from the Sydney markets. Until production is further extended, it may be feared that beef and mutton will still maintain a high price; but wages are high, and pork and flour and potatoes will become more reasonable every month.

Much speculation prevails in Nelson as to the anticipated privileges of a corporation—the benefits resulting therefrom in an approach to self-government will be further extended, they anticipate, in due time, to a separate Local Government. We quite agree with the writers in the Nelson papers as to the immense benefit likely to accrue from the right of the corporation to the sea and river shore, and to levy a borough rate on all the lands occupied or unoccupied in the settlement. We have, at some length, developed, in another place, a proposed mode of carrying into immediate effect the wishes expressed by the Nelson colonists, for a systematic preparation and improvement of the settlements: and we call upon all the friends of New Zealand to lend their aid to a scheme, which, if adopted and carried out in the proper spirit, must, by inducing immediate comfort, and thereby inviting capital to the Colony, lead to the rapid development of the resources of the country, and speedily realise the sanguine anticipations expressed by Lord John Russell on Friday night, that Great Britain is destined to derive advantages from New Zealand

equal to those she has already obtained from her most favoured Colonies.

The labourers of Nelson, we are glad to know, are combining themselves to work the coal-mines of Motupipi, and in lime-burning and brick-making. This is at least a beginning; but to effect anything in this way we must have the combination of more capital than that of the labouring portion of the community, even with the high wages they have been for some time past accumulating.

A special meeting had been held to open the Nelson Literary and Scientific Institution; and the branch of the British and Foreign School Society were also actively engaged in educational experiments, for the successful prosecution of which, however, the one thing needful—money, did not seem to be very abundant.

The letter from a settler of New Plymouth will give great pleasure to those interested in the agricultural settlement of the Company. We have already more than once expressed our opinion as to the great results likely to attend the exertions of the Wellington Horticultural Society. A similar one has been established at New Plymouth, and from the names on the committee, and the principles on which, from the report of the meeting, we learn the Society is to be conducted; and, above all, from the peculiarly great natural advantages of Taranaki for horticultural experiments, we anticipate more from the operations of such an association in that district than in the other settlements.

While everything thus gives fair promise as regards the rapid colonization of New Zealand, we regret to perceive that doubts have been cast by certain parties upon the faith of the New Zealand Company in their dealings with the settlers and purchasers; and the *Morning Herald* takes upon itself to condemn their conduct in one recent instance, as unjust, disingenuous, and impolitic. This imputed injustice is summed up in their having refused compensation to a Mr. Wansey, who, after having formally taken possession of his lands, was forced to abandon his location by the natives, to control whom no adequate provision, it is well known, had been made by the local government. To protect and govern the settlers in a British Colony is, beyond all question, not the province of a colonizing Company, but of the British Government, and it is begging the whole question for the *Herald* to assert—what the Company have refused to credit—that their agent guaranteed the settlers against all expenses which might be incurred in getting possession of their land. While we rejoice that Government is now beginning to do its duty in the matter of governing and protecting the industrious settlers in the Colony, we think it becomes us to state more fully the particulars of this case, in which it appears to us that the New Zealand Company are not in the slightest degree worthy of blame. We may add, *en passant*, in reply to one observation of the *Herald*, that the *New Zealand Journal* was not established, and is in no manner controlled by the New Zealand Company, on whose proceedings it reserves to itself the perfect right to comment, in whatever manner it may think proper.

Mr. Wansey's case lies in a nutshell. He bought a section of land of the New Zealand Company, which entitled him to be put into possession by the Company. At that time the Company did not guarantee title; but that is immaterial, because the Directors have fully admitted their obligation to give the party possession of the land purchased. There is no question of title here; the question is simply, whether Colonel Wakefield gave Mr. Wansey possession, and that he did so is perfectly clear from Mr. Wansey's own statement. On this ground the Company, we think justly, contends that its obligations are fulfilled, and that it is no part of its business to protect settlers against the outrages committed by the natives, or by any other class of the Queen's subjects who are responsible to the laws of England.

With respect to the allegation that Colonel Wakefield promised, "that any expense the settlers were at in taking possession the Company would repay," we are authorized to state that the Directors have not received any report from Colonel Wakefield to that effect, and think it very unlikely that he would have entered into any such engagement, not being empowered to do so. But even if he had so engaged, the claim of Mr. Wansey is not for expenses incurred in taking possession, but for expenses incurred in consequence of an outrage and breach of the peace by the natives, after he was in possession, and had built himself a house.

The Directors made a representation on this subject to the Colonial Office in November last, and again in January; but all that Lord Stanley did was to refer the matter to the Colony for the Governor's Report.

Why does not Mr. Wansey bring his action against the Company, and substantiate his grievance if he can? Instead of this he attempts to pursue a system of intimidation. Surely the character of the Directors of the New Zealand Company is worth as much as the opinion of the *Morning Herald*, which is for ever meddling with business which it does not understand, and in the present instance has most absurdly usurped the office of judge in a question of law, and upon a mere *ex parte* statement of the facts of the case. But we suppose Mr. Wansey has taken the usual number of copies of the *Herald*, according to practice, upon such occasions.

Grandmama, in her love of Colonial Office Colonization, looks "with suspicion on the skill and tact displayed in the composition of the *New Zealand Directory*." We wonder whether she

has any suspicion of similar skill and tact being exhibited in the Colonial Office? However, we think there may be more reprehensible things in the world than the employment of such qualities in carrying out great objects.

WELLINGTON.

LAW.—The following is a Summary of Proceedings in the Supreme Court, Wellington, Oct. 4 and 5:—

Parnell v. Waters and Smith.—Postponed on account of the absence of a witness.

Rhodes v. Hornbrook.—Action on a promissory note of 129l. 15s. 2d. Verdict for plaintiff.

Fraser v. Evans.—Action to recover whale-boat, and 25l. for use of the same. Verdict for plaintiff.

Caines v. Wade.—Action to compel the grant of a lease. Withdrawn, as the agreement involved a point of law.

Healy v. Healy.—Action to recover half the value of certain land. Verdict for defendant.

Watson v. Monteith.—Action to recover 30l. for work done. Verdict for plaintiff, 10l.

Wright v. Williams.—Action to recover 2,000l. Verdict for plaintiff, subject to a reference.

Jones v. Wade.—Action to compel to render an account. Relief granted.

Guyton v. Wade.—Action to recover 250l. on a bill of exchange. Verdict for plaintiff, subject to a point of law.

Mantall v. Revans.—Action of libel. Verdict for plaintiff, damages, 40s.

Mercer v. Revans.—Action to recover 246l. Verdict for plaintiff, 160l.

Hogg v. Wade.—Issue not made up correctly.

Wright v. Munn.—Postponed.

Tod v. Watt.—Action to recover 115l. commission. Verdict 27l. 1s., subject to a point of law.

Shand v. Hunter and Others.—Action to recover 50l. for rent of land occupied by the Wakefield Club. Verdict for plaintiff, 45l.

Evans v. Hornbrook.—Action to recover 102l. 1s. for goods. Verdict for plaintiff.

We regret to observe the death of no less than two of the four gentlemen, passengers in H. M. brig *Victoria*, which entered Wellington on the 11th of August last, from Auckland. All these gentlemen had experienced an attack of fever, presenting, it is said, typhoid symptoms. Two have died, namely Lieutenant Paddock, R.N., and on Friday the 2d instant, William Ponsonby Lowther, Esq., aged 20 years, youngest son of Gorges Lowther, Esq. of Hampton Park, Somersetshire. The Bishop is known to have suffered slightly from indisposition whilst here, but the last accounts from Nelson reported his Lordship to be in possession of excellent health. The whole circumstance forms a subject well deserving the attention of medical men.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—The following is extracted from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, dated the 2nd of Dec., 1842.

"We received last night a copy of the *Port Nicholson Colonist*, dated Nov. 11th, from which we learn that there had been a very destructive fire at Wellington, by which fifty Maori buildings were destroyed. The loss was estimated at 16,000l. It originated at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 9th November, and as it was blowing a gale of wind at the time, it spread with tremendous rapidity. We shall doubtless hear full particulars by the mail, which will appear in to-morrow's *Herald*. Colonel Wakefield was on a visit at Auckland: a gentleman of the name of Hunter had been elected mayor of Port Nicholson."

Since the above was in type, we have received the following slip extracted from the *Port Nicholson Gazette*, of November 10th, 1842:— "Towards one o'clock this morning, Lloyd the baker's house was found to be on fire. This house is situated about 400 yards on the Te-aro Flat side of Colonel Wakefield's residence. To those who have a plan or print of the town and harbour this will be a guide, and further we may add, the fire commenced on acre No. 488, and ended at the public reserve adjoining 485. From that it extended up Te-aro Flat, destroying a large number of the houses on the beach. The last house towards the flat that is destroyed is Messrs. Willis and Co's. The wind was blowing hard from the north west all the time, which is the cause of so many houses being destroyed. The following is a list of houses destroyed, as far as we have been able on the moment to obtain an account:— Lloyd, baker, Maori house; Ross, solicitor, ditto; Ross, fishmonger, ditto; Adams, fishmonger, ditto; Brown, public house, ditto; Brass, shoemaker, ditto; Youding, butcher, ditto; Castle, labourer, ditto; Miller, lodging-house, Wooden House; Graces, Dr. Evans' office, ditto; Harvey, tailor, ditto; Keem-lopo-hat, Maori Building; Youngs, public-house, Wooden House; Durie and Co., ditto, ditto; Hunter and Co., stores, Maori House; Willis and Co., ditto, ditto; and fifteen other houses. Our list may not be quite complete; it is however very nearly so. Besides the above destroyed by fire, the Maori houses were pulled down to arrest the fire. The total destruction of property is estimated at from 5,000l. to 10,000l.: the value of good houses destroyed, is estimated at from 2,000l. to 2,500l.: of the goods destroyed, a large portion belonged to parties in England and Sydney. We presume the largest quantity of goods destroyed were in the stores of Messrs. Willis and Co., and they, we believe, were nearly wholly goods consigned from London and Sydney. The loss is severe to the colonists, and will be severely felt for some time by many of our fellow settlers, with whom we need not state we deeply sympathize. We have issued this slip to go forth with our paper of yesterday, that our friends at a distance may have a tolerable correct account or notion of the extent of the misfortunes which has befallen the settlement, feeling that rumours might do us much mischief, while the truth may be useful. Our list shows that the only sufferers among the wholesale houses, are Mr. Rout, and Messrs. Willis and Co. It may be well to remark that Messrs. Willis' large wooden store being at the other side of the harbour is uninjured.

The following is an extract of a letter from a "Producer," dated Wellington, 17th September, 1842.

"I have recently been absent for a month at Nelson. I was at the Waimea where poor Young met his death, but did not hear of the sad event until the following morning. The settlers were a little jealous of Port Nicholson, and boast of their buildings: this led me to the question,* and on examination, I was astonished to find that a large proportion of the best houses were built and occupied by Port Nicholson people; and that most of the trade was in their hands;—a very large portion of the enterprise of the place is borrowed from us. There is no comparison as to the daring of the people between the two places, and the folks of the North even acknowledge our superiority over them in this respect. Captain Wakefield is a superior man; his whole time is employed to advance his settlement, and every thought is on the same subject. The more I become acquainted with him, the more I think of his qualifications for the post he fills. I wrote to you last year a long letter on the subject of forming a whaling company in London, having a depot here, and a local directory of persons holding shares in the Company. I named 15,000*l.* as the capital; and went to show that it would benefit this place to the extent of 70,000*l.* per annum. I worked the subject out fully, but you made no allusion to the letter, and as its contents were important, I do not think you would have remained silent; I therefore think the letter has never reached you. Press the subject at home.†

Captain Smith has just sailed in the cutter *Brothers*, to examine all the harbours and districts in the Middle Island, under instructions from Colonel Wakefield. The plan of enquiry was drawn up before he sailed, and if he can carry it out you will say it is complete. If zeal and disregard of self be sufficient, I am sure he will carry it out. Auckland is in a sad state; land jobbing is at an end, and there is no production. The unpaid liabilities of the Government will cause much distress there. Here we are going on well,—distress at Auckland does not mean distress all over New Zealand. Here we have the great source of prosperity—production.

COMFORTS AND DISCOMFORTS OF EARLY SETTLERS.—We have copied the following letter from the *Cheltenham Free Press* of the 25th March, and request the attention of our readers to its statements. While Mr. Seymour cannot muster enough courage to bear with the petty inconveniences of a new settlement, to which he was one of the earliest emigrants, and sailed with the first body of colonists in September 1841, he ends each grumbling paragraph with some proof of the advancement of the place, and his own success. Few will sympathize with a man who abuses the climate because he lived through the winter in a tent, and had afterwards to repent, in his own words, "his folly;" and who makes the evident misrepresentation that the thermometer was "often below 20°," and laments about his being "almost killed" by the "intense cold," in the same breath that he says the thickest ice he had seen was 1½ inch thick in tubs, and rarely more than half an inch in ponds, &c., and that before nine you "might imagine yourself in summer." Still less will any one be disposed to feel distressed for a man who sells acres of country land which he gave 30*s.* for, at 20*l.*—expects to make 500*l.* by a suburban section which cost him 75*l.*, and complains that he "cannot do much" with another which cost him the same money, having sold it for 100*l.*, with interest to the exorbitant amount of 30 per cent. till it is paid!

(Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Seymour, late Lessee of Pittville Spa, Cheltenham.)

Prethbury Cottage, Nelson, New Zealand, Sept. 1st, 1842.

We reached this spot on the 6th April, exactly five months after leaving Liverpool on the 6th November. We found that none of the land had been given out, those who had proceeded us living in huts and tents scattered as whim or judgment dictated over the spot selected for the town. Mr. Greaves and Mr. Fell received us most kindly, and nothing could be more acceptable than their friendship, after so tedious and unpleasant a voyage. Mr. Greaves had pitched his tent in several spots since his arrival, and just when we came it was not put up. Mr. Fell had built a wooden store of a temporary character, alongside Mr. Dartnell's, who were very kind to us. We were unwilling to move or decide upon any thing until the town lands were selected, which took place about a week after our arrival. Mr. Greaves having an early choice, No. 30, had an opportunity of selecting a very good one which will be very valuable. It is my intention to forward you per first opportunity a map of the town by which you will be able to see the various positions; by which you will find that my Nos. 399 and 782 threw me quite out of the range of Town lands. It will be many years before they can be called Town, yet they possess a certain rate of value, although not adequate to our anticipations. It was out of the question to attempt to use either of them for business, so I resolved to take one, No. 399, about a mile from Mr. Greaves' section, to live upon, as it was very pleasantly situated in a pretty small valley. A stream of never-failing, most delicious water runs through our acre, which is half covered with a thicket of shrubs and small trees, many of an extremely beautiful character; as a place of residence it is almost all we could wish, but of no farther value at present. Our other No. 782 is about 1½ mile off; it lies on the main road into the country and will some time be useful. As we had always been given to understand that the winters here were mild and healthy, we agreed (seeing our very scanty means) to suspend our views of building until the spring, as renting a house of any kind was quite impossible at any price! but most cruelly have we suffered for our folly from cold and wet, of which more hereafter. We once more moved

* A little jealous too—ah? Ed. N. Z. J.

† The subject has been urged in several ways, by the gentleman to whom the above letter was addressed. See also our own JOURNAL, and especially W.'s communications, *passim*. But the state of the money markets, and the posture of the Colony, now happily both improved, have militated against the adoption of any plan involving the employment of Capital.

the tent, and erected it in a little better style, close behind the office on Mr. Greaves' acre, perhaps the best in the Town: here we have been until this period. Owing to the inconvenience, and I may add misery, of living in a tent, especially in the winter, Mrs. S. suffered in body and mind so acutely, that no one believed she could survive. Thinking that a change would be of service to her, and as she herself seemed very anxious to get into the valley on our own acre, I got a little warrie, as they are called here, placed for her, and there she has been these 5 or 6 weeks wonderfully recruited and comparatively comfortable. There is a portion of the Town acres composed of wood land with fine timber, with here and there an acre or two of wood scattered about. Close adjoining our 399 is a small wood chiefly divided in acres among absent proprietors, but having their frontages abutting a street, called Brook Street, on which the wood verged. It is a habit here for persons to apply to the Police Magistrate to grant them the wood in such and such a street, opposite such particular acres for the trouble of clearing it. There was one fine pine in the street, 3 acres off 399, so I obtained leave to clear the street opposite my acre and the two adjoining (they being absentees,) thus I got posts and rails enough for fencing, building pigstyes, &c., &c., and fire for some time without cutting any of my own, and also by getting my pine sawn, I have wood enough for my cottage; the three cutting nearly 4000 feet of boards and scantling. With some of these I put up a lean-to, (thus A), covering it with boards and putting down temporary floor. Here Mrs. S. lives at present; but now we are proceeding to build, the wood being sufficiently seasoned, and we are so dreadfully tired of our present mode of life. You would smile at our primitive mode of living and building, but your smile would be one partaking largely of commiseration. Bricks burned with wood, and made while the nights are severely frosty are not the best in the world, nor very eligible for poor emigrants at 3*l.* and 3*l.* 10*s.* per 100 at the kiln, while another 25*s.* or 30*s.* is charged for bullock carting. The house therefore cannot be built with brick, only the chimney! and that without mortar! It would puzzle some of Mr. Haine's men to build a brick chimney without mortar!! Nowhere is the old adage more fully verified than in such a colony as this—"Necessity is the parent of invention." This country abounds in a strong adhesive marle or clay as a sub-stratum; this is dug up and tempered, and is a much better substitute than would be imagined for mortar. Lime is found of excellent quality in various districts, yet none near the town, but no capitalist has yet embarked in the trade, although it must insure large profits. Some good lime has been made, but for want of concentration, and a proper division of labour and capital it has failed; as yet we must do without. The chimney being disposed of, we now build our walls. Some poles are cut down their centre, these form sleepers and wall plates; others are cut into uprights and mortised in; some scantling forms the ceiling joints and rafters, which gives you the skeleton of a house. The plasterer comes and nails a lot of twigs, mostly of an extraordinary plant called the supple jack, across the wall from post to post, forming a kind of lath; between the laths, he runs a quantity of the aforesaid clay, well tempered and mixed with pebbles, forming what in Devon is called cob. As much of this cob as can be properly rammed in without disturbing the laths is done, and then left to dry. The carpenter next fixes his door jambs, window frames, &c., and puts on the roof either of shingles imported from Hobart Town, or wood consisting of weather boarding with a lap over, or tongued and grooved. Ours will be wood covered. The boards are 1 in. thick, 7 or 8 in. wide; they are planed all over, the joint mached and tongued on each side. A ½ in. groove is cut about ¼ in. from the joint, which is covered with a fillet, the edges of which are chamfered off, overhanging the small groove which forms a gutter and prevents the wet from getting to the joint. The virtue of this remains to be proved in the hot summers of this climate. The plasterer comes again and gives a much better coat of plaster inside and outside than you can suppose, making the walls fit for papering. The floors are then laid, doors and windows hung, and the colonist of the first class blesses himself in a hut which his father's groom would leave his place for. Many houses are built like Mr. Greaves' office, all wood, but they are miserably cold and warm. In these are at present found the *élite* of Nelson; a box of this kind 20 x 10, with a division in the centre, painted, &c., is "Karpi," (native "good,") but it begins to be admitted that mud houses! save the mark! will carry the day. All the houses in Nelson, with one exception, are on the ground floor, no stairs. One section in the valley is on the west side of it—the hills (about 350 yards asunder upon the average) running very steep and high on either side. The valley runs for ½ mile pretty straight; along its middle in a straight line is Brook-street, and the Town acres diverge right and left, each having about 130 ft. frontage, with their backs to the hills, which are not appropriated, and are common ground. I have cut a slope into the hill-side and thrown the earth out into a terrace form, on which the house is placed. We by this means are elevated, obtaining a sweet view up and down the valley. It has cost me much labour and will do more, but I shall be amply repaid. The garden in front, the copse, through which runs the brook in four or five small streams, extend to the street, the whole width of the acre. I have been thus particular that you may know what kind of place we inhabit. The house itself is thus

Kitchen.	Parlour.	Bed-room.	
12	12	Bed-room.	12 x 9
		Bed-room.	12 x 7

At the bed-room end I shall put up a tool-house and shop for my own fads—and at the other end a little out-house.

THE LAND.—I now proceed to mention the land. I will not be long before I send you a plan of the town, &c., you will then see the relative position of the sections—especially those of ours, No. 399 and 782. No. 399 I at present occupy. I am daily improving that, so that if the other sections do not fetch up the money, that will make up my deficiency. As a natural consequence the best situations will go first, and at heavy prices—ours must wait. I have never heard of any one purchasing a whole acre since the town was surveyed, excepting a gentleman in Edinburgh, who commissioned a friend of his here to buy one on speculation; and Mr. Fell has let a very far off No. on terms, for farming

purposes, with a purchasing clause for 100*l*. I could let ours, but that won't pay the money; therefore, as there are no monied men here—"no, not one,"—it will be impossible to sell to capitalists here. The only alternative which presents itself under all circumstances, is to divide the sections into small lots. The accommodation or suburban sections were not given out until last week, and then not more than half of them. Our having an early and a late choice, I selected both our lots, preferring to do so to postponing it. No. 21, I have chosen up the same valley as our house is in, within sight of the house, about a mile off. It is the nearest section, but one to the centre of the town. There are about 20 acres most excellent land, 10 of them very superior, and the rest very steep hills, although good soil. As good land in the neighbourhood of the town is scarce, I have determined to cut this section into lots of one and two acres. I have already sold two acres for 20*l*. each, to be paid in three years; another lot I shall, I think, sell to-morrow, and I am in treaty to sell three others. The class of purchasers are those of the hard-working labouring agriculturists; good workmen of this class are making 6*s*. or 7*s*. a-day, when employed, and making their way upwards. I need not explain to you and my other friends that this plan will realise to us securely, if not speedily, for they are sure to improve it—as they covenant to fence, and build, and pay one-third in twelve months—in default to forfeit. If I have any luck and the place prospers—which I pray God for ALL our sakes it may—I may make ultimately 500*l*. by this section. With the other section, No. 904!! I shall not do much. Situated as I have been, negotiating the Company's lands, I have had opportunities of meeting more of the men in that class of life, who are of good character, and anxious to improve their condition. Thus I have met with men out of whom I could pick. I have, therefore, sold this section out to two men jointly, as tenants in common, for 100*l*.; the sum of 50 acres appears small, but it was a back No., eight miles at least from this, on an extensive flat of about 5,000 acres—a complete swamp—but as our section lay adjoining the bay, where at high tides boats may come up, and affording great facilities for draining, possessing at the same time very excellent soil, although immense labour to reclaim it, I felt persuaded that I could not do better than close with these men, and that after surveying all the districts intended for suburban land, some of which is full 30 miles from this—(Mr. Greaves, Mr. Fell, and myself have walked more than 200 miles to make ourselves somewhat acquainted with the sections, scores of which sections are not worth 50*s*. a-piece)—under all circumstances, I am persuaded I could not do better; it is 100*l*. almost saved. The men are very hard-working fellows from Leamington—one of them married (some years ago) one of the Mrs. Greaves' servants; he bears an excellent character: the other is a tailor here. The tailor works and supplies the ways and means, while the other (a gardener) works the ground. They pay interest at 10 per cent. (Colonial) upon the 100*l*., make no payment until this time two years, when they pay 30*l*., and continue paying 30*l*. per annum until the whole is paid—principal and interest. The remaining suburban sections will be given out about January next; when the rurals will be ready is past conjecture! * * * And this leads me into a remark or two relative to the New Zealand Company selling this land, taking the purchasers' money, &c., before they themselves know whether they can procure the land. Is not this unjust! The town, already much too large, as you will find, is scattered over a space ruinously larger in consequence of the impending bills—for notwithstanding that very many town acres are so steep that a man, even the surveyors' men, are obliged to crawl up them on hands and knees, the tops of them are so stupendous as to be left out of the survey altogether. The opinions concerning the value of town acres are as various as the speakers upon the subject. My own is, that from very many causes, which I have not time to mention, there are about a dozen, or perhaps 20 acres, worth large amounts, and not more; there are 300 or 400 at present held in an extreme fictitious value; about 100 that will become valuable from the improvements made upon them or in their neighbourhoods; and the remainder will dwindle from the sums now expected they will realise (200*l*. downwards) until they arrive at their real worth—20*l*. or 30*l*. down to 00. The suburb lands are much the same, this country being mostly very mountainous, with occasional plains, and here and there a little valley like our own, affords to the surveyor but a very limited field for his labours; he sends his assistants in all directions exploring, and happy and fortunate is he who can give intelligence of a nook of land of 400 or 500 acres;—consequently our suburb land is scattered about in all directions, and at various distances; some (as in No. 21 choice), within 50 feet of the last town acres, while others are only to be approached by crossing the bay at a distance to the remote sections of upwards of 30 miles, or else over tremendous hills, which precludes the hope of roads; this is not what we were led to suppose or expect. It is folly to anticipate where the rurals will terminate. They have commenced surveying 70 miles off—in Coal Bay! How often, how very often, have I rejoiced that Mr. — did not purchase land here in the way proposed; how distressed I should have been; nor would I for the world that he had come out. I have often thought that the special protection of Providence to good men saved that kind gentleman and his amiable son from much loss and severe trial: pray let none like him venture here. Stay at home on a crust first.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.—With some advantages, we have very many drawbacks. We have little capital—very few investing. Only three persons have built to let, although it would pay well, or rather will pay well by and bye. At present we produce nothing; the time will not allow of it, and the delay in giving out the country sections has to a great extent lost the colony this season. While we thus import all our consumption, the money leaves the colony, and is not circulated among us, it is like bleeding a man to the last drop. Consequently provisions upon the whole are very dear, very; this makes labour dearer than it ought to be, allowing to the labour class a far greater share of wages than in England, and such as ought to be a proper proportion of the profits between them and the employers. Thus there is little doing, for no one will lay out a pound more than he can help; while tradesmen are getting 12*s*. a-day, and labourers 6*s*. or 7*s*.; the result is a most unwholesome state of society. But we do not despond; a few more months will make an alteration which will be due greatly to the efforts of a meritorious set of labouring men, who are bringing small lots of

land into cultivation; except their efforts there will not be 10 acres cultivated this year by capitalists. The Company, however, are making a trial with an experimental farm or two of their suburban sections about 12 miles away—there about 30 acres will be tilled. This subject of labour and employ, always a difficult one, is beyond my knowledge to give a very decisive opinion, but I cannot help thinking that if capital was brought here and judiciously expended, remunerating labour with provisions, which the capitalists would purchase in foreign markets, that large profits might be obtained in farming. Should that be the case, then the town would flourish and all classes would prosper. I am not prepared to advise any one to come out at present; in six more months I shall not hesitate to give a decided opinion. All I can say now is, that none but very industrious men of any class can live. And those who have neither capital, or a trade, or labourers, cannot live at all. Every idle man, living by his wits, or preying upon the unwary, must stay at home.

You will be surprised to hear that I am about becoming Auctioneer. This all my acquaintance in Nelson advise, and I join Mr. Fell in his business, in addition. Hitherto he has confined his trade almost wholly to the wholesale, but we are now going into the retail, with very good prospects.

THE CLIMATE.—You will expect me to say something about the climate. At present I have not had experience enough to give it a decided opinion; five months is not sufficient. The spring and summer I have got to experience, and what I have undergone, is not, perhaps, a fair specimen. I have been, in common with almost every one, disappointed at having the weather so cold; perhaps I may feel it more acutely than some of my neighbours, as you know, but all unite in their disappointment of the weather; this during the next winter we shall not suffer from so extremely, as in all probability we shall be better housed. There is one deception practised here in estimating the relative cold. The thermometer is always quoted from one fixed inside a room; by this it appears that the lowest temperature is about 40°, but it is often below 20°. It is usually considered that the thermometer is not a true indicator of heat, as it respects its effects upon the human frame. This is very true, and that to a degree I could hardly have supposed. The frosts are very sharp: the thickest ice I have seen has been about 1½ inch thick, but this frozen in a tub; out in ponds, &c., it rarely exceeds half an inch. On these nights, which are frequent, the air appears of an extraordinary keenness, what I call INTENSE cold, much more so than in England at such times—it almost kills me. And this, too, after days of most beautiful serenity and mildness. Up to last week these frosts have continued, while each day has been warmer and more beautifully clear than June has been in the old country for years past. Thus the mornings are bitingly cold, before sunrise, which now is a little before 8 o'clock; before 9 you are in a completely different climate, no vestige of frost remains, and you might imagine yourself in summer; immediately the sun sets, it becomes very suddenly cold. Up to this time vegetation has shown but little progress. All through the winter it appears quite torpid, although the woods, and copses do not alter their appearance much, as almost all the trees and shrubs are of an evergreen character, and many of them very beautiful. We are daily expecting an alteration, and I doubt not but that the spring will come upon us with surprising rapidity. I ought to mention that we are very little—indeed, not in the least—incommoded by wind; it never blows a gale in this bay. We are invariably like a large inland lake, while, what is so very surprising, at the Straits and the coasts of the North Island, especially at Wellington, the winds are terrific; this is wonderful, but admitted by all as true. It is almost past belief how great the difference is between this haven and the coast, 30 miles to the north. A great feature also in the weather is, that fine weather continues at times for several weeks in succession. These periods, of course, vary. The rain usually threatens for a day or two before it comes, generally by the clouds hanging round the hills; it often commences about sunset, and rains incessantly for several hours, sometimes for days and nights together, almost without interruption; the longest time I remember was three days. This weather, taking the winter through, is not propitious to comfort, in a tent. Fancy to yourself lying within 18 inches of a canvas covering, and no other! in such frosts as I have described, or raining as it did last night in torrents for hours, when your bed-clothes, from the very minute particles of moisture which penetrate through your cover, become wet through, and everything within your reach as damp as the dampest wet November day could make them in a damp house in England—and no fire-place! not even to cook your dinner or boil your kettle for breakfast, which operations are usually done by the poor emigrant in an open shed with a few sticks on the ground. Some who may read this will (or ought) to bless a kind Providence for having placed them above the circumstances which lead to these privations; but you must not think we despond—far from it. A few short months longer, and we shall be, I think, very comfortable. The greater part of the settlers have been housed already some time, but we have had almost insurmountable obstacles to contend with, yet we shall, I trust, overcome them. These inconveniences will not be experienced by those who follow us; we have not paved the way for them, but we have made many rough paths smooth.

To all in Cheltenham, &c., I would convey a sense of my feeling towards them; but that is, however, impossible. To name any, would be doing wrong to many. Each must consider this letter his own, and that I remain for ever theirs,
Most faithfully,
H. SKYMOUR.

NELSON.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. William Cullen, a settler and a purchaser of land at Nelson, in New Zealand, to Orlando Reeves, Esq., of Taunton, Somersetshire. Dated 21st October, 1842.

"I at first very much regretted buying land here, but I now think it is the best thing I ever did in my life. My town acre will let for thirty pounds a year, after I have put up a mud house on it twenty feet by thirteen, and ten feet high, which will cost me little except my own labour. I have growing on it barley, wheat, turnips and cabbages, exceeding anything of the sort in England. I have also the turnip-radish sixteen inches round. Potatoes, as I have said before, are perfect weeds, but I

do not think they will exceed those grown in England; even with the same cultivation. I have peas, vetches, &c., in my garden, and all looks well. This place being so near Sydney, and out of the Straits, will make it a most desirable place for settlement. Cattle and sheep have been brought here by the barque *Eagle*, in nine days, without losing one head of either; this makes cattle much cheaper here than at Wellington, being knocked about so long in the Straits in going to Wellington; a great many die, and the living are made to pay for the dead. The *Eagle* disposed of her cargo at an average of about 10*l.* per head for cattle, and 1*l.* for sheep. We have also coal and lime-stone; a coal company is formed, and mining is in active operation. Lime-stone is found close to the town. The climate I should think is second to none in the world, being much superior to England, and entirely free from the destructive winds of Port Nicholson;—you do not feel the languor here in the hottest day in Summer that is felt in England on a warm sultry day. The air is very pure, and every one seems to have a good appetite;—many that never had their health before they came here, are now perfectly healthy, and many of those that were healthy get stout; however, this is not the case with me, instead of getting fat, I get quite the other way. Sawing is hard work, and not having my land, I have stuck hard at it. Boards and scantling have sold at 1*l.* 5*s.* per hundred feet until now, and we cut the timber on the roads, and it costs us nothing. On the whole I like it much, and I see no reason why it will not become one of the most plentiful and wealthiest places in the world. The rains come on regular in the Spring; nothing can lie in the ground long after being sown; and the soil (especially the woodland) is immensely rich, and capable of supporting crops for a great many years without manure, and without failing for the want of it. The best land in England is not to be compared with it for fertility;—any industrious man may soon become an independent man, as he can get a piece of land and live with all the economy of America, and still receive all the benefit, or more, of Australia for his surplus produce. But many come here thinking to get rich as if by magic, without doing anything, or having any money to spend, but they, of course, are mistaken. We have had a cargo of coal from Massacre Bay, and it burns well, but it has a great deal of gas in it, which causes a smell, but I do not know whether a disagreeable one or not;—however, they say that it is not.

Yours truly, WILLIAM CULLEN.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of New Plymouth, for the formation of a Horticultural Society, held at the New Zealand Company's Store-house on Thursday evening, the 11th August, 1842, the following resolutions were unanimously carried, J. T. Wicksteed, Esq., in the chair:—

“Resolved, that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient to establish a Horticultural Society for this settlement, and that the same be called ‘The Taranaki Horticultural Society.’

“That every person contributing five shillings per annum in advance, may become a member of the society; that the annual subscription be limited to the sum of five shillings, but that donations of any larger sum may be received.

“That the affairs of the society be managed by a president, a committee, and a secretary, who shall be treasurer, to be elected annually, and, after the first election, by ballot from among the members, and that the president be chairman of the committee.

“That the president for the first year be J. T. Wicksteed, Esq.

“That the committee consist of the eight following persons, exclusive of the president, who will have a casting vote at all meetings of the society:—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Captain King, R. N. | Mr. John Nairne |
| James Webster, Esq. | Josias Flight, Esq. |
| William Halse, Esq. | Steph. Gillingham, Esq. |
| John G. Cooke, Esq. | George Cutfield, Esq. |

“That the secretary and treasurer be Mr. Richard Chilman.

“That the committee be instructed to frame and report a system of bye-laws for the government of the society, and their report to be presented to the members as soon as practicable.

“That the secretary be directed to open a book to receive subscriptions and donations, and to enrol members.”

The thanks of the meeting having been voted to Mr. Wicksteed for his able conduct in the chair, Mr. Wicksteed, in acknowledging the same, commented on the great good effected by the Wellington Horticultural Society, and anticipated similar results at Taranaki. The meeting then broke up.

The following letter received from New Plymouth, and dated May 15, 1842, will interest some of our readers, as a sketch of passing incidents:—

“Dear Friend”—I take the opportunity of the ship *Brougham*, now lying in euroffing, and going to sail direct for England, of sending these few words to you, hoping you and all your respected family are in good health, as we are, and have been ever since we left England, thank God; indeed, it is impossible, I think, for any one to be unhealthy in this fine salubrious climate; wet as we are sometimes at this season, (it being winter here now) we never have colds as we used to have at home: we are getting on famously, myself and boys earning sometimes five pounds per week, and if we can work but three days in a week we get three pounds. It was a fine day for me when I left old England. Desire all my poor fellow-labourers to pluck up courage and come out, and not stay there with little to eat, and less to wear; here, tell them, is the place where a poor man lives as he ought to live. I am still on the surveying staff, and find as much use for my chain as if at home, measuring potatoe ground, which, was I there at this time, I should be busy enough at. Myself and sons work by contract; we draw rations at the store in part of pay, viz. thirty pounds of flour, thirty pounds of beef and pork, four and a half pounds of sugar, three quarters of a pound of tea every week, which cost me 1*l.* 15*s.*; and very seldom less than three pounds to take in money, and very often more; so I leave you to judge whether a person cannot get on. I thank you, sir, for sending my marking irons by Gollop, who, with the others and their families, arrived safely in the *Treasurer*,

about Feb. 24th. I was afraid I should miss your shop and tools greatly; but I have been enabled to get in such a stock, as few country carpenters can produce in Dorsetshire,—my chest of tools is worth more than fifty pounds, and what is better, they are all my own, paid for before they were brought home. Pray accept my well wishes, &c. &c.

FARNHAM HILLIER.

NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY.

SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION.*

THE republication of Mr. Buller's Speech will give great satisfaction to all friends of the cause he has so well advocated; and its having been undertaken by such a publisher as Mr. Murray of Albemarle Street, is a sign that the subject is now beginning to be looked upon as one of general and public interest. So important do we consider this document, and so worthy of being deeply studied by our New Zealand as well as all Colonial readers, that, in order to facilitate this object, we shall submit here, instead of any observations of our own upon the subject treated, a *precis* of the 61 pages to which the pamphlet extends; that in this manner, those who will not take the trouble to carefully peruse the whole, may at least have a general view of the question presented to them in a small compass.

Magnitude of the subject.—Present state of party favourable to a calm attention to matters of public concern.—Condition of England . . . page 3
Present temper of the people—necessity of something being done . . . 4
Lord Howick's motion on the distress of the country led to an universal agreement as to the existence of the evil—but entire disagreement as to the remedy.

Actually more of the means of wealth at present than ever before possessed by England—but no profitable employment for capital—labour unemployed—wages reduced 5

Increase of poor rates; falling off of the revenue from customs, excise, stamps, and taxes.—Temporary causes partially account for the evil—commercial and monetary disarrangements, unwise speculation, bad harvests 6

Over-production may cause future distress—but without that overproduction there would in the mean time have been greater present distress—more inmates of the workhouse 7, 8

Over-speculation caused fearful commercial embarrassments in the United States—but capital and labour never failed there to find ample employment.—We must look for more permanent causes 9

The great permanent cause, a constant accumulation of capital and people in a restricted field—counteracted to some extent by increased foreign demand and by agricultural improvements—but these counteracting influences not commensurate with the pressure 10

Since the war, great sums have been employed in extending the trade, manufactures, and wealth of England.—But still a further accumulation of unemployed capital, which has been sunk or unprofitably invested. Universal stagnation and want of confidence the result 11

Great capitalists alone can look now for a living profit. Coincident with all this, an unprecedented competition in the field of physical and mental labour, from the younger branches of the aristocracy to the farmer and tradesman. Severity of competition among educated women, aggravated by the narrow range of employments open to them 12

Since 1810, Six Millions have been added to the British population—production has not proceeded *pari passu*—wretched poverty, unwholesome labour, precarious existence, and mental abasement of vast bodies, proofs of the inadequacy of the present means of subsistence 13

The 15,000 overworked and miserably remunerated milliners of the metropolis—workers in coal mines—shirtmakers, &c.—results of the annual addition of 300,000 mouths to the population—2,000,000 of persons always out of employment in Ireland for 30 weeks in the year 14

Contrast with the state of America—the 20,000 factory girls at Lowell, described by Mr. Dickens, with various comforts and luxuries, if discharged at an hour's notice might fall back upon their savings; whereas, a sudden stoppage of any branch of manufactures in England or Scotland causes horrible destitution. Examples, the substitution of barilla for kelp in the manufactories of Inverness, the sudden stoppage of the herring fishery, the transfer of the silk manufacture from Spitalfields to the North and the woollen manufactures from Wilts and Somerset to Yorkshire. 15

Hence in England, the greatest amount of opulence seen side by side with the most appalling mass of misery—the people of England the richest and the neediest people in the world 16

Yet the physical condition of England actually improved—but the lowest class absolutely lower than at any former period, as in the cellars and garrets of Liverpool and Manchester, and the alleys of Glasgow—there too vice more habitual and gross than ever previously existed—a positively larger number of the “dangerous classes.”—Condition more precarious from the extreme subdivision of employments 17

But the standard of comfort has increased—luxuries are now almost necessities, and distress is the greater on their deprivation 18

Lesser distresses, from the extension of knowledge, more intolerable than the greater used to be—and irritation heightened by the contrast of luxuries and wants 19

Policy not less than charity demands the interference of legislation—perils to property and order. “Something must be done” 20

Physical amelioration must go hand in hand with mental and moral education—a fair day's wages for a fair day's work—this to be obtained only by an extension of the field of employment 21

Colonization a remedy, not held up as the remedy—a variety of remedies demanded. But Colonization peculiarly adapted to meet the evils arising from a restricted field of employment. The relaxation of the New Poor Law and other remedies have no direct connexion with this particular view of the condition of England 22

The small allotment system possibly a useful occasional relief, but unfitted and even prejudicial as a permanent remedy.—Free trade the

* Speech of Charles Buller, Esq. M.P. in the House of Commons, on Thursday, April 6, 1842, on Systematic Colonization. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.

first and most simple and effectual relief—but Colonization is not proposed in opposition, but as subsidiary to free trade—Free trade would remove barriers from existing foreign markets, Colonization would extend and increase the national markets . . . 23

Colonization slower in its effects than Free trade—but surer—as unexpressed to foreign caprice and foreign restriction . . . 24

Colonial markets under our own control—Eight hostile tariffs within a few years in foreign markets. No country can play the game of restriction with such impunity as the colonial empire of Great Britain . . . 25

Colonization will not only relieve, but prevent recurrence of distress. Colonization is but to carry the plough to the field, the workman to his work, the hungry to his food . . . 26

Abraham and Lot colonizers—the Mediterranean studded with the colonies of the Greeks and Phœnicians.—Cost of emigration one year's subsistence in the workhouse.—Emigration restores the relation of labour and employment . . . 27

Two hundred thousand persons a-year must emigrate to keep population stationary—but it is not the mere removal of numbers, but the reaction on the market of labour and on enterprise at home by the formation of colonial markets, that is to be regarded.—The former pauper appears in the market as a customer . . . 28

Illustration in the case of two paupers—the emigration of one relieves the parish, while in time the emigrant sends home orders which set his fellow pauper to work.—Removing a portion of the population enables a country to support more inhabitants than before . . . 29

The trade with the fourteen or fifteen millions of the United States, the result of English emigration; constitutes one-sixth of the whole external trade of Great Britain—without the United States, we could not have supported the 40,000,000 at home even as we do . . . 30

The Colonization of the United States has doubled the number and wealth of the English race.—Double that colonization would have doubled the effect; and all this was done without vigor, purpose, system, or constancy . . . 31

Colonization must not consider the mere numbers withdrawn—the good is measured by the demand created by colonization for our manufactures. The probable results of systematic colonization incalculably great.—Our present exports to foreign countries amounted in 1840 to 22,076,341l.—to colonies, or countries lately colonized 28,680,089l. or 28 four to three . . . 32

The respective tonnage in like manner, was 1,584,512 and 1,709,319 tons; while North America, the West Indies, and Australia alone, took 1,031,857, or nearly one-third of the whole.—Colonial monopolies no doubt, have had some effect in causing this disproportion . . . 33

But sixteen European nations with 211,000,000 of inhabitants take 21,000,000l. of our goods; while one set of our colonies with 36,000,000 of inhabitants, or one-sixth of the above population, take as much. The average consumption of colonists is 12s.; of European countries 2s. a-head . . . 34

The average consumption of pure colonies 7s. 3d., while Australia takes no less than 10l. 10s. a-head. Her trade having increased from 400,000l. in 1831 to 2,000,000l. in 1840, or five-fold. Russia, with 56,000,000 of inhabitants taking absolutely less, and consuming at the rate of 7d. per head. Spain takes 9d.; the Spanish Colony of Columbia 3s.; of Cuba 24s. 4d.; France 1s. 4d.; the French Colony of Hayti 5s. 4d. . . 35

Had our colonies been attached to the soil, no one could ever have questioned the advantage of colonizing. Had the distance been that of the Menai Strait, we had soon bridged it over: and though we cannot build bridges over the Pacific and the Atlantic, we can connect them by our wooden walls . . . 36

Large public grants if necessary, could not be better made than to promote colonization—but proper colonization can support itself—Capital wants labour in the colonial fields, and is willing and able to pay for its transmission . . . 37

Land must not be obtained too easily—this formerly the case—no effect on the labour market in consequence—labour unaccompanied by capital unemployed . . . 38

Mr. Wakefield's theory put a stop to gratuitous distribution of lands, and sold them at a certain uniform price, of which the proceeds were devoted to the transmission of selected labourers. Labourers were in this manner compelled to labour for wages, and the capitalist, on this ground, was tempted to purchase . . . 39

The Colonial Office and the public at length convinced of the value of these principles—and able advocates in and out of parliament devoted themselves to make them known . . . 40

Lord Howick and Lord John Russell assisted in office to carry these principles into effect—and Lord Stanley had fixed the disposal of lands on the basis of an Act of Parliament . . . 41

These principles, on trial, have been successful—in eight years before the application of the system in 1832, the annual emigration to the Australian Colonies was 1464 persons—in the ten subsequent years, 10,448, or more than seven-fold—while to other places during these respective periods, the emigration was 352,580, average 44,072 a-year, and 661,039, or 66,104 a year . . . 42

The Fund from Australian Land Sales from 1835 to 1841, was nearly 2,000,000l.—from New South Wales alone 1,100,000l. taking out 52,000 selected emigrants. But the system had been partially tested in the United States in 1795, since which time upwards of 23,000,000l. have been realized by land sales, although at an insufficient price . . . 43

The average of the last twenty years sales in the United States has been 900,000l. a year—in the last seven years upwards of 2,000,000l. . . 44

But in the above case the price was not fixed with a view to getting the greatest amount of revenue—At a proper price 80,000,000l. might have been realized . . . 45

Had we at the same time applied correct principles to the disposal of our own lands, the effects on British commerce at this moment would have been incalculable—overpopulation, overproduction, low wages, low profits and destitution, would have been unknown . . . 46

All the elements that go to make up society at home, should be carried out to our colonies. Each expedition of the ancient republics was an epitome of the parent state—So it was with the settlements of Virginia under Raleigh—of Maryland under Baltimore—of Pennsylvania and

Carolina—of Nova Scotia.—So it is now in the migration from the United States . . . 47, 48

Convict colonies the first step in a wrong direction—The systematic neglect of emigrants to Canada on the part of the British government . . . 49

Within the last ten years, colonization has altered its character. To Australia and New Zealand the emigration has been of every class, with capital and labour in proportion—with the means of education and religion—and of public works. The colonial career is now open to gentlemen—and colonization has become an extension of civilized society . . . 50

Tried principles, therefore, are advocated in the adoption and extension of the new colonial system . . . 51

It has never been tried to its fullest extent—We should be able to realize 2,000,000l. a year from land sales, instead of a quarter of a million, and to send out 110,000 emigrants a year instead of 10,000 . . . 52

The defect is in the mode of facilitating the access of labour to the colonies—the matter ought to be fully investigated—and faults of detail analyzed and removed. The merehants of London, and other principal places in the kingdom—the public—look to colonization as a remedy for our national difficulties; it is, therefore, the duty of Government either to sanction or to veto the extensive and systematic application of these colonial principles . . . 53

It was not intended to propose emigration as an alternative of the workhouse: it is even doubtful whether parish-rates should be applied in aid of emigration—emigration should be made a boon, not a necessity. The popular prejudices against proper emigration are gone, and the short-sighted opposition of a portion of the free trade party would be harmless . . . 54

All that is wanted is that Government should facilitate access to the colonies, by the application of the land-fund to that object. It is only requisite to perfect the details of the system now in force . . . 55

The Australian system must be extended to all our colonies—to the Cape of Good Hope, for example—and, in co-operation with other colonial legislatures, to North America . . . 56

The price should be merely sufficient to attract labourers to the colony—anything more would be a partial tax on emigrants and agriculture. The question of a system of fixed price, or of auction sales, and the evils of the respective systems, must be weighed—the auction system being represented as encouraging land-jobbing and undue speculation, while the uniform price enables the purchaser to possess himself of advantageous sites, and gives the surest stimulus to industry . . . 57

Another important question is, whether the whole of the land-fund shall be devoted to the introduction of labourers, or any portion applied to general purposes; the arguments for the former course being, that increase of population will increase revenue, and that revenue is the legitimate fund for general improvement . . . 58

One other still more important question is the expediency of anticipating the land sales by a loan, on security of future sales; such an advance being certain to give an immediate value to the land, and afford an immense impetus to colonization. The legislative council of New South Wales had strenuously advocated such a loan, and their report has had the effect of correcting an incautious statement of the Secretary for the Colonies, that there was in these colonies an over-supply of labour; they could still receive and employ 10,000 labourers a-year . . . 59

The details of any plan must be filled up by the executive government; but it must be considered as a subject of general import, not merely to the colonies, but to the condition of England . . . 60

The speech concludes with the motion, That an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying her to take the subject of systematic colonization into consideration, as a means of augmenting the resources, employing the capital and labour, and improving the condition of the nation . . . 61

A SONNET.

THE news you give us in your last week's JOURNAL—
Of Church and State and Colony, all bent
To work, with heart and hand and hope, to turn all
Past errors to new good; gives great content.
Nelson may well hope now; a Church and School—
Nay, Schools—for children of whatever growth;
An Hospital and Cemetery:—both,
Alas! even there, must soon or late be full.
A native Hostelry and Chapel—good!
A County Court—must there be crimes and quarrels?
Plenty of work—high wages, cheaper food—
And Nelson Coals on their way home—four barrels!
Truly you well may say "here's a new start"
I join in your fresh hopes with all my heart.

Yours most obediently, R. N.

EAST INDIA MAILS.—The following notice was put up on the 15th inst. at the General Post-Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the several branch offices:—"Letters for China, the Australian settlements, New Zealand, the Mauritius, or other places beyond the territories of the East India Company, intended to be sent by the Overland Mail through India, must be addressed to the care of correspondents in that country, as it is understood that, under recent regulations, they will otherwise be detained at Bombay for payment of the transit and ship letter postage due to the Indian Post-Office for their conveyance to their destination. It is not necessary that letters for places within the territories of the East India Company, forwarded by the Indian Mail, should be addressed to correspondents in India, provision being made for payment of the Indian postage above alluded to in these settlements. The next mails for Egypt, India, &c., via Fal-mouth, will be forwarded on the 30th inst.; and the next mails for India, &c., via Marseilles, will be made up here on the 4th of May."

PUMPKINS.—A naval officer who has commanded ships of war for years between the Tropics, observes, that he always hung pumpkins in a net, astern, and found them not only to make excellent soup for the crew, but as he was never without a milch cow on board, and sometimes two, that pumpkin was excellent for them.

REGULAR TRADERS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

To Sall the 15th of May.

FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON, and AUCKLAND, (NEW ZEALAND). The well-known Frigate-built (British) Ships MANDARIN, A. I, 650 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. ADAM YULE, Commander.

To Sall the 15th of June.

THE HUMAYOON, 650 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. MCKELLEN, Commander. These splendid Ships have full Poops, with first-rate Accommodations for Cabin Passengers. The 'tween decks are seven feet high, thus offering excellent opportunities for a limited number of Fore Cabin Passengers. Carry experienced Surgeons. The Terms for a Chief Cabin Passage are £42, Fore Cabin, £20. These vessels load in the London Dock.

Apply to MARSHALL & EDRIIDGE, 34, Fenchurch Street.

REGULAR TRADERS for AUSTRALIA.

FOR SYDNEY, DIRECT.—The Frigate-built (Teak) first-class Ship, GENERAL HEWETT, 901 Tons per Register. Coppered and copper-fastened. JOHN HART, Commander. Lying in the Eastern Basin, London Dock.

The Accommodations for Passengers in this Ship are of the first order. She has a full Poop fitted in the most elegant and commodious manner. Her 'tween decks are upwards of 9-feet high, thus offering a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call at PORTSMOUTH to embark Passengers.

Has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR HOBART TOWN AND SYDNEY. The remarkably fast-sailing British-built First-class Ship, REGULUS, 350 Tons per Register. Coppered and Copper-fastened. R. M. HURTER, Commander. Lying in the St. Katharine Dock.

This fine Ship has good Accommodations for Cabin Passengers; her 'tween decks being 7 Feet high, she offers a first-rate opportunity for a limited number of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers.

Has a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing First-class Ship, INDIAN, 400 Tons. Coppered and copper-fastened. WILLIAM CARR, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This fine Ship has good Accommodations for Passengers.

With immediate Despatch.

FOR PORT PHILLIP, DIRECT.—The First-class Teak-built Ship, LONDON, 600 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. JOSEPH GIBSON, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This splendid Ship has a full Poop with first-rate Accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Her 'tween decks being lofty and airy, she offers a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon. She sails remarkably fast, and is well-known in the Trade.

Has a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, and will be dispatched immediately.

FOR PORT ADELAIDE, (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) DIRECT.—The remarkably fast-sailing British built first-class Ship, CORSAIR, 350 Tons. Coppered and Copper-fastened. J. GREIG, Commander. Lying in the St. Katharine Dock.

This fine Ship has superior Accommodations for Passengers.

For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to MARSHALL & EDRIIDGE, 34, Fenchurch Street.

Under positive engagement with the Governor of New Zealand to Sall on the 31st of May from Gravesend.

FOR SYDNEY, N.S.W. & AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND. The splendid New British-built Ship, BANGALORE, 800 Tons Register, Coppered and Copper-fastened. CHRISTOPHER NELSON, Commander. Lying at the New Jetty, London Docks.

The Accommodation for Cabin Passengers in this Ship, both for comfort and convenience are not to be surpassed, having a full Poop with Seven Feet height between Decks, affording to Intermediate and Steerage Passengers Accommodation not often to be met with in vessels trading to those Colonies. Will carry an experienced Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to

CARTER & BONUS, 11, L-adenhall Street; or to CRAMOND & SCHUYLER, 46, Lime Street.

UNDER AGREEMENT WITH AND SUBJECT TO THE Regulations of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY to Sall from Gravesend 10th May, and Portsmouth 15th May.

FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON, (NEW ZEALAND). The splendid New Ship, URSULA, A. I. for 12 years, 600 Tons Burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. S. MARTIN, Commander. Lying in the St. Katharine Docks.

This Ship has a splendid Poop, and other Cabin Accommodations, and is admirably adapted to insure the comfort of Cabin, Intermediate, and Fore Cabin Passengers, having 7 feet height between decks. Carries an experienced Surgeon.

The price of a Chief Cabin Passage will be 50 Guineas, intermediate 35 Guineas, and Fore Cabin 20 Guineas.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. JOHN RIDGWAY and CO., Liverpool; or to PHILLIPS and TIPLADY, Sworn Brokers, 3, George Yard, Lombard Street.

TO EMIGRANTS, &c. — RICHARDS,

WOOD and CO., have ready for immediate Shipment at their WAREHOUSES, No. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, the following AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, &c.—Dean's Patent Mills for Grinding and Dressing Wheat at one operation, Threshing and Winnowing Machines, Chaff Engines, Ploughs and Harrows; also Carts, Trucks, Wheelbarrows, Ironmongery for building and domestic purposes, and Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes.

"I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these Colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Gouger's "South Australia," page 126.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—

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The Directors of this Bank grant letters of Credit, or Bills at 30 days' sight, on their branches at Sydney, Bathurst, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Port Phillip, and Wellington, without charge, and on Nelson, New Zealand, on a charge of 2 per cent. They also negotiate approved bills on the colonies at 30, 60, and 90 days' sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office. Bills for collection transmitted at the usual charge.

By order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Sec.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES. E. J. MONAGHY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the outfitting business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouse, 165, Fenchurch-street.

List of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

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Ship Insurance Broker to the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony.

General Shipping business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded, goods shipped, &c. 110, Fenchurch-street.

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of Proprietors of Land in New Zealand, and others interested in the Colony, held on Thursday the 8th January, at the George and Vulture Tavern, an Association was formed, under the name of

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

"For promoting the interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives of New Zealand."

The objects of this Society are similar to those of the South Australian Society, which has effected so much good in that Colony—namely,

I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.

II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The history of the Colonization of New Zealand affords many illustrations of the necessity for the establishment of such a Society. The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to either of the Treasurers, *pro tem.*, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square; and Mr. H. S. CHAPMAN, 10, Farrars Buildings, Temple.

The Provisional Committee meets every Saturday, at one o'clock, in the Society's Rooms, No. 37, Broad Street Buildings, City; where all Communications are requested to be addressed.

W. BRIDGES, Hon. Secretary.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal Settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

NEW ZEALAND.—Purchases, Sales, or Leases of Town or Country Lands in the Settlements of WELLINGTON, NELSON, and NEW PLYMOUTH, negotiated. Passages advantageously arranged. Goods and Supplies purchased and shipped. Baggage cleared. Insurances and Remittances effected. Shares in the New Zealand Company bought and sold; and all Agency Business for New Zealand or Australia transacted by EDMUND J. WHARLES and Co., Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Broad-Street, London.

N.B.—E. J. W. & Co., have respectable correspondents at the above settlements, and also at various Australian ports, to whom consignments may be forwarded, or Land Agencies entrusted.

LONDON CENTRAL EMIGRATION

OFFICE COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 77, KING William Street. Established for the purpose of procuring and communicating authentic information in regard to the sale and purchase of Lands, facilitating the departure of Passengers, and the transmission of Small Parcels and Merchandise, obtaining Free Passages for Emigrants, providing Outfits, effecting Marine and Life Assurances, and also furnishing useful information to parties proceeding to Her Majesty's Colonies. Under the management of

MESSRS. SMYTH AND FABIAN,

77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

From the vast extent, and still increasing importance of our Colonial Possessions, creating a large additional field for the investment of capital, and from the interesting fact of those Colonies becoming the home of our relatives and friends, the necessity has arisen for concentrating, in one Establishment in London, all information connected therewith.

The Colonist, the Merchant, and the Emigrant, are interested in being correctly informed of every thing which tends to advance the prosperity within the immediate sphere of their operations; their countenance and support are therefore solicited in carrying out the objects of this Establishment. Here the Emigrant may obtain, *gratuitously*, such information upon which he can rely, and on which he may proceed with confidence to that Colony which is to be his future residence and his field for enterprise.

The Reading Rooms will be open, to Subscribers, from nine in the morning until six in the evening, supplied with the London morning and evening newspapers, and other periodicals of the day, and with Australian and other Colonial newspapers and periodicals,—the latest pamphlets and most valuable works on the Colonies, &c., likewise a register of arrivals and departures of ships, list of passages engaged and passengers expected to arrive.

A Subscriber in the Colonies or absent from London, may appoint a proxy as his representative, to avail himself of the resources of the Establishment.

Parties proceeding to the Colonies can have their Passages negotiated on the most advantageous terms, combining economy and comfort, without any Charge to the Parties. Plans and Terms of Ships proceeding to the Colonies may be had or sent on application. Baggage collected, shipped, and insured.

Parties arriving from the Colonies may have their luggage cleared, and any business at the Custom-House, Docks, or elsewhere, transacted, thereby saving much trouble, delay, and expense.

Marine Insurances effected on goods and merchandise; also Life Assurances, to cover the risks of the voyage, or whilst residing on the coast or interior of the Colony.

Freights.—All descriptions of goods, merchandise, and live stock, carefully shipped by the fastest and safest ships.

Persons in the Country connected in any way with the Colonies, and who may be desirous of dispatching Parcels or Letters to their Friends, are recommended to forward them through this Agency, stating at the same time the contents and probable value.

Commissions of every description transacted in London for parties residing in the Country or the Colonies, with the greatest attention and despatch.

Emigration Agents residing in the Country will be entitled to the privileges of this Establishment.

Subscription to the Reading Rooms, with all the privileges of the Establishment, £2. 2s. per annum; Ditto, ditto, residing in the Country, £1. 1s.; Ditto for intending Emigrants, for One Quarter, 10s. 6d.

Printed by ALEXANDER ELDER MURRAY, at his Printing Office, Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre, in the City of London and Published by him at the Office aforesaid; and by SMITH, ELDER & CO., 65, CORNHILL.

London, Saturday, 29th April, 1843.

Communications for the EDITOR to be addressed, (post paid) to the care of Mr. F. D. LAWIS, 3, Castle Court, Birch Lane, Cornhill.



THE

New Zealand Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY.

No. 87.

LONDON, MAY 13, 1843.

PRICE 6D.

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The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
Wellington, Nelson and Auckland . . .	Mandarin . . .	650	Yule	Marshall	Lon. Docks.	May 15
Wellington & Nelson . . .	Ursula	600	S. Martin	Phillips	St. K. Docks.	May 15
Sydney & Auckland . . .	Bengalore . . .	869	Nelson	Cramond	Lon. Docks.	May 31
Wellington, Nelson and Auckland	Humayoon . . .	650	Mc Kellar	Marshall	Do. Do.	June 15

POSTAGE COMMUNICATION via INDIA.

Some time since we informed our readers that we had addressed a letter to the Secretary of the General Post-office, on the subject of more rapid and regular communication with New Zealand; and that, in reply, we had been informed, that letters might be forwarded by the overland mail to Bombay, where arrangements would probably be made by the Indian Post-office to forward them to their destination. Since the date of that reply, a notice, dated the 15th of April, was published at the Post-office, which we quoted in our last, stating that, in order to ensure the delivery of such letters in New Zealand, the writers must make arrangements with an agent in India. The *Times* newspaper justly animadverts upon the cruelty of this intimation to the friends of Emigrants, as well as its impolicy in a mercantile and political point of view.

The following remarks are from the City article of the *Times* of the 3rd May:—

The appearance of the above has created great surprise, not to say indignation, in the city. It involves a declaration that all persons who may not have correspondents in India, are to be utterly debarred from communicating with their relatives and friends in those places which are without the Company's limits. The merchants are not much affected by it, as they have correspondents to whom they can direct their letters; but a multitude of persons, whose letters would be purely of a domestic nature, are most cruelly prevented from writing to those for whose safety and prosperity they feel the deepest interest. The relations of the English now in China, of the emigrants in New Zealand, while they know that their situation is fraught with danger, cannot address a single line to them if they have not formed a connexion with Bombay, or some other place in India. Surely an arrangement might be made for receiving in London an amount of postage which would cover the carriage of a letter all the way to China or elsewhere; for the parties who have friends abroad would rather pay a trifle more than find their letters stopped altogether. The only interest the Post Office can have, is the maintenance of its own revenue, and yet this order is of a nature calculated to do that revenue a positive injury, as it renders the conveyance of many letters absolutely impossible. The order requires immediate amendment, for certainly never was declaration made with less regard to the wants of the public.

The subjoined letter of "A Mother," which we quote also

NEW SERIES, No. 10.

from the *Times*, will be appreciated by our New Zealand friends.

(To the Editor of the *Times*.)

SIR,—I read with much interest your observations respecting the detention of letters at Bombay, coming from China or New Zealand. Having children settled in the latter Colony, I shall be most happy if, through the medium of your paper, any alteration can be effected, so that by the payment of the postage here our far distant friends may receive the advantage of the overland mail; but it should be so arranged that the transit is secured, for my last letter from New Zealand, *via* Bombay, was dated November 7, 1842, and not received in London till April 16, 1843; the charge 3s. 6d. Surely there was some detention here; and, as you feelingly observe, "a multitude of persons whose letters would be purely of a domestic nature are most cruelly prevented from writing to those for whose safety and prosperity they are most anxious, and who would rather pay a trifle than have their letters stopped altogether."

I shall be happy to pay any demand, so that I could more readily communicate with my children, and I dare say I am not a solitary individual in this respect, nor am I a female politician, yet would suggest that those who have no objection to pay should have the advantage of so doing; for the anxiety of a mother is more pure, and as much to be regarded, as that of the merchant.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

A MOTHER.

The evil is unimportant as regards letters for New Zealand. Vessels will now be constantly despatched direct to the Colony. But it is very hard for the poor Emigrant to have his letter, addressed to his friends at home, detained at Bombay or Calcutta, because, in ignorance, he has not paid some threepence or fourpence to meet the charge of conveyance thither. Surely, in cases where this has not been done, it is most short-sighted financial policy not to forward the letter to the person to whom it is addressed; and the legitimate policy is to make the charge as low as possible. The conveyance of letters by private ships costs, or, by a very easy regulation, might be made to cost, the British Government, *nothing*; and they might be content with a very small profit upon *that*.

During the past week a memorial has been forwarded to Lord Sandon, by the merchants and bankers of Liverpool, for presentation to the House of Commons, praying for the establishment of steam communication between the Australasian Colonies and Ceylon. The merchants of London, if necessary, will no doubt second this memorial by one of their own. But we hope that both the former point and this will be forthwith conceded by the Postoffice authorities, without further appeals. The actual importance of our Australasian possessions is not more palpable than the increase of their value, which would result from a regular communication with and amongst them.

DIFFERENT SPECIES OF COLONISTS.

THERE are various species of Colonists, as there are various species of *stay at homes*. First, we have the *sanguine* Colonist who with, perhaps, £300 in his pocket, after paying his passage money and outfit, and purchasing a section of land in town and country, makes up his mind to build a storehouse on his town section, and let it out at 500 per cent. on the purchase-money. He will then set to work on his country section—clear the first year, 20 acres, planting one half with grain, the other half with potatoes. On 10 acres he is to reap 120 tons of potatoes, at £12 per ton, or £1440, from which, deducting £50, the expense of clearing, it is plain, according to Cocker, that he will pocket £1390. The other 10 acres will, at 90 bushels per acre, yield 900 bushels, or 112 quarters, at 80s. per quarter, making £448; so that, making *every deduction* for casualties, the net profit for the first year must be at least £1500.

Then we have the *hopeless* Colonist. He goes out to New Zealand on the persuasion of friends, who have received the most flattering accounts of the progress of production and settlement in Wellington; and as he has a tolerable capital, and has been furnished with seeds and shrubs and tools of every kind, and is, moreover, not unacquainted theoretically, as well as practically, with the best modes of agriculture, it is but fair to presume that he will "get on." But he has just read Mr. Seymour's letter from Nelson, in which he perceives an account of the dreadful expense of building houses, and wretched



houses after all, from the high comparative wages and scarcity of labour. A fire, too, at Wellington, has destroyed property to the amount of £10,000, and he is sure that if he builds a wooden house it will take fire in a month, and if of cob or brick, that it will be pulled down over his head by the natives.

The *impatient* Colonist, (who has perfect faith in New Zealand) agrees that sawn timber must soon be procurable in abundance at less than 123s. per 100 feet; that there is every prospect now of attaining a perfect process for the preparation and shipment of the *phormium*, and its adaptation to the nicest manufactures of England; that it only requires the energetic policy of Captain FitzRoy to restore perfect confidence and friendliness in and between all the settlements: that the only want of the hardy settlers already located—the loan of capital on the indubitable security of their productive industry—a Loan company will probably be almost immediately formed to supply; that the capitalists of London must speedily find their interest in encouraging the employment of capital, invested here at 2 per cent. in the profitable improvement of the Colony, by the erection of buildings, roads, and public works, for which both the settlers and the corporations will readily pay the high Colonial interest; that, with labour and capital duly supplied, and direct commerce commenced and vigorously prosecuted with Valparaiso, Manilla, and other places, provisions must soon be found reasonable in price, and Cook's Straits become the Nantucket, or refitting emporium for the whalers of the South Seas; that even from China and India it is not too much to look for aid, as regards capital from the one place, and labour from the other, to develop the undoubted resources of the Britain of the south. All this he faithfully believes—but then he must wait months, perhaps years, before this is perfected and he can realise an independent fortune. And so, rather than live in suspense for a few years, he has been wearily plodding on in England, hoping that something might turn up to make him suddenly above the necessity of further work or thought.

The *John Bull* Colonist wishes to be comfortable. He will wait a year or two until beef is down to 6d. a pound; and, until a few good streets and houses have been constructed and furnished with sofas and settees.

The *hardy* Colonist cares for none of these things; he is quite prepared to rough it; indeed, the excitement of Colonial enterprise gives him more pleasurable anticipation than the best ordered arrangements or occupations of the metropolis. He is never less at home than when moping at home—the life and labour of the woods, the pleasant discomforts of plodding in rain and sunshine over fern-covered hills and dales, even the risk of a quarrel with some dissatisfied natives about more *utu*, the sleeping in a tent or in the open air—all this he can not only bear, but is actually prepared to court in preference to more orderly and comfortable, but less exciting, modes of life.

We have the *speculative* Colonist, too. He proceeds to New Zealand to carry into practical effect certain theories which have long occupied his mind as to the practicability of amalgamating the native and European races, and of indoctrinating the Maori, whose natural intellect is indisputably great in all the refinements of civilised education. He wishes also to convince himself of the origin of the New Zealand branch of the Polynesian race, and of the relation of their language to the Sanscrit, of the kindredness of their rites and monuments with those of other distant nations.

The *Christian* Colonist, too, has buckled on his armour, and goes forth to reconcile the little and the great jealousies which already have sprung up between settlement and settlement, and between sect and sect. Himself of no sect, he is yet fully awake to the strength of those impressions of education or example which so lamentably prevail everywhere to arrest generous schemes of education or general improvement: and, without hoping too much, he has yet faith that his own energies and zealous teaching may prevent the evil from taking as deep a root in the English homes of New Zealand.

Nor is there any lack of *political* Colonists. The angry, but sincere democrat, goes out to New Zealand to get rid of the aristocratic associations which plague him here; and, in a new field, the energy which had made him conspicuously noisy in Manchester, makes him conspicuously industrious and useful.

A few *convict* Colonists, too, we have had for Auckland; and on the maxim, doubtless, of the Italian poet, that crime itself is a sign of intellect, the Auckland population may cling to the cheering hope that the intellectual excellencies of Newgate will be presented as an example to their children, through the kind influence of a paternal government.

The *discontented* Colonist has scarcely been a month in the settlement before he discovers that everything and everybody is going to ruin. He finds that for land, for which he paid 30s. per acre, he cannot realise more than £20, and one very inferior section of 50 acres he is obliged to throw away for £100, to be paid in three years, he receiving a bare 30 per cent. interest until the money is paid. The town he finds is too large, and the houses are all too small; and as to the climate, though you might imagine yourself in the winter season to be in an English summer after nine o'clock in the morning, yet, before the sun rises, the cold is intense, and ice half an inch in thickness is to be found in the ponds, and a whole inch thick in the tubs; and, unlike the writer of the letter we quoted from the *Cheltenham*

Free Press, he believes that these things are to last for many years, and he makes up his mind to be uncomfortable for life.

The *restless* Colonist goes out first to New Plymouth, where he proposes to purchase land if he likes the place; but he finds that, although it might be remunerative, it would be very troublesome to set about clearing the fern-lands there, so he starts for Wellington and opens a store. He gets on pretty well for a month or two, but he learns from a settler at Nelson that very large profits are to be realised there by breeding stock; so he purchases a herd of cattle, and commences the grazier and shepherd on the Waimea. Six months have elapsed, and he has sold off all his stock, and set up as a land jobber in Auckland.

In fine, while many opportunities present themselves for advancement in a new Colony which, in an over-crowded country, cannot be looked for, the Colonist must make up his mind to this—that courage, energy, and endurance are not less requisite to make use of these opportunities, than in England. Exertion will there be better rewarded than at home: but there must be exertion.

THE PHOEBE—M.S. NEWSPAPERS ON BOARD.

We have received the following from a friend, one of the passengers by the *Phoebe*, and think the communication may interest our readers. The *idea*, (the *execution* is but tolerable) is an excellent one: any thing which agreeably tends to occupy the mind on shipboard, and to produce and sustain friendly feelings among the passengers is worthy of encouragement, and it will give us great pleasure to receive from the *Ursula*, on board of which vessel there are several minds capable of imparting a spirit, both of humour and utility, to such a *jeu d'esprit*, a similar communication:—

Clithero, April, 1843.

Sir,—As I have not seen any account in your Journal of the progress of the ship *Phoebe*, since she sailed, I have sent you a few extracts of a letter which I received from a passenger on board; by your inserting the extracts in your next Journal, I have no doubt they will be interesting to many of its readers.

"We sailed from the Downs on Sunday the 20th of November, and the commencement of our voyage was very unfavourable; on the 27th we were within thirty miles of Falmouth, having been driven back out of the Bay of Biscay by contrary winds, and on Dec. 4th, we had got no further than the lat. of Cape Finista.—Dec. 6th. Our progress has been slow since Sunday, not averaging more than three knots per hour.—Dec. 13th, lat. 43.11, lon. 14.47.—Dec. 16th, lat. 35.38 north, lon. 17.31. Tuesday, the 20th Dec. For the last few days we have had a most favourable wind, and are now going more than two hundred miles per day. 24th Dec., lat. 20.10, lon. 24.5. We crossed the line, lon. 26, on the 3rd Jan. (letter dated Jan. 7th.) On Monday, Jan. 2nd., it being a dead calm, we had a boat out, thermometer 120. Afterwards some sharks paid us a visit, the first we had seen, we caught two of the rascals, the younger one we had cooked, but it was very unpalatable. Some banetta was caught in the afternoon and made a good dish. We have all the best possible opinion of our captain, and I think we are very fortunate in having one so much disposed to make all his passengers comfortable. We have had two births on board, and are all doing well. Jan. 9th, lat. 12.1, south lon. 33.45, a homeward bound vessel is now in sight at seven o'clock in the evening."

Inclosed I also send you two specimens of newspapers, published on board the *Phoebe*, from which you may extract and publish in your next paper, what you think proper.

NEPTUNE'S BUDGET.

Saturday, December 24th.

On referring to our Almanack, we are credibly informed that "Christmas is close at hand." Upon this subject, however, we are in a state of utter confusion (indeed almost bewildered). How it can be Christmas, being a distinct, sensible, palpable Midsummer; or, how it can be Midsummer, when that voracious chronicler Murphy, (who, as is well known, "has a weather eye,") declares it to be Christmas, is a problem we are unable to solve. How can it be Christmas, in white trousers and straw hats? How can it be Christmas when whispers of cold-punch are afloat? To us ice seems a pleasant fiction, and a great coat a "work of supererogation." Whatever be the truth of the case, we feel it our duty to remind our readers that undue indulgence in wines, fruits, salads, lemonade, and other *et ceteras*, is considered highly injurious by the faculty.

MARKETS.

Timber.—Until lately little was done effectively, but a rapid progress was made during several days. Of late, "the trade" has given but little satisfaction to parties interested.

Spirits.—The late riotous proceedings have prevented any arrivals, but as they are now quieted it is to be hoped a sufficient supply may be obtained.

Rice and Potatoes have been in great demand, but have been very scarce in the market.

Tea and Coffee are rather on the increase this last week.

Plums and Flour.—The consumption cannot be so great as formerly, or the markets have been better provided.

POETRY.—(Original.)

Hast thou seen with flash incessant,
Bubbles floating under ice;
Sending forth an effervescence,
No one knows by what device?

Such are thoughts, a wind swept meadow
Mimicking a troubled sea;
Such is life and death, life's shadow,
On the bank, Eternity.

ANON.

PHILOSOPHICAL SCRAPS.

"It is the prayer of a foolish heart, oh that my time could return! Oh! that this had been done, or that had been left undone. Rather should we rejoice that so long a season of reparation yet remains to us, and that experience has taught us the lessons of suffering that make men wise."—*Bulwer*.

True wisdom is a just knowledge of the value of things. (The above we quote for the benefit of colonial dealers.)

No one is taught by the sufferings of another. Looking back upon the tomb of departed errors, we behold, by the side of each, the face of a warning angel. The past shall be a mighty preacher to our future.

There is a tenderness which elevates the genius; there is also a tenderness which corrupts the heart. The latter, like every impurity, is easy to communicate—the former difficult to conceive. Strong minds alone possess it; virtuous minds alone value it.

Old men like to give good advice, to console themselves for being no longer able to give bad example.

Men would not live long in society, if they were not the dupes of each other.

FASHIONS.

Notwithstanding the fine weather, and mildness of atmosphere, some great coats are still worn. (We should say by very chilly subjects.) Hats appear to have become almost extinct, in lieu of which may be seen caps of curious workmanship, with and without tassels. Plaid shooting coats and trousers are becoming very conspicuous, and frock-coats are gradually disappearing, in many superseded by half sailors' rig jackets. Occasionally you may see white trousers, and light hats of various textures of grasses; two or three blouses have likewise been noticed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Dec. 23rd.—A suspicious looking craft on the lee quarter, supposed to be a pirate. Run the guns out, scaled them, and got all ready for action. Several fresh amusements have attracted notice lately. We have observed something hauled out of the water, like a fish; but the crowd was so numerous, we could not get to examine it. The water springs seem to be failing, owing to the fine weather.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are compelled to reject the contribution signed B, as nothing personal is admitted by old Neptune.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, PHŒBE TERRACE.

By permission, and under distinguished patronage, will open for a short season, on Monday, January 2nd, 1843. The evening's amusements will commence with *Bulwer's* celebrated play, entitled *The Lady of Lyons*, or *Love and Pride*; at the end of the play will be sung a sentimental song by a gentleman, and comic song in character. The whole to conclude with the laughable farce, *The Newmarket Butcher*. To commence at eight o'clock precisely.

OUR EXACT SITUATION IN THE WORLD.

On Monday, December 19th,	latitude 27° 47'	longitude 20° 39'
— Tuesday,	20th, ..	24° 29' .. 22° 12'
— Wednesday	21st, ..	21° 52' .. 24° 37'
— Thursday	22nd, ..	21° 26' .. 24° 49'
— Friday	23rd, ..	20° 47' .. 24° 6'
— Saturday	24th, ..	20 10' .. 24° 5'

Thermometer, highest in the sun, 89 degrees; shade, 79 degrees; water, about 70 degrees.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Lost or mislaid) a small Pen-knife with tortoiseshell haft, and small blade. The name being on it, no description where to apply to (for the handsome remuneration) is necessary.

Lost a Pack of Cards and Cribbage-Board; whoever has found the same, by delivery of them at No. 6, Stubb's Row, Lower Wapping, shall be rewarded with a glass of cooling drink.

Lost a Young Man's Character. "As he is particularly desirous of regaining it," any person that has such a thing to dispose of, may, by application to the individual in question, be met with on his own terms. Address, No. 1, Lower Regions.

Should this meet the eye of any one who has in his possession a book entitled "Chamber's Emigration," he will do best to deliver it to the right owner, and hinder further proceedings.

Found, a Silver Pencil Case; whoever has lost the same, may have it by description and application to the Editor.

Found in Sweep's Alley, a very pretty Pair of Garters; may be had, should they fit, by description to any of the proprietors.

To be disposed of!! A Case of Oranges, also one of Figs, likewise of Grapes a considerable quantity and variety. For particulars apply, St. Jago, Cape Verde.

In what does a Seaman most resemble the Sea? E. H.
Why is a Vessel in a gale of wind, like an angry Woman? T. K.
(Address Answers to Neptune's Budget.)

THE NEPTUNE GAZETTE,

AND

PHŒBE ADVERTISER,

And general repository of Commercial, Political, Historical, Naval and Military, Monetary, Botanical, and Agricultural Intelligence; with Ecclesiastical, Medical, and Legal Information; Grammatical and Geographical Statistics; Dramatical, Musical, and Literary Reviews; Sporting Intelligence; together with the latest Foreign News from our correspondents in every part of the world.

What are Emigrants without their recreations!!

We beg to announce to our subscribers that the editors of the *Neptune Gazette* will wait upon them for the amount due, and request they will be punctual in their payments, as, in case they are not, they will be excluded from the "United Punch Society," and means will be taken to enforce all arrearages.

Saturday Morning, December 17, 1842.

We have to apologise to our readers for not having prepared the public mind by previous advertisements to receive our Journal; but a press of business, together with the disastrous effects of the late gales, have prevented that attention to our subscribers by which we hope to win their support. The intelligence from home is comprised but in small space, nor is the foreign news more to be relied on; indeed, a general dearth of information prevails in consequence of the non-arrival of the mails. The late unfavourable winds have, indeed, cast a check on our proceedings, but we hope in future to adopt the principle so suitable to our situation, and go *AHEAD*, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. In the meantime we will tell them a *fable*. Old Esop was once playing at hide-and-seek with children. A friend reproved him for wasting his time with trifles. Esop took up a bow which was lying on the ground, and stringing it, inquired if it would injure it to remain always in that condition? "Surely," said his friend, "it would lose its elasticity." "The mind of man," says Esop, "is like that bow; it must be unstrung sometimes."

SOCIAL MEETING.

At our periodical convivial and social meeting, last Saturday, the chair was taken by our worthy and esteemed president at eight precisely. He opened the proceedings of the evening by proposing the much-approved, time-honoured, heart-stirring, soul-inspiring, and truly nautical toast of *Sweet Hearts and Wives*, which met with a cordial response in the heart of every member around the social board. Our chairman then called upon "*the Vice*," our esteemed friend Captain Blunt, to enliven the party by an exhibition of his vocal powers. He immediately responded to the call by singing a ditty, but we were somewhat in doubt whether the air was "Softly breaks the beams of morning," or "The King of the Cannibal Islands." Several toasts were then given and numerous songs enlivened the meeting. Amongst the rest, we must not omit to notice one by a member of the lower end of the table, which was, indeed, of Sterling merit; so convinced were we by its potent argument, that we joined a hearty chorus, and bewailed the unfortunate lot of our friends at home, who, in the sublime and pathetic words of the song,

"My eyes what tiles and chimney-pots
About their heads are flying.
And often have we seen and read
Of many killed and undone,
By overturns of carriages,
By thieves and fire in London."

THE MARKETS.

Meat.—On Sunday last there was a considerable supply of mutton, of superior quality, for which there was a good demand. On Thursday the trade was extremely brisk, and late *inquirers* found the supply insufficient. However, bacon was *taken up* in considerable quantities.

Fish.—On Tuesday there was an abundant supply, more than sufficient to satisfy all inquiries; however, towards the close of the market there was a large clearance.

Bread.—The arrivals are *heavy*, but were seldom taken off until divided into smaller parcels, and better prepared for home consumption.

Flour, raisins, and suet, were taken up in considerable quantities, but about one-third was *deteriorated* in quality. For cheese there has been a heavy demand; but, of late, consumers have not been able to meet with the article. Porter was taken off in large quantities, and it is probable the increasing heat of the season will cause a still larger consumption.

Odds and Ends.—Late on Saturday evening last (after the convivial meeting recorded in the preceding column), two gentlemen staggered on the poop. One youth of a rather *spirited* nature proposed to his companion to take a short excursion on the liquid plain which lay extended before them; the other remarked it was quite unnecessary, as he was already "*half seas over*."

Sow-icide.—Two of the pigs committed manslaughter in consequence, it is believed, of their antipathy to

"Leave their country for their country's good."

A verdict was returned of "*Unjustifiable homicide*."

Horticultural.—Those scarce and rare plants aft the mizenmast are *shooting out* with great rapidity. (Last week a number of passengers amused themselves by doing the same at various bottles, empty ones, attached "*abast the binnacle*.") It is feared, however, they will suffer from the want of *heavy wet*.

Expedition of Discovery.—Several adventurers, explorers, have extended their researches as far as the main-top. They report a most salubrious climate, and mention has been made of scarce shrubs and various botanical specimens to be found there. We suspect, however, they will all be found to be excessively *green*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost, stolen, or strayed, A PILLOW.—Whereas some person or persons unknown have unlawfully taken possession of the above useful article. This comes to let you know as how the party taking the same will receive his deserts, by applying at No. 1, left hand, on entering the cuddy.

Lost, by a party playing whist, one evening last week, HIS TEMPER. Lost, a four-bladed knife, buckhorn haft. Whoever returns the same will be handsomely rewarded. Apply at the office, next the mizenmast.—N.B. Office hours at meal times.

Neptune Gazette.—This exquisitely conducted Journal may be had by the week, month, or quarter (we cannot promise a longer continuance). It is unconnected with party, but preserves the strictest impartiality, inculcates the purest morality, is incorruptible in its management, and will contain the latest and most correct information of any journal published in these realms. Terms: Parties subscribing liberally to the "punch fund" will receive a copy gratis, free, for nothing.

Reasonable Observation.—Our liberal subscribers are doubtless aware that a time is rapidly approaching when, according to immemorial custom, all "good men and true" devote themselves to the "Jolly Gods," and endeavour to promote the hilarity of their neighbours by all fair and festive means. Indeed, not to mince the matter, we hope for great doings on the occasion. If it be not so, "the times are out of joint;" and we shall pronounce as "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable," all substitutes, of whatever nature or quality the same may be. It is a time of festivity—it is a time for enjoying "the good the gods provide." If any think differently, we would say unto them, in the words of the old dramatist, "Dost thou think because thou art virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale?"

FINIS!

KAONE.—CHAPTER II.

(Continued from No. 53.)

Loud was the lamentation in the village when the news of Kaone's disappearance was announced by the slaves. Even had no personal love or affection prevailed in the tribe towards the unfortunate girl, she was the daughter of a great chief, and as such was an object of general veneration. Add to this, that even in the midst of blood and warfare, the New Zealander is far from cold-blooded; and similar treachery to any female in the pa would have roused their high spirit, and led them to immediate rescue. As it was, no time was to be lost; and in an hour after the departure of Tippoui, a band of 50 men were on their way across the woods to intercept the *tangata muri*, who had caused such consternation and pity.

Meantime the canoe, containing Tippoui and his prey, safely reached the entrance of the gulf of Hauraki, where the tribe of the Nga te Paoa, to which Tippoui belonged, were eagerly expecting the issue of the adventure. On landing, the sky was overcast, and there was every probability of a storm. The natives sat down to a feast of dried shark and potatoes, and many and frequent were the draughts of the *kava kava* by all but the chief himself, who was too well aware of the danger of his position, and the chances of pursuit, to be able to sit down to carouse with his companions. Holding Kaone firmly by the arm, they now set out on their scrambling walk through the forest, which, fatiguing as it would have been to any European, unaccustomed to the perpetual supple-jack which kept twisting round their feet as they walked, even to Kaone would not, except for her grief and passionate despair, have been productive of any speedy fatigue. But a torrent of rain now commenced, and even the sheltering rata trees could not protect them from the pitiless element. Sick at heart, yet not despairing, Kaone moved on, until the distant shouts of the tribe assured her that the excitement of her journey would soon be terminated, and she lost all faith and hope in the future. For, strange to say, until now she had been scarcely awake to her own perilous position. Sea, and shore, and wood, and rain, and sunshine, had alternated to excite her active spirit, and at every creek of the shore, at every turn of the woods, she wildly thought that some sudden rescue would exhibit itself: that the Atua could not so entirely forsake her as to leave her the prey and victim of the merciless Tippoui. But no rescue was at hand; and ere nightfall she was the safe prisoner of the life-enemies of her father and his tribe. It was only then that the reaction of excitement came noiselessly upon her, and she felt that she was lost and miserable.

Tippoui, however, though blood-thirsty and revengeful, was not without some spark of that respect and fear of beauty which moves every heart; and, even now that Kaone was physically absolutely in his power, morally and mentally he was in hers. He came not near her; and Kaone, not without the usual instinctive discrimination of her sex, began to know her own power over the haughty savage, and even to entertain hopes that that moral power would save her from his hands. Spite of the watchful sounds of the *pahu*, the hollow din of which, during the stillness of the night, gave token that the tribe was on the alert, her hopes were further strengthened by the rumour soon spread from *warri* to *warri*, that a band of warriors of the Ngapui were approaching, and had cast the stick of challenge, and danced with furious gestures in sight of her captors. But the men of Hauraki were powerful, bold, and numerous, and devoted to their chief; and the issue of the battle was speedily determined. The pursuers of Tippoui were almost entirely massacred, and Kaone was now his absolute slave.

The father of the young chief, however, was not blind to the consequences of his son's treachery, and knew well that the neighbouring tribes would, in all probability, join with the friends of Tippahee to revenge it. Unmoved, therefore, by his son's passionate entreaties, he determined to negotiate for peace, and commanded Tippoui to hand over Kaone to the charge of his own wife and her slaves, until an answer was returned from the tribe. Tippoui, enraged and furious, threatened that, at any sacrifice of blood, even that of his own tribe, he should retain Kaone; but to give one opportunity of peace among themselves, he at length swore that, if kept in custody of the tribe, she should remain unharmed and left to her own free will: that, confident in his own powers of persuasion, he was content that in a month she should return to her friends if, of her own consent, she by that time became not his wife. He suggested that it would not be difficult to keep the negotiations pending with her tribe, until this period had elapsed, when he promised that, if then willing, she should return to the Bay of Islands.

The father, knowing the fierce and revengeful temper of his son, consented to the alternative, and a herald was dispatched with overtures of *utu*, or satisfaction, to the Ngapui; and of peace for the future. A month rolled on amid intentionally protracted negotiations, and Kaone, being, whether from policy or generosity, treated with kindness and respect, bore her captivity, and even the occasional presence of her captor, with equanimity; but her heart was with her kinsmen. Tippoui used every effort of devotion and attention to ingratiate himself in her favor, but with only tolerable effect. She endured him; but nothing more. Still he knew that her affections were as yet unengaged. He had no rival, though himself unfavoured. Another month—could he have but another month—he was sure of success; and that his passion, which had, as far as was compatible with his fierce nature, been refined into something like respectful affection, would be returned, and he should be able to compensate her for the pain and anxiety he had occasioned. Visions of love, and of friendship with her tribe, and of his own consequent aggrandisement from such a union, acting against their common enemies, began to present themselves more distinctly to his mind every day; and, like another Cimon, the rough chieftain was daily becoming more refined and courteous—a wonder to himself not less than to the tribe. Kaone had become the mistress of his heart and destiny. Kaone's will was his. Kaone was the true *Ariki* of the Nga-te-paoa.

Kaone was sitting in the tent of the chief, who at her feet was recounting his own exploits, and protesting how vain all his glory, unless she consented to forgive and favour his suit; Kaone, her pride at least not unmoved by the conquest she had made, and the effect upon his character which she had produced, listened to him with something approaching to coquetish pleasure; and Tippoui, glad to deceive himself, was too ready to be deceived, and thought that now he might venture to express his hopes. He spoke: and Kaone, and more he yet hardly ventured to expect, assured him that she had forgiven his treachery; and hoped that her kinsmen, too, would forgive. But she begged, passionately, that she should now be permitted to return to the Pa—she promised nothing, refused to promise, and yet, for to say the truth, her own mind was at the time unknown to herself, she thought herself justified in not altogether and irrevocably assuring the warrior that he had nothing to hope, when loud shouts without announced the arrival of some strangers in the pa, and in a few minutes the tent was filled, and the surrounding space crowded with hundreds of her tribe, and she was locked in the arms of her father. Loud and fierce were his denunciations of the bloody treachery of Tippoui, and his sons with difficulty were restrained by Kaone herself from slaughtering the chieftain, even at her feet; but Tippahee could not refuse to listen to her prayers on his behalf; and, in a few hours, there was the appearance even of forgiveness and reconciliation. They sat down together and listened to Tippahee's account of what he had seen and done in the land of the white man. Strange things indeed he told them of rope-walks, and manufactories, and courts of justice, schools and churches, and matters which they could but half believe. All this, too, Kaone heard with breathless attention, but other things were forgotten when she learnt that, on the return voyage, Tippahee, affected perhaps by the change of life and custom, and the excitements acting upon a frame, now not unaffected by the inroads of age, had fallen sick; and that, but for the skill and unwearied attention of a young Englishman on board, between whom and himself there was now a warm friendship, he would not have survived the voyage. The English sailor, who sat near Tippahee, became now the theme of admiration and gratitude; and George Bruce (so he was named) thought himself well repaid by the earnest and hearty thanks of the affectionate and beautiful daughter of his old friend. Tippoui, however, for George Bruce was young, handsome, and of generous and intelligent expression, thought within himself that her thanks were too warmly expressed; and, in jealous silence, regarded the foreign intruder with looks ominous of any thing but affection.

(To be continued.)

T E W A R O .

[The incident which suggested these lines is authenticated in the second volume of Dr. Dieffen Vach's New Zealand.]

Te Waro listened as I spake,
A noble chief, of ample brow,
With eye, and ear, and heart awake.
I seem to see his image now,
There, like a toga'd Roman, standing,
With gesture proud, and mien commanding.

I spake to him of law and right,
Of social progress, peace, good will,—
Of British freedom, fame, and might,
Of British science, wealth, and skill :
Replied, with tears, the warrior rude,
As leaning on his spear, he stood :—

"Te Waro soon shall teach his tribe,
Teach them of all your British rules ;
Teach them to work, for love or bribe :
Soon houses, churches, too, and schools.
Nor longer blood for blood,—but you
Shall judge our crimes, and punish, too."

We crossed the Waipa, and ere long,
Had reached the ancient frowning Pah :
Cheering the way with many a song,
And Maori joined with loud ha! ha!
And in Te Waro's home, at last,
We shared the well-earned, kind repast.

With ceaseless zeal, our sanguine host
The law laid down: Te Waro's way
No man disputed; he might boast
A power of mind to save or slay :
And even the savage tribe confest,
That right, not might, for all was best.

A cloud is on the chieftain's brow,—
With anguish written in his face,
He comes to us. Grief seemed to bow
His frame; yet thus, with wonted grace :—
"A maiden, here, life-blood hath shed ;
She waits—judge you her crime," he said.

"Her brother with a female slave
Had fallen, tho' one he owned as bride,
The daughter of a chieftain brave,
A dame of unrelenting pride.
Revenge had threatened him, and pain,
He slew himself, in fear insane.

"This child (a Sister's love inspired),
In the old spirit of our laws,
With rage and wild affection fired,
Destroyed the slave—the hapless cause
Of this disgrace and cruel end.
Judge her, say I—your law defend."

The maid approached—with beauty clothed.
No fairer maid e'er stood to swear
Allegiance to a heart-betrothed.
Her hollow eye, dishevelled hair,
And arms all listless by her side,
Could not conceal her youthful pride.

On her young brow was writ command,
Yet gentle, smooth, her speaking face :—
And blood was on that childish hand!
Blood-stained to purge away disgrace.
Firm was her eye, like his—yet mild ;
The maiden was Te Waro's child !

The daughter spake : "My brother fell,—
His death, this cursed slave the cause :—
I slew the murderess—was't not well ?
I acted by our ancient laws :
I care not—it is done—and I
Again would do, tho' I should die."

Indeed the maid had thus been taught,
Revenge from childhood taught, in truth :—
We could not take her life, we thought,
For custom pleaded there, and youth.
Then said Te Waro :—"I must fall,—
For justice, right, is all in all."

'Twas long ere we convinc'd the Chief ;
His noble heart and love of right
O'ercame a father's love and grief ;
A grief that plunged his heart in night.
Then said I—"what a germ is here :
An Empire—new and great—is near."

COLONIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We have received several suggestions and recommendations on the subject of the projected association for building and improving colonial towns on a systematic and pre-arranged plan. Objections are raised by one correspondent, whose opinion is entitled to much deference, that such a company would lead to jobbing, and to a hot-bed and forcing system which is much to be deprecated in all measures of policy or improvement. And it is further recommended that the parties who have projected such a scheme, should rather devote all their energies to the formation of a Loan Company, which would be a matter of simple routine and of undoubted utility, while it would leave the settlers to produce and improve on their own responsibility.

We are sincerely desirous to see a Loan Company established, and the reiterated demands for such a means of encouragement, from the colony, again force it upon our attention: but, we think that by confining the operations of the Improvement Association to the encouragement of labour in the colony, by methodical and well considered structural undertakings; all private works being projected in accordance with individual wishes, on contract with individual builders and speculators in the settlement, and requiring the direct employment of only one or two Architects, in order to induce uniformity of design, and prevent that process of straggling, and that want of method, which has caused all the existing evils in the structural and sanitary arrangements of European towns—a certain good would be effected.

A gentleman whom we have consulted on the subject, who has been in all the settlements, and who has bestowed much consideration on the wants and wishes of the colonists, points produced out to us further, that a general benefit would be by such an undertaking, in the reduction of house rent, which is at present the main obstacle to one important and most desirable object—the colonization of New Zealand by Anglo-Indians. The party to whom we refer, built a house in one of the settlements for £107, which he now lets for £100 a year. He, doubtless, professes no objection to such interest for his money: but he sees clearly, and allows, that, in the end, neither he nor any land-owner in the colony will profit by the maintenance of such rents for any length of time.

But, by whatever means the end is to be accomplished, and we ourselves are wedded to no particular system, it is full time that it were set about in earnest.

Our readers will find several of the remarks we have quoted from the Wellington and Auckland papers, bearing strongly upon the necessity of more preparation—of the immediate application of labor and money to the construction of good dwellings, roads, and markets. The fire at Wellington is the very tide in the affairs of that settlement, the taking advantage of, or omitting of which will make or mar the place. "After the great fire of London," says Capt. Vetch, in a note to his communication to Mr. Chadwick on the structural arrangement of New Buildings,* "had the plan of Sir Christopher Wren been adopted for the reconstruction of the city, that circumstance would have saved the great expenses which have lately been incurred in rendering the communications commodious; but no price could now achieve the conveniences and facilities which his plan would have conferred on the inhabitants during the long interval."

If it is, even in distant prospect, contemplated to make Wellington a city, worthy of the commercial metropolis of a great Colony, worthy of the great name it has assumed; we must even now commence upon a scale commensurate with that object; houses, streets, roads, sewers, market-places, all public works, and public buildings, must be projected, in the very outset, on a well considered and substantial plan. Health, convenience, recreation, must be prospectively consulted in present arrangements; the past experience of our own towns warns us; the knowledge deduced from that experience must guide us. The warning is to be learnt in all its details in the statements afforded in the Report we have just quoted from; and the lesson for the future, is to be found in the same work, in the communications of Capt. Vetch, and others, on the structural arrangements most favorable to the health of towns; and in the contribution of Mr. Loudon, on the arrangement of public walks and arboretums, on the requisites of cottage architecture, &c., &c.

"The points requiring the attention of the engineer and architect (we quote from Captain Vetch's letter), may be stated as follows:—complete ventilation, complete drainage, ample sewerage, ample supply of water, and lastly a ready and good communication between the various portions of the town." The first requisite for a "good town" is a regular plan of straight streets, which will render the communication, ventilation, and drainage comparatively easy: and on this head, our authority observes that in this country "a little timeous system and arrangement would have avoided many evils we now complain of, with a less structural expense, and a much improved value of property to the owners."

Whilst, within the town, all these things must be considered and provided for in the very outset, with regard to all structural

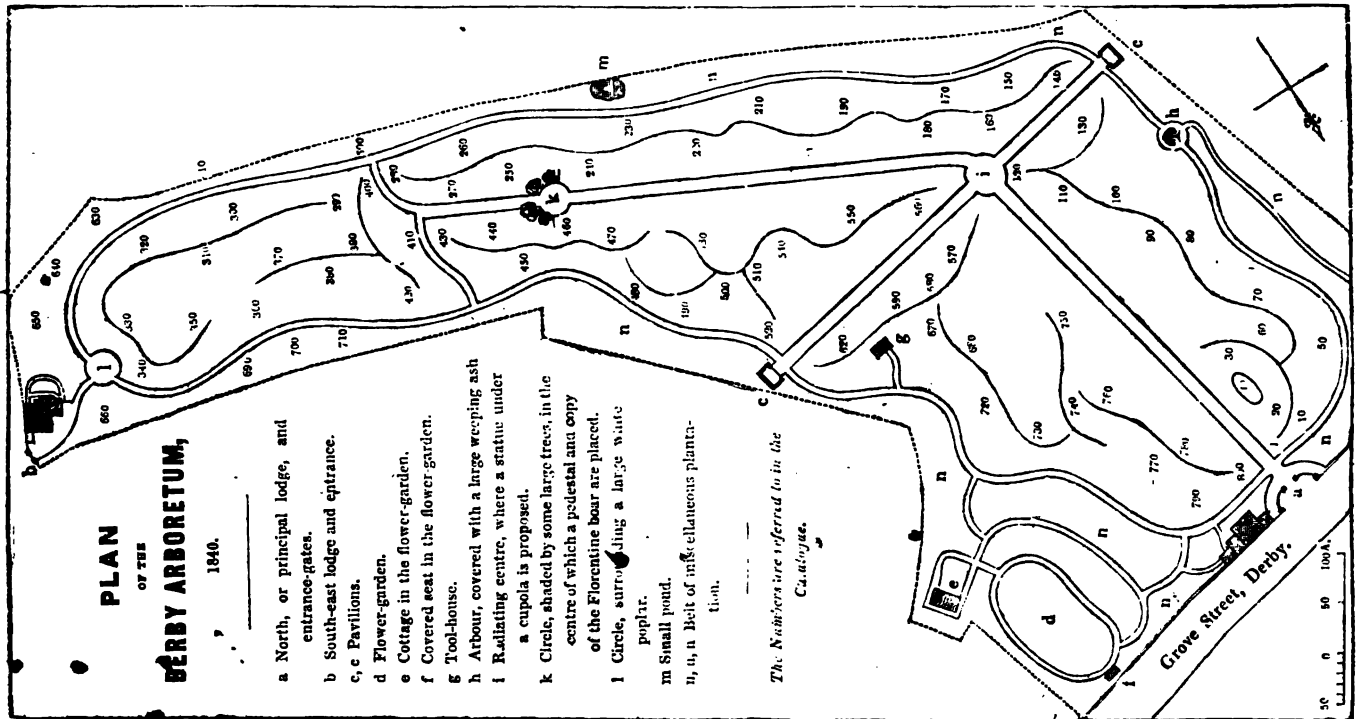
contrivances in dwelling houses, roads, and public works; it is hoped that immediate measures will be taken, either by private speculation or with the aid of the New Zealand Company, to carry into effect arrangements for securing places for public recreation. "Many of the vices and diseases of old countries" it is well observed in the instructions of the late Plymouth Company of New Zealand, to their surveyor in August, 1840, "may be traced to the absence of provision for this purpose, and there can be no excuse for the founders of new Colonies, who neglect to profit by the experience, which history affords them." Thus it is, that excuses have been made for the evil habits of the working classes in Manchester and Birmingham, from the want of public walks or places of recreation, by which the thousands of labourers or families can relieve the tedium of employment.

With the co-operation of the Horticultural Societies now established in the New Zealand Company's settlements, it would not be difficult to form a pleasure ground; on the plan laid down by Mr. Loudon for the Derby Arboretum. Mr. Joseph

Strutt of that town, presented to the inhabitants a public garden of eleven acres, which has been laid out by Mr. Loudon, so as to give the advantages of a walk of two miles; and the interest afforded by an Arboretum displaying the specimens of 1000 shrubs and plants.

We intend to return to this subject, and to continue our remarks on the various points suggested by the statements contained in the Sanitary Report of the Poor-law Commissioners, on the effects of method and system in the laying out and improvement of towns. In the meantime we are enabled to submit here a copy of Mr. Loudon's plan of an arboretum, with which we have been kindly favoured by that gentleman; together with the description and explanation appended to the report above referred to.

In our next number we hope to present our readers with several designs for labourers' cottages, in illustration of Mr. Loudon's published statement of the requisites of cottage architecture.



The above is the plan of Mr. Loudon's arboretum, or collection of trees and shrubs, foreign and indigenous, with the names attached to each: Such a collection, to use Mr. Loudon's words, will have all the ordinary beauties of a pleasure-ground, viewed as a whole, and from no tree or shrub occurring twice in the whole collection, and from the name of every tree and shrub being placed against it, an inducement is held out for those who walk in the garden, to take an interest in the name and nature of each species, its uses, its appearances at different seasons of the year, and the various associations connected with it.

The total length of the gravel-walk exceeds a mile. There is a straight broad walk in the centre, as a main feature from the principal entrance; an intersecting broad and straight walk, to form a centre to the garden, and to constitute a point of radiation to the other walks; and there is a winding walk surrounding the whole. As a straight walk, without a terminating object, is felt to be deficient in meaning, a statue or a pedestal is proposed for the radiating centre, i; a pedestal, with a vase, urn, or other object, for the second circle in the straight walk, k; while pavilions form terminating objects to the broad cross walk.

C.—The account of the Excursion to Coal Bay, (from the New Zealand Gazette) is in type: and will certainly appear in our next.
 Busy Bee.—Mrs. Allom's bees, we believe, reached Wellington in safety. Those taken out by the Rev. W. Cotton were destroyed from want of air: having been unfortunately packed in a hoghead.
 R. G.—We are sorry that Mr. R. G.'s letter reached us too late for insertion.
 A Plymouthian.—We cannot see what harm would result from partially opening the New Plymouth sales to non-colonists. The exclusive system was originally adopted by the Plymouth Company, to induce bona fide settlement. We further agree with our friend, that the Nelson allotments are too large: that they might be very advantageously reduced in extent, and proportionately increased in price. Many would purchase 50 acres at £100, who cannot afford £300 for 200; and this would give a stimulus both to labour and capital. But we believe that the Directors feel themselves fettered by their published terms of purchase.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers in the Country can have this Paper supplied direct from the Office by transmitting a Post-office Order to F. D. Lewis, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Cornhill, for their Subscription, viz., 6s. 6d. for Six Months, or 13s. for the Year.
 Books and Maps for review, and all Correspondence, to be addressed to the Editor, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, London.
 To Emigrants.—Persons desirous of proceeding to New Zealand, or any of the other British Colonies, and wishing to gain correct information, can do so by applying to the Publisher of this Journal, who will be most happy to further the interest of every party, by instructing them what is requisite to take out, and also the best localities to purchase Land, &c.
 J. R. Halifax.—J. R. and his friends, may rest assured that the supposition he adverts to, is false and absurd. If the commonest principles of honor and honesty did not actuate the New Zealand Company, they could not be guilty of such short-sighted policy as to intercept the letters of Emigrants, even if they had the power, which of course they have not. The New Zealand Company, we dare say, will hardly thank us for defending them from such an accusation; but, as J. R. says, "there are persons, and not a few, whose credulity is sufficient to swallow every extravagance."
 An intending Emigrant is referred to the advertisement of the New Zealand Company, in our columns of this day; from which he will perceive that the Nelson Land Sales are again opened, and that Emigration must consequently be recommenced immediately. Our correspondent and his friends, who are desirous of going out together, should address the Secretary of the New Zealand Company.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1843.

We are in receipt of papers and letters from the several settlements, to the following dates:—

Wellington	November 5.
Nelson	November 9.
New Plymouth	November 30.
Auckland	November 29.
Bay of Islands	October 3.

The intelligence is very various and interesting; and hope and activity seem to be prevailing in every quarter.

The Wellington Corporation were busily engaged in their political business, and had wisely passed resolutions to reduce the rate of Customs' duties, which, in a country like New Zealand—at least, until settlements shall have been formed all round the coast—will not be productive. Hitherto, the duties on spirits and tobacco have only encouraged smuggling.

The settlers were very desirous to establish some immediate fund for public improvements, especially for roads and markets, the want of which was daily felt by the suburban cultivators; and it was proposed to memorialise the New Zealand Company on the subject, at the same time that subscriptions were opened among themselves. They

were still very sanguine as to the formation of a loan company in England, for the benefit of the Colony. Sawm timber and provisions were much reduced in price. Four working men had established a saw-mill, and planks were selling at 12s. to 18s. per 100 feet; and an importation of flour from Valparaiso, was disposed of at 12l. 10s. per ton.

The number of vessels which had arrived in the month of October, 1842, exceeded, by one-half, the number in the corresponding month of the previous year; and during the month there had been imported 600 tons of flour, 230 head of cattle, 35 horses, 300 sheep, 230 pigs, and a large quantity of maize, potatoes, and other articles.

"If we can only prepare the flax for exportation (says the *Gazette*), which now seems very probable, our days of great prosperity will be at hand; for this article alone will be exported to England to an almost incredible extent, and will be the forerunner of the development of our great resources."

We perceive, from the *Times*, that a light-house is about to be established at Wellington.

From Nelson the news is unimportant, or but confirmatory of previous intelligence. Mr. Barton's letter, however, gives a favourable account of progress there.

The complaint has been frequently made to us that we do not say anything about New Plymouth. Our answer must be, that, until now, the New Plymouth people have given us scarcely any information. We cannot invent news for them. By the present arrivals, however, most full, as well as most promising intelligence, has reached us from that settlement. Several communications, however, came so late, that though particularly interesting, we must defer their insertion till our next number.

Through the kindness of a member of the New Zealand Society, we are enabled here to present our readers with a good deal of intelligence up to the 30th November last, in addition to that to be found under the head of New Plymouth in another column. The road from Devon Street to the Waitera was finished as far as the Waiwaikaho river, and a contract had been entered into with Mr. E. Brown, to erect over the last named river a chain suspension bridge, the woodwork for which was in a forward state; and provided the chains could be procured in New Zealand, the whole would be completed by June, 1843.

The Waitera has been buoyed off, and beacons have been placed to assist the navigation of vessels. In the opinion of experienced sailors, vessels of from three to four hundred tons burthen will be able to proceed up this river. Early choices of rural sections had been selected on its banks, and the general expectation was, that the profitable trade which had hitherto been monopolised by the Wellingtonians, would soon be shared by the New Plymouth settlers themselves. The Sydney traders were beginning to find out that the dangers of the Taranaki coast were more ideal than the Wellington people would have them suppose. The passengers per *Blenheim* had been safely landed. Nearly all the labouring emigrants were in the employ of actual settlers, and some had become purchasers of land, which they were working on their own account. The settlers had already three hundred acres under cultivation.

Flour, since the arrival of the *Osprey*, had fallen from 40l. to 32l. per ton. Retail, it was selling from 3½d. to 4d. per pound.

The Bishop had visited the Settlement, and preached several times, both in English and Mauri. Addresses were presented to him by the inhabitants. He was much struck with the place, and did not, it is said, appear to entertain a doubt of its ultimate prosperity.

From one letter we learn that the liveliest satisfaction was felt at the arrival of the *Blenheim*. "The labourers, immediately it was known (and it spread like wild fire) thronged to the beach to catch a sight of the long wished for ship. Joy was on every face, and nothing else was talked of for the day."

The inhabitants numbered eight hundred. A few complaints were heard as to what was considered unjust partiality on the part of the New Zealand Company in not sufficiently fostering the New Plymouth settlement, since the union of the Plymouth and New Zealand Company. The New Zealand Company, however, must now be satisfied, from the reports of Mr. Wicksteed, to which we direct particular attention, that, with some outlay to supply the deficiencies of the roadstead, New Plymouth may be made their most valuable possession.

It is high time, too, they think, at New Plymouth, that they should have a *press* of their own; for certainly their affairs have been very slightly adverted to by the *Wellington*

Gazette. "At Port Nicholson," observes the writer, from whom we quote above, "the first Colonists had a press and newspaper immediately on their arrival; the same at Nelson; and, in both cases, it is reported, in consequence of most liberal aid from the Company. We, it seems, are not thought worthy of such assistance, and we are therefore still compelled to write out our advertisements. We cannot but feel that in this we have been dealt hardly with." We shall only tell the New Plymouth people, that Heaven always helps those who help themselves.

Mr. Merchant, who went out in the *Amelia Thompson*, was to be appointed clergyman for the settlement; the Bishop paying one half of his salary and the Colonists the other. About 75l. was subscribed for him "in a few minutes."

Auckland, too, is beginning to look up. The labourers by the *Jane Clifford* and the *Duchess of Argyll*, had been all absorbed, and employed advantageously; as well as the "reformed" convict boys sent out by the government. The authorities had been actively levelling and draining the town, and cultivation was going on in the suburban districts. The foundation of the "Metropolitan Church of St. Paul's" had been laid: subscriptions opened for a dispensary and hospital; and a site for a mechanics' institute had been granted by the Acting-Governor. A sale of land had taken place on the 24th of November: but scarcely any competition took place. The copper mines in the Barrier Island were beginning to be worked, and with the greatest success.

At home, it will be perceived from our advertising columns, that the New Zealand Company have at length resumed operations. Nelson sections are now open for sale on the original terms: and the reserved town and suburban allotments of New Plymouth also will, doubtless, be soon in the market. We may confidently predict that New Zealand colonization will now proceed with more vigour and promise than at any former period since the declaration of British sovereignty in the islands.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW ZEALAND FLAX TRADE.

There seems every prospect that means will shortly be found to reduce the fibre of the *Phormium Tenax* to a condition fit for shipment. It appears, by a paragraph in a number of the *New Zealand Gazette*, that no less than four separate local inventions have been put forward with a view to the attainment of the desired object. The parties are indicated and named in the *Gazette*, "as one of the oldest settlers"—Mr. Greaves, Mr. Golden, and Mr. Neale—all are residents in the Company's settlements; neither of the inventors has any connection with the others; and the fact that several have arrived, or profess to have arrived, at the same result, shows how complete has been the direction of the public mind to the object.

Coincidentally with these local efforts, invention has not slumbered in this country and on the Continent. A patent was taken out, some time since, by a gentleman of the name of Gibbs, for an invention especially adapted to the preparation of the flax for shipments. This was taken out by Mr. Greenwood, the surgeon-superintendent of the *Phœbe*, and is intended to be put into operation at Nelson. About the same time another machine was taken out by Mr. Terry, to be established at the northern part of the island. This machine was the combination of two inventions—that of Sir George Farmer, who had long occupied himself with experiments in preparing the fibre with what appeared to us (from our inspection of his specimens) a successful result—and that of Mr. Terry himself. Both the inventors are sanguine of success.

It thus appears that no less than six practical trials will be made, at about the same time, for the purpose of bringing the fibre into a state fit for shipment. This is really the great point to be desired. If a supply of the raw material could be obtained, science in this country is sure to do the rest. And this brings us to notice a second class of inventions, having for their object the dressing and further preparation of the flax, so as to render it available for manufactures.

One of these is located in Belgium; but on the appearance of supplies with some regularity in this country, the Belgium machines would be brought into operation here. The coarser kinds of flax prepared by these machines, have been manufactured into cordage, canvass, string, horses' girths, and some other articles, with the most perfect success. Yarns have also been dyed, and take the dye well, but tar injures instead of improves the rope; but as it requires none, this is a saving instead of disadvantage. Wrapping paper has also been made of the fine tow of the flax dressed by this process.

Another mode of dressing and further preparing the flax has been tried by Mr. Doulan, of Rudgely in Staffordshire, of which the inventor is sanguine of success. Specimens have been submitted to the New Zealand Society, and there seems no reason to doubt, that if a supply should be furnished by the colonists, Mr. Doulan would be able to turn them to advantage: indeed, a supply of the raw material is the one thing needful; here, we feel assured, there will be a competition of skill to render the supply available.

There is one observation about supply which should be made to prevent disappointment. *The nearest markets must be first served.* Sydney for a limited quantity will bid higher than England—the home consumers of Wellington and Nelson will bid higher still. The rope-walks of Wellington and Sydney will absorb all that can be

produced in the first instance, and it is not until they are glutted, and the price is reduced from an importation price to an exportation price, that supplies will reach this country. This is an evil; the near market is an unalloyed good, and the larger it is, the better for the Colonists. We have heard it estimated at 200 or 300 tons, but whatever it may amount to, production will probably outstrip it; and then the New Zealand flax will begin to compete with Russian hemp, and perhaps with Belgian flax, for the possession of the English market.

Of the quality of the fibre, we hear continually, better and better accounts. Its great strength is well known: compared with hemp, it is as 161 to 100. Its defects were said to be, 1. want of flexibility, and 2. (its consequence), breaking at the bend or nip. We have recently learned that the want of flexibility arises partly from gathering at an improper time, and partly from insufficient dressing. Gathered in proper time, and carefully dressed, it makes the most flexible cordage known; so much so, that no material is half so good for the reef points of sails, which must be flexible. As to breaking at the nip, all fibres do so rather than at an unbent part; and if the flexibility of the fibre be secured, the consequence of rigidity would disappear.

We have only to add, that we think well of the prospects of this staple of New Zealand; and we believe English capital would be well laid out in the Colonies, in preparing the material for shipment. The case is soberly and fairly put in Messrs. Bell and Young's pamphlet,* which we recommend to the perusal of our readers.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS BY "W."

BEAN SOUP, AS UNIVERSALLY USED IN FRANCE.

The bean used is cultivated in the fields, very much like what in England is called "the scarlet runner," but there is apparently of the same plant some which are white. Bean soup is in use at the best chateaux in the country, particularly on meagre days, and it is difficult to distinguish that this soup is not made with meat. With the exception of the turnips, it may be used throughout the whole voyage; and it is recommended to any intended emigrant to try and use it, previous to embarking; and it is particularly pointed out to whoever may provide for the steerage passengers, as it is a better meal than is often eaten by a labourer at home.

Take a quart of beans, five or six onions, and two or three turnips, pour upon the ingredients two quarts of boiling water, let all boil gently until tender, pass them through a colander; then put into a saucepan a quarter of a pound of butter, and slice into it two or three onions; when fried of a light brown, throw your pulp upon them, and season with pepper and salt to your taste; an addition of toasted bread cut into dyes is an improvement.

N.B.—This soup is always better when it can be made on the hearth before a wood fire, in an earthen pot, as you are enabled to regulate the heat, which prevents the breaking of the beans, and the liquid becoming too thick before well done. A saucepan on the fire frequently burns, from the beans bursting at the bottom. He mentions yams also as important to have, and that ships, stopping at Teneriffe, or Madeira, or Rio, can be always supplied with pumpkins and yams at a cheap rate.

TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM.

Mr. Stokes in his excellent letter, inserted in the New Zealand Journal, p. 79. No. 84, says "I have to thank you for the Saintfoin, every grain of which has succeeded." The word Saintfoin has arisen from the person who sent the seed to Mr. Stokes, adopting the ordinary name used in France "Scarlet St. Van," instead of which he should have given it, the Botanical name *Trifolium incarnatum*. It is greatly cultivated in the neighbourhood of Naples, where it is called *Scarlatania*, and brought into that city when the season arrives. It is a superior plant to any Saintfoin, and the cultivation of it is rapidly increasing in France, as horses work well with it, without corn, and on this account it is preferred to Lucern.

It is described in some French Botanical works as an annual, in some as a biennial, but this depends upon the quality of the land; when good, as in the Touraine, it stands 5, and even 6 years. It does not yield as many cuttings as Lucern, and on poor lands, but one.

The quantity sent to Mr. Stokes, was not more than would have filled the crown of a hat. It is hoped that the passengers so soon likely to embark in the *Ursula* or the *Mandarin*, will carry out with them some bushels of the *Trifolium incarnatum*. The seed is so light, that the seedsman cannot sow it, unless it is mixed with sand; and, like clover, it is sown under spring corn, but it is well to sow only half the usual quantity of the latter.

W.

WELLINGTON.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER TO MR. CHAPMAN, DATED WELLINGTON, 30TH AUGUST, 1842.

MY DEAR CHAPMAN,

We have just heard of the arrival of the *Sir Charles Forbes*, at Nelson, bringing news of the *Bally* getting home—we have not yet got our letters—we are rather disappointed at no Emigrant ships being put on.

* Reasons for Promoting the Cultivation of the New Zealand Flax. By F. Dillon Bell and Frederick Young, Jun. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, 1842.

Things are in a greater state of reformation than they have been since the foundation of the Colony. The corporation are amusing people, and we have now some appearance of order in having a harbour-master and pilots. The government party, as it is called here, consisting of the officials, is becoming more numerous, and of course stronger.

Spain's court of claims has done a deal of mischief—more than he anticipated, and more than he can quiet. In the 3rd year a cruel stop is putting to agricultural exertions just at spring time. Whenever an Englishman sits down to clear, even on the Poirara Road or in the valley of the hill—the natives make their appearance, and claim payment for the land. This may all be traced to the absurd rumours amongst them of the purposes of the court of claims, and the obvious pleasure it gives to embarrass the Company, through the means of the settlers. Notwithstanding these obstacles, there are I should say nearly 1000 acres cleared for crop, and every one feels assured of the profit for his labours. Wheat is calculated to pay £25 an acre, which is about the average price here, and not likely to go much lower.

The majority of the country in the neighbourhood is so difficult, and the exertions made to get on land have been so fair, that it is said that people are denied the profits they expected to derive.

A vast number of the first settlers have been obliged to change their pursuits, and though the capacity for doing this, is very praiseworthy, yet it has been too universal to be seemly, and has been evidently mischievous.

Of the 100,000 acres of wheat I know not exactly how many sections have been given out—say 70,000. Certainly not more than 20 proprietors (or representatives of 2,000 acres) have entered upon the cultivation of their land. This was never intended. At Nelson, now, at the end of nine months, 50,000 acres of accommodation land has been given out, and will be occupied.

These are the common remarks here, and it is right you should hear them. This place has been created by the commercial people; and the checking circumstances which I have mentioned have, no doubt, encouraged commercial adventure in the people beyond what it would otherwise have been. I hope the Company's next settlement will be at Banks' peninsula. I am unaware of your information as to the geography of the middle island. There is no port or place of refuge between Cloudy Bay and Banks' peninsula, and none from them for 150 miles, till you reach Otago. Molyneux harbour is exposed, but a fine valley, I am told, extends into the interior 40 miles, and 12 miles broad.

I have no doubt that the east coast of the Middle Island offers a very fine country for settlement.

At Akaroa upwards of 200 vessels entered last twelve months. The peninsula itself is a heap of mountains, but there is easy access to the main. The company's purpose should be to extend to the southward, where all the valuable fisheries are. We have cargoes of stock pouring in from Sydney, all of which disappear in the bush. The Sydney people are becoming alive at last to this place, and embarking largely in the trade. Auckland, for which there was a predilection in Sydney, has lost its character. Several cargoes were withdrawn which went there; cattle sold there as low as 8/ a head. At present it is in a deplorable state, and contrasts very strongly with the activity and comfort of this place.

I am quite certain that as many people as like may come out here to their own advantage. How many things there are in which capital and labour might be well employed—what numberless saw-mills might be set a going, and spars cut, and ships built.

Their stock-feeding may be carried to any extent. It would almost pay to import the lean cattle of New South Wales, keep them here three months, and return them doubled in weight. I do not think this is much exaggeration.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The council met on the 31st of October, when it was resolved to petition the local government to take off the duty on spirits, tobacco, and other articles, consumed at the whaling stations on the coast. It was also carried, that application be made to the sheriff to have the labour gangs of prisoners in custody employed in public roads and works. A written application was ordered to be made to the different newspapers to have the standing orders of the council printed as a supplement to the papers.

It was also ordered:—That the town surveyor be instructed to prepare a plan of the town, marking out the property of the Corporation; which plan be kept in the council-room for the use of the aldermen, and that the town surveyor do charge his usual fee for such extra labour.

PROGRESS OF SHIPPING, &c.—Number of vessels with the amount of their tonnage, which have arrived in the month of October, of 1842, and the two preceeding years:—

	Year.	Number.	Tonnage.
October	1840	9	1,570
	1841	16	3,806
	1842	23	2,996

"No one," adds the Gazette, "can view this gradual increase in the number of our arrivals, without satisfaction. The amount of tonnage this year is less by 800 tons than the amount for the month of October 1842. In that month last year no less than five large English vessels arrived, and the rest were generally from Sydney. This year seven of the ships are from Sydney and the neighbouring colonies, two from Valparaiso, and fourteen coastwise. During the month there has been imported nearly six hundred tons of flour, two hundred and thirty head of cattle, thirty-five horses, three hundred sheep, two hundred and thirty pigs, and a large quantity of maize, potatoes, and other articles. This looks well, and we flatter ourselves that Wellington is indeed becoming, what has been so often asserted it would become, the commercial capital of these islands. If

we can only prepare the flax for exportation, which now seems very probable, our days of great prosperity will be at hand, for this article alone will be exported to England to an almost incredible amount, and will be the forerunner in the development of the resources of the islands of New Zealand. It will be seen that stock has been for some time past extensively imported, and several of our landholders and shop-keepers are now turning their attention to this profitable mode of investment, and there is no doubt dairy produce will soon become as cheap here, as in the other colonies."

IMPORTATION OF FLOUR.—The brig *Elizabeth* had arrived from Valparaiso in seventy-five days, with 300 tons of flour: it was disposed of at 12*l.* 10*s.* a ton.

MACHINE FOR FLAX DRESSING.—This subject still seems to be in *statu quo*. Mr. Golder's machine was not yet tested, further than by a few samples; and he himself, while he endeavoured to convince the Colonists of the benefits likely to result from making experiments on a large scale by means of a small company, admits that "it is perfectly easy to go out and cut a few leaves, and prepare, with the greatest possible care, a sample to show what is done, but not what can be done, on a larger scale, in a machine not yet made."

[We have been informed that an influential firm in Sydney have commenced experiments on a large scale in the valley of the Thames, in the preparation of the flax. The machine which they make use of is a very valuable one, manufactured at a cost of several thousand pounds, and taken out to Sydney some time since by the Chevalier Dillon. The house we refer to are determined to spare neither money nor activity to render the plant available; and have already, it is said, despatched twenty flax-dressers with instructions not to cease experimenting till perfectly successful.]

MEANS OF MAKING ROADS.—The want of means for the necessary public works in the settlement was the subject of correspondence and discussion, in the *Gazette* of the 2nd November. It had been suggested that a public meeting should memorialise the principal agent to learn what power he possessed from the New Zealand Company to assist in the completion of the Hutt and Porirua roads; that the company should be appealed to for aid; and that the settlers should set on foot a subscription paper, binding the subscribers each in a certain sum, which they may be willing to put their name to, to pay, ultimately, what the company did not:—and it was anticipated that such a bond would be discounted by the bank, in Wellington, and thus put the colonists in possession of the requisite funds. The limits of the jurisdiction of the corporation were said to be so uncertain that, in the meantime, it was impossible to decide upon its power of assessment; and it was therefore recommended that, pending this doubt, the corporation should not attempt to raise money by loan for public purposes.

LOAN COMPANY, ROAD MAKING, &c.—The settlers seem to have been perfectly confident as to the formation of a Loan Company here. "Private information," says the *Gazette*, "warrants us in stating that a Loan Fund with a considerable amount of capital has been secured to the Company's settlements, and may soon be expected to be in operation. We doubt not this piece of information will gladden the hearts of agriculturists, and their increased expenditure in the real work of production will not fail to occasion increased activity to every other Colonial pursuit."

We are, indeed, almost ashamed to be obliged to tell our friends in the Colony that they are deceiving themselves. But we have now fair hopes of being enabled soon to give them good news on this point. We cordially concur in the merited eulogium which the writer in the *Gazette* passes upon the late Editor of this Journal, for his indefatigable exertions to promote this, and other important objects; when that gentleman leaves England for his new field of exertion, he will bear with him the heartfelt esteem and gratitude of all persons interested in the success of the Colony. The observations of the *Gazette*, on this head, are as follows:—

"Road making, steam communication, and whaling, were all being urged upon the attention of parties at home interested in New Zealand, by the Editor of the *New Zealand Journal*, whose zeal and energy in our behalf have never flagged for an instant during the last two years. The colonists know not the debt of gratitude due to that gentleman. He comes to live amongst us soon, having determined to leave England in January next, with a view to taking up his residence in Wellington, and we are sure the occasion of his arrival will be taken advantage of to evince to him how fully his labors on behalf of the Company's settlements have been, and still are appreciated."

The want of a Market Place was becoming pressing and urgent, and the council were invited to turn their attention to this subject as early as possible. Although the gardens of the colonists, as well as the country lands in cultivation produced abundance in the shape of vegetables, yet the settlers did not know where to go to purchase these necessary articles. A few storekeepers occasionally offered some for sale, but they were never to be depended upon. The inhabitants, it was said, might walk from Te Aro to Thorndon, and from Thorndon to Te Aro, without being able to obtain what they need, not because such things were not to be had, but simply from the want of some known place of resort, like a Market Place.

"Surely," says the *Gazette*, "if the people of Auckland are crying out for a Market Place, it is high time we had one here, for not only is our population four times as great, but Port Nicholson is visited by many more vessels than resort to the Gulf of Shouraki, and vessels too which would take off our produce to a large amount. We trust this hint will not be thrown away, and that the corporation will no longer neglect a subject of such importance to the well-being of the settlement. Taking into consideration the fickleness of our climate, we need hardly hint that the Market must be enclosed on all sides, to be at all times useful."

SAW-MILLS.—A saw-mill, the property of four working-men, which had been erected up the Kai Warra valley, was so far finished as to enable the proprietors to send wood into the town at rates averaging from twelve to eighteen shillings per hundred feet; and they anticipated, in the course of two months, being enabled to sell it at a still lower price. The owners, it was expected, would do well, for they were in the midst of a fine timber district, and the logs handy for getting out. They have had, however, to contend against difficulties of no ordinary kind. On first arriving in this place they took three or four sections at Porirua, intending to erect the mill there, and cultivate the ground. They would have proved valuable settlers had this been done, but after building three houses, and when preparing to take their families to Porirua, the native chief, Rangihia and his followers pulled the warries down and turned them off the land. This was enough to daunt persons with small capital, but they persevered, and took a section some distance up the Kai Warra stream, where their mill now is.

Captain Daniell had a cattle station not far from the saw-mill, and intended to commence farming. If the road was continued into the Ohariu valley, it would throw open a large and fertile district, and soon become attractive generally to the Colonists.

LIGHT HOUSE.—Important to Mariners: Extract of a Letter received at Lloyd's, from the agent at Port Nicholson, dated October 18th, 1842.

"I am in receipt of a letter from the Colonial Government, requesting me to send a plan and estimate of a Light-house at the entrance of the harbour, for the approval of the Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies, and stating that the New Zealand Company have intimated their readiness to furnish lights at an expense of about £1500.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Ospray* had arrived at Wellington, from Taranaki; all was proceeding satisfactorily when she left that settlement. The Government brig *Victoria* had been at Taranaki, and had proceeded to Kapiti to land the Chief Justice, who was to walk thence with the bishop of New Zealand to Auckland.

ARRIVED.

On the 7th November, the *George Fyfe*, from London, 15th June, 17 cabin, 10 intermediate passengers, and 110 steerage.

November 3rd, barque *Blenheim*, 375 tons, from London, 2nd July, passengers 47, and 111 emigrants. Laid on for Auckland, the *Greyhound*, 317 tons, to sail 30th June.

October 31, brig *Elizabeth*, 230, Guthridge, from Valparaiso.

SAILED.

October 29, barque *Eagle*, 438 tons, Buckley, for Bay of Plenty and Sydney.

"The *Speculator*, which left Auckland in July, and sailed from Mercury Bay on the 12th August, is not reported as arrived at Wellington, the place of her destination—some anxiety naturally prevails about her."—*Auckland Times*.

The *Speculator* was a vessel of about 40 tons; she had several passengers, and a general cargo. She was then so long over due, that it was greatly to be feared she had foundered at sea.

The brig *Tobago* had been chartered to bring potatoes, maize, and timber, from the East Coast, to Port Nicholson.

The *Jane Clifford* had arranged to purchase a cargo of spars for the China market.

The *Tortoise*, Government store ship, was obtaining spars on the Thames.

NELSON.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM JAMES BARTON, NELSON, TO HIS PARENTS, DATED JULY 9TH, 1842.

We had to make for Port Nicholson, (Wellington), as we did not then know where Port Nelson was: we arrived safe at Port Nicholson in the last week in January. I had an opportunity of seeing the first settlement of the New Zealand Company (Wellington). I think Nelson much the best, as it is not so subject to high winds. I met with several Coventry people, an old schoolfellow for one, —; also a Mr. —, who is gaol-keeper and constable; a Mrs. —; her husband was gone about ninety miles into the country to barter for pigs with the natives. I went ashore twice. I went some distance into the country, but could not get to the end of the wood over one hill; and the next was wood as far as the eye could reach. The town of Wellington is situate the same as Nelson—at the foot of the hills on the sea coast. We arrived at Nelson on the 9th February, 1842, and found the Fifeshire in port.

I had saved a month's ration to bring ashore with me; we were received on landing by Captain Wakefield, the Company's agent for Nelson, who afforded us every accommodation in his power. We were supplied with two week's rations, and a large tent, until we had built our houses, or as they are more generally called by the native

name (warries), the only work at first was building houses and making roads. I went to work on the 5th March for the Company at making roads, which I shall keep at until I can get something better; there are three parties of us at the Haven road. This road is about two miles long, and will connect the port with the town along the beach. We work from seven till five, and leave off at twelve o'clock on Saturdays. Our wages are one guinea per week and rations, which are ten pounds of flour, ten pounds of meat, one pound of sugar, and quarter-of-a-pound of tea, which make our wages worth 33s. per week. You may be surprised to hear of my being at such heavy work as road-making, but you would be more surprised if you saw the strength I have gained since I have been in New Zealand. I have been by the seaside at work about four months. There are several Coventry people and Warwickshire too.

Of the country and its inhabitants &c., I have a great deal to say, but must reserve it for my next letter. The general appearance of the country is hilly and wooded—the streets are all evergreen. Our shortest day is passed, it was light from seven till five; the winter is mild, a short frost may come on a few hours before sunrise, but the days are as fine and warm as an English summer's day. I can stand on one of our highest hills and see rivers, hills, and valleys, woods and forests, the sea, the port and town at a view. We have in the Colony plenty of clay, coal, slate, limestone, ironstone, marble, &c. There is a great quantity of wood even on the tops of the highest hills; also a plenty of fish and birds; there are some wild pigs; rats are very numerous, any one coming out here cannot do better than bring some rat-traps; I paid three shillings and sixpence for one. They are very much thinned since we came. The New Zealand Company have acted most honourably in every particular. We have a newspaper published here; a chapel, a public school-room, and a library are building. The natives I can speak of in the highest terms—thanks to God, and the missionaries, many of them are religious—they are turned from cannibals to Christians. There are not many natives in this colony. I must now conclude. If any of my relations or friends come out here, I will render them every assistance in my power. A Temperance Society is formed, and a Rechabite tent is opened. I have sent three newspapers to Coventry in which you will see the price of provisions. Any one willing to work will do well here. I am twenty pounds better in pocket since I came. If please God we live I shall see you all again.

I remain your loving and affectionate Son,

JAMES BARTON.

EXTRACTS FROM A SECOND LETTER FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME
Nelson, New Zealand, Sept. 13th, 1842.

As I have now been in the Colony of Nelson nine months, you will no doubt expect me to give some account of it; I will endeavour to give as short and true account of it as far as I know at present. Port Nelson is situate in Tasman's Gulf, Blind Bay, in the middle island. The town contains 1100 sections of one acre each. The suburban land consists of 1100 sections of fifty acres each, in the plains of the Waimea, Motuaka, and the Mounsteri. The country land consists of 1100 sections of 150 acres each, of fine wooded land; on the shores of Massacre or Coal Bay, the valleys of Motupipi, Takaka, and the Orare. The winter is now over: we do not feel the cold after sunrise, and only see snow on the tops of the mountains. There are many hills and mountains that are covered with verdure to their very summits, and in many cases, thickly wooded. Brockhurst, and the rest of the Coventry people at Wellington are all well. Mr. and Mrs. ——— and family are all well. Mr. B. keeps a large shop in the retail trade, and has two houses, one of which he rents out. Mr. ——— has bought two acres of land for £35. Mr. ——— has been earning 12s. per day ever since he has been here. Mr. ——— is gaoler, and his son William is clerk to the Government Representative, H. A. Thompson, Esq. There is not one Coventry man here but what is doing well, and has a house of his own.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

We have great pleasure in submitting the following most encouraging contents of a private letter, from J. Wrikt, Esq., the New Zealand Company's agent at Plymouth, dated the 12th of September, 1842:—

"The Company's territory is so extensive and valuable here, that in a very short time there will be a large excess of receipts over expenditure, if the directors put in operation the plan laid down in the 'Third Report,' of sending out Emigrants in anticipation of sales of land.

"The 'reserved' town sections cannot be worth less than £20,000; and the 136 reserved suburban sections may be reckoned upon as certain to bring, one with another, £100, or together

13,600;
£38,600.

Then there are many rural sections already surveyed, which would easily bring from £2 to £3 per acre. The whole district is available; and I have got so much road-work out of the hands thrown upon the Company during the winter, that, with small cost, I can now open the entire block of 80,000 acres, were that desirable: but I would rather keep the settlers more together for some time to come, and do nothing to encourage dispersion. This settlement, unlike Wellington and Nelson, is beautifully compact.

"The block surveyed is about 12 miles in length, by 5½ in depth—all parts of it easily accessible, well watered, and in many places well timbered, the fern and bush land being remarkably good. The scenery would be very like Devonshire, did not 'the mountain,' with its snow-capt peak, give a foreign and peculiar character to the country.

"The inconveniences of the port (or roadstead, I suppose, I must call it,) have been much exaggerated. During the winter months that have elapsed since my arrival here—May to September—there have

not been ten days in which I could not have safely discharged vessels in our surf-boat, which is large enough to carry fifty barrels of flour. The accidents which have occurred here must be ascribed to carelessness and drunkenness.

"You will be glad to learn that at present we are a very cheerful and contented community, and that the actual occupation and cultivation of the soil is proceeding with much activity. Indeed, if you compare our numbers and capital with those of Wellington and Nelson, it will appear that, in our degree, we are doing much more than the settlers in those places. There are several hard-working practical farmers here, with small capitals, who will have, in all probability, excellent crops of wheat, barley, potatoes, and vegetables, cabbages, turnips, mangel-wurzel, &c. &c. We have also some superb South Devon sheep, and very fair merinoes, now lambing. Cows and oxen are increasing by births and importation. Very decent wooden houses are going up in all directions, as well as substantial 'cob,' better than 'pise,' now that we obtain shell-lime here at a moderate cost. I am sure there is coal and iron here (indeed there is land which yields 96 per cent. of good iron), but, as yet, we have not found any mines of either.

"I do hope that the Company will not neglect this settlement. This is the field which, if properly worked, will yield a larger profit than any other part of their possessions. I suppose I should frighten you by hinting at a pier, or dock, or breakwater: but by-and-by, when the returns are worth mentioning, they will scarcely grudge the cost of an undertaking which would make Taranaki Bay a safe harbour, and the Taranaki district the most eligible for colonization in New Zealand. The climate is superior even to that of Port Nicholson, and much better than that of Nelson; whilst the general features and character of the country are very pleasing to Englishmen."

The *Blenheim* had arrived at New Plymouth.

The following extracts of a letter from an enlightened early Colonist, of date the 27th November, 1842, fully corroborate the favourable statements of the Company's agent.

In a previous letter, dated 13th September, we may mention that the same writer affirms that money alone was wanting to create in a short time an export trade from New Plymouth: production being easy and affording great returns. Suburban lands, near the town, were letting at twenty-five shillings per acre for the first three years, and thirty-five shillings for the remaining four of a seven year's lease; all improvements falling to the landlord.

"The settlement is, in my opinion, in a very thriving condition; a great deal of land is now under crop; I should think one hundred and fifty acres in potatoes, and twenty or thirty in grain, besides a large quantity of garden stuff. The great question is, will farming pay? From calculations I have made, combined with experiments of my own, I think it decidedly will. The following are my conclusions:—Bush and fern land can be well cleared at ten pounds per acre; and, the seed and after cultivation, including lifting, will cost, we shall say, ten pounds more, which is very liberal, and would cover the expense of taking into town from the suburban sections. We may safely reckon a produce of eight tons per acre, from land well cleared, which, at the rate of five pounds per ton, much lower than has hitherto been, or is likely to be for two or three years, will give a return of forty pounds, for an expenditure of twenty pounds. This allows an ample profit, after paying the expense of bringing them in, even from some distance, as, fortunately, the land being so near the coast, they can be taken down and shipped. If potatoes should decline in value,—still, if you only return the outlay for clearing the land, it is a great point gained, as your grain crop will cost you very little; and, in the opinion of parties more competent to judge than I am, this soil is likely to bear good crops of wheat and heavy ones of barley."

Another point is likewise to be considered; that, as provisions decline, labour will also, and you will be able to produce much cheaper. If you can prove, which I have endeavoured to do, that land will pay the farmer for clearing, and that, while he has been bringing his land into good cultivation, he has also been increasing his capital, I think we are safe. We have good markets open to us, for I will maintain that Taranaki will grow sea-port produce cheaper than any other part of New Zealand.

The *Waitera* had been buoyed off and soundings taken. Sailing directions were shortly to be published.

AUCKLAND.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR.—The Acting Governor was on his way to Port Nicholson. It was hoped that he would take advantage of the opportunity that presented itself to do justice to the colony; and in anticipation of a national scheme of emigration to New Zealand, assist in realizing the anticipation that "there is no colony that the diadem of our Queen can boast of which will hereafter shed a greater lustre, than New Zealand, upon British enterprise."

It was reported that Lord Seaton was to be the new Governor.

Up to the 24th August, more than one hundred claims to land had been settled.

LAND SALE.—A Sale of Land had taken place on the 24th November, where several purchases were made, but very little competition exhibited. Complaints were still rife as to the high price of the allotments, considering the diversion of the emigration fund: but the news of the late parliamentary grant will, of course, tend to restore contentment to the purchasers.

The Editor of the *Times* appears to object to the position which the British government has assumed of being the sole

purchaser, alleging that the government takes not less advantage of the inexperience of the natives than the private purchaser would do, and does not justify its monopoly by furnishing a supply proportioned to the demand.

LAND CLEARING.—Several very extensive bush-fires around Auckland had taken place within a few days, "evinced an indication," says the *Auckland Chronicle*, "of clearing the excellent land which surrounds the metropolis of New Zealand. Settlers, we have satisfaction in stating, are proceeding into the interior, so that we shall soon become independent of the sister Colonies with regard to our supplies of provisions."

DRAINING, &c.—The government had availed itself of the late influx of labour, to level the streets, and cut drains through swamps hitherto almost impassible. The swamp which formerly existed in the lower part of the Crescent, was nearly filled up, so that drays and other vehicles in a very short space of time might pass without the probability of being bogged. Deep and wide drains had been dug, which would prevent the water from lodging, and the Crescent, when metalled with scoria, would vie with the best streets in Sydney or Hobart Town. It was suggested that the drains, in course of construction, in Commercial Bay, should be extended to the swamp in Lower Queen Street, near Mason and Paton's store.

CULTIVATION.—Activity everywhere prevailed in the cultivation of suburban farms. In the neighbourhood of Epsom, and on the Tamaki, numerous patches of land were already cleared and seed thrown in.

IMMIGRANTS.—The *Auckland Chronicle* furnishes an analysis of the various trades and callings of the immigrants recently arrived by the *Jane Clifford* and *Duchess of Argyle*. From their conduct they were regarded as a virtuous and useful addition to the community, and nearly the whole were at once engaged, and in comfortable situations. In addition to this increase to the population, there was an arrival of ninety-two boys, sent out by the home government in the ship *St. George*, who, from the character given of them by their superintendent as to their general character, and particularly as to their conduct on the voyage out, were nearly all engaged. The following is the classified list as to the immigrants above referred to;—By the *Duchess of Argyle*, gardeners, four; sawyers, two; joiners, seven; brickmakers, three; ploughmen, four; labourers, 22; herd-boy, one; general servant, one; plumber, one; bricklayers, six; farm servants, eleven; masons, six; baker, one; millwright, two; blacksmiths, three; ironmoulder, one; shoemakers, two; farrier, one; rope-maker, one; carpenter, one; quarryman, one; rope-spinner, one; spinster, one. **Females:**—Domestic servants, twenty-two; dairy-maid, one; seamstress, one; straw-hat-maker, one; farm-servant, one:—Total, 109. By the *Jane Clifford*, carpenters, seven; joiners, nine; cabinet-maker, one; boat-builder, one; cartwrights, two; millwright, one; blacksmiths, eleven; sawyers, ten; joiner and cabinet-maker, one; gardener, one; plasterer, one; agricultural labourers, eight; shoemakers, three; quarryman, one; tailor, one; masons, four; farm servants, four; house-carpenter, one; labourers, six; brickmakers, three. **Single Women:**—Domestic servants, twelve; sempstresses, two; dress-makers, five; midwife, one; straw-hat-makers, two. Total ninety-eight.

THE CONVICT BOYS.—The *Auckland Chronicle* strenuously recommends a general appeal being made by the colonists to the Home Government against the further introduction of Convict Boys into the settlement. The boys already sent to New Zealand from the institution at Parkhurst, are, it is said, partially reformed, and most of them are freed on landing; and the rest, after having been duly apprenticed to some useful trade. The danger, therefore, of bad example, is not held to be very imminent. But the real danger to the interests of the colony is the odium attached to the very approach to a penal colony, by supplying convict, or ex-convict labour: especially when the right application of the labour found, and the civilization of the native will form a fair supply to the labour market. It is to be hoped that the experiment, a well meant one, doubtless, will not be continued.

RECENT ARRIVALS.—The gentlemen who had lately arrived by the emigrant vessels had generally gone to the river Tamaki, which was the favourite spot for selections of available cultivation land, and they reported very favourably of the soil in that direction. The land there is chiefly fern land, with a great depth of black soil, indicating much productiveness, if brought properly into cultivation.

A large meeting had been held on the 10th of November, the Acting Governor in the chair, for the purpose of founding a Dispensary and Hospital, to afford surgical assistance to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in New Zealand. A subscription was set on foot towards the erection and support of the institution, and the Governor headed the list with a donation of twenty guineas.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The governor had granted a site on which to erect a hall of science for the above institution.

GAOL SCHOOL.—The Acting-Governor had given his sanction to the establishment of a Daily School in the gaol, for the scriptural education of persons of every class and age, under confinement there.

The *Auckland Times* urges upon the Government the propriety of establishing a Savings' Bank. It was hoped the

council would, in the ensuing session, pass a law, having for its object the formation of Savings Banks in every settlement in the Colony.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—The metropolitan church of St. Paul's was described as in course of rapid construction. It was probable that, in about three months, it would be opened for divine worship. The approaches to it, in consequence of the street improvements in progress in various parts of the town, would be dry in all seasons.

Tenders were advertised for, for brick, lime, and sand, for the erection of a Wesleyan Chapel; and for paling-fences for the burial-ground of the Church of England. Brick makers were in great demand.

MILITARY BARRACKS.—Extensive enlargements were in progress at the barracks by direction of the ordnance department in England; and skilful mechanics of the 80th regiment (head-quarters, Sydney, New South Wales), were actively employed under the direction of Lieutenant Bennett, R. E., and Mr. Graham, R. E., civil branch.

The *Victoria* brig, we are told, was about to convey the acting governor to Port Nicholson.

Extensive smuggling had been discovered west of Commercial Bay.

THE COPPER MINES.—A commencement had been made in the working of the copper mines in the Barrier Island: and the result is said to be, that the ore is declared superior to the average of any copper mines yet known. The shares, it is said, are all disposed of.

The news of the Wellington fire had reached Auckland. The comment elicited pointed to the insanity of building wooden houses. We fear insanity means want of money.

RAUPO HOUSES BILL.—The above bill was to come into operation on the 18th November. After that date the police must take cognizance of all existing Raupo houses, and report them, when penalties would be inflicted in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance passed by the legislative council.

THE RAUPO HOUSE BILL.—This bill did not seem to give much satisfaction. The tax of 20% upon thatched buildings compelled many settlers to pull down their houses. The good was certainly effected of removing ill-constructed and dangerous fabrics, but no means existed of building better ones.

The *Auckland Times*, of the 11th November, has a very funny article upon the Wakefield theory, in which it is discovered that that theory embraces the notion that a revenue is to be derived from land without population, and that land must only be sold by auction in small portions at a time. The only successful system of colonizing, says the *Auckland Times*, is the good old system of giving land away. The failure of Auckland was not owing, we are told, to building a town without a resident population; with no existing trade; without arrangements for the supply of capital; the diversion of the Emigration fund from its legitimate purposes:—it was all owing to the Wakefield principle! The article is a curious one, and is almost worthy of the *Globe*.

The *Auckland Government Gazette* announces that, on the 24th November, twenty rural sections, varying in size from ten to one hundred and thirty acres, would be offered for sale by auction at the upset price of £1.

TEE-TOTALISM.—A meeting of Auckland Tee-Totallers had been held on the 25th November, to protest against the injustice of the Acting-Governor in ousting them from a piece of ground, which, under the sanction of Captain Hobson, had been assigned to them as a site for a hall, by the surveyor-general: and upon which they had spent largely out of their infant funds, now exhausted.

CRICKET.—Several clubs had been formed in Auckland, and a match was to take place at Epsom on Thursday, the 17th Nov. between the Albion and Kent Clubs. The gentlemen of the Albion, on account of the first-rate manner in which they had won the last match between them and the garrison (eleven wickets to go down), were decidedly the favourites, but the "Men of Kent" were said to be no mean antagonists. The match was to be for twenty-two sovereigns a side.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

November 18th, *Adelaide* schooner, Hurburgh, master, from Hobart Town, calling at Nelson and Port Nicholson. The passage from Nelson to Port Nicholson was performed in 24 hours, where she remained a week. From Port Nicholson to Auckland the passage was 17 days. Spoke no vessels on either trip. Passengers.—Miss Newman, and Mr. Rich, from Hobart Town; Miss Robinson, Mr. Samuel Brown (of Queen-street), and Mr. Tarre, from Port Nelson.

DEPARTURE.

November 15, the *Tobago* brig, for Sydney.

BAY OF ISLANDS.

An importation of cattle and sheep into the Bay of Islands had been disposed of there; which was looked upon as a very favorable symptom.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Court of Proprietors of the New Zealand Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 30th day of May instant, at One o'Clock precisely, at this House, for the election of Directors and other Officers of the said Company; for the consideration of a dividend upon the Company's Stock; and for the transaction of other business. At the said Meeting, the following Directors will go out of Office, viz:—
STEWART MARJORIBANKS, Esq., M.P.,
CHARLES BULLER, Esq., M.P.,
JOHN ABEL SMITH, Esq., M.P.,
JOSEPH SOMES, Esq., (Governor.)
SIR RALPH HOWARD, Barr., M.P.,
WILLIAM HUTT, Esq., M.P.;
 but being eligible for re-election, hereby offer themselves to be re-elected accordingly.

By Order,
JOHN WARD, Sec.

New Zealand House,
 Broad Street Buildings, 9th May, 1843.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

REVIVAL OF THE LAND SALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that lands at the New Zealand Company's Settlement of Nelson, consisting of sections comprising each a town lot of 1 acre, a suburban lot of 50 acres, and a rural lot of 150 acres, may now be obtained on the same terms as heretofore.

By Order of the Court,
JOHN WARD Secretary.

New Zealand House,
 Broad Street Buildings, 11th May, 1843.

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of Proprietors of Land in New Zealand, and others interested in the Colony, held on Thursday the 5th January, at the George and Vulture Tavern, an Association was formed under the name of

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

"For promoting the Interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives of New Zealand."

The objects of this Society are similar to those of the South Australian Society, which has effected so much good in that Colony—namely,

I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.
 II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end.)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The history of the Colonization of New Zealand affords many illustrations of the necessity for the establishment of such a Society. The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to either of the Treasurers, *pro tem.*, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square; and Mr. H. S. CHAPMAN, 10, Farringham Buildings, Temple.

The Committee meets every Wednesday, at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

W. BRIDGES, Hon. Secretary.

Just Published, in post 8vo. pp. 180. Price 3s. sewed, or 3s. 6d. bound in cloth, with a Map of the Colony, by Arrowsmith.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. A

complete Account of the Condition and Prospects of this flourishing Colony, embracing its First Formation—Geography—Country—Soil—Climate—Productions—Aborigines—Government, &c. Also a description of AUSTRALIND, the Duties on Imports, and Pilotage Dues. With full particulars of the Western Australian Company, its possessions and regulations.

It is an intelligent compilation of general information respecting the Colony, down to the date of the most recent intelligence. A neat map completes the utility of the volume.—"Colonial Gazette."

London: Smith, Elder and Co. 65, Cornhill.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.**OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND.**

AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES, E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouses, 163, Fenchurch-street.

List of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

APRIL WHEAT.—Messrs. Smyth

and Fabian, 77, King William Street, London, beg to call the attention of parties interested in the Australian Colonies, to their April Wheat, so well calculated for that climate, from its productiveness and rapid growth. In this country, within four months from the time of sowing, it has produced upwards of 10 sacks to the acre. The sample now in the possession of Messrs. S. & F. weighs 12 stone 16 lbs. to the sack, which may be seen at their office. Orders for a few quarters, could be executed and shipped free of expense. Further information may be obtained of Messrs. Smyth and Fabian, 77, King William Street, City.

N. B. The April Wheat may continue to be sown in this climate during the first few days of May.

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CRAMOND & SCHUYLER, 46, Lime-street.

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TION OFFICE COLONIAL READING

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MESSRS. SMYTH AND FABIAN.

77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

From the vast extent, and still increasing importance of our Colonial Possessions, creating a large additional field for the investment of capital, and from the interesting fact of those Colonies becoming the home of our relatives and friends, the necessity has arisen for concentrating, in one Establishment in London, all information connected therewith.

The Colonist, the Merchant, and the Emigrant, are interested in being correctly informed of every thing which tends to advance the prosperity within the immediate sphere of their operations; their countenance and support are therefore solicited in carry out the objects of this Establishment. Here the Emigrant may obtain, *gratuitously*, such information upon which he can rely, and on which he may proceed with confidence to that Colony which is to be his future residence and his field for enterprise.

The Reading Rooms will be open, to Subscribers, from nine in the morning until six in the evening, supplied with the London morning and evening newspapers, and other periodicals of the day, and with Australian and other Colonial newspapers and periodicals—the latest pamphlets and most valuable works on the Colonies, &c. likewise a register of arrivals and departures of ships, list of passages engaged and passengers expected to arrive.

A Subscriber in the Colonies or absent from London, may appoint a proxy as his representative, to avail himself of the resources of the Establishment. Parties proceeding to the Colonies can have their Passages negotiated on the most advantageous terms, combining economy and comfort, without any Charge to the Parties. Plans and Terms of Ships proceeding to the Colonies may be had or sent on application. Baggage collected, shipped, and insured.

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Subscription to the Reading Rooms, with all the privileges of the Establishment, £2. 2s. per annum; Ditto, ditto, residing in the Country, £1 ls.; Ditto for intending Emigrants, for One Quarter, 10s. 6d.

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SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION.

This day is published, the second edition, price 1d. each, or 7s. per 100.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE SPEECH OF

Charles Buller, Esq., M. P., in the House of Commons, on Thursday the 6th of April, 1843, on Systematic Colonization.

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This work has been prepared with special reference to emigrants, and more especially to those who go to climates, which, like that of New Zealand, bear a close analogy to Britain.

"The novice in gardening will here find ample instructions in the various branches of labour, such as digging, trenching, mowing, &c., as well as for the propagation of plants by budding, grafting, inarching, and other methods. . . . Those sections of the work which relate to pruning and training, are well worthy the perusal of even the practical gardener."—*Dr. Lindley, in Gard. Chron., Nov. 1842.*

WILLIAM SMITH, 113, Fleet Street.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

F. D. LEWIS, Publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give (*gratuitously*) authentic information respecting, and also to facilitate the departure of Emigrants to New Zealand, or any of the other British Colonies.

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F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill. Office of the "New Zealand Journal."

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Printed and Published at the Office, 3, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, in the Parish of St. Michael's, by FRANCIS DAVID LEWIS, Printer, of No. 12, Moorgate-street, in the City of London.

London, Saturday, 13th May, 1843.

Communications for the Editors, to be addressed (post paid) to the care of Mr. F. D. Lewis, Emigration Agent, 3, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

C. W. ...
Blow
Air it Cher
France



THE New Zealand Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY.

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never acts, has cordially assisted the Company in its objects—still the mountain has, as yet, produced but a very small mouse.
Now that the general question of systematic colonization has been brought prominently before the public, by the late debate, and the particular question of New Zealand colonization has received a fresh and promising interest, from the appointment of a zealous and accomplished governor—by the settlement of all disputed titles between the British Government and the New Zealand Company—the creation of a separate government and jurisdiction for the Company's possessions—and in the colony itself, by the active and amicable co-operation of the church, the agents of the Company, and the local authorities, to establish religious, educational, and medical institutions—and, above all, by the new courage, and productive and commercial enterprise of the Colonists—it is time that something more be done in the way of colonizing a country equal in extent, and more than equal in natural capabilities, to the mother country. Two thousand souls per annum is less than one in ten thousand of the British population, and is scarcely the two hundredth part of the annual increase of that population.
It is hardly necessary, one would think, at this time of day, to insist, again and again, upon so obvious a necessity as that of *creating occupation* for our home millions of workmen and workwomen; a fair day's wages, for a fair day's toil, must precede all moral and all religious indoctrination. It is not, for example, *church extension*, but *field extension*, which must first be encouraged, to cure the fearful evils exposed in the following statistics of London, as stated in the speech of Mr. Challis, the treasurer of the "Christian Instruction Society," at the last meeting of that body. According to his statement—

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
Wellington, Nelson and Auckland ...	Mandarin	650	Yule	Marsden	Loas Docks,	June 15
Sydney & Auckland ..	Bengalore	889	Nelson	Crandon	Loas Docks,	May 31

PRESENT PROSPECTS OF NEW ZEALAND.

From the New Zealand Company's circular to their agents, under our "Home Intelligence," our readers will observe, that a very satisfactory arrangement has been concluded between her Majesty's Government and the Company, whereby all doubts and questions affecting the Company's title to the lands agreed to be granted to it by the Crown, have been removed; and that, in consequence, the sales of land in the Company's settlements have been resumed.

We are also enabled to add, that her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has consented to several important measures suggested by the Company, for the more effectual establishment of law and government within the Company's settlements. The governor of the colony is to have authority to appoint an executive officer, who is to reside at Wellington, and to administer the government there; and a court of justice is to be established at Wellington, to be presided over by a judge, having independent jurisdiction for Cook's Straits. Satisfactory arrangements have also been made for securing the equitable application of all public revenues raised within the Company's settlements.

The appointment of Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N., to be governor of the colony, appears to have given much gratification to the directors. The high character of that distinguished officer, and the just and liberal sentiments which he has expressed with reference to the Colonists, the directors consider to afford the best possible guarantee that the local government will in future be conducted with a view solely to the well-being of the settlers, and that colonization will now be encouraged and promoted by the Executive in New Zealand.

The New Zealand Company has been in existence about four years, during which period it has established three settlements, containing, together, upwards of 8000 inhabitants, being an average of about 2000 per annum. These three settlements, after many hard struggles, are now giving fair promise of health and endurance—and their prospects are now better than they ever were since the period of their establishment. But, after all, they are as yet but *nuclei*. Wellington, by act of the Legislature, has some time rejoiced in the dignity of a borough—and Nelson has, by this time, just attained a right to that distinction; but, truly, a borough of 2000, or 4000, or 5000 inhabitants, is no mighty result of four years' colonization. Be it that it is more than was ever done in so short a space of time, and under great opposition—for it is only now that the Colonial office, an office upon which the pressure of public opinion

"There is in London upwards of one million of immortal souls completely ignorant of Christianity, of whom 800 die weekly from the effects of their immorality and their vices. There are 30,000 persons living in London by theft and fraud; 10,000 children are training for crime; 3000 houses are continually open for the reception of stolen goods; 24,000 persons are annually committed for criminal offences; 10,000 are addicted to gambling; 23,000 are taken up by the police helplessly drunk in our streets annually; 150,000 are habitual gin-drinkers, and as many are living abandoned to systematic debauchery and profligacy."

And yet London, considering its population, is amongst the most moral of the great cities of Europe.
One most important object must be achieved before the full development of the capabilities of New Zealand can be looked for; it must be brought nearer to us. The East India Company and the Post-office authorities, it will be observed, have at length come to an understanding with regard to the transmission of letters *via* India, whether prepaid or not. This is one—the first—step towards the end proposed: the next must be to shorten the passage still further, both for passengers and communications, by bridging the Pacific, as we have already bridged the Atlantic. But, under a special head, we present elsewhere a summary of all that has been said and done in this matter for the last seven or eight years; and we hope, and we have good reason to believe, that there will be herein no more talk, but much doing, for the future.

The most cursory perusal of the New Zealand papers, demonstrates two facts: First, that there is a most plentiful lack of money in the colony; second, that the number of laborers of all classes is out of all proportion small, as contrasted with the quantity of land, the price of which has helped to convey these laborers to the colony. We are, perhaps, within the mark when we say, that there is not more than one adult to 70 or 80 acres—to cultivate which properly would require at least three. Whatever doubts, indeed, may exist as to the meaning of the phrase "sufficient price" (like the phrase "a certain age," which means "the most uncertain of all ages,") one thing may be safely asserted, that the price one pound, or even two pounds, has been weighed in the balance of experience, and is found very far from sufficient. Colonists may hesitate to give more; but they may rest assured that the dearest of all goods are "cheap goods." Unless the price be increased, or some other means—such as the extension of the admirable *Phœbe* system of economical passages, to extend emigration (of men and money)—owners of land may, for a time, make large profits in the sale of their acres at £20 or £50; but they will soon be reduced either to cultivate their lands with their own hands,

or will be at the mercy of their former laborers; become rich, even on the land they have dearly paid for.

The New Zealand Company must think of these things, in determining the future disposal of their lands in New Plymouth and Nelson. A most legitimate advance might be made in the price of the reserved town and suburban lands in the former, on the understanding that some thousands of the price should go to supply the desiderata of that favored settlement; while, if the Company are fettered by their published regulations, in regard to the terms of sale in Nelson (which, in consideration of the *bonum publicum*, is at least doubtful,) arrangements might easily be entered into by a loan company, or building company, or committee of persons interested, to take a large portion of the land in a block, and dispose of it in their own way, and for the general and immediate benefit of former and future settlers.

The *Nelson Examiner* of the 12th November, contains some observations upon this point, to the general truth of which we fully assent. We quote these remarks entire.

We have heard with some astonishment a report, current in Nelson, of an intention on the part of the New Zealand Company to reduce the price of the allotments at present unsold. On reference to the Report of the Directors and elsewhere, we can find no foundation for any such supposition, unless it be some obscurity in the report of the chairman. In its stead, there is mention in the Report of a matter very important to be considered, and to which attention has been called before: we refer to the reduction of the size of the allotments. Mr. Alexander Currie "thought the sections might with advantage be diminished, and the land sold in smaller proportions. Two hundred acres would require a capital of four or five thousand pounds to cultivate it in a proper manner, and that was more than men could be expected to advance."

Mr. G. F. Young said, "the Directors had already considered whether it would be possible to lessen the sections without doing injustice to the regular settlers, and they had declined to interfere. The subject, however, was to be again brought under consideration, and he trusted that an arrangement would be made which would satisfy all parties."

This is a point on which we have not yet had an opportunity of ascertaining the opinions of our fellow-settlers. We would not, therefore, say at once, as an expression of public opinion, that some such measure is at once desirable and desired by the settlers at Nelson; but, for ourselves, we firmly believe that the Company could adopt no course so certain to be immediately and eventually beneficial to the settlement. Many actual settlers buy land as absentees do, viz., as speculators in town sections; many, half as speculators and half with the intention of farming, if they get a particularly good suburban choice, and not otherwise. To these the sum of £300 is not important. But the very class of men wanted in a country like New Zealand, are those to whom such a sum is a matter of importance. Large capitalists, who will farm at once their 200 acres, are rare in a new country. Many men, ignorant of what it is they are undertaking, will pay without grudging £300, and find, when they arrive and go to work, the capital they brought with them is insufficient (after their fashion of setting about it) to cultivate any important section of their allotment. These are not valuable colonists. Large capitalists are great acquisitions, unquestionably; but, taking one thing with another, we should say that the especial want in this country is a number of small capitalists—men not led by the consciousness of possessing large property, into wasteful or unnecessary expenditure—whose wise knowledge of their limited means will enforce upon them the necessity for economy, and being at once and for a length of time—through much sacrifice, if needed—hard at work, making the foundation of an income which shall justify future expenditure. Such are the very men wanted here. The very fact of their being unwilling to advance much for land, shows that they are careful of what money they have, and that they will be likely to make good use of what is left after they have paid for their land. If they think that fifty acres is quite enough to begin with (in a country which gives two crops in a year when well cultivated), who is there that knows the country that will not agree with them? Is it not quite enough? For such men, at all events, it is quite enough. We are ourselves quite delighted to find that the directors have entertained the idea of by this means supplying a body of really active agricultural capitals. Let us not be idle or silent in the thing. If it is thought about, it cannot appear unimportant, nor can one well see that any other conclusion can be arrived at than that a lessening of the size of the allotments will be a benefit to the settlement. Every assistance in our power to give will be afforded, in case it should be thought advisable to express the opinion of the settlers in favour of this new arrangement. For the present, we leave it as a thing to be thought about.

And for the present, so shall we. Perhaps the very best means, yet propounded for encouraging the emigration of small capitalists, is the system of economical cabin passages.

Some calculations have been submitted to us, by the writer of the letter which appears in our paper of this day, under the signature of P. A. D. C., in relation to the extension of colonization, which, like for granted the continuance of the system of cheap passages, (of which, indeed, from the great success of the *Phæbe* experiment, we may be pretty confident,) in exemplification of the letter we refer to. We may by-and-by take an opportunity of laying these calculations before our readers; in the meantime, the suggestions of our correspondent are worthy of consideration.

On a plan somewhat similar to that so successfully pursued in the settlement of Adelaide, in South Australia (now, we are happy to learn, exporting its own produce,) our friend proposes, under the direction of a loan or improvement company, or a

combination of both, to put the approved emigrants of one ship under the superintendence of two agents:—

To let the rural land of the sections necessary to carry out the emigrants, to the yeomen passengers, at 5s. per acre, during four years, on the condition that the same shall be bought at the end of the period at £3 per acre:—

To let the suburban land on the same conditions to the agents, who receive no other emolument than the profit arising from the advantage of having the more valuable land at the same rate as the other:—

The town land to serve as the basis for the operations of the building or improvement company:—

To enable the agents to cultivate their land, and to employ the labor sent out at colonial wages, the loan company to assist them with an advance of £1500 each—viz., the wages they would have to pay for a twelvemonth in the cultivation of the land,—a deduction of five shillings a week to be made from the money wages of the labourer towards the payment of rent, and eventual purchase of the land.

We leave these suggestions for the consideration of our practical readers.

While the *Phæbe* principle of passages may tend, in the most healthy and legitimate manner, to throw capital into the colony with hands and heads to use it, there are already capable men in the settlements who might be most advantageously assisted, either by means of a loan or banking company—assisted with profit to those by whose assistance they themselves must profit. Why do not the projectors of a loan company or a New Zealand bank, get up a prospectus, exhibiting in a practical shape what they want, and at least make the attempt to induce the Barings, and Smiths, and Goldsmids of the City, to prove their faith in their own colonization memorial; and, by the aid of combined capital, promote the happiness and comfort of thousands—millions of their countrymen—and advance their own two and three per cents. to ten and twelve?

As to the rapid production of comfort in the colony by means of an Improvement company, we congratulate ourselves on the advocacy of that object by a practical writer (whose remarks we shall quote in our next.) We have been promised, by an accomplished artist, the favor of building up with his pencil a Nelson, or Wellington, or New Plymouth, as it should be, with reference to the site and natural peculiarities of the ground, putting the market places, and schools and chapels, in their proper aspects, as laid out in the published plans. Had we such a sketch to exhibit to the friends of New Zealand settlers, we think we could convince them that, to realise the conception, there must be a presiding mind, a system, and union: and if these requisites can be had by individual and distinct efforts, be it so. But we know, and every one knows, to his cost, what individual taste, or want of taste and want of method, has effected in the way of sanitary practice in England.

But we may build towns, and send out people to inhabit them; but without some staple occupation, without the production there of something which other countries cannot produce—but at a greater cost, the Colonists will soon retrograde instead of advance—it may be, fall almost to the present level of the natives, whom they desire to raise to their own.

New Zealand to be great, even to be prosperous, must become a market for exchange of commodities with England. The resident Anglo-New Zealanders are now awake to this; and minds are at work in this country, in Sydney, and in New Zealand, to adapt the abundant native *phormium* for supplying the markets of Europe. Those interested in this question—and who of our readers are not?—should carefully refer to all we have extracted from the colonial papers, detailing experiments and exhibiting progress. Nature seems to point to the *phormium* as the element of New Zealand commercial greatness; and we think that the application of English capital, energy, and intellect, to this most important object—and all these, we perceive, are now directed towards it—must overcome, if by this time they have not already overcome, the obstacles to the completed development of this source of national wealth.

The valuable timbers of the colony; the whaling traffic, too, must engage the attention of the New Zealand trader, now that the tide of emigration may be said fairly to be again on the flow: and we hope that our friend "W" will take advantage of the present reaction in favor of New Zealand enterprise, to put into a synoptical shape all that he has advanced on the latter of these two important matters.

While the ordinary branches of agricultural production are not neglected—of grain and potatoes, and other necessaries, similar to those the growth of our own soil—it is further to be hoped that the vine and the olive, and others indigenous to more genial climes, will receive their due share of attention.

Last in order, though not in honor, the moral and educational prospects of new Zealand may be said, beyond fear of contradiction, to be superior to those of any colony of so young a growth. In every settlement, schools, mechanics' institutes, and endowed churches, have been founded—and equal regard has been had to the formation of medical institutions, hospitals, and dispensaries; and, in all these, due thought has been taken for the native as well as for the Colonist.

One other element alone need we touch upon at this time—the intellectual capacity of the aboriginal population. The

high spirit and intelligence of the native are beyond question. The civilization of the Anglo-Saxon, since the days of Pope Gregory, has been in the arithmetical progression of centuries; that of the New Zealander, amalgamated with the Anglo-Saxon, will be in the geometrical progression of months and years.

COLONIZATION UNDER CONTRACT.

(To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.)

SIR.—I think it is now generally admitted that the wants of New Zealand, "Capital and labouring power" originate in the low price at which the land is sold, and which does not allow a sufficient amount thereof to be applied to the Emigration Fund. Thereby is the disproportion between labouring power and the quantity of land to be cultivated, produced, which is the subject of so much complaint.

If the expenses of passage for one adult in the midship is reckoned at about £18: it would require the purchase of

Twenty-five acres of land at £1 10s. in Nelson: £37 10s. to send such an adult to New Zealand according to existing stipulation.

A family consisting with children of three adults, corresponds therefore with 75 acres. Now, every body knows that one labourer is not able to keep 75 acres of cultivated land in this country in order; much less will he be able to make that quantity of land arable in a year in New Zealand; it is therefore not to be wondered at, that not one half, nor one quarter of the land purchased in those islands is at present under cultivation, and that agents have not made returns from such lands under their superintendance.

The remedy for this position which strikes as the easiest, is to send labourers out without purchasing land at present. But on second consideration, it is not to be expected that, under present circumstances, where no contracts with the labouring class can be made, any body will lend his money on a future problematic chance, without any security.

Neither is it fair, to ask government to spend the public money, because the price of land in New Zealand has been fixed too low for a proper colonization of that country.

I think the object in view, to put land into a proper proportion with labour, can be obtained in a more profitable manner to all parties interested, by a project like the following. Namely, to bind by their proper interest, labouring families to Agents, under whose superintendance they might be sent out to New Zealand.

All accounts from the different settlements of the Company, unite in stating:

That a Crop may be gathered from virgin soil within 14 months.

That labourers within that period have lived upon colonial wages well, bought themselves land, at sometimes £20 per acre, and had built themselves houses.

That Crops may be estimated from £20 to £30 an acre per annum, and

That Colonial wages of £1 per week in money, and 10 lb. flour, 10 lb. meat, sugar and tea in kind, amounting to about £35 per year, are paid and considered ample for a family to live upon.

Out of these simple facts, I think the following conditions might be entered into with great advantage.

Sixteen sections of land at Nelson Condition, cost . . . £4800

And would send two Agents in the cabin at 125
And about 130 Adults in the midship for about 2275

At the cost of £2400

These sections should be given possession of to the agents and labourers, without handing to them a title thereof, on the following conditions:—

The 2 Agents about 400 acres each 800 acres.
The 130 Adults about 18 to 20 acres each 2400 acres.

16 sections equal to 3200 acres.

To pay rent for the same at a progressive rate; 3s. the first year, 4s. the second year, 6s. the third year.

To buy the land at £3 per acre, whenever they can, within four years.

The Agents to be assisted with sufficient capital to employ the 130 Adults, or about 40 families, at Colonial wages for one year, which according to circumstances would require £3000 to £4000.

As a further restraint upon the labourers, to allow the Agents to deduct 25 per cent. of the weekly money wages, towards the payment of the rent, and price of the land on which the labourers settle.

An investigation of this proposal will show that the purchaser of the land, and lender of the money, does not risk his money in the least.

The land is only parted with against payment of the double amount it cost.

The money is laid out partly in goods, here in England, which the Agents will want to pay wages with, to the labourers; viz.

flour, sugar, tea, meat, etc.: the remainder may be arranged to be only receivable through the Colonial Bank, after settlement on the land. Once settled on it, every day's work would heighten the value of the land so materially, that if left after three to six months, the money spent in wages would be easily found back again in the greater value of the land.

Moreover, the agents and labourers would find it their proper interest in keeping to their bargain, to buy their land in one, two, or three years at £3 per acre, while they would see the same land paid for, by their neighbours, at £5, £10, and £20.

Calculations for this plan have been made by the writer, which show the exact profit which may be made and relied upon by each of the contracting parties. The result is such, that the Agents must be prepared to lose their original daily labourers after a few years, on account of the higher position those labourers will be able to assume in society; but, likewise, it is shown by these calculations, that the agent will be soon able to return the assistance with interest, pay their land at double price, and send money or money's worth to this country, to procure with it another set of labourers for the cultivation of their land. And thus, in a few years, will land and labour be brought into a proper proportion; and that only by the produce or heightened value of the land originally bought.

The capitalist and lender of land and money, who may at present, perhaps, wait anxiously for returns from his yet uncultivated land, would moreover gain sufficient money to send out labourers at his own expense, to enable his present agent to make the returns from his lands, which otherwise he will scarcely be able to receive. Hoping that these suggestions may do some good to the New Zealand interest,

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
P. A. D. C.

London, 20th May, 1843.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION.

The Panama route is a matter equally important to the West Indian and the Australasian interests; a rapid and regular communication between Great Britain and Australasia, by an extension of the Pacific Navigation Company's line, in continuation of that of the West India Packet Company's, from Chagres across the Isthmus of Panama to Valparaiso, and thence to the opposite shores of the Pacific.

In the year 1827, Mr. Lloyd, an officer of General Bolivar's staff, made a report upon the practicability of forming a canal from the head of the navigation of the River Chagres to the Pacific; and the authorities of Panama not only offered exclusive privileges to Mr. McGregor, the then British Consul, in the view of encouraging the investment of British capital in the enterprise, but in a short time, a large sum was subscribed by the merchants of that place, (which numbers upwards of 10,000 inhabitants,) to promote the undertaking. Since that time, both the Americans and the French have expressed intentions of commencing a communication either by railway or canal, across the Isthmus; but it appears that a favourable opportunity now occurs for the investment of English capital in the undertaking. The New Zealand Company have just concluded a most favourable arrangement with the British Government; and will immediately resume their operations with great activity; and that Company have already notified that they are ready to co-operate, and, by way of bounty, to encourage a steam communication between the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific. It was observed, in the Directors' Report, of 30th April, 1841, that

The proposed line across the Pacific would have the effect of making New Zealand the nearest, instead of the most distant, of the Australasian colonies. In these days we were not to be startled at any proposal for saving space and time by means of steam navigation. It was owing to steam that the court had received its latest intelligence from Port Nicholson, by way of India. With regular steam-packets to the Isthmus of Panama, and a line of sailing-packets from New Zealand either to Panama or to Callao, in Peru, whence there is now a line of steam-packets to Panama, the term of voyage between England and New Zealand would be reduced to about 70 days; and the voyage would be more easy than merely in proportion to the saving of time, in consequence of the absence of gales throughout nearly the whole of the passage. The advantages which New Zealand as a colony would derive from such a change, were too obvious to require particular mention. It might be properly observed, however, which should give occasion to such a measure, that if the money were even to be deducted from the dividend fund of the Company, it would soon be repaid with increase, through the more rapid colonization, and greater prosperity of the islands, in which the property of the Company was situated.

The advantages, in point of dispatch, may be stated as follows. The present quickest passage from England to New Zealand, by the Cape of Good Hope, is 90 days, the average upwards of 100. By means of the West India Mails, continued to New Zealand, across Panama, the voyage would be as follows:—

To Jamaica	21 days
Chagres	3
Across Panama	3
Valparaiso	10
New Zealand	25
	—
	62 days.

The commercial benefits to the States of Central America; to Peru, Chili, and Mexico, would increase the traffic, and consequent profit to a Steam Packet Company; not to speak of the general benefit to navigation by the avoidance of the dangerous route by Cape Horn.

It would be hazardous to calculate the probable additional number of passengers and letters which would result from such an extension of the present Steam Navigation to the West Indies; but when it is considered that it would bring the whole Australian groupe within a two months' voyage of England, besides facilitating the intercourse between Australasia and China, and the whole Eastern Archipelago, it need hardly be argued that the results to the national commerce would be incalculably great. But it has taken many years to convince Englishmen that "England's sure markets will be among new Colonies of Englishmen in all quarters of the globe;" perhaps it will take as many more before they will take the trouble to facilitate the access to those they have already established. Now that the French have turned their minds to Polynesia, it is more probable that they will bestir themselves in this speculation.

On the subject of a commercial intercourse between New Zealand and Valparaiso, we observe from the *Auckland Chronicle* that the *Botina* and *Clown* had brought flour to Auckland, which bade fair to cause a reduction in the price of bread. The latter vessel was from Valparaiso via Port Nicholson, and has, besides her cargo of flour, a large quantity of coffee of excellent quality. This was the first vessel that had arrived in the colony from Valparaiso on a Chilean merchant's account. The remarks suggested by these arrivals, in the columns of the *Auckland Chronicle* are worthy of quotation. The Editor observes:—"This leads us to the consideration of how far a reciprocal trade could be carried on between our islands and the west coast of South America. Our islands abound in valuable timber, from the most useful house and ship-building timber, to the more humble, though very useful *manuka*, and other excellent fire-woods. Chili has no timber, but abundance of stock and provisions for export. Small masts and rickers are, we believe, in a most constant demand at Valparaiso and other parts of Chili; also bidet wood, which serves as dunnage in stowing. The west coast of America is almost devoid of trees, except exotics; not even possessing firewood. Cattle, horses, mules and *Llamas*, (a most useful animal for carrying heavy loads in hilly countries) are all to be purchased very cheap; and from the country, in point of declivity, being very similar to many parts of New Zealand, would be preferable to animals of the same species brought from neighbouring colonies. Wheat is to be obtained at Valparaiso at about *one-third* the average price in New South Wales, or Van Dieman's Land."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In consequence of the great accumulation of intelligence from the Colony this week, we have to apologise to several correspondents for the omission of valuable and useful information; in order to give early publicity to the same, we have determined to publish a Supplementary number, on Wednesday next, which will also contain a full report of the proceedings of the General Meeting on Tuesday, the 30th, together with the Seventh Report of the Directors, which will then be submitted.

Subscribers in the Country can have this Paper supplied direct from the Office by transmitting a Post-office Order to F. D. Lewis, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Cornhill, for their Subscription, viz., 6s. 6d. for six months, or 13s. for the Year. Books and Maps for review, and all Correspondence, to be addressed to the Editor, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, London.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1843.

We have intelligence from the various settlements to the following dates:—

Wellington.....	16th January, 1843.
Nelson.....	31st December, 1842.
New Plymouth.....	12th December.
Auckland.....	15th December.
Bay of Islands.....	6th November.
Akaroa.....	23rd November.

We have received so much news and so many communications this week, that, as we have intimated above, we have determined to publish a SUPPLEMENT on Wednesday next, which will also embrace the Report of the Directors, and the proceedings at the General Meeting of the New Zealand Company on Tuesday next.

We have left ourselves, even in the present number, only room to give a rapid review of what is going on at home, and in the colony, in relation to the prospects of the settlers.

The intended appointment of a deputy-governor for Cook's Straits, and the concession of a separate jurisdiction and other important advantages to the settlements in that part of New Zealand, will at once restore confidence, and ensure vigorous measures on the part of the New Zealand Company; while the Auckland settlers have no less cause to hope a speedy extrication from their difficulties, under a liberal and accomplished governor.

WELLINGTON.

The third anniversary of the arrival of the first settlers at Wellington, was to be celebrated on the 22nd January last; and, considering the friendly disposition manifested by the

local authorities, and the prospects of a final settlement of all differences, must have been attended with more sincere rejoicing than the similar *fetes* of the previous years. The aggressions on the part of the natives had ceased; production was quietly proceeding; and upwards of 60,000 acres in the first settlement had been given out.

The revenue of Wellington is now stated at £12,000 per annum, of which a third only, it is affirmed, is required for the local expenditure; one-third is considered a legitimate proportion to be transferred to the uses of the Government—and, on the remaining third, it was recommended to borrow a fund of £30,000, to be applied to public purposes and improvements. Experiments in the preparation of the Phormium, it was daily expected, would be completely successful in adapting it for exportation; in which event, it was held, that the settlers "need not covet the mines of Peru." The *Clydeside* (built by a Scotch house in Wellington) was about to sail with a cargo of oil for England, and was intended as a regular trader between Great Britain and the colony. The speculations of the *Gazette* on the prospects of the oil trade, since the alteration of the tariff on that head by Sir Robert Peel, are worthy of attention. Satisfactory proof has already been afforded of the great value of the native wood for masts and ship-building; our readers will be glad to perceive, that furniture also, made from certain species, has been pronounced exceedingly beautiful, and that a specimen is on the way, per the *Clydeside*, as a present to her Majesty. The New Zealand Company, at the request of Lord Petre, had assigned a donation of £200 to assist towards the foundation of a Roman Catholic chapel. The Scotch settlers were recommended to agitate for a similar aid.

NELSON.

The wise folks of Nelson have refused a corporation, being frightened, we presume, by the thought of the expenses of the loyal lord mayors and aldermen of England. The settlers had been combining their capital to employ the extra labour, in useful works: the necessity for this we hope soon to see removed by the transmission of more capital in the hands of enterprising yeomen. There was no speculation in land nor in building going on—the buildings erected being all for the *bona fide* use of the parties erecting them, or for engaged tenants. This we think is well. Coal had been bought at Motupipi at 15s., and resold at Nelson at 27s. 6d. per ton; and cargoes of lime had been sent for from the same district. Fourteen sections on the Waimea were under cultivation, and all the suburban land would be given out by the end of the year.

Mr. Cotterell had returned from an exploring expedition to the southward, which had turned out most satisfactory. He reached the mouth of the Wairoa after nine days walking, for the last four days through an extensive grass valley, containing about 250,000 acres of very good land.

To sustain the balance of capital and labour in Nelson, and fully to develop its capabilities, one thing is wanting—the reduction of the size, and the increase of the price of the allotments. We beg particular attention to the quotations under our first head, from the *Nelson Examiner*, upon the suggestions made by Mr. Alexander Currie, on this subject, at the last general meeting.

PETRE.

The *Clydeside* went over the bar of the Wanganui at half tide, the depth being then 10 feet. The farms (some of which were already under vigorous cultivation by Scotch farmers) are described by Dr. Rees as rivaling the best farms in England: and the advantages of the place are pointed out, besides, as adapting it peculiarly for the purposes of ship-building. Dr. Rees points to this place and to Taranaki, as the two most healthy districts in the islands, and therefore best suited for *Anglo-Indian* settlement, on the plan suggested by Mr. Mangles.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

The first anniversary of the arrival of the first expedition was commemorated with boat and foot races, &c. &c., on the 30th September. Suburban lands were selling at £10 to £30, and good rural lands at £3 to £4 per acre; and occupation and cultivation steadily proceeding. By the 8th of July, 6750 rural acres had been chosen. No good workman was left on the Company's hands, but all employed by individuals, at good wages.

On Wednesday we shall present various extracts from the official despatches of the Company's agent, up to the 30th August. From these, as well as from the very excellent letter, which we have in type, from Mr. Wicksteed, to the *Colonial Gazette*, we learn several important and promising particulars as to the progress of New Plymouth. The bridge over the Enui will, by this time, have been completed, as well as the chain suspension bridge over the Waiwakaio; both expensive works, from the dearth of skilled labour, which the economical system of cabin passages must be put in requisition to supply. The natives, we are glad to see, were employed to cut a bridle road to Patea, and a new road will, by this time, have been opened all the way to Wellington; the value of the timber amply repaying the cost of opening a passage through forest land. The compact character of the settlement is extolled by the agent, as securing against dispersion—a most material considera-

tion, in which respect Taranaki has an advantage over all the other settlements. Pretty cottages and gardens were springing up around the town; and to build houses, seasoned sawn timber was not procurable fast enough. [We had, we may here mention, prepared a paper in continuation of that in our last, on systematic building in the Colony, with illustrative sketches of cottages, furnished us by Mr. Loudon, which we are obliged to reserve till Wednesday. We see, with pleasure, that the subject has been cordially taken up by a popular architectural journal, the observations of which we shall submit in our next.]

Soundings at the Waimea had been taken, when the tide had three feet to rise; the depth was nine feet—the depth in spring tides being stated to be sixteen feet. So that vessels of considerable burden may at all times enter this river.

A breed of South Devon sheep were prospering, as well as of Merino Ewes: and the settlers were importing oxen and dairy cows, &c. Labourers were buying land in small allotments; and the reserved sections, which were opened for sale in the last week of November, were selling at fair prices to the early settlers and others. There were many working farmers in the settlement—grain and green crops were springing up, and it was expected that there would soon be a surplus.

A subscription for a Wesleyan chapel had commenced favorably; an infant school was on the *tapis*, and evening schools were already in operation.

"A more quiet and contented race than the native population," says the agent, "is nowhere to be found." The chiefs and men of influence were all on the most amicable terms with the settlers. Their reserves are now stated to be very valuable—and were offered, under the sanction of the trustees, on 21 years' leases: but the settlers of every class are more disposed to purchase than become tenants.

We feel no doubt that, if the land sales in New Plymouth were now opened to the public, at an advanced price, and in moderate allotments, it would be for the common advantage of the Company and the Colony.

AUCKLAND.

A corporation was beginning to be mooted at Auckland: and the building of the town was advancing. A scuffle had taken place between the tribes of Tauranga and Maketu, in which five natives were killed and eaten by their enemies: the disturbances were soon put an end to by the acting governor. A piece of suburban land had taken place, at which there was a great competition, prices varying from £1700. Matters certainly realized being more than they did in Auckland: cultivation was going on in several quarters; but it will require some time, and much exertion on the part of Captain Fitzroy, to infuse a completely healthy spirit into the settlement. We have been accused by a correspondent of an unjust partiality in favor of the New Zealand Company's settlements. Partiality we must plead guilty to, in favor of settlements in which a healthy energy and sound management have realized the most beneficial results: and where cultivation and production are going on, and insuring deserved prosperity. Auckland has hitherto been altogether an official and land-speculating community, in which the land-fund being swallowed up in extravagant expenditure, and production retarded by the want of an active and industrious population, nothing occurred to earn commendation, or to promise successful progress. When things change in these respects, and we have no doubt that in the course of time they will, we shall change too. Neither is the New Zealand Company, nor the New Zealand Company's Colony, without faults and disadvantages; nor, on the other hand, the Colonial Office, and the Colonial Office Colony of Auckland, without virtues and without capabilities for good. If our correspondent has any very good news to tell us of Auckland progress, we shall be happy to insert it.

BAY OF ISLANDS.

A meeting had been held at Kororarika on the 6th of November, to take into consideration the reply received from the officer administering the Government, to a memorial of the inhabitants, respecting the laying out of Kororarika as a township. It seems that the land-owners had determined not to proceed to the actual laying out of the town, until they should be made acquainted with the nature and extent of the reserves required by the Government.

The reply to the Kororarika Memorial states, as in the case of Wellington, that it was intended to entrust to the inhabitants "the surveying and laying out of their town." The same course was adopted in the case of Nelson. The machinery for the administration of justice had been established. Titles to land, to the extent of thirty thousand acres, had been confirmed. As at Port Nicholson, the site of Kororarika, (reserves for public purposes being made), was to be retained by the claimants.

AKAROA AND THE SOUTH.

The cutter *Brothers* had been lost in a squall at the heads of Akaroa Harbour, on the 10th November. Captain Lavaud rendered every assistance in his power, and all were saved except a Maori woman and her child, who were in the hold. Captain Smith, R. A., had visited, in the cutter, Otago, the

Bluff and New River in the Middle Island, and Port William, Patterson's River, and Port Adventure, in Stewart Island, and Ruapuki, an island in Foveaux Straits, distant about twelve miles from the Bluff. Of all the harbours he had made accurate surveys. The latitudes and longitudes were obtained. Sketches of all points likely to guide the stranger were made. A sketch of nearly all the coast between Otago and the Foveaux Straits had also been obtained, and the map of the Middle Island, to the southward of Akaroa, was found to be very inaccurate, and had been corrected for a distance exceeding one hundred and twenty miles. These valuable documents, together with all the surveying instruments and sundry other things are, it is feared, lost for ever. Captain Smith had already made, from memory, plans of the harbours, which would show their size and position; and he would be enabled to write a report, descriptive of all he had seen and done, but though useful, they would not replace the lost papers.

WELLINGTON.

THE CORPORATION.—In consequence of the mayor not proceeding to a new election on the first Monday in December, all the benefits anticipated from the possession of local government were stated to be lost, until the new governor shall have arrived and reconstituted the deceased corporation by a bill obtained from the Legislative Council. The foundation for this announcement is, that the Attorney-General has given such an opinion; but it appears he has qualified his opinion by adding, that the position of the council is a matter for the decision of the Supreme Court. This is a very material limitation, and has had the effect of leading many to believe that the council ought to continue to act.

FRIENDLY DISPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT—PROGRESS OF CULTIVATION, &c.

Despatch from Colonel Wakefield, the Company's principal Agent in New Zealand, to the Secretary.

Wellington, 11th October, 1842.

Sir,—I have received indirectly from the officer administering the Government, Mr. Willoughby Shortland, the welcome news of the friendly disposition towards the Company's settlements.

I am happy to report most satisfactorily of the state of all our Settlements. The importance of producing food and exports is strongly impressed upon the minds of the Settlers. At Nelson and New Plymouth numerous suburban sections are in cultivation; and the valley of the Hutt and the neighbourhood of the town are fast attracting the inhabitants of Wellington to more profitable occupation than that of storekeeping. Several large cargoes of live stock, imported during the last month, render it imperative on their owners to form stations at a distance from the town, around which the sheep and dairy cows consume all the natural herbage.

I have directed the advertisement of a selection of more than 60,000 acres of land in the 1st week of January. It will complete the allotment of the preliminary sections, and the land offered is all of a superior description.

The election of a Town-Council, under the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, has terminated very satisfactorily. The Mayor and Aldermen possess the confidence of the body of the settlers, which, I doubt not, they will justify by their proposed measures, for supplying the want of a competent local administration, under which we have hitherto suffered.

The *Clydeside* will take a cargo of oil direct to England, in about six weeks.

I have &c.,
(Signed) W. WAKEFIELD.

PRODUCTION AND PROSPECTS.—The exhibition of the Horticultural Society had taken place in December, the specimens exhibited of which shewed that there was little to fear from the effects of the winter season upon garden productions, whilst the luxuriant vegetation which met the eye on both sides of the river Hutt, proved that still less was to be apprehended for the crops of grain which were fast extending themselves in every direction. A resident on the river Hutt states, that he commenced cutting barley on the 9th of December, and the result was, when cleaned, after the rate of 74lbs. to the bushel; and he contemplated cutting wheat by the beginning of next month. The editor of the *Gazette* had last season grown barley drilled a foot apart, in the rows which averaged 72lbs. per bushel, weighed in bushels. There was the prospect of an ample supply of fodder for cattle, as the young clovers were everywhere presenting a most promising appearance, and the English grasses which had been sown with equal prospects of success; at the same time, settlers were cautioned to reserve the operation of laying down for grass, until they had by a course of drill cropping prepared the ground for its reception.—"And last, though not least," says the *Gazette*, "we may say, we are making steady progress towards the perfection of our experiments in preparing the native flax for exportation. Let us but once fairly accomplish this, and we need not covet the mines of Peru."

SELECTION OF LANDS.—A report was expected before the end of the year, from several gentlemen who had taken a personal survey previous to the approaching selection of the remaining sections belonging to the first and principal settlement. It was anticipated that the

holders of the late choices would have less cause to regret the delay which, from a variety of causes, had hitherto deprived them of an earlier selection; and that the difference between the value and locality of the earlier choices, and those yet to be made, would be found to be comparatively small, and eventually become "beautifully less."

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF FIRST COLONY.—The 22nd of January would be the third anniversary of the arrival of the first body settlers at Port Nicholson, and the occasion leads to the following congratulations by the *Gazette*, on the past progress and present prospects. "We think for even those who are not disposed to look at things in the most favorable point of view, we may justly say there is no reason why we should not hail this anniversary with every feeling of satisfaction, and mutual congratulations of our present state as well as future prospects. In the old settled countries it is not unusual to hear the misanthrope and those who are continually looking behind them, and one side of them, or up in air, or under their feet, in fact any where but the right, giving vent to their discontent by longing for the return of those good old times, which some are so anxious for the return of, though it would puzzle them sadly, if called upon, to point out what by gone period they would fix on as coming nearest to their Utopian ideas of human enjoyment. Here, however, we doubt if there is one so enamoured of the beauties and luxuries of those good old times when poles and bundles of *toe-toe* were deemed a comfort, and if to these were superadded a few baskets of *tivas* and a *spare* rib of native pork to grace the festive board; language was too poor wherewith to express our delight."

A public meeting took place at Barrett's Hotel, to take measures for the celebration of the Third Anniversary of the foundation of this Colony, forming, as it does, the First and Principal Settlement under the auspices of the New Zealand Company. On the motion of Mr. Hunter, seconded by Mr. James Wait, Colonel Wakefield was unanimously called to the chair. On taking the chair, he congratulated the meeting on the occasion which had called them together, and read a list of the various diversions proposed to take place on that occasion, and stated that there were gentlemen present who were prepared to propose the names of those who had consented to superintend the various sports and amusements of the day. Mr. J. Watt proposed that, previous to the Committee being named, a subscription be entered into in the room, which being seconded by Mr. Sutton, was carried. In a very short time upwards of £50 was subscribed, after which, on the motion of Mr. Guyton, seconded by Mr. Barnes, a Committee was appointed to collect and receive subscriptions. The following gentlemen were nominated. Messrs. Rhodes, Virtue, Dorset, Wakefield, Mr. Hunter, St. Hill, Duke, Guyton, Molesworth, Murphy. A vote

PREPARATION OF FLAX.—Colonel Wakefield having been unanimously agreed to, *Gazette* recommends the training of the natives in the process of scraping with the shell, and their constant subsequent employment, as an important and certain element of production, which ought to be immediately rendered available. From a long and intimate intercourse with the natives in the flax trade, the writer had an entire confidence that boys and girls, from nine years of age upwards, may be easily trained in no long time to prepare it by the native hand process. The native women prepare from seven to twelve pounds a day, or, at the most moderate statement, half-a-hundred-weight a week; and, observes the writer, "if we look for a moment at the hundreds of factory women and children in Great Britain, whose hearts would bound with joy at the prospect of making but a living in this distant land of their hopes, might not motives of benevolence, not to mention the placing of our flax resources on a certain and independent basis; at all events, these combined motives are sufficient to induce a model establishment being set a working on a scale to produce in as great quantities as possible, and exhibit to the British public the realization of their cherished hopes of New Zealand."

"Within the last few days, a contract has been taken and executed by a native, for the delivery of fifteen tons of Hinau bark, at three pounds per ton. This circumstance affords a proof of the willingness of the natives to engage in any employment from which they can derive a fair profit, and shows also, that they are becoming accustomed to our methods of transacting business. We see no reason to doubt but that contracts might be made in the same manner for the delivery of flax, and we believe that one is now being negotiated for that purpose with the same native.

"This method of preparing flax also affords a means of employment for the children of settlers, from ten to fourteen years of age, which they could pursue within doors, under the eye of their parents, and by which the earnings of a labourer's family might be very considerably augmented. The method of stripping the flax is easily acquired, and every such child might readily earn, by this method, from one to two shillings a day.

Calculating the native population at 100,000, and that one-third could be induced to follow that employment, the result would be 36,000 tons per annum, which would give an exchangeable commodity, equivalent to a capital of 540,000*l.* per annum; and calculating that the 15*l.* per ton is paid for in barter, the difference between money payment and goods, would, it was conceived, be little short of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. profit. The cost of transfer, including all expenses to be incurred, after its delivery at the exporters' warehouse, until its ultimate disposal in the market at home, was estimated at about an equal sum, namely 15*l.* per ton, bringing the total expense to 30*l.* per ton.

The question is then asked, "will the article, supposing it can be prepared in such a state as to insure its bearing the package and voyage, so that it will turn out in good condition, command that price?"

According to the general opinion, it is answered that it will; and further, varying from 30*l.* to 35*l.* If it would realize no more, the mere fact of its being equivalent to a remittance in cash, would leave a profit equal to the expense of remitting cash, as they have hitherto been obliged to do in payment of imports. And therefore every addition of one pound per ton upon the present estimates would give a

profit of 15*l.* per cent. upon the prime cost of the article, or seven and a half upon the total expenditure, previous to realizing the whole proceeds. and, on the other hand, every one pound or less in the first cost price, would leave a corresponding profit to be divided between the retailer and wholesale purchaser.

These calculations are at least worthy the consideration of parties disposed to aid in the creation of a New Zealand flax trade.

Foreign Caught Oil.—The change made in the tariff by Sir Robert Peel, had led to the employment of one American vessel, in whaling, out of the Port of Wellington:—

"Heretofore," observes the *Gazette*, "a foreign vessel has only been allowed to land so much oil in a Colonial Port as was needed to pay for the vessel's repairs or necessary supplies. Now, we presume, whole cargoes may be sold if the owners are so inclined, and the uttermost difference in the price between British and foreign caught oil will be the duty, after next July. Indeed, we anticipate that, with this difference in price, a preference will be given to foreign oil, because the shipper will be enabled to offer it in the English market on equal terms with British oil, while it will have the advantage over the latter of being cheaper, by the amount of the English duty, for shipment to the continental markets. The shipper of British oil will have to look to the English market solely; but the shipper of foreign oil, besides that market, will have all the other markets in the world open to him.

"In this port, there are many highly respectable houses, having extensive European connections; at the same time, the numerous vessels which now leave our shores in search of cargo, would provide most eligible opportunities of sending the oil brought in here with dispatch, and at moderate freights to England. Our stock of such supplies as whaling vessels need, will henceforward be large; and as they will be imported direct from the countries in which they have been produced, our prices may be expected not to be higher than in the colonies. The only article to be excepted is butchers' meat, but against that, we may set the moderate nature of our harbour dues, and the lower prices at which pork and vegetables may be expected to be had here in future; setting one against the other, we are sure it will be found to establish, that whaling vessels will find it to their advantage to give us the preference.

"There is no doubt it would pay American vessels better to continue on the ground whaling, than to run home with each cargo as it was procured, especially as there will always be so many vessels coming from England needing return cargoes; and we doubt not, if our merchants can impress the Americans with the conviction that this is the most convenient market, and that prices for oil and bone, in competition with European prices, can always be obtained here, we may head quarters for the ~~transit~~ foreign whaling vessels making this their proceed to ports.

Revenue.—It had been suggested by a settler that the receipts of the Customs at Wellington, are fully three times as large as the amount needed for the local expenses of the Government; and that after paying those expenses the balance should be divided, the one half allowed the district for improvements, and the other half be applied to the use of the Auckland Government. Assuming, it is said, for the purpose of illustration, that the amount collected is £12,000, and that the local expenses of Government will be now about £4,000, leaving a balance of £8,000; of this sum £4,000 are claimed for local improvements. Secured in such a sum the district might borrow £30,000 at ten per cent, and have in hand £1,000, with which to make a sinking fund, which would extinguish the debt in about twenty years.

Grant for a Catholic Chapel.—The following letter from the Secretary of the New Zealand Company to their Principal Agent, appears in the Wellington papers respecting a grant of money for the erection of a Roman Catholic place of worship in Wellington. It was understood that a Catholic Minister, to be resident at Wellington, was to accompany the Hon. Mr. Petre, expected every day in the *Thomas Sparks*.

Colonists of the Church of Scotland, who are numerous, were urged, if they had not already made the application, to seek a proportionate support from the Company, to that afforded by them to the Church of England and Roman Catholic congregations.

To Colonel Wakefield, New Zealand Company's Principal Agent.

SIR.—Lord Petre, one of the Directors, having brought under the consideration of the Court, the claims of the Catholic inhabitants of Wellington, to a grant of the Company, towards the erection of a place of worship and the support of their religion, on the same principles as the grants which have been already made by the Company, for the benefit of the Protestant Established Church in the different settlements: I am instructed to inform you that the Court, fully recognizing the principle on which this claim has been preferred, and having regard to the relative number of the Catholics at Wellington, has passed a resolution, granting to them, for the objects stated, the sum of two hundred pounds.

You are accordingly, hereby, authorised to pay the sum of two hundred pounds to the Trustees, or persons who may be duly authorised to receive the same, on behalf of the Catholic inhabitants of Wellington, upon your being satisfied with the arrangements made by them for its appropriation in accordance with the intentions of the Court; and I am further to convey to you the desire of the Court, that you will afford to the Catholics at Wellington all the assistance in your power towards enabling them to carry their objects into effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN WARD, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, 18th June, 1842.

FIRE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—Up to the middle of December, the sum of £413 had been collected towards the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

NEW ZEALAND ALMANACK.—An Almanack for 1843 had been published, containing a Calendar and Meteorological table, and other useful information: the calculations being contributed by Captain W. M. Smith, R.A.

WELLINGTON JOCKEY CLUB.—A meeting of the above club was held at Barriett's Hotel, on Saturday, November 12, 1842, when stewards were appointed.

THE CLYDESIDE.—Mr. Mathieson launched the *Clydeside* on the 8th December; she had been thoroughly repaired. In launching this vessel Mr. Mathieson took the opportunity of trying a new style of slip which he had invented; the result was highly satisfactory. Owing to the earth having given, some delay took place in getting the vessel into the water; but Mr. Mathieson stated that had the slip been made of iron, instead of all being wood, it would have broken down; while his invention was uninjured. The *Clydeside* was to commence to load immediately for London, and would get away in about a month. She was commanded by Captain Adams, who brought the *Indemnity* to Wellington, which must remain until he returns with his instructions from the owners, as to what he is to do with her. The *Clydeside* was to be put on the berth in London, directly she arrives there, as a regular trader to Port Nicholson; and it was hoped that she would be properly supported, by all Colonists giving their London correspondents instructions to ship by her.

The schooner *Elizabeth*, with Colonel Wakefield, returned from Auckland on the 6th December. She was 24 days getting to the Gulf of Shouraki, of which she was hove to 14 off the East Cape, and she had been 12 days performing the return passage. Colonel Wakefield was nearly a month at Auckland, and intended returning in company with the Government brig *Victoria*, but upon hearing the difficulty about the corporation election in Wellington, hastened to return with the legal authorities' opinion, which was to the effect that an election was necessary. The *Elizabeth* was off Palliser Bay on Friday last, and Colonel Wakefield hoped to be in time to prevent the bill from lapsing, which is the consequence of not proceeding to another election. It was believed that a bill must be passed by the Legislative Council to enable the Corporation Act to be again put in force in Wellington, and as no council can be called until a new governor arrives, it might be twelve months before the settlers were again under local government.

MARRIED.

On the 5th January, 1843, by the Rev. Mr. Cole, David Stark, son of Charles Durie, Esq., late Hanoverian Consul General at Christiania, Norway, to Penelope, daughter of Richard Walker, Esq., Dundee.

At Park Cottage, on the 10th January, by the Rev. J. Aldred, William Lyon, Esq., merchant, Wellington, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. William Barr, Hamilton, Scotland.

DIED.

On Monday, the 31st October, died on the Sunday following, Mr. — Cording, after an illness of about three weeks.

At Akaroa, after a lingering illness of fourteen days, caused by the accidental catching of her clothes by fire; Margaret Michell, daughter of Mr. Charles Henry Squibb, tallow-chandler, formerly of London, now of Wellington.—December 21.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAILED.

December 18, brigantine *Sisters*, 130 tons, Clark, for Sydney via Auckland and Bay of Islands.

Same day, brig *Elizabeth* 230 tons, Guthridge, for Valparaiso.

ARRIVED.

December 29, ship *Bombay*, 400 tons, Moore, from London via Nelson.

Same day, barge *Essex*, 329 tons, Oakley, from London.

The Passengers per the *George Fyfe*, 460 tons, Pyke, (from London, 15th June, Cape of Good Hope, 25th September,) were:—Cabin Passengers—Hon. C. A. Dillon, and Mrs. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. Donald and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Christian, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Vavasour, Mr. Thairwall, and Mr. Champney. Intermediate Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Coeter, Miss Aldred, Messrs. White, Webster, Kearnsley, Bolton, Godfrey, Haigh, and Mey. Thirty-five steerage Passengers, and Seventy-five Emigrants.

P E T R E (WANGANUI.)

Extracts from letters written by Dr. George Rees, late Medical Superintendent of the *Lord William Bentinck*:—

The river Wanganui is one of the largest on a line of coast extending 600 miles. It is situate in lat. 40, midway between and on the same coast as Port Nicholson and New Plymouth, being distant from the former 110, and from the latter about 90 miles, and communicating with each, and with the settlements of Manawatu, Otaki, Porirua, &c., by means of roads; whilst the river itself constitutes part of the great highway between the former settlement and the seat of Government, and the Bay of Islands in the north. It is also opposite the Nelson settlement in Blind Bay, at about 39 miles distance, and from its position relatively to India, Sydney, and the Australian colonies, the passage through Cook's Straits is avoided in voyaging between it and those places. Within 50 miles of the entrance of the river, are the islands of Kapiti and Mana, and it is the centre of the most prolific whaling grounds.

The Wanganui is a bar river, and in Wylde's Map 12 feet at high water is erroneously marked on the bar, whereas, from actual sounding, I find that there is 16 feet. When the *Clydeside** went in she drew 10 feet, it was then rather more than half tide—and 12 feet was sounded in the channel. From the size of the river, it is visited by foreign vessels, and is thus enabled to carry on an independent trade; whilst its facilities for the business of a shipwright are so great, that it has already become celebrated as the place of building of most of the vessels used in the coasting trade of New Zealand. To give you some idea of the capabilities of this splendid river harbour, I may mention, that off my township of Knowsley, which is situate about seven miles from the mouth of the river, on its north bank, I have capital anchorage in five fathom water; indeed, the Hutt, compared to it, is as a puddle to a mill stream.

We are not here subject to the tremendous gales, which I mentioned to you in my former letters as being particularly disadvantageous to Port Nicholson, as well from their violence as their duration (lasting two or three days, and rendering the cultivation of fruits, &c., precarious, except in its well-sheltered valleys; and having a comparatively level track of land, our communication with the adjoining country is perfectly easy, which is not the case at Wellington, owing to the height of the hills, which separate the beach from the bush. We have already become the principal, as we are the nearest district, for the supply of fruits, corn, and general produce, to Port Nicholson. The farms here rival those of the best cultivated soils of England: and such is the propitious nature of both soil and climate, that sheep and cattle fatten by grazing on the wild pasture, as well as those fed by the hand of man at home. Although New Zealand, generally, is a remarkably healthy climate, yet Wanganui and Taranaki are decidedly superior to the other settlements in healthfulness; and if invalids ever come to New Zealand, from India, they must and will locate themselves in one or other of these two. The summer is very hot, but not as in England, sultry—there being a constant cool air floating about you everywhere—whilst that period which we call our winter, is with us totally devoid (as I have before written) of violent gales of wind.

Wanganui has got into notice in New Zealand merely by the force of its natural capabilities; and now that people are looking out for themselves, we have scarcely a week pass without adding to the list of our inhabitants, the more particularly since the *Clydeside*† brought so many of that useful class of settlers, who combine the possession of some capital with much energy—and, amongst the rest, several Scotch agricultural families, who, together with the others in that ship, had been living some time in Port Nicholson, and having explored Wanganui and other places, gave the preference to this.

The expense of living is here, indeed, almost too insignificant to mention. We get plenty not only of the necessaries, but many of what are esteemed in England the luxuries of life. A cow, with a calf by her side, we get for £10; a good useful horse for £35 (this price is coming down). We have an abundance of pigs, and our river abounds with white bait, eels, baracouta, karwi, plaice, soles, oysters, &c. &c., and though last, not least, the harbonka, the finest fish ever tasted. At the heads of our river you can see fish, weighing one cwt. each, in such quantities that it is impossible to count them. We have hanging in our smoking room, hams, German sausages, bacon, saveloys, fish, &c. In our salting tubs, pork, &c.; and we get pigeons, ducks, snipes, &c. eggs. I thank you for the shooting—to these we add, from our own stock, poultry and fruits, when I tell you that in my garden I have growing, amongst other things, peaches, apricots, plums, melons, strawberries, west ham, cabbage, peas, beans, brocoli, carrots, cauliflowers, turnips, sweet herbs, &c. &c.; in short, I can truly say, "Here one can live in ease, without care or trouble, in one of the most genial and healthy climates in the world, and where it only requires the hand of man to make a Paradise."

Wanganui, New Zealand, December, 1842.

NELSON.

THE CORPORATION QUESTION.—A public meeting had been held in Nelson, to consider the propriety of immediately adopting steps, to make Nelson a borough.

Mr. Richardson proposed the following Resolutions:—

"That this meeting is strongly impressed with the importance of municipal institutions generally, and believe them to be most essentially necessary to the prosperity and well-doing of settlements which, like those of New Zealand, are separated by so many hindrances from the seat of Colonial Government, and by so great a distance from the mother country."

"That, independently of these more immediately practical advantages, this meeting is fully aware of and perfectly appreciates the importance of municipal institutions as the fittest nurseries of political liberty, both as preparing citizens for the exercise of other more important rights and as facilitating the attainment of those rights by the establishment of a legally constituted representative body, capable of advocating, defending, and preserving them; and that it is the opinion of this meeting that Mr. Thompson, the police magistrate, be requested to take a census of the population, and, if it be ascertained to amount to the number entitling the town to be erected into a borough, that he should forthwith apply to the officer administering the Government, to give directions for the fulfilling of the ordinance."

* Just returned, and now at Liverpool.—Ed.

† If you refer to my letter of November 3, 1841, you will see that I then wrote thus:—"If the *Clydeside* goes over the bar easily, Wanganui is made; and the people at Port Nicholson connected with Scotland, and who have no interest at stake at Wanganui, declare that 'emigrants will come, and goods be sent from Scotland to Wanganui direct.'"—G R

Capt. Wakefield pointed out that the question was whether a municipal body might not be made the lawful means of inducing the Local Government, to accede to the expenditure of a considerable part of the Custom House proceeds at Nelson; in defraying the expenses of its immediate local wants; or, on the other hand, whether it will not be most advisable to postpone the application proposed, in order to oblige the Local Government to continue to defray such expenses as are already incurred. Capt. Wakefield, further endeavoured to convince the meeting that as the principle of election would be that of universal suffrage, it was unlikely that extravagant expenditure would be incurred by their representatives in the council.

The feeling of the meeting, however, seems to have been much influenced by consideration of what corporations have done at home, and accordingly the following amendment was finally carried, proving that the Nelson Colonists think it more prudent to bear the ills they have so often complained of, the application of their local revenues to the purposes of the Auckland Government, than flee to others, of which they cannot calculate the extent in the shape of imprudent or wasteful management by their own representations in the council:—the mover of the amendment, (Mr. Macdonald) concludes his speech, by the remark that they would probably in the course of a few months, like many inhabitants of Wellington, who were quite as eager for a corporation, wish the 'devil had it:'—

"That it is desirable that the consideration of the question as to whether Nelson should be proclaimed a borough be adjourned for six months, so as to enable the inhabitants fully to form a judgment of the benefits likely to result therefrom, and of the amount of taxation necessary to support the local administration of affairs, and also to give them an opportunity of observing the working of the system at Wellington."

MR. COTTERELL'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—"Mr. Cotterell had returned from an exploring expedition to the Southward, which had turned out satisfactorily. He reached the mouth of the Wairoa, in Cloudy Bay, after about nine days walking—for the last four days through an extensive grass valley, containing about 250,000 acres, and, from his description, of very good land; he pronounces a road to be perfectly practicable from this into the plain, the pass through the hills being quite easy. A man who was with him, and a good bushman, undertook to reach the valley in three days from the Waimea district; it appears also that there is an available district to the S.W."

"A meeting was held on Monday evening Nov. 20, at the house of Mr. Sclanders, of nearly the whole of the proprietors and agents of the settlement. The meeting was called by Mr. Patchett, and its object was to consider whether or not any of the country land should be distributed before the Company's Surveyor was able to define the districts where the whole would be situated. The meeting determined in favour of giving the land out as rapidly as possible."

STEAM INTER-COMMUNICATION.—The Nelson folks do not seem to relish the hope expressed by the Court of Directors, in their Report, that the primary object of the settlement is the greatest benefit to the Settlers at Nelson, and the greatest satisfaction to the Colonists, by whose subscriptions, in the shape of an enhanced price for land, the fund in hand for the encouragement of Steam Navigation has been raised, may be gained by measures which will conduce at the same time to the advantage of the settlers at Wellington and New Plymouth. They seem to look forward to a more profitable communication with Sydney and Hobart Town, than with port Nicholson; and would rather not continue to pay away any portion of their profit to the "middlemen" of Wellington. On the other hand, it is observed, that although at present there is no interchange to repay the outlay for a steamer to run between the agricultural districts in Tasman's Gulf and Nelson; in time there will be; and, when that time arrives, either steamers will have to be built for the purpose, or others, having been established for the trade originally engaged in, the first-built will be employed in the carriage of produce and passengers between the settlements in the Gulf—Nelson, as possessing the only commodious and extensive port, being the only real depot.

The population of the western district of the Waimea, lying between Cotterell's landing-place and Mr. Kerr's house, had already attained the number of 87.

The Erin schooner, built by a few white settlers at the Hauriri, had called on her way to Nelson, at the Motupipi, and taken in a cargo of coal from the working party there. The coal was bought at the Motupipi for 15s. a ton, and was sold in the lot, 15 tons, to one person, at 27s. 6d. The schooner came up the channel as far as Mr. Otterson's store, to deliver her cargo. Arrangements were made for her to proceed to the Motupipi, and return with a cargo of lime, when, it is very probable, that she would be chartered by the Coal Company themselves, to take coals either to Nelson or Wellington.

Everything went on quietly and prosperously at the Motupipi. The party were proceeding with energy, both in coal digging and lime burning. No further interference had taken place on the part of the natives.

The Examiner complains of the inefficiency of the police. This force appears to be equally as valueless at Nelson as at Wellington.

The selection for suburban allotments was to take place at Nelson on the 20th of December.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAILED.

November 9th, barque, *Thomas Harrison*, 370, Smith, for Hobart Town.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Devonport, May 10, 1843.

Sir—I received a number of letters from the principal Settlers at New Plymouth to-day, and send you extracts which will be read with considerable interest by those who are interested in the settlement.

I remain Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
THO. WOOLLCOMBE.

To the Editor of
New Zealand Journal.

September 28.

I can give you now, I am truly happy to say, the most cheering accounts of our dear little settlement, to which we are all becoming more attached every day. The recent appointment of Mr. Wicksteed, as agent, has been attended with the happiest result; people are beginning to resume their entire confidence in the good intentions of the Company, which had been previously somewhat shaken.

They seem to be going on pretty well at Nelson, with the exception of the sad loss they sustained in poor William Curling Young, one of the most amiable, intelligent, and well informed of the Colonists. I knew him well when at Nelson, and thought I had never met a more sensible good hearted creature. I have not heard anything of Francis Molesworth lately. He is about to send me up some more working bullocks, and together with a number of Wellingtonians, including Wakefield, Daniel Watt, St. Hill, Dorset, Chetham, and others, intends visiting us in the spring. We have in prospect a constant supply of goods from Sydney, and Port Nicholson, in New Zealand bottoms, now that we have convinced the people of New South Wales and Wellington, that Taranaki is by no means a dangerous place, provided they don't entrust their vessels to drunken Skippers.

At the Hua Toki, we have several excellent wooden and cobhouses, building or built,—a new bridge completed over that river,—a miserable lock-up which has not yet been paid for by the Government, and I suppose never will be—two public houses, and about 120 Raupo and cob huts. Four large wholesale and retail stores, viz. Capt. Davey's, Mr. Dorset's, Mr. Baine's, and Mr. Richard Brown's. On Devonport Hill, a clustre of Emigrants' houses, and three or four mauri stores. We have seven or eight master carpenters, who have their hands full, and complain that they cannot get journeymen; four blacksmiths, thatchers, hedgers, ditchers, &c. &c., innumerable; getting from 5s. to 10s. per diem.

On the banks of the Enui, we have several houses, amongst them my own; and a strong substantial bridge which crosses at Devon Street. A tremendous cutting through the bank, which is just completed, takes you along as fine a road as a man can desire, to the banks of the Wai-Wahio; on each side of the road houses and gardens belonging to early Emigrants, who have nearly all bought four or five acres of land. You cross the river at present by a ferry boat, but Messrs. Brown and Goodall have contracted to build a suspension bridge for £500; and, if they can procure the chains, it will be finished in a few days. A road would be now in a very good state, even as far as the Wai Ongua, but the Landowners have nearly all the labourers in their employ. About six miles along this Waitera road are situate the farms and clearings of the three brothers Bayly, Messrs. Flight and Devenish, Pearce Paynter, Edgcombe, and others. At the Waitera, Mr. Goodall is clearing extensively. To return to the suburbans, Capt. King, and Cutfield have cleared about seventy acres, and built a capital house and farm buildings upon their estate. In your section, Norice has built a capital thatched house, and has cleared about three acres, which I am now ploughing in for him. This is what is going on amongst the people to the eastward of the town. To the northward, Chilman has fenced in and partly cleared a fifty acre section of Mr. —'s, who let or sold nearly all his land at the average rate of nearly £20 per acre, and then left the Colony to abuse us at Sydney, has been succeeded by labourers, who on their arrival here did not possess a halfpenny. Distin has a house and clearing in the same direction, but more easterly. Across the Wai Waikio, Capt. Davey and myself are clearing and putting in crops. Added to all these clearings, we have nearly forty acres of garden ground this year, and have established a Horticultural Society, with every prospect of success. We have also a Club, at which we meet every Saturday, which contributes much to promote good feeling and unanimity among us.

September 27.

Between this and Wanganui, a bridge road is being made by the natives, and will be finished about January; two white men are superintending the work. They describe the country at the back of the mountain to be magnificent. Fine level grass plains, bounded by large forests, with plenty of water everywhere, but this is the case throughout New Zealand.

Nothing can exceed the promise of the crops which have been put in, wheat and barley look very healthy, grapes not so well, on account of the seed having suffered I suspect; we want a press here very much, on however small a scale. It will be a means of advertising our wants, and affording useful information to our sister settlements.

8th September, 1842.

The property of the Company in unsold town and suburban sections cannot be worth less than £40,000, all surveyed and ready for delivery to purchasers at any time. Let settlers arrive, and the day after, they may, if they please, be put in possession of woodland, fern-land, stiff soil, sandy soil, near the town, or at some distance from it, all equally accessible. During the winter, the numerous workmen thrown on the Company's hands were employed in making good roads, and you may now safely say that the land in New Plymouth is very much more accessible than in the Port Nicholson or Nelson districts. At present there is not a single good workman left on the hands of the Company; all but the stupid, lazy, or feeble folk, having been hired by settlers going upon their land, or they are working for themselves. Of abso-

lutely idle people we have none, and the settlement has every appearance of a thriving and industrious community. It will be a beautiful *villagy* sort of a country, wherein the population will be principally farmers and well-doing peasants, with a sprinkling of large landowners, professional men, and shopkeepers. It will take a great outlay indeed to make it a port of consequence.

The inconveniences of the port (for that any *dangers* exist, to the moderately cautious navigator, I distinctly deny) have been greatly exaggerated. When we arrived, there was what people call a terrible surf on the beach, and the danger of landing was represented to us; but having seen surf before on the English coast, and other parts of the world, I laughed at the Taranaki surf, so did Mrs. —; and I put my whole family and servants safe ashore, without a sprinkle. Since then several small vessels have been unladen, and no damage of the least consequence has occurred.

We want a newspaper sadly—with a little aid from home one might do very well. Are we never to have a bank? Surely it is time. You may tell the Union Bank people, that the ground will assuredly be taken up by a branch of some Sydney bank, unless they bestir themselves. A very safe business on a small scale, but conducted at a small expense, might be done here now, and the gradual extension of the concern would be certain.

30th September.

All well to this day. We have had gay doings to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of the first principal body of settlers in the *Amelia Thompson*; capital wrestling matches and boat races, with a ball and fireworks. All went off admirably; no accidents, no quarrelling, scarcely any drunkenness—a remarkably nice shew of women at the ball.

15th October, 1842.

The *Jupiter*, a few days since, rode out a most furious N.W. gale, at the moorings; and the *Osprey*, from Sydney, is now doing the same in gallant style. We have never been so plentifully supplied with provisions as at this moment. Great competition amongst the storekeepers. Flour, since the arrival of the *Osprey*, has fallen from £40 to £32 per ton; retail, it is selling from 3½d. to 4d. per lb.

27th November.

I have just received your despatches, per *Blenheim*.

The rimu (red pine) is highly prized here, as is the kikatea (white pine) for building purposes. The former is a very hard and apparently durable wood; beautifully marked in the grain, and capable of taking a fine polish. A red pine between three and four feet in diameter, and 80 feet in height, fetches near the town from £5 to £6, and the same price is sometimes got for the white pine.

The pukatea is another wood much in use for weather boarding and in-door work; but it is soft and spongy, and absorbs much wet. In size it runs from 18 inches to two feet in diameter, and 40 to 50 feet in height. They are frequently unsound, but when sound, I can get from 25s. to 30s. a tree.

The kohe kohe is a fine grained red wood, and splits freely, for which reason it is much used for shingles; it does not attain a very large size, from 18 inches to two feet in diameter, and 30 feet in height. It has the same disadvantage as the pukatea, being often rotten in the head; when sound, a tree of this kind will fetch from 7s. 6d. to 10s.

There is also rata, tawa, honeysuckle, &c., which, though of a harder nature, may hereafter be applied to many useful purposes. The soil amongst the timber is of a very superior description, and will amply pay for clearing. The fern-land is very inferior: nothing impoverishes land more than this most detestable of all weeds.

We had a visit a few weeks since from the bishop; he came overland from Port Nicholson, attended by several Mauris. The Government brig came round the day after his arrival, to take him to Auckland; his stay was therefore short. He preached four sermons in one day—two to the whites, and two to the natives, whose language he spoke fluently. Addresses were presented to him, and his replies were most gracious. From the manner in which he spoke of our settlement, it was apparent that he was much struck with it, and did not appear to entertain a doubt of its ultimate success.

I cannot describe the delight which was felt at the sight of the *Blenheim*. The labourers, immediately as it was known (and it spread like wildfire), thronged to the beach to catch a glimpse of the long-wished-for ship. Joy was on every face, and nothing else was talked of for the day. Mr. Wicksteed immediately put off to her in his well-manned boat, and was quickly followed by the port-master, Captain King, and collector of customs, Mr. Webster—the flag astern shewing that Government officers were on board. Our old friend, the little *Vanguard*, just preceded the *Blenheim*, and was keeping off and on. The fineness of the day added to the smart appearance, and I never before recollect witnessing so animated a scene in our roadstead.

We are now 800 inhabitants and upwards. If you send another ship this year, as is reported, we shall number upwards of 1000. It is, therefore, high time we should have a newspaper; nothing would benefit us more, and it ought to be strongly represented to the directors. At Port Nicholson, the first colonists had a press and newspaper immediately on their arrival—the same at Nelson; and in both cases, it is reported, in consequence of most liberal aid from the Company. We, it seems, are not thought worthy of such assistance, and we are, therefore, still compelled to write out our advertisements. We cannot but feel that in this we have been dealt hardly with.

Mr. Merchant who came out in the *Amelia Thompson*, is to be appointed clergyman for our settlement. The bishop pays one half his salary, and the Colonists the other. About £75 was raised for him in a few minutes, which will soon be increased to £100. Mr. M. is now undergoing a course of preparatory study prior to taking orders. He keeps an academy for young gentlemen, his wife gives instruction to young ladies, and in the evenings they teach the children of the poorer classes gratis. Their establishment is of a most praiseworthy nature, and exceedingly well conducted. Messrs. Goodall and Brown are getting on well with the chain bridge.

We have been favored with the following copy of a letter from Mr. S. Gillingham, of New Plymouth, to his Brother, Mr. Robert Gillingham, of Canfield House, Shaftesbury, Dorset.

Canfield, Mongaraki,
Near New Plymouth,
October 1st, 1842.

My Dear Robert.—I am glad to hear you are appointed agent to the New Zealand Company for New Plymouth, as it is probable that you will have it in your power to do us some good, and I shall take every opportunity of giving you all the information possible. When we arrived in the Colony, many of the settlers were in doubt as to whether the Colony would ever go a-head, as the survey had been going on so miserably slow, and there having been no arrivals of Emigrants for so long a time. I understood many of them had sent home indifferent accounts, but the cutting of the lines had been let out to contract about a week before our arrival, at a very liberal price, indeed at such a price as set the men at work like fury, earning one pound per day, and the contractors getting nearly one hundred pounds per month for a gang of ten or fifteen men; so that the land was ready for selection many months earlier than it was anticipated, which dispelled the previously entertained gloomy forebodings. The surveys by contract are now, however, stopped, for when Colonel Wakefield came up, he found that the Company's funds had been expended so rapidly, that he gave orders that no more contracts were to be let; and now they are going on with the Devon road at about the same rate they formerly did with the surveys, as the men have all left the Company since the rural land has been given out, and are engaged in buying, clearing, and building for themselves; many of them came out in our ship. I have sold seven acres of my section between the Mongaraki and the Wyangana to two of them: two acres to a person working for me at eight pounds per acre; he is to pay me 10s. per week; five acres to Simeon Andrews, a Mortock man, working for Mr. Flight, to pay in six months. They will not go there to live till the road is finished beyond the River Mongaraki: one of them is at present living on a section just opposite mine; the other is living on mine, at about a hundred yards from my house, where he will remain till the road I have before spoken of be finished.

I hope you will send us plenty of emigrants, otherwise I do not know what will be done. Some of the suburban sections are becoming very valuable, selling from £10 to £30 per acre; to labourers a few rural sections have been sold at £150 to £200 each. We only want emigrants and colonists here to make the land very valuable, as I believe it to be of the best description. We find it necessary to hack the ground over very deep with mattocks, as it is so uneven. I should think there must have been 10,000 pigs kept here some years ago, for the land is thrown into humps and hollows, as if there had been a potatoe pit in every perch. We find hundreds of caves or wells where the natives used to stow away their potatoes. A native told me the other day, "That the land I am living on used to be his, and the name of it was Ongarangra." I am sorry to say my seeds that were brought in the hold of the vessel are much injured. I do not think more than one-third of them will grow, yet to appearance they look as well and as bright as when thrashed. My garden seeds that I brought out in the cabin are all growing nicely. I am very much pleased with the country, but am disappointed in one thing, that is my not finding any grass for cattle, which I expected to find in abundance: the climate is certainly delightful. I expected to find the wind very rough at times, which is not the case, not even so rough as it sometimes used to be in England; but I understand that at Port Nic it is tremendous, owing to the many hills in that neighbourhood. We have had vessels laying here at times all the winter without the slightest danger. Sometimes five or six at once. The best thing emigrants can lay out their money in, is provisions of every sort; let them buy them out of bond, and they will not fail to meet a ready sale at good prices for the next two years. Flour has been selling at £40 and upwards per ton ever since we landed.

I have finished my house on my town section, and am daily expecting a ship with emigrants to get a tenant. I calculate on making about £25 per annum for it, which if I do, will pay me very well, as it cost me but little. I consider the Colony is going a-head very steadily, but surely; I think my land would fetch, if sold to-morrow, £700.

I intend sending a sketch of my sections on a large scale, with a situation of my house and garden, as soon as I have time. I also intend giving you an account of my travels by land and by water. I don't think that there would be many return to England if free passages were given them. Remember us to all friends, and believe me to be,

Your affectionate Brother,
S. GILLINGHAM.

P.S. Send out a Watch and Clock Maker, for all the clocks and watches are stopped, and no person here able to repair them. And above all things use your diligence in sending a Hair Dresser, for all the gentlemen are perfect frights because their hair is so long; they look more like women than men, not having had their hair cut since they left England.

MR. WICKSTEED.—Complaints had been made of the refusal of Mr. Wicksteed to lend the Company's boat, to land the cargo of the schooner *Ocean*, at New Plymouth. But a letter had been addressed to Mr. Wicksteed, by the Colonists, expressing their satisfaction with his conduct on the occasion; several acts of neglect on the part of the captain of the vessel having been held to justify the refusal complained of. The letter is signed by L. H. Davy, R. Brown, R. Sedgwick, J. Ridgway, J. Douglas, J. B. Baines, Edward Dorset, Godall and Brown, John G. Cooke, J. P. John Smith, W. and H. Halse, Alfred A. Hort, and expresses that the writers are fully persuaded that, in consequence of Mr. Wicksteed's general arrangements, vessels are unladen at New Plymouth with greater despatch than at any port in the colony.

AUCKLAND.

COAL IN AUCKLAND.—Two men, who are miners from the county of Cornwall, whilst occupied in the excavation of a well under the premises of the Commercial Hotel, and the depth of from 40 to 50 feet, discovered indications of coal. Upon a lighted candle being placed in the vicinity of the seam, from which vapour was issuing, the gaseous matter ignited, and the result was a long continued flame of sulphurous matter issuing from the coal formation. These miners assert that coal of an excellent quality is to be found in Auckland, from the indications met with.

SURVEYOR'S TOWN LINES.—The officers of the Surveyor General's department were actively employed in pointing out the lines of the various streets in Auckland, by digging a trench on each side a foot wide and a spit deep, in order to direct the proprietors of allotments how far they might venture to erect buildings, so as not to interfere with the public thoroughfares. Though this was attended with much labour, occupied much of the surveyor's time, and involved more expense than merely staking out the allotments; yet, as many persons had encroached upon streets in the town, in the erection of buildings upon their allotments, the mode adopted by the surveyor general was regarded as a judicious and praiseworthy one. "It will in the end," says the *Auckland Chronicle*, "turn out the reverse of the old adage, 'penny wise and pound foolish,' to the inhabitants; for, in our recollection, a proprietor of an allotment had to move his dwelling back twice, in Shortland Crescent, previous to his knowing the regular line of survey. We would add, however, that those who have unwittingly gone beyond the bounds prescribed will not, we believe, be interfered with."

THE MILITARY.—A rumour was current that the military were to be relieved by the 55th regiment of infantry, whose route was to be from the depot by way of Van Diemen's Land, and might be expected in about four months. Auckland would be the head-quarters of a regiment.

It is matter of congratulation that within several weeks there had been only one robbery in Auckland.

The *Luna*, brig came in on Monday the 16th of December, from Sydney, with sheep, and a general cargo. The *Luna* brought a Sydney mail, 26th December.

The *Shamrock*, (Daldy) also anchored in the harbour on the same day, from the Bay, with cattle.

The *Victoria* (Government brig,) came in on the 27th December, from Tauranga. His excellency the governor, William Spain, Esq., the chief commissioner, and several other gentlemen came in with her.

The immigrants lately arrived from England, were obtaining employment at moderate wages. The *Chronicle* urges employers to seize the favourable moment, by stating that the local government had actually expended the emigration fund, in disbursing the general expenses of the government, and as the cost of conveying immigrants to Auckland, must be defrayed out of the English treasury, no further arrivals need for the present be expected.

The *Chronicle* urges the government to issue the deeds of crown grants with the utmost possible despatch. Delay it proves is unnecessary.

A press and printing materials had arrived to the address of Dr. Martin, from Sydney, but were found so worthless that they were about to be returned.

A new schooner, called the *Eclipse*, about 80 tons burthen, was driven on shore on the 9th October, in the neighbourhood of Hokianga, and had been stripped of every thing portable by the natives. The *Ariel*, Mulholland, when on shore on the east coast, had received every assistance the natives could afford.

As at Wellington, a weekly market was anxiously called for at Auckland. Suburban cultivators were becoming, every day, as the spring advanced, more and more in a condition to supply to the town, and the shipping, with garden and dairy produce.

In the present slack state of trade, too, it was considered very desirable that the natives should be encouraged to push their trading propensities. If they had a certainty of disposing of their "notions" they would flock constantly into the town, which would not only be benefited by the great comfort of a regular market, but tradesmen would have the advantage which would spring up from the circulation of the money the Maories received. It was held that a regular supply of fish might be depended upon, which would be a great additional comfort to the inhabitants. In the absence of a municipality, the Government were called upon to set apart an appropriate site for a Public Market.

The Mechanic's Institute at Auckland appears to be flourishing.

Mr. Brown had delivered a course of lectures on Phrenology, at the Mechanics' Institute, which were well attended, and appeared to have made converts.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

21st. *Ooprey*, three-masted schooner, Sedgewick, from Port Nicholson, sailed on the 14th inst. Passenger, D. Sinclair, Esq.

SAILED.

20th. *Bristolian*, brig, for Sydney.
20th. *Trent*, schooner, for Bay of Islands.
23rd. *Elizabeth*, schooner, for Port Nicholson. Passengers, Col. Wakefield and Captain Richards.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

The barque *Jane Gifford*, was at anchor at the entrance of the harbour, and was to clear for China on the 24th November.

The *Ooprey*, for Manila.

HOME.

DEPARTURE OF THE URSULA.—The *Ursula* left London, her appointed day, Wednesday 17th instant, and sailed from Portsmouth on Monday the 22nd, having been detained there for two days by an adverse wind. As it was, she went from Spithead with a westerly wind, but on Tuesday she had a strong wind from the eastward, so that she had a good start. She had on board 11 cabin passengers, 12 intermediate, and 14 in the fore-cabin. Not one of the New Zealand ships has left port better appointed, or with better arrangements, than this compact vessel; and we have the authority of several of her passengers, some of whom embarked in the docks, for saying that they were perfectly satisfied, as far as a few days' experience enabled them to judge. Our readers are no doubt aware that she is on the economical system, (otherwise we believe she would not have had a single cabin passenger,) in favour of which, we are enabled to print a letter from Captain Robertson, the intelligent master of the *Tyne*,* who, although at first opposed to that system, is now one of its warmest friends. We may mention here, that the charterers of the *Ursula* are in treaty for a vessel to follow her. They have assured us that good sailing powers are, with them, a great consideration, as they ought to be with all who have any thing to do with emigration, either privately or publicly. Ships of this kind go far to remedy the undue proportion of labour—the grand evil of extravagant passages—as they carry out a larger proportion of employers, than of the employed.

Tyne, 21st March, 1843.

Lat. 1°, Lon. 20° 20' W.

Messrs. MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE.

Dear Sirs.—I herewith enclose a few lines to E. Bilton and Co., which please to forward. I am happy to say all goes on well, and nothing is wanting. I have examined the papers and documents which were handed me, and have found all correct and satisfactory. I approve of the dietary system for Cabin Passengers. I find that it tends to moderation at table, precludes the grounds for discontent, relieves the master from catering for the fastidious; and I believe that it will prove more profitable in the end, than the former system, when people consumed more than was good for them, because they paid high for their passage. I had a fine run out of the channel, but afterwards had westerly winds, which kept me over on the Coast of Portugal, but at a sufficient distance. I have nothing particular to add, but shall send you word from the Cape, as to the number of emigrants who may embark.

I remain, dear Sirs, yours very truly,
(Signed) CHARLES ROBERTSON.

THE FOLLOWING

FAREWELL TO THE EMIGRANTS

has been transmitted to us by a gentleman on board, in whose hands it was placed at parting, by a friend who accompanied the ship to Portsmouth.

Fare ye well, wand'ers, fare ye well,
May prosp'rous breezes fill your sail,
As o'er old ocean's pathless tide,
Upon the lofty prow ye ride!

And when ye reach the destin'd land,
And gaily press a foreign strand,
Let fancy still delight to roam
Amid the scenes ye lov'd at home!

For tho' ye change a fickle sky
For Heav'n's unclouded canopy;
Yet think the friends ye've left behind
Are ever constant—ever kind!

And, while those regions vast, ye view,
Untam'd, magnificent, and new,
Fresh as from the Creator's hand—
Yourselves, the patriarchs of the land,

Shall, in the dreams of future, see
A flourishing posterity!
And cities, planted by your hand,
Rejoicing o'er that desert strand!

Then, whisper to the passing breeze
Sighs for the isle beyond the seas!
For Britain, now depress'd and worn,
That all her glory may return!

And every sigh your bosoms heave
For those whom now you sorrowing leave,
Shall meet a pray'r, that Heav'n may pour
Its choicest blessings on your shore!

* The *Tyne* was the first vessel chartered by private individuals under the economical system; and great credit is due to Messrs. Marshall and Edridge for their prompt adoption of a system, the novelty of which even yet blinds several shipowners to its immense advantages to themselves, as well as to the Emigrant.

And now, farewell! One parting tear!
And one bright cup your hearts to cheer!
All—all that we can hope or tell
Is in that fond—last word—farewell!

POSTAGE TO NEW ZEALAND BY THE INDIAN MAIL.—The following notice has been issued by direction of the Postmaster-General:—"The Court of Directors of the East India Company having informed the Postmaster-General that they have despatched instructions, by the mail of the 6th instant, to their officers in India, to discontinue the detention which was understood to have taken place at Bombay of letters forwarded by the overland Indian mail for China, the Mauritius, the Australian settlements, New Zealand, or other places beyond the Company's territories, and for the present to send on such letters to their respective destinations by sea, from Bombay, as opportunities may offer, without payment of the transit and sea postage due to the Company, the notice of last month on this subject is hereby cancelled. It is therefore no longer necessary to address such letters to the care of correspondents in India."

The following circular has been addressed by the Directors of the New Zealand Company to their agents.

New Zealand House,
Broad Street Buildings,
12th May, 1843.

SIR,

I am desired by the Court of Directors to acquaint you, that a very satisfactory arrangement has been concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the New Zealand Company, whereby all doubts and questions affecting the Company's Title to the Lands agreed to be granted to it by the Crown, have been removed, and that, in consequence, the Sales of Land in the Company's Settlements have been resumed. The Court is, therefore, ready to receive applications for purchase of Lands in the Settlements of Nelson and New Plymouth, on the same Terms as before the suspension of the Sales on the 2nd February last.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has consented to several important measures, suggested by the Company, for the more effectual establishment of Law and Government within the Company's Settlements. The Governor of the Colony is to have authority to appoint an Executive officer, who is to reside at Wellington, and to administer the government there; and a Court of Justice is to be established at Wellington, to be presided over by a Judge, having independent jurisdiction for Cook's Straits:—satisfactory arrangements have also been made, for securing the equitable application of all public revenues raised within the Company's Settlements.

The appointment of Capt. ROBERT FITZROY, R. N., to be Governor of the Colony, has given much gratification to the Directors. The high character of that distinguished officer, and the just and liberal sentiments which he has expressed with reference to the Colonists, afford the best possible guarantee that the Local Government will, in future, be conducted with a view solely to the well-being of the Settlers, and that Colonization will be encouraged and promoted by the Executive in New Zealand.

With so favourable a prospect in the Colony, and with the assurance of the cordial co-operation and support of the Government at home, the Directors have the fullest confidence of being able to pursue the Company's operations, with vigour and activity. You will hereafter be apprised, more particularly, of the arrangements for the ensuing season; and in the mean time, you are requested to make known, as generally as possible, the termination of the differences between the Government and the Company, and the consequent renewal of the Land Sales.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN WARD, Sec.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Colonial Missionary Society, at which Lord Morpeth presided, took place last Friday week in Finsbury Chapel. The speakers generally pointed out the great progress which Colonization and Missionary enterprise were making in the Australian and New Zealand settlements. The speakers dwelt upon the necessity that existed for a wider field for both capital and labour. We were glad to hear the words "Systematic Colonization" frequently employed in the course of the discussion. Want of space, and the lateness of the hour, prevented us from giving details last week.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this body was held on the 1st of May, instant, at Exeter Hall. The number of persons present could not have been less than 3,000. In the absence of Sir G. Rose (who was prevented presiding by a recent domestic calamity), the chair was taken by Mr. J. P. Plumptre, M. P., and subsequently filled by Mr. T. Farmer, who was requested to preside in the absence of Mr. Plumptre, who was compelled to leave before the proceedings had terminated.

One of the secretaries read the report, which detailed at great length the state and prospects of the society's missions throughout the world. After detailing the operations of the society in Ireland, on the continent, and in various countries of the world, the report went on to state the progress which had been made in New Zealand. The effect produced by the distribution of the New Testament in the native language was one of the most interesting features of the efforts of the society in New Zealand. At Cloudy Bay, in the middle island, where 400 copies had been distributed, there were no less than 700 eager competitors, and nothing could surpass the expression of gratitude of the successful applicants to the British and Foreign Bible Society for its munificent grant. With respect to Hokianga, in the Northern Island, it was observed in reference to the Popish priests that there was every prospect of their cause speedily coming to nought, as their people were daily leaving them, and many of them were beginning to attend the missionary services; scarcely a day passed without bringing to the missionary station a company of five or six Romanists, who went for the express purpose of conversing with the clergyman on religious subjects, "and begging books. The committee acknowledged another liberal grant of 5,000 copies of the New Zealand Testament from the British and Foreign Bible Society, in addition to the 10,000 copies formerly voted (cheers); but even that number would fall far short of meeting the large demand made by the natives within the range of the society's missions.

Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, have just issued the first number of what promises to be a very useful statistical journal, under the title of the *Colonization Circular*. The first number, from which we have marked several portions for quotation, contains a variety of valuable information for Emigrants, embracing the terms upon which lands may be purchased from the Government in the different Colonies; wages and prices, population, &c. &c., of North America, and the Australian Settlements.

We learn with some pleasure, that a very acceptable present has been made by Messrs. Fisher and Son, and Messrs. Darton and Harvey, to the lately established schools of Wellington and Nelson, of a set of educational works, consisting of upwards of fifty volumes. These were forwarded by the *Ursula*. This is a precedent, which is the more worthy of imitation by the friends of New Zealand, inasmuch as the donation is made by parties altogether disinterested.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *William Stoveld* sailed from Gravesend on the 10th instant. At the request of the passengers, the *Ursula* was detained until the 15th instant; and sailed from Portsmouth the 22nd instant. The next ship will be the *Mandarin*; several cabins have been already taken.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

F. D. LEWIS, Publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give (gratuitously) authentic information respecting, and also to facilitate the departure of Emigrants to New Zealand, or any of the other British Colonies.

F. D. L. will also be most happy to arrange Passages advantageously to parties proceeding to the Colonies. Plans and Terms of Ships may be had on application, at the Office of the "New Zealand Journal."

Purchase and Sale of Land negotiated, Insurances and Remittances effected, Outfits and every thing requisite for the Colonies provided, on the shortest possible Notice.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill. Office of the "New Zealand Journal."

Just Published in One Vol. 8vo., with upwards of 280 Engravings, Price 16s.

THE SUBURBAN HORTICULTURIST.

or, an Attempt to Teach the Science and Practice of Horticulture, and the Management of the Fruit and Kitchen Gardens, to persons who have had no previous knowledge or experience in gardening. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., &c., author of the "Encyclopaedia of Gardening," and conductor of the "Gardener's Magazine."

This work has been prepared with special reference to emigrants, and more especially to those who go to climates, which, like that of New Zealand, bear a close analogy to Britain.

"The notice in gardening will here find ample instructions in the various branches of labour, such as digging, trenching, mowing, &c., as well as for the propagation of plants by budding, grafting, inarching, and other methods. . . . Those sections of the work which relate to pruning and training, are well worthy the perusal of even the practical gardener."—*D. Lindley, in Gard. Chron.*, Nov. 1842.

WILLIAM SMITH, 113, Fleet Street.

Just received and published by CLARK & Co., Colonial Booksellers, 20, Fenchurch Street.

(Dedicated to the Right Honourable Lord Stanley.)

A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE CITY

OF AUCKLAND, THE CAPITAL OF NEW ZEALAND: showing its great and rapidly increasing features—as the Metropolis of these valuable Colonies; where they have already an elegant Church, a Presbyterian Chapel, Governor's House, Custom House, Royal Hotel, and numerous Residences of a character that will satisfy the friends of those who are resident at AUCKLAND; as well as those who contemplate emigrating to it: that the Site chosen for the Capital of New Zealand is well selected for a great Maritime Population, and that it already has many advantages and comforts of an elegant and convenient City. Coloured, 10s., and Plain, 6s., 6size, 19 in. by 10 in.

Orders received for the above by all Booksellers and Stationers.

20, Fenchurch Street; 31st March, 1843.

FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON, and AUCKLAND (New Zealand), regular Packet-ship—To SAIL punctually the 15th of June, for which an engagement will be given, the well-known frigate-built (British) Ship **MANDARIN**, A 1,650 tons burden, coppered and copper-fastened, **ADAM YULE**, Commander; lying in the London Dock. This splendid ship (second voyage to New Zealand) has a full poop, with first-rate accommodation for cabin passengers. Her 'tween decks are seven feet high, offering a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of fore-cabin passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon, and calls at Cowes to embark passengers. Terms of passage money are, chief cabin, £44; fore cabin, £20.—Apply to Marshall and Edridge, 34, Fenchurch-street.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS.—For the **CAPE of GOOD HOPE Direct.**—First Ship—A regular Trader, has room for a few tons only, and is under engagement to SAIL next week, the remarkably fast-sailing British built clipper Brig **LONDON**, A 1,196 tons per register, coppered and copper-fastened, **JOSEPH GUNTON**, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. This fine ship has excellent accommodation for passengers.—Apply to Marshall and Edridge, 34, Fenchurch-street.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS.—For **PORT ADELAIDE (South Australia) Direct.**—First Ship—A regular Trader, has room disengaged for a few tons of goods only, and will SAIL in a few days, the remarkably fast-sailing British-built first-class Ship **COBSAIB**, 350 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, **JOHN GREIG**, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. This fine ship has superior accommodations for passengers. The terms of passage money are, chief cabin, £30; intermediate, £23; steerage, £20.—Apply to Marshall and Edridge, 34, Fenchurch-street.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS.—For **HOBART TOWN and SYDNEY**—First Ship—A regular Trader, has room disengaged for a few tons of goods only, and will SAIL punctually the 10th June, the remarkably fast-sailing British-built, first-class Ship **REGULUS**, 369 tons per register, coppered and copper-fastened, **B. M. HUNTER**, Commander; lying in the London Dock. This fine ship has good accommodations for cabin passengers; her 'tween decks being seven feet high, she offers a first-rate opportunity for a limited number of intermediate and steerage passengers.—Apply to Marshall and Edridge, 34, Fenchurch-street.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS.—For **LAUNCESTON Direct.**—First Ship—A regular Trader, has room for a few tons of goods only, and will SAIL in a few days, the remarkably fast-sailing British-built (Liverpool) Ship **MARMION**, A 1 twelve years, 389 tons per register, coppered and copper-fastened, **WILLIAM JELLARD**, Commander; lying in the London Dock. This splendid ship has most superior accommodations for passengers.—Apply to Marshall and Edridge, 34, Fenchurch-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON Direct.—A regular Trader, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched immediately, the remarkably fast-sailing first-class Ship **INDIAN**, 400 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, **WILLIAM CARE**, Commander; lying in the London Dock. This fine ship has good accommodations for passengers.—Apply to Marshall and Edridge, 34, Fenchurch-street.

FOR SYDNEY Direct.—A regular Trader, has the principal part of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched immediately, the remarkably fast-sailing British-built Ship **CALEDONIA**, A 1,403 tons per register, coppered and copper-fastened, **JOHN LIDDELL**, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Dock. This fine ship has good accommodations for passengers.—Apply to Marshall and Edridge, 34, Fenchurch-street.

FOR SYDNEY Direct.—Regular Packet Ship, has the principal part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch, the frigate-built (teak) first-class Ship, **GENERAL HEWETT**, 961 tons per register, coppered and copper-fastened, **JOHN HART**, Commander; lying in the Eastern Basin, London Dock. The accommodations for passengers in this ship are of the first order. She has a full poop fitted in the most elegant and commodious manner. Her 'tween decks are upwards of nine feet high, thus offering a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of intermediate and steerage passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call at Portsmouth to embark passengers.—Apply to W. Tindall, owner, 34, Cornhill; or to Marshall and Edridge, 34, Fenchurch Street.

FOR PORT PHILLIP Direct.—A Regular Trader, has the principal part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch, the first-class teak-built Ship **LONDON**, 500 tons burden, coppered and copper-fastened, **JOSEPH GIBSON**, Commander; lying in the London Dock. This splendid Ship has a full poop, with first-rate accommodations for cabin passengers. Her 'tween decks being lofty and airy, she offers a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of intermediate and steerage passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon. She sails remarkably fast, and is well known in the trade.—Apply to Marshall & Edridge, 34, Fenchurch Street.

NEW ZEALAND.—J. STAYNER, Ship Insurance Broker to the **NEW ZEALAND COMPANY**, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony.

General Shipping business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded, goods shipped, &c. 110, Fenchurch-street.

Under positive engagement with the Governor of New Zealand.

FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W. & AUCKLAND, New Zealand. The splendid new British-built Ship, **BANGALORE**, 889 Tons Register. Coppered and Copper-fastened. **CHRISTOPHER NELSON**, Commander. Lying at the New Jetty, London Docks.

The Accommodation for Cabin Passengers in this Ship, both for comfort and convenience are not to be surpassed, having a full Poop with Seven Feet height between Decks, affording to Intermediate and Steerage Passengers, Accommodation not often to be met with in Vessels trading to those Colonies. Will carry an experienced Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to **CARTER & BONUS**, 11, Leadenhall-street; or to **CRAMOND & SCHUYLER**, 46, Lime-street.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Court of Proprietors of the New Zealand Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 30th day of May Instant, at One o'Clock precisely, at this House, for the election of Directors and other Officers of the said Company; for the consideration of a dividend upon the Company's Stock; and for the transaction of other business. At the said Meeting, the following Directors will go out of Office, viz:—**STEWART MARJORIBANKS, Esq., M.P., CHARLES BULLER, Esq., M.P., JOHN ABEL SMITH, Esq., M.P., JOSEPH SOMES, Esq., (Governor,) SIR RALPH HOWARD, BART., M.P., WILLIAM HUTT, Esq., M.P.;** but being eligible for re-election, hereby offer themselves to be re-elected accordingly.

By Order,
JOHN WARD, Sec.

New Zealand House,
Broad Street Buildings, 9th May, 1843.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

REVIVAL OF THE LAND SALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that lands at the New Zealand Company's Settlement of Nelson, consisting of sections comprising each a town lot of 1 acre, a suburban lot of 50 acres, and a rural lot of 150 acres, may now be obtained on the same terms as heretofore.

By Order of the Court,
JOHN WARD Secretary.

New Zealand House,
Broad Street Buildings, 11th May, 1843.

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.
—"For promoting the Interests of the Landowners, the Colonists, and the Natives of New Zealand."

The objects of this Society are,

I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.
II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end.)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to either of the Treasurers, *pro tem.*, **MR. JOHN WATSON**, 4, Trafalgar Square; and **MR. H. S. CHAPMAN**, 10, Farring Buildings, Temple.

The Committee meets every Wednesday, at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

Subscribers in London, may have their letters addressed to the Society's rooms, which are open daily to all members.

By Order,
W. BRIDGES, Hon. Secretary.

TO EMIGRANTS, &c. — RICHARDS, WOOD and CO., have ready for immediate Shipment at their WAREHOUSES, No. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, the following **AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, &c.**—Dean's Patent Mills for Grinding and Dressing Wheat at one operation, Threshing and Winnowing Machines, Chaff Engines, Ploughs and Harrows; also Carts, Trucks, Wheelbarrows, Ironmongery for building and domestic purposes, and Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes.

"I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these Colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Gouger's "South Australia," page 136.

NOTICE.—ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

TO EMIGRANTS AND SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND and the COLONIES. **J. VALLENTINE and SON**, 60, Wych Street, Strand, beg to call the attention of the above to the various articles supplied by them, consisting of every requisite, either in Tools, Ironmongery, or for general use; and solicit a comparison of their quality and prices with those of any other house. Good Bell Tents complete 42s. each. Gunpowder 1s. per lb. Nails assorted 21s. per cwt. Felling Axes 1s. 3d. each. Best Steel Pit and Cross-cut Saws 6s. 6d. each, &c. &c. Information given respecting the Colonies, 60, Wych Street Strand, facing the King

LONDON CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 77, King William Street. Established for the purpose of procuring and communicating authentic information in regard to the sale and purchase of Lands, facilitating the departure of Passengers, and the transmission of Small Parcels and Merchandise, obtaining Free Passages for Emigrants, providing Outfits, effecting Marine and Life Assurances, and also furnishing useful information to parties proceeding to Her Majesty's Colonies. Under the management of

MESSRS. SMYTH and FABIAN, 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON. From the vast extent, and still increasing importance of our Colonial Possessions, creating a large additional field for the investment of capital, and from the interesting fact of those Colonies becoming the home of our relatives and friends, the necessity has arisen for concentrating, in one Establishment in London, all information connected therewith.

The Colonist, the Merchant, and the Emigrant, are interested in being correctly informed of every thing which tends to advance the prosperity within the immediate sphere of their operations; their countenance and support are therefore solicited in carry out the objects of this Establishment. Here the Emigrant may obtain, *gratuitously*, such information upon which he can rely, and on which he may proceed with confidence to that Colony which is to be his future residence and his field for enterprise.

The Reading Rooms will be open, to Subscribers, from nine in the morning until six in the evening, supplied with the London morning and evening newspapers, and other periodicals of the day, and with Australian and other Colonial newspapers and periodicals,—the latest pamphlets and most valuable works on the Colonies, &c., likewise a register of arrivals and departures of ships, list of passages engaged and passengers expected to arrive.

A Subscriber in the Colonies or absent from London, may appoint a proxy as his representative, to avail himself of the resources of the Establishment.

Parties proceeding to the Colonies can have their Passages negotiated on the most advantageous terms, combining economy and comfort, without any Charge to the Parties. Plans and Terms of Ships proceeding to the Colonies may be had or sent on application. Baggage collected, shipped, and insured.

Parties arriving from the Colonies may have their luggage cleared, and any business at the Custom-House, Docks, or elsewhere, transacted, thereby saving much trouble, delay, and expense.

Marine Insurances effected on goods and merchandise; also Life Assurances, to cover the risks of the voyage, or whilst reading on the coast or interior of the Colony.

Freights.—All description of goods, merchandise, and live stock, carefully shipped by the fastest and safest ships.

Persons in the Country connected in any way with the Colonies, and who may be desirous of dispatching Parcels or Letters to their Friends, are recommended to forward them through this Agency, stating at the same time the contents and probable value.

Commissions of every description transacted in London for parties residing in the Country or the Colonies, with the greatest attention and despatch.

Emigration Agents residing in the country will be entitled to the privileges of this Establishment.

Subscription to the Reading Rooms, with all the privileges of the Establishment, £2. 2s. per annum; Ditto, ditto, residing in the Country, £1. 1s.; Ditto for intending Emigrants, for One Quarter, 10s. 6d.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of **MR. JAMES RUNDALL**, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects **PURCHASES of LAND**, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal Settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to **MR. James Rundall**, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION. This day is published, the second edition, price 1d. each, or 7s. per 100.

A SYNOPSIS of the SPEECH of Charles Buller, Esq., M. P., in the House of Commons, on Thursday the 6th of April, 1843, on Systematic Colonization.

"England's sure markets will be among new colonies of Englishmen in all quarters of the globe."—*Carlyle.*

London: Smith, Elder and Co. Cornhill. To be had also at the Office of the "New Zealand Journal," No. 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS to NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES. **E. J. MONNERY & Co.** beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the outfitting business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouses, 100, Fenchurch-street.

List of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

Printed by **FRANCIS DAVID LEWIS**, of No. 12, Moorgate-street, (at 27, Cannon-street,) and Published by him at the Office, 3, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, in the City of London.

London, Saturday, 27th May, 1843.

Communications for the Editor, to be addressed (post paid) to the care of **MR. F. D. LEWIS**, Emigration Agent, 3, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

J. Wakefield Esq
Bois
South
Canal



THE New Zealand Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY.

No. 89. [EXTRA NUMB.] LONDON, MAY 31, 1843. PRICE 6D.

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SEVENTH REPORT

Of the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company.

1. It is with great satisfaction that your directors meet you again, at the expiration of the fourth year of the existence of the New Zealand Company, for the purpose of laying before you the actual state of the Company's affairs, and of recapitulating the progress which has been made since the report which was submitted to you at the last annual meeting. During the past year, circumstances have occurred, which for a time, were the source of much anxiety to your directors, for they threatened a complete interruption of the Company's business, and did, in fact, cause a suspension of its operations; but those difficulties are now happily surmounted; and your directors are prepared to show that, in other respects, the course of the Company has been eminently prosperous, and that your interests stand upon a basis of more solid and permanent security, than at any former period in the Company's career.

2. Before they proceed to describe your financial position, your Directors think it important to call your attention to the magnitude of the Company's past colonizing operations, and the remarkable success which has attended them; a success which is unparalleled, when compared with the moderate amount of capital which you, as proprietors, have actually invested in the concern. In the course of less than four years you have founded, at a distance of 16,000 miles, three distinct settlements, whose plantation and progress have been uninterrupted by any disaster of consequence, and without any of the settlers having suffered serious privations. These new communities give every reasonable promise of solid and lasting prosperity; and their combined population cannot at this time be much less than 10,000 souls. It is most gratifying to reflect on the character of these rising communities, in point of social maturity. The tone of society in the settlements founded by the Company, is more elevated than that of new colonies has usually been; and their position will soon be inferior to none of the older colonies, in respect to social institutions, and the comforts and conveniences of modern civilization. Provision has been made for giving to the towns all the benefits and securities of municipal government; they are furnished with churches, with schools, with banks, with markets, with newspapers: they are abundantly supplied with live stock; cattle, sheep, and pigs, are at reasonable prices; and none of the necessaries of life have ever been very dear. Production has commenced with every prospect of large returns from agricultural operations, and the commercial activity of the ports is really wonderful. Within three years and four months from the date when the Company's first ship, the *Tory*, entered Port Nicholson—a harbour previously unknown to Europeans—the number of ships arriving there was 302, and their united tonnage amounted to 50,796 tons. In the period also, from the arrival of the preliminary expedition at Nelson (a harbour actually discovered by that expedition), in October, 1841, to the 10th September, 1842, the number of ships ascertained to have arrived there was 27, with a tonnage of 12,272 tons. And the shipping lists of both ports exhibit a gradual and steady increase. The progress of the houses and other buildings in the towns has been very rapid. The published views, and more especially a panoramic view of Nelson, which has lately reached this country, bear the best testimony to the improvements that have taken place. Three new societies have been called into existence; and yet the whole of the money which the proprietors of this Company have contributed towards the advancement, so far, of these great undertakings, has been no more than £200,000; a remarkable instance of what may be accomplished in overcoming formidable difficulties, by the power of association, exercised in such a manner as to secure the public confidence.

3. In their fifth report, your Directors laid before you a number of facts illustrative of the then condition of the settlements; and they are happy to assure you, that the information which they have received during the past year from the principal agent at Wellington, and from the agents at Nelson and New Plymouth, fully establish the fact, that within that period the progress of each of the settlements has been considerable, and highly satisfactory. On the 22nd July, 1842, Colonel Wakefield reported the arrival at Wellington of numerous settlers from Sydney, with capital; and that large importations of live stock had taken place. He further reports the discovery of a district called Ruamahanga, distant about 20 miles from Port Nicholson, and containing an abundance of fertile land. This important district is contiguous to the valleys of the Hutt and the Manawatu, and its existence is a sufficient refutation of the reports which have been circulated, that the Wellington districts are deficient in fertile land. On the 11th October, 1842, Colonel Wakefield reports that his previous opinion of the value of the Ruamahanga district had been confirmed; that he had issued an advertisement for the selection of 60,000 acres of rural land in the first week of January, 1843; that this rural land was of a very superior description, and that its selection would complete the allotment of the preliminary sections, and would have the effect of opening the newly discovered district. It was, therefore, anticipated that, in the early part of the present year, the surveys

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
Wellington, Nelson and Auckland	Mandarin	650	Yule	Marshall	Lon. Docks	June 15
Sydney & Auckland	Bengalore	889	Nelson	Cramond	Lon. Docks	June 15

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

General Meeting of the Proprietors.

A general meeting of the proprietors of the above Company was held yesterday, at their house in Broad Street Buildings, for the purpose of receiving the seventh report of the directors. The Directors present were:—

- H. A. Aglionby, Esq., M.P.
- John E. Boulcott, Esq.
- J. W. Buekle, Esq.
- Sir Isaac L. Goldamid, Bart.
- Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., M.P.
- Viscount Ingestrie, M.P.
- William King, Esq.
- Ross D. Mangles, Esq., M.P.
- Sir John Pirie, Bart.
- Joseph Somes, Esq. (governor).
- E. G. Wakefield, Esq.
- George Frederick Young, Esq.

Among the Proprietors present were;—

- B. E. Arden, Esq.
- J. J. Bulkeley, Esq.
- Major Chase
- J. Curling, Esq.
- Wm. Curling, Esq.
- A. Currie, Esq.
- Major Curphey
- H. Everingham, Esq.
- V. Eyre, Esq.
- R. Few, Esq.
- W. G. Gover, Esq.
- F. T. Halswell, Esq.
- J. G. Hammock, Esq.
- Frederick Hart, Esq.
- John Heath, Esq.
- John Hibbert, Esq.
- J. H. Luscombe, Esq.
- G. Lyall, Esq. M.P.
- N. M'Leod, Esq.
- J. Pilcher, Esq., Sheriff
- Thomas Pilcher, Esq.
- Clement Tabor, Esq.
- J. R. Templeman, Esq.
- A. J. Valpy, Esq.
- T. Woolcombe, Esq.
- J. H. Young, Esq.

Joseph Somes, Esq., the governor, having taken the chair—Mr. Ward, the secretary, read the minutes of the last general meeting, which were confirmed. He then read letters from Lord Petre, Mr. Hutt, M.P., and Mr. Hastie, M.P., apologising for their absence, after which the following report was read to the meeting:—

in the Wellington districts would be in advance of the sales. At the period referred to, the state of all the settlements is represented as highly satisfactory. The settlers were beginning to be strongly impressed with the importance of producing food and articles for export. The valley of the Hutt, and the country in the neighbourhood of Wellington, were fast attracting the inhabitants of the town to occupations more useful than that of storekeeping. An election of mayor and aldermen for Wellington had taken place under the Municipal Corporation Ordinance; and the establishment of the first municipal corporation in New Zealand cannot be considered otherwise than as an important event in the annals of the colony. On the 5th September, 1842, Colonel Wakefield writes, that the Bishop of New Zealand had visited Wellington; that he had been cordially received by the inhabitants; and that the best understanding prevailed between them and the right rev. prelate. The bishop had effected a judicious arrangement for the letting and management of the Wellington native reserves, which are now vested in three trustees, viz.—the bishop, the chief justice, and the protector of the aborigines. Colonel Wakefield had assigned two of the Company's buildings as a school and infirmary for the natives, and had advanced £100 towards the school from the Company's funds; arrangements which, being made in conjunction with the bishop, your directors did not hesitate to approve. Information derived from many other sources is confirmatory of Colonel Wakefield's reports. During the half year ending at Midsummer 1842, the number of ships which entered Port Nicholson from England, Sydney, and other places, was 126, registering 16,842 tons; and the customs' duties received at Wellington in the course of that half year are estimated upon good authority at £8000. These facts clearly indicate advancing wealth; and although Wellington had sustained the calamity of a fire, which, in November last, destroyed houses and property to the value of £15,000, yet your Directors cannot but refer with satisfaction to the good feeling and energy which this event called into action among the inhabitants of that town. It appears that in a short time they paid up a subscription, amounting to £500, for the relief of the poorer class of sufferers by the fire; and that a month had scarcely elapsed before new and more substantial buildings were being erected in the place of those which had been destroyed.

4. The foundation of the Nelson settlement, and the characteristics of its harbour and surrounding country, were communicated to you in the last annual report. Your directors believe, that at the present time the British population of Nelson cannot be less than 3500 souls, since the number conveyed there by the Company alone amounts to 3335. During the half-year ending at Midsummer, 1842, the number of ships arriving at Nelson was 58; and from the account previously cited, there can be no doubt that the number arriving within the year 1842 will have exceeded 100. The Customs' Revenue for the half-year mentioned was estimated at £2000, or at the rate of £4000 per annum. The proceedings of Captain Wakefield, R.N., and of the Surveying Staff, have been characterized by much energy and vigilance; and the surveys appear to be in a forward state. On the 27th April, 1842, Captain Wakefield reported, that the town sections were distributed; that the settlers were animated by the best spirit; and that coal and limestone had been found in abundance in the districts surrounding Coal Bay. On the 20th of June, he reports large importations of cattle, principally from the stock of Dr. Imley, of New South Wales; and that the local government had given the requisite authority for the establishment of bonding stores, the licensing of pilots, and the appointment of a Harbour-master. On the 29th of August following, Captain Wakefield informs the court, that the town was making considerable progress, that 500 of the suburban sections had been distributed. The remainder, with the exception of 13 choices deferred at the request of the proprietors, were given out in December last. It appears that on the 7th of November, twenty of these suburban sections, forming 1000 acres, were in actual cultivation, and this number was expected to be doubled in the course of the season. It was also expected that a large proportion of the rural lands would be ready for selection by the end of last year. A despatch from the principal agent, dated 15th September, 1842, encloses an interesting report from Mr. Tuckett, Chief Surveyor at Nelson, with an estimate of the land available for the rural sections, viz. :—

	Acres.
In the Waimea District	30,000
„ Montura ditto	20,000
„ Montuaka ditto	20,000
„ Coal Bay ditto	55,360
	125,360
Leaving to be selected elsewhere	39,640
Total	165,000

And from a more recent report, dated 12th December, 1842, it appears that an extensive grassy district has been found in the valley of the Wairoa, which will probably be made available for the 39,640 acres of rural land before unprovided. Captain Wakefield has already granted leases of some of the Company's town-reserves on favourable terms. That these reserves will ultimately be the source of considerable profit no doubt can be entertained; nor can your directors dwell too strongly on the importance of the extensive coal fields which have been discovered in the neighbourhood of what was formerly called Massacre Bay, but whose name has been appropriately changed to Coal Bay. Specimens of this coal are now on their way to England. The Nelson settlement has also received the honour of a visit from the Bishop of New Zealand, who has expressed himself in terms of high gratification with all that he had seen at this infant settlement. The bishop was disposed to co-operate most cordially in the promotion of the Company's plans, and had made arrangements for carrying out the great trusts for religious and educational purposes, described in your Director's fifth report. The Right Reverend Prelate being desirous of creating an immediate fund for the benefit of the natives upon the security of the lands reserved specially for them at Nelson, Captain Wakefield made an advance of £200 from the Company's funds for this purpose, to meet a corresponding sum contributed by the Bishop; and a similar

arrangement was also made in order to create a fund for purposes of elementary education; of which one-half was to be applied to a Church of England school under the direction of the Bishop, and the other moiety to a school on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society. Parts of the Company's reserved sections had been let for the erection of school-houses, and upwards of 200 children were attending the different elementary schools already established. The more information your directors receive of the proceedings and conduct of Bishop Selwyn, the more they find reason to congratulate you, upon New Zealand having been constituted an Episcopal See, and upon that see being filled by so excellent a person as the Right Reverend Prelate referred to.

5. The progress of the settlement of New Plymouth has been also satisfactory. The very superior quality of the land in that district, and its great agricultural capacities, cannot fail to ensure success to the industrious cultivator, and your directors are not inclined to think, that the circumstances of the want of a natural harbour, will be any serious drawback. By means of the moorings laid down by the Company, the roadstead appears to have been rendered safe; and several reports concur in stating that when the advance of the settlement shall afford the pecuniary means, it will not be difficult to construct a commodious harbour. Meanwhile sufficient facilities exist for the exportation of any surplus produce which the settlers may raise beyond the supply of their own wants. On the 4 of July, 1842, Mr. J. T. Wicksteed, (who was appointed the Company's agent at New Plymouth, on the retirement of Captain Liardet, R.N., in consequence of a lamentable accident), reports that several of the proprietors were preparing to occupy and cultivate their suburban and rural land. Improvements were being made in the means of inland communication. A chain suspension-bridge over the Enui river, and a raft over the Waiwaikiao in the Waitera district were nearly completed. The formation of the Waitera road, bending towards the Kafia district, was far advanced. A bridle-road from the coast at Patea was about to be cut, so as to form a junction with the tolerable beach-road already existing between Patea and Wanganui, and thus form a continuous road from New Plymouth to Wellington. These improvements, and the capabilities of the Waitera river, were likely to render the land in that district very attractive to settlers. On the 8th July, Mr. Wicksteed reports that 6750 acres of rural land, out of the 8200 acres sold, had been chosen; and on the 2nd of August that he had effected sales of the Company's reserved lands, by private contract to some extent, and that the same had been entered upon and were in cultivation by the purchasers. On the 30th of August, Mr. Wicksteed informs the court that the occupation and cultivation of the soil were proceeding rapidly. The wheat grown on well-ploughed fern-land had a healthy and promising appearance. Cattle and Merino ewes had been imported from Sydney. Further supplies of live stock were expected, and the farmers were preparing to import more oxen and dairy cows. Many of the working people were building substantial wooden, or cob cottages, and purchasing or renting small plots of land. The New Plymouth surveys are considerably in advance of the demand, for it appears that on the 1st of June, 1842, the surveys of rural land amounted 12,000 acres, being an excess of about 4000 acres beyond the sales; and Mr. Wicksteed's report of the 26th September, 1842, states that land enough had been surveyed and opened for selection, to satisfy a large influx of buyers. Mr. Wicksteed's latest report, dated 24th January, 1843, describes the state and prospects of the settlement as continuing satisfactory. The land-sales at good prices continued, and considerable production was expected. Coal had been found on the river Mokau, and limestone at Moturoa. Since May 1842 between 20 and 30 vessels had discharged in the roadstead without accident or damage, and the landing of goods was materially facilitated by the two cranes sent out by the Company. In the course of last summer some differences arose between the natives and the settlers in this part of the country, but those differences have been entirely adjusted, and no obstacle now exists to the successful pursuit of agriculture in this, one of the finest and most fertile districts within the whole colony of New Zealand.

6. The eligibility of New Zealand as a colonization field, and the correctness of the opinions upon that point which led to the original formation of this Company, are in fact confirmed by the experience of every succeeding year. Your Directors having ample means of obtaining information on the subject, and having compared the numerous and sometimes contradictory reports which are constantly reaching this country from eye-witnesses, some of whom write in terms of contentment and satisfaction, others in those of despondency and complaint, are enabled to make the deliberate assertion, that after allowing for the disappointment of extravagant hopes in some of the Colonists, and the failure of others through their own inaptitude for the occupation of settling in a new country, the evidence before them fully establishes the fact that in respect of soil, climate, rivers, harbours, and other natural advantages, the Islands of New Zealand are admirably suited to British colonization; and also that the mode of colonizing adopted by the Company works so as really to effect the objects intended by it. It is indisputable that the Company's settlements present a very fair prospect of success to emigrants possessed of capital, and disposed to invest the same in the acquisition of land and the pursuit of agriculture. It is a gratifying reflection, that with the exception of some persons who were unfitted for colonization, and whose instability of character would probably have prevented their success either at home, or any where else, the mass of the Company's settlers have done well for themselves, and have substantially improved their condition in life. There are some instances of settlers who have acquired property with striking rapidity; and in general they speak in terms of strong attachment to their new home, and of pride at the actual success of their endeavours. Discontent has been decidedly the exception, and satisfaction the general rule.

7. The Proprietors of the New Zealand Company may well be proud of having achieved an enterprise so useful and so honourable as that of having laid the foundation of one of the most promising colonies of the British Empire. But there is another point of view in which you are justly entitled to regard it, namely, in the light of a mercantile adventure. Your Directors find that the property which you have acquired by means of the investment of your capital in this

enterprise of colonization is so great, as fully to warrant the assertion, that the success of the New Zealand Company, with reference only to the property acquired by the outlay, has never been surpassed, or even approached, in any previous case of the investment of capital in the acquisition of colonial lands. For at the present time the Company is entitled to Grants from the Crown in respect of its expenditure; to the extent of 659,827 acres, after deducting all the sales in the several settlements which have hitherto been effected. (See Appendix E.) But to this should be added a further *bona fide* claim of about 300,000 acres in respect of subsequent expenditure; and the property of the Company will then be found to consist of 959,827 acres of land in a fertile and beautiful country, at present the most popular field of British emigration, and in which the Imperial Legislature has fixed the minimum price of new land at £1 per acre. According to the annexed valuation (Appendix E), in which the bulk of the unappropriated land is estimated at 10s. per acre only, the lands to which the Company is entitled now constitute an asset of the value of £357,722 10s., and including the further claim not yet investigated, they form an asset of the value of £507,722 10s. This sum is stated as the *present* market value; but you will remember, that in the neighbourhood of these extensive territories there have already been planted three new communities, and others will be successively planted, whose natural increase, even without further aid from emigration, must in time create a demand, at all events, for the Company's lands, at a price equal to the minimum price of the Government. The market value of the Company's reservations in Nelson, and New Plymouth, must rise greatly at no distant day; nor can it be doubted, that time will prove the sagacity of the view with which those lands were deliberately reserved, by realizing for some portions of them prices far exceeding the cost of obtaining those lands, and perhaps equal to the Company's whole outlay. Nor should this opinion be regarded as a mere speculation, since it is founded on a long experience of the invariable and vast increase in the value of lands in new countries in proportion to the progress of settlement. Your Directors have also here to remark, that in case any such amendment of the act of last session (5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 36,) should be effected as should raise the price of crown lands and secure the appropriation of the whole purchase-moneys as an emigration fund, one of the first results must be a very great and rapid augmentation of the market value of the Company's possessions in New Zealand; and without venturing any opinion as to the probability of such a change of the law taking place at an early period, your Directors believe that the tendency towards improvement in the laws affecting colonization is so strong, that some substantial ameliorations in them can hardly fail to take place at no distant day.

8. Your directors are anxious to point out to you, not only the magnitude of the results obtained by means of the Company's paid up capital of £200,000, that is to say, 959,827 acres of land; but also that the Company's capital has thus been laid out in the manner at once the most legitimate, and the most conducive to your interests. The proper business of this Company is to lay out its capital in the acquisition of land, and to look for its profits, and the means of replacing its capital, to the re-sale of its lands at an enhanced price. This view entirely coincides not only with the objects set forth in the charter of incorporation, but with the declaration made to the public in the original prospectus issued on the formation of the Company, on the 2nd May, 1839. "This Company," says that prospectus, "has been formed for the purpose of employing capital in the purchase and re-sale of lands in New Zealand, and the promotion of emigration to that country. The attention and business of the Company will be confined to the purchase of tracts of land,—the promotion of emigration to those tracts, chiefly from the United Kingdom,—the laying out of settlements and towns in the most favourable situations,—and the gradual re-sale of such lands, according to the value bestowed on them by emigration and settlement." It thus appears that the paid-up capital of the Company has been applied by your directors strictly to the purposes contemplated by the original prospectus, and by the charter; and that the result has been so far eminently successful, by the acquisition of the great tracts of land previously stated.

9. During the last season, the colonizing operations of the Company were systematically and regularly carried out. Eight ships were dispatched with emigrants for Nelson; two with emigrants for New Plymouth; and one with emigrants for Wellington. The annexed account, (Appendix C.), shows that the emigration of last season has added upwards of 1600 souls to the population of the settlements, and that the total number of cabin and steerage passengers, which the Company has conveyed to the settlements up to the present time, is,

To Wellington	4431
" Nelson	3335
" New Plymouth	1030
Total	8796

exclusive of passengers who have proceeded in ships not chartered by the Company. The number of passengers who have gone out in six private ships, is estimated at about 150. In the emigration of last season, two features are particularly worthy of your remark. First—that the prices of cabin passages have been materially reduced. Your directors not only insisted upon a moderate scale of cabin passages, both first-class and intermediate, in those ships which they chartered for the conveyance of labouring emigrants, but they tried the experi-

* It would be a mistake to suppose, that 10s. per acre, though here named as the estimated market value of the land, is the price at which the Directors propose to sell it. Partly because they think it would be injurious to the colonization of New Zealand, if the Company were ever to sell at a lower price than the Crown, and partly in order that every sale of land by the Company may conduce to emigration by means of using a large portion of the purchase-money as a fund for the conveyance of emigrants, the Directors are of opinion, that none of the land belonging to the Company should ever be sold for so low a price as 10s. per acre.

ment of satisfying small capitalists by fixing still more reduced rates of passage in a ship chartered for that purpose by the Company, and subject in every particular to the Company's regulations. The ship *Phæbe* conveyed to the colony a most valuable class of capitalists, who preferred husbanding their resources, to paying the high rate of passage before required. Your directors trust that they may succeed in effecting some permanent arrangement whereby persons disposed to emigrate with means of their own, may be enabled to do so by regular opportunities, and at a cost not exceeding that of the passage from this country to Upper Canada, or the Western States of America. The other new feature in last year's emigration, is the despatch of a ship from Hamburg to Nelson, with a body of German settlers, whose passage was defrayed by means of the sales of land effected in Germany. Your directors believe that the German emigrants will be found peculiarly industrious and orderly, and that they are likely to be a valuable accession to the colony. They have no doubt, that if the reports of these German settlers should be satisfactory, a very considerable emigration from Germany to New Zealand will be the result. An agency has therefore been established in Hamburg, by means of which the land-sales are likely to be augmented, and the colonization of your settlements advanced, without cost or risk to the Company.

10. The ordinary land sales during the last year have been as follows:—

<i>In Nelson.</i>		Allotments.
Sold in London		20
" in the Colony		8
		—
		28
		—
The state of the Nelson allotments is therefore:—		
Sold to the public in London		420
" " in the Colony		8
Purchased by the Company		100
Native Reserves		100
Remaining for sale:—		
in London		280
in the Colony		192
		—
		472
		—
		1190

In New Plymouth.

Sold in England 1 allotment.
Besides which, a deposit of £500 has been received from a party contemplating the purchase of land in that settlement; and sales have been effected in the colony, the exact amount of which is not yet known. A more minute statement of the appropriated land remaining undisposed of in the several settlements, will be found in the Appendix E to this report.

The causes of the limited demand for the Nelson lands, during the past year, are, no doubt, partly the general stagnation of enterprise in this country, and the very depressed state of affairs in the Australian colonies. The operation of these causes was dwelt upon sufficiently by your directors in their fifth report. But another and a more serious obstruction to your proceedings has occurred, through proceedings of the local government, by which the title of every purchaser of land from the Company was called in question. When your directors were reluctantly led to believe that purchasers from the Company might be exposed to serious difficulties with respect to title, they felt it to be their duty to suspend the sale of lands in this country; they have now the satisfaction of acquainting you that they fully expect to receive by the next arrival from Wellington, a report from the principal agent, describing the execution of an arrangement proposed by the local government, for immediately removing all difficulties and doubts as to title. Before this intelligence from New Zealand reached them, your directors had received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a satisfactory assurance that the local government should be forthwith instructed to settle the question of title on terms to which they readily assented. They have, accordingly, revived the sale of lands in this country: and as the differences to which they have adverted, and which at one time threatened the dissolution of the Company, are now entirely removed, they gladly dismiss the subject, by proceeding to congratulate you on two other measures of great importance, which have been adopted by the Secretary of State with a view of securing to the Company's settlements the benefits of local government, and of the regular administration of justice. The governor of the colony has been authorised to appoint a subordinate officer to reside at Wellington to administer the government there; and a permanent court of justice is to be established at Wellington, presided over by a judge who will exercise an independent jurisdiction in the settlements on Cook's Strait. Your directors appreciate very highly the favourable disposition thus evinced by Lord Stanley towards the Company's settlers, and they rely with confidence upon the friendly spirit in which that noble lord has removed all past grounds of difference, by arrangements which must be as satisfactory to the proprietors as they are to the directors.

11. Your directors have been induced to enter into an agreement with her Majesty's Government, whereby the Company will acquire lands at, and in the neighbourhood of, Auckland. The transaction amounts to this, that the Government takes back from the Company 50,000 acres of its unappropriated land at the price of £50,000, for which sum credit is to be given to the Company on the purchases which it will make at the auction sales of lands in the Auckland district. Your directors trust that this purchase, comprising, as it does, town, suburban and rural lands in and near Auckland, may prove advantageous to the Company in a pecuniary view; and they are now occupied in endeavouring to frame some plan for the disposal of those lands, whereby their value may be enhanced through the influence of emigration and settlement. But even supposing that no pecuniary gain should accrue to the Company from this purchase, still your directors are satisfied that their endeavour to promote colonization in the Auckland

district will be advantageous to the Company, and to the settlements in Cook's Straits, when only regarded as a condition of the removal of those impediments to the colonization of the Middle Island, which the Company has heretofore been unable to surmount. Your directors are assured that, as they no longer exclude any part of New Zealand from their colonizing operations, so no part of the islands will be withheld from persons desirous of forming settlements in connection with the Company. This change in the course of the Company's proceedings, and in the policy of the local government, promises to have the effect of putting an end to that jealous rivalry between the several settlements in New Zealand which has been the source of numerous evils, and to conduce to the most rapid and successful colonization of the islands.

12. Your directors find also a new and important cause for congratulation in the recent appointment of Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N., to be Governor of New Zealand. They have formally expressed to Captain Fitzroy the great satisfaction which his appointment has given them, and the perfect confidence which they feel in his administration of the local government. Governor Fitzroy has responded cordially to your directors' congratulations, and has declared it to be his intention not only to protect the interests of all classes of persons in New Zealand, without favor or distinction, but to do the utmost in his power to promote colonization throughout the islands. Under circumstances so favorable, it is not unreasonable to expect a revival of that colonizing spirit which has proved so beneficial to you as proprietors of this Company. Your directors have reason to know that plans of new settlements are in agitation, in which persons of character and property are prepared to take a part. But these schemes have not at present reached that degree of maturity which would justify your directors in making to you any precise communication upon the subject.

13. In conclusion, your directors lay before you the usual accounts of receipts and payments, and of assets and liabilities, up to the 5th of April last. (Appendices A and B). They avow their sense of the responsibility which they have incurred by undertaking the management of pecuniary concerns of such magnitude as those of the New Zealand Company. The annual expenditure of the Company is a very large one; and although your directors at the close of the last year effected considerable reductions in the whole of the establishments, both at home and abroad, it is essential to the success of the Company's proceedings that they should retain the services of the surveying staffs. The costs of the surveys have always formed by far the largest item in the Company's expenditure; but it will be satisfactory to you to know that for every shilling expended upon these surveys, the Company is entitled to claim compensation in land from the Crown, on the equitable ground that the Company really undertakes for the Crown, an expense which the Government must incur, in other cases, before a district can be opened for settlement. The money expended in this manner is really an investment in land, as much as if the Company had instructed its agent in the Colony to effect purchases of land there, and draw bills for the purchase-money. But your directors fully admit that this circumstance does not in the least exonerate them from the duty of the most vigilant watchfulness, over this and every other branch of the Company's expenditure. They have hitherto exercised this duty to the utmost of their ability, and it is their firm determination to persevere in enforcing the strictest economy throughout every department, and of effecting retrenchments to the utmost extent which may be consistent with the efficient conduct of the Company's service.

14. Having thus laid before you the actual state of your finances, your directors recommend that a dividend of 2½ per cent be declared for the half-year ending the 5th of April last, being at the rate of £5 per cent per annum.

15. Your directors have to report that, in the course of the last year, two vacancies have occurred in the direction, caused respectively by the death of Captain John Hine, and by the retirement of Sir William Molesworth, Bart. Their places have been filled by the election of, Viscount Courtenay, M.P., and Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Esq.

to be directors.

16. The following directors retire by rotation at the present meeting; viz:—

- Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq., M.P.
- Charles Buller, Esq., M.P.
- John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
- Joseph Somes, Esq. (Governor.)
- Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., M.P., and
- William Hutt, Esq., M.P.

And being eligible, your directors respectfully recommend them for re-election.

17. Your directors also recommend that the present Auditors of the Company, viz:—

- Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq., Sheriff of London,
- Thomas Frederick Everingham, Esq., and
- William Curling, Esq.

should be re-elected for the ensuing year.
New Zealand House, 30th May, 1843.

APPENDIX.

A.

Statement of the receipts and payments of the New Zealand Company from the 5th of April 1842, to the 5th of April 1843, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in the house on the 6th April, 1842	58	19	6			
Ditto at bankers ditto ditto	19,678	10	4			
Investments including those transferred by the Plymouth Company ditto	212,990	18	2			
Deduct sundries transferred for adjustment in the Company's claims against the Government for further Lands	67,568	9	2			
	145,422	9	0	165,159	18	10

Brought forward	145,422	9	0	165,159	18	10
Purchase monies of Lands in the Nelson settlement since the last annual Report	7,500	0	0			
Purchase monies of Lands in the Nelson settlement, (returned the sales of land being suspended)	600	0	0			
Purchase monies of lands in the New Plymouth settlement since the last annual report	75	0	0			
Deposit for conditional purchase of Land in the New Plymouth settlement	500	0	0			
Overpayment, by mistake, returned	300	0	0			
Passage money and Freight by sundry ships	2,542	16	9			
Insurance, &c. on the ship "Tory" which was lost	1,396	3	7			
Interest on Investments, and sundries	5,499	11	4			
				18,413	11	8
Grand Total				183,573	10	6

PAYMENTS.

Passage of emigrants, their maintenance previous to embarkation, and incidental expenses connected therewith	46,810	4	8			
Surveying instruments and stores shipped for the colony	405	5	7			
Salaries, colonial and home establishments, and allowances for services	7,962	14	0			
Commission on sale of land	371	5	0			
Bills drawn from New Zealand, and expenses incidental to the colony	28,020	10	1			
To the church trustees for Nelson	5,000	0	0			
Ditto ditto Wellington	2,000	0	0			
Ditto ditto New Plymouth	500	0	0			
Furniture	51	3	2			
Advertising, printing, books, and stationery	2,782	3	9			
Rent, taxes, postages, house, and incidental expenses	1,552	13	9			
Return of cash received for land when the sales were suspended	600	0	0			
Return of cash overpaid to the Company by mistake	300	0	0			
Dividends to proprietors	15,426	11	3			
Total payments	111,782	11	3			
Cash in the house	117	2	10			
Ditto at the bankers	1,361	6	5			
Investments	70,312	10	0			
Grand total	183,573	10	6	183,573	10	6

(Signed) JOSEPH JACKSON, Accountant.

We hereby certify that we have carefully examined the accounts, of which the above is a summary, and we declare the same correct.

(Signed) JEREMIAH PILCHER, }
WILLIAM CURLING, } Auditors of the
T. F. EVERINGHAM, } Company.

New Zealand House, 27th May, 1843.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

OF THE
NEW ZEALAND COMPANY,

On the 5th of April, 1843.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in the hands of the bankers	1361	6	5			
Ditto "house"	117	2	10			
Estimated value of furniture, fixtures, Maps, and plans of the Company's settlements, books, and stamps	1284	11	0			
Investments	70,312	10	0			
Debts due to the Company	5651	16	0			
Lands in New Zealand	357,722	10	0			
Total of assets	436,449	16	3	436,449	16	3

LIABILITIES.

Trust fund, appropriated from sales of land at Nelson, remaining to be expended on that settlement, viz.						
Emigration	16,516	8	10			
Religious uses	2890	0	0			
College	7890	0	0			
Steam navigation	10,520	0	0			
Freights of ships already despatched	13,593	0	10			
Home and colonial establishments, advertising, printing, rent, and sundries, including an estimate of all colonial claims to this date	54,390	11	11			
Unclaimed Dividends	478	8	9			
Paid up Capital	200,000	0	0			
Total of Liabilities	£306,278	10	4	306,278	10	4
Surplus in favour of the Company				130,171	5	11

Brought forward	130,171	5	11
Estimated value of additional Lands receivable from the Government in virtue of expenditure to this date .	150,000	0	0
Total Surplus in favour of the Company	£280,171	5	11

(Signed) **JOSEPH JACKSON**, Accountant.
 (Signed) **JEREMIAH PILCHER**,
WILLIAM CURLING, } Auditors of the
T. F. EVERINGHAM, } Company.
New Zealand House, 27th May, 1843.

APPENDIX.

E.
GENERAL LAND ACCOUNT.

Received from the Government by Mr. Pennington's Awards	Acres.	762,593
Claimed for other Expenditure to 18th November, 1840 (awaiting evidence from the Colony)		121,955
Total		884,548
Sold in the Wellington Settlement	127,790	
Ditto New Plymouth ditto	11,304½	
Ditto Nelson ditto in England	84,018	
Ditto Ditto New Zealand	1,608	
Total sold	224,720½	
Remaining in the Company	659,827½	
Receivable in addition for Surveys, &c., estimated at .	300,000	
Total of Land belonging to the Company	959,827½	

DESCRIPTION AND VALUATION OF THE ABOVE LANDS.

Native Reserves: Acres.					
At New Plymouth	6,000				
Wellington	14,198	8-9			
Nelson	20,100				
			40,298	8-9	
Unappropriated lands	405,459	1-9			
Rural Lands—New Plymouth	41,650				
			£	s.	d.
487,408 acres at 0 10 0 per acre			243,704	0	0
Land for Auckland	50,000	ditto	1	0	0
Ditto at Nelson pur- chased by the Company	20,100	ditto	1	10	0
Ditto in the Nelson Settlement for Sale	95,274	ditto	0	5	0
Suburban Land	6,800	ditto	1	10	0
New Plymouth Town Land ditto					
value included with the Rural	245½				
			659,827½		
					357,722
					10
					0
Further Claim	300,000	ditto	0	10	0
			£150,000	0	0
					£507,722
					10
					0

(Signed) **JOSEPH JACKSON**, Accountant.
 10th May, 1843.

APPENDIX.

D.

LANDS

appropriated to each of the COMPANY'S SETTLEMENTS already formed;
 the choice in respect of each Allotment having been determined by Ballot, excepting only the additional Rural Land at Wellington.

SETTLEMENT.	Total constituting Settlement.		Reserved for the Natives.		Reserved by the Company for future Sale.		Appropriated for Sale to the Public in England.				Appropriated for Sale to the Public in New Zealand.				Remaining for Sale 5th April, 1843.	
	No. of Allotments.	Acres in each Allot.	Allotments.	Acres.	Allotments.	Acres.	Total.	Sold.	To be Sold.	Total.	Sold.	To be Sold.	Acres.	Total.		
WELLINGTON :																
Town	1100	1	1100	110	110	..	990	990	990	990	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	1100	100	110,000	110	11,000	..	990	99,000	990	99,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	111,100	..	11,110	..	..	99,990	..	99,990	..	..	..	..	..
Rural in addition	309	100	30,869	31	3089	..	278	27,800	278	27,800	..	..	..	..	..
NELSON :																
Town	1100	1	1100	100	100	100	700	700	418	418	282	282	200	200	8	
Suburban	1100	50	55,000	100	5000	100	700	35,000	418	20,900	282	14,100	200	10,000	8	
Rural	1100	150	165,000	100	15,000	100	700	105,000	418	62,700	282	42,300	200	30,000	8	
Total	..	..	221,100	..	20,100	..	..	140,700	..	84,018	..	56,682	..	40,200	..
NEW PLYMOUTH :																
Town	2200	½	550	200	50	..	2000	500	1018	254½	982	245½	..	..	..
Suburban	209	50	10,450	19	950	136	6800	54	2700	54	2700	..	..	..	..
Rural	1100	50	55,000	100	5000	..	1000	50,000	167	8350	833	41,650	..	..	..
Total	..	..	66,000	..	6000	..	6800	53,200	..	11,304½	..	41,895½	..	..	..

Total in the Company's Settlements remaining for Sale	164,069½
Do. do. do. Native Reserves	40,299
Do. unappropriated Land	333,504
Do. remaining of Land awarded	537,873½
Receivable from the Government in addition, to 18th November, 1840 .	121,995
Do. do. do. estimated at	300,000

N.B. The town of "Petre," is not inserted, no returns having been received.

Total 959,827½

APPENDIX.

C.

A Statement of Ships with Emigrants despatched by the New Zealand Company, up to the 30th May, 1843.

Date of Departure.	From what Port.	Ship.	Master.	Tonnage.	To what Settlement.	Rate of Hire.		Cabin Passengers. First Class.					Cabin Passengers. Second Class.					Steerage Passengers. Labouring Class.					Grand Total of Passengers.							
						per Adult.	per Ton.	Adults.					Children.					Adults.					Children.					male.	female.	Total.
								male.	female.	male.	female.	Total.	male.	female.	male.	female.	Total.	male.	female.	male.	female.	Total.								
Total to the 31st May, 1842, as per Statement in the 5th Report. 47 Ships.						21,522		356	115	68	54	593	62	20	12	15	109	1972	1739	1454	1302	4458	3994	3236	7160					
1842.							£ s. d.																							
June 16.	London	Olympus	Whyte	500	Nelson	19	0	0	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	35	37	28	34	134	68	71	139
..	do.	George Fyfe	Pyke	460	Wellington	17	9	6	10	6	1	17	26	10	6	46	22	21	9	14	66	74	55	129						
July 2.	Plymouth	Blenheim	Grey	500	New Plymouth	17	9	6	19	10	5	42	7	..	..	7	32	32	23	23	110	86	73	159				
.. 4.	Greenock	New Zealand	Worth	456	Nelson	19	0	0	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	39	42	34	29	144	76	71	147		
.. 27.	London	Thomas Sparks	Shank	497	do.	17	9	6	10	2	2	15	16	4	1	22	34	18	13	10	65	66	36	102						
Aug. 1.	do.	Bombay	Moore	400	do.	16	17	0	5	..	..	5	10	4	8	29	37	44	26	28	135	86	83	169				
Sept. 2.	do.	Prince of Wales	Alexander	516	do.	16	0	0	19	15	3	6	43	..	..	..	48	43	36	31	158	106	95	201			
.. 3.	Plymouth	Essex	Oakley	329	New Plymouth	18	9	0	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	39	37	17	90	113	50	57	116			
Oct. 1.	London	Indus	M'Kenzie	351	Nelson.	16	17	0	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	58	40	25	31	148	79	72	151			
Nov. 16.	do.	Phoebe	Dale	471	do.	..	..	..	20	5	5	35	18	5	5	33	33	36	25	19	115	108	75	183			
Dec. 26.	Hamburgh	St. Pauli.	Schacht	388	do.	..	..	..	6	3	5	17	..	..	..	50	31	22	20	123	81	59	140	
						26,391			455	157	88	79	779	141	43	32	32	248	2385	2111	1712	1561	7769	4813	3983	8796				

ABSTRACT.

	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Cabin Passengers. 1st and 2nd Class.			Steerage Passengers.			Total of Passengers.		
			male.	female.	Total.	male.	female.	Total.	male.	female.	Total.
Wellington	30	14,483	364	165	529	2088	1814	3902	2452	1979	4431
Nelson	21	9243	261	110	371	1523	1441	2964	1784	1551	3335
New Plymouth	7	2665	91	36	127	486	417	903	577	453	1030
Totals	58	26,391	716	311	1027	4097	3672	7769	4813	3983	8796

10th May, 1843.

(Signed) JOSEPH JACKSON, Accountant.

George Lyall, Esq., M.P., then rose and said: Gentlemen, you have heard the report read, which I have no doubt you consider, as I do, a most satisfactory one.—(Hear, hear.) After the very clear, able, and excellent exposition of the Company's affairs, which the report contains, very little remains for me to say in addition. But I may congratulate not only you as proprietors, but the nation and public at large, upon the successful prospects of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, whose operations must prove highly useful to the New Zealanders, and aid to carry into effect a systematic colonization, which at this moment is most desirable to this country.—(Hear, hear.) The object is to myself most gratifying; and if there is any credit attached to myself, it is that in conjunction with Lord Durham and eight or ten other gentlemen, I sent out a few Colonists, with the view to colonize New Zealand. I was then in communication with Mr. Huskinson on the subject, when he became deeply impressed with the value and importance of it, and consented, if a company were established, to grant it a charter, if they wished it.—(Hear, hear.) While we were proceeding, some change took place in the money market, which changed our prospects; and those interests have since merged into the present Company. I believe it is not more than three or four years since the operations of this Company commenced—and I am astonished at its results. I think great praise is due to those gentlemen who have the management of it; and they deserve our thanks for the ability and energy displayed in carrying out this object to such an extent—(hear, hear); and the philanthropist must be equally gratified. I will now move the following resolution: "That the report now read be adopted, and a dividend of 2½ per cent. be declared accordingly for the half-year ending the 1st of April last; also, that the six directors who go out be re-elected—they are, Stewart Marjoribanks, M.P., Chas. Buller, M.P., John Abel Smith, M.P., Joseph Somes, governor, Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., M.P., and William Hutt, M.P.; that Jeremiah Pilcher, Thomas Frederick Everingham, and William Curling, Esqrs., be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year."

J. G. Hammack, Esq.—Mr. Governor, and Gentlemen, I should indeed deplore it, if you should be at a loss for a seconder to the resolution just submitted to us. I feel we owe a great debt of gratitude to the directors for the admirable management they have displayed in directing our affairs.—(Hear, hear.) We know not the benefit the New Zealand Company will confer on this country. I therefore hope the proprietors will not be satisfied with voting their mere thanks to the directors, but present to them a more substantial memorial.—(Hear, hear.) I wish to ask you, Sir (addressing the governor), if it is true that under the great difficulties you have had to contend against, the board of directors and yourself refused to appropriate to yourselves the remuneration which we on a former occasion proffered to you?

The Governor.—We have not made use of it.
J. G. Hammack, Esq.—Then, Sir, I think you have been guilty of an act of injustice to yourselves, and we ought not to be satisfied. Gentlemen, it is not in the hour of peace that they have been at work for us, but in the hour of difficulty and danger that they have stemmed a torrent that might have overwhelmed us.—(Hear, hear.) I therefore

think they should be remunerated. I think it is not right that they should spend their time for us, and yet abstain from taking that which the Proprietors have given to them.—(Hear, hear.) After this resolution is passed, I shall speak more at length upon it.—(Cheers.)

The Governor.—During the period of three years and a half £830 has been spent among the directors in mere cab hire, and one gentleman to attend a weekly meeting of the Board has expended £130 in posting.—(Hear.)

Mr. Lyall then put the resolution, when it was carried with acclamation.

Russell Ellice, Esq., M.P.—I feel after what has been stated, that I should be performing a work of supererogation if I were to insist upon the credit due to the Board of Directors, for the manner in which they have performed their duty. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to move the following resolution, "That the thanks of Proprietors be offered to the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors for their continued good management of the Company's affairs."—(Cheers.)

Alexander Currie, Esq.—In rising to second the last resolution, I must add my small meed of praise to the manner in which the directors have managed our affairs. There is one point, in particular, on which I consider that the special thanks of the meeting are due to the directors. I refer to the boon which has been confirmed to the colonist in the present report, by the adoption of the economical system of cabin passages. I am sure that gentlemen connected with the shipping interest will be not less benefited than the colonists will be gratified and encouraged, by the sanction of the court to this system— which has been so successfully and beneficially carried out in the Phoebe. We have been shut out from some valuable foreign ports; it is therefore our duty, as well as our interest, to open new ports of our own. I am sure it will have the best effect in aiding the shipping interest of the country, as well as help to sustain its commercial spirit and greatness. I beg leave to second the resolution.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Hammack.—I hope before this meeting separates, it will have a distinct understanding from the directors, who have devoted so much time to our interests, whether they still intend to refuse to take the sum of money voted to them. I urge upon them the necessity of their not receiving it as a favor, but that they will take it as a right. I will move a resolution to that effect, if any gentleman will second it.

The Governor.—I am speaking the sentiments of the whole court of directors, when I say, they would rather decline taking any emolument.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Russell Ellice, M.P.—I, as one must say, that I am sorry to hear you say so.—(Cheers.) I do think the directors should have a liberal allowance for their services; and which they are so well entitled to.

The resolution was then put and unanimously adopted.
The Governor.—On behalf of the directors and myself, I beg to return you my thanks; and every zeal will be exercised on our part, not only for the benefit of the Colony, but also of the Proprietors of this Company.—(Cheers.)

The meeting then adjourned.

COLONIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We feel much pleasure in promising our continuation of this subject, with the following notice of what we have already written on the subject, from a popular architectural journal, the able and useful character of which has given it a very wide circulation among the class it addresses. We quote from the 15th number of *The Builder*, published on Saturday week.

EMIGRATION.

Sooner or later this question must force itself upon our attention, as one in which the working population of this country are deeply concerned. We say the working population, because it is to them that our colonies offer the greatest inducements and the readiest welcome; it is there only that the bulk of our people can hope to exchange for the uncertainty of subsistence in the land of their birth, a probable means of gathering together a "freehold" and a patrimony for their children. The "home market," as it is termed, is crowded with competitors for its labor. Man and machinery are jostling together, and machinery being the product of the ingenuity of man, will gain the ascendancy, as surely as the intellectual are superior to the corporeal gifts. Education is urged upon us as leading to the remedy of many ills; and no doubt it may serve to adjust in a better way than at present the social balance; but unless it make men masters of a new science, and artists, if we may so speak, in the work of trimming the overloaded vessel of the commonwealth; nice calculators of coming storms; directors of a power to shoot into port or harbour at a sudden emergency—ay, and with a power to lull the storms and waves—make them, in fact, a set of demigods, it will not teach us how we are to live in a much greater ratio to the square yard upon the surface of this little island than we are now doing; it cannot contrive for us a much greater advance in the art of doing and undoing to keep us employed, than we have attained at present—it cannot enlighten us much more on the question of human chemics, of turning over the fermentary heap of human product and decay. No! the natural tendency of our pyramidal aspirations is to seek a larger base; a spreading at the feet must sustain the rising superstructure. England may remain the heart or vital centre, but the fever heat cannot be absorbed within herself, it must be subdued by an extent of circulation; the "geometrical progression" of science cannot go on without a corresponding extension of territory. England fated to require of her children, that they go out from their nursing home, her roof cannot cover them, the maternal hearth is violated by their scramblings.

But they should go out with her blessings and favours, not as outcasts; and she seated heedless and heartless, yielding to the clamour of the boisterous or the more cunning of her progeny. Let her arise in the dignity of her station, and provide for the well-being of the emigrant; let her console him with gifts at setting out, with assurances of provision for his comfort; let her reward him as for consideration, and so deport herself in the separation, as to cause him to carry along with him fond and loyal remembrances, and impress them on every thing subject to his influence.

We have been led to make these remarks from the perusal of the last number of the *New Zealand Journal*. Glad we are to see an evidence of this nature, that those who seek an asylum in the antipodes are not unaccompanied by some of the salutary influences of the mother kingdom—that the blessing of a healthy organ of publicity, to give counsel, to express their wants, to retain them in communion with, and to secure them the sympathies of their brethren at home, is secured to the far-removed emigrants: but our feelings have been moved by the intelligence which this number conveys of the movements of our immediate kindred, our brother builders, who are heralding the way for the less enterprising or the less prepared of those who are destined to follow them:—

[Here follows the analysis of the various classes of Colonists by two emigrant ships, from the *Auckland Chronicle*.]

From the foregoing extract, it will be seen that, reckoning a fair proportion of the labourers to be engaged in building service, at least half the male cargo of the *Duchess of Argyll* are building craftsmen, while of the cargo of the *Jane Clifford*, a much greater proportion. About sixty out of seventy-six may be classed as building artificers. How important then it is that we should take up this question of colonial building interest, so intimately interwoven as it is with that of thousands and tens of thousands at home. God knows how many of those who are the readers of this number, or who ought to be its readers, may be the future emigrants, or if not so actually themselves bound up in feeling, interest, and many associations with those who are, or are to become so.

It is in this manner, that is, by giving force and life to the sympathies of the home-dweller, that we shall accomplish that which we mean by our remarks as to the duty of the mother-country. Through us, and through those to whom *The Builder* is a mouthpiece, as well as through the press generally, the words of comfort, the cheering of counsel, must come; but to us is reserved that especial function of accompanying the emigrant to his adopted home, and catering for his wants as to housing and shelter. We gave a few weeks ago a draft of Mr. Thompson's wooden houses, and we this week subscribe to the same fund an ornamental cottage, applicable alike to colony or continent. In last week's number also, the iron-house of Mr. Laycock would suggest many points of fertile application to emigrants' dwellings, and we shall, from time to time, continue the subject. For some time, building for the colonies will provide a desirable branch of home manufacture, and it would be well that our countrymen should turn their attention to it. A colonial establishment too, that should wisely and properly facilitate the operations of the settlers in this respect, would be of as much consequence, nay, we will venture to say of a hundred-fold more, than building or architectural societies at home, yecept by whatever name they may be. Instead of raking into the records of the old country, and turning over, like an old thumbed book, the worn-out pages of the past; instead of making this a para-

mount consideration, let due importance—and that due is vast—be attached to becoming acquainted with and turning to account the resources of the new country—to reading its virgin pages of profit and of knowledge—to economizing for the future adventurer the steps whereby he is to attain to a settlement and a home.

Great care is necessary in all that may be done and aimed at in respect of our new colonies. We can well sympathize with the feeling expressed in the following paragraph:—

"The *Auckland Chronicle* strenuously recommends a general appeal being made by the colonists to the home government against the further introduction of convict boys into the settlement. The boys already sent to New Zealand from the institution at Parkhurst are, it is said, partially reformed, and most of them are freed on landing; and the rest, after having been duly apprenticed to some useful trade. The danger, therefore, of bad example is not held to be very imminent. But the real danger to the interests of the Colony is the odium attached to the very approach to a penal Colony, by supplying convict or ex-convict labour; especially when the right application of the labour fund, and the civilisation of the native, will form a fair supply to the labour-market. It is to be hoped that the experiment, a well-meant one, doubtless, will not be continued."

To this we say amen; we reiterate that not the outcasts, not the outscourings of an old country, should be the seed of the new, but well-selected vigorous stocks; let them not be, as the journal says, even the *odium*, the taint of any questionable irruptions. Let it be, as was put lately in the splendid speech of Mr. Charles Buller, in the House of Commons, that the flower of the mother country lead on and accustom the wanderer to the incumbent weaning from home—that the tears of separation may be dried up with the warm rays of promise—that the children of our soil may exchange, as the bride does the caresses of a mother for the protecting arms of her husband, the cherished associations of the old, for the compensating dowry of plenty and comfort in the new country.

Emigration companies ought, if properly constituted and conducted, to fulfil the office of guardians in every emergency of the Colonist, and should take cognizance most particularly of all buildings, provisions, and arrangements; interposing—and for this purpose they should be armed with some power from the Legislature—interposing a strong arm between the weak and their oppressors, whether land, money, or store jobbers; the business and first end of government is to protect the weak against the strong.

With these remarks we must conclude, although we cannot forbear another extract from the *New Zealand Journal*, and to note, that the conductors of that paper purpose in their next number to give several designs for labourers' cottages, in which good work we wish and will, them "good speed."

Want of space prevents our intended continuation of this subject, to which, however, we shall return next week.

We commend the journal from which we have quoted, to the colonial reader, as it occasionally contains information particularly useful and interesting to the working settler. We are glad that the editor coincides with us in the views we have frequently expressed, as to the more extended application of the equitable principle of mutual assurance to purposes of beneficial speculation. The remarks we quote below, refer to a subject very important to the colonial interest, and to which our friend Mr. Holroyd, now on his way to Wellington, formerly called attention at some length in this journal:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Our opinion has been asked as to the nature of such societies, and we have taken some time to fortify ourselves in what we should have to say, that we may do so upon fair ground. Theoretically we have much stronger objections to them than practically; but we are not, in the present constitution of society, to look back, nor, perhaps, forward either, to any period of human perfectibility, when the suspicious and objectionable in principle can be banished from our workings.

Men will look to pecuniary profit, and balance the return per cent. for investing their good actions in the common treasury. Fancy-balls and fancy-fairs have been the successful machinery of advocating the cause of public charity. Raffles and lotteries are now relied upon to prop up or raise the condition of our artists. Insurance companies play the benevolent at so much per cent. in behalf of the loser by fire, or the last calamity of man; therefore we see not that it can be avoided that many men are only to possess themselves of a freehold domicile by the speculation of a building society. Nevertheless, the principle of these societies does not appear to us to be a very equitable one; the system of selling shares, in anticipation, to the highest bidder (engaged to pay up the annual calls), for the purpose of enabling the shareholders to build houses on mortgage, is evidently liable to great objections. Competition should certainly not be an element in any mutual benefit association.

The objection might be obviated by introducing the principle of mutual assurance into such schemes; and this would be much more simple, and not less profitable to a company; i. e., advance 1,000L. to A, B, or C, to be invested in building a house, he paying interest for the loan on mortgage, together with the ordinary premium for insuring 1,000L., at the end of a certain number of years, or at his death, if his desire is to leave an unburdened property to his children.

"Punch," was asked the other day, what was the derivation of *Uru*, the compensation the New Zealanders ask for the surrender of their land. Punch replied, that as the Government generally paid what they chose to give, and sold again for what they chose to ask, the origin of the word was to be found in the story of the three Cambridge Students, one of whom, dividing four fowls among the party, delivered himself very properly:—"there are two for You two, (*Utu*) and two for me too!"

The New Zealand Journal.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1843.

The Seventh Report of the Directors of the New Zealand Company, which was yesterday read to the General Meeting of Proprietors, is the opening chapter of a new Era of New Zealand Colonization; and we feel confident that this impression was more or less felt by every one present. In the Colony and at Home, every difference has been adjusted, every cause of alarm has been removed, and the success or failure of one of the greatest colonial enterprises yet undertaken by British capital, must now rest solely with the Directors of the Company at home, and with their Agents and Settlers in the Colony.

We shall reserve all comment on the points submitted in the Report for a future occasion. Meantime, we may with advantage shortly recapitulate here the main matters treated, which, for the sake of easy reference, we shall do under the several prominent heads.

The Report premises a brief

RETROSPECT.

1. The New Zealand Company has been in existence four years; has now fairly surmounted all its late difficulties, and offers greater promise than at any former period. 2. Three Settlements have been formed, embracing not less than 10,000 souls, possessed already of many great social and other advantages; municipal government, churches, schools, banks, markets, newspapers; abundance of live stock; provisions are comparatively reasonable, and agriculture and commerce have afforded great returns. 3. In little more than three years, 302 ships had arrived at Wellington, with a united tonnage of 50,796 tons. In one year, 77 ships had visited Nelson, with a tonnage of 12,272 tons. The total expenditure of the Company during the whole period had been £200,000.

IN WELLINGTON.

3. Numerous capitalists have settled from Sydney; large importations of live stock have taken place. Abundance of fertile land has been discovered in the Ruamahanga, twenty miles from Port Nicholson; 60,000 acres of rural land were to be selected in January, completing the preliminary allotment; the surveys would then be in advance of the sales. A municipal election had taken place. The Bishop had visited the settlement in Sept. 1842, and had effected a judicious arrangement for letting the Native reserves. Two of the Company's Buildings had been granted for a school and infirmary; and £100 advanced towards the School by the Company. 126 ships had entered the Port during the half year, ending Midsummer 1842, and during the same period the Customs duties had amounted to £8000. A fire had occurred, causing a loss to the value of £15,000; £500 had been subscribed towards the relief of the poorer sufferers, and new and more substantial buildings had been erected.

NELSON.

4. The population is presumed to be about 3500. During the half-year ending Midsummer, 1842, 58 vessels had entered Nelson. The Customs' revenue is estimated at £4000 per annum. The surveys were in a very forward state. By April last the town sections were distributed—coal fields had been discovered, as well as limestone—and large importations of stock had been made. The local government had sanctioned the establishment of bonded stores, the licensing of pilots, and the appointment of a harbour master. All the suburban sections were given out, and 1000 acres were under cultivation. 125,000 acres had been found available in Waimea, Montura, Montuaka, and Coal Bay, and the remainder of the rural lands, amounting to nearly 40,000 acres, would probably be chosen in Wairoa. Some of the Company's town reserves had been leased on favorable terms. The Bishop had visited the settlement, and had made arrangements, in cordial co-operation with the Agent, for the educational and religious objects had in view in the formation of the settlement. The Church and the Company had together advanced £400, for the benefit of the natives, on the security of their reserves—a fund has been vested for purposes of elementary education—one-half for a Church of England School—the other for one on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society. Upwards of 200 children were attending the elementary school. The proceedings and conduct of the Bishop had given great satisfaction.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

5. Its great agricultural capabilities promised success to the agriculturist. The roadstead had been made safe by moorings, and a commodious harbour might by and by be constructed. Several proprietors were occupying and cultivating. A chain suspension bridge over the Enui, a raft over the Waiwaikao, in Waitera, a road to Kafia, and a road to Patea, Wanganui, and Wellington, were in rapid progress. The surveys were in advance of the sales, and nearly 7000 rural acres had been chosen, and sales of the Company's reserves were being made in the colony. Stock was imported—and more

oxen and dairy cows were in demand. Cob or wooden houses were being built, and the labourers were purchasing or renting small plots of land. Coal had been found on the Mokau, and limestone at Moturoa. Within six months, between 20 and 30 vessels had discharged without accident. All differences with the natives had been finally adjusted.

GENERAL REVIEW.

6. All accounts concur in stating that in respect of soil, climate, rivers, harbours, and other natural advantages, New Zealand presents an admirable field for British colonization. The settlers have almost invariably improved their condition. Discontent has been the exception, and satisfaction the general rule. 7. As a mercantile adventure, the colonizing of New Zealand had never been surpassed, or even approached, by any previous colonial speculation. The Company is at this moment entitled to nearly a million acres of land, in a fertile and beautiful country, at present the most popular field of British emigration. At even the present market value, these lands are worth half a million sterling; but the progress of settlement, and the probable eventual increase of the Government price, and the appropriation of a large emigration fund, must incalculably increase that value. 8. The capital of the Company has been laid out in the most legitimate way, in the acquisition and re-sale of its lands—the mode contemplated also by its charter.

EMIGRATION.

9. During the last year eight ships have been sent to Nelson, two to New Plymouth, and one to Wellington, carrying upwards of 1600 souls. The total number of passengers conveyed up to the present time, is—to Wellington, 4431; Nelson, 3335; New Plymouth, 1030; total, 8796.

ECONOMICAL PASSAGES.

The Company had chartered the *Phæbe* on a principle of economical cabin passages, which induced the emigration of a large number of a most valuable class of capitalists; and it was hoped that, in time, the cost of a passage to New Zealand would be not more than that to America.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

During the year a ship had been despatched to Nelson from Hamburg, with a body of active and industrious German settlers, whose passage was defrayed from sales of land in Germany. A favorable report from this body of emigrants would give a stimulus to German emigration to New Zealand, and an agency had been established in Hamburg with this hope.

LAND SALES.

In Nelson, 28 allotments had been sold during the past year; 20 in England, and 8 in the colony. Still remaining for sale, 280 allotments in England, 192 in the colony.

In New Plymouth one allotment had been sold, and a deposit of £500 made towards a purchase of land in the colony. The amount of sales within the colony is at present unknown.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT.

10. The directors had thought it their duty, pending the settlement of the question of title, to suspend all sales. Now all doubts as to this point were finally removed by an arrangement with the Colonial-office, and the sales of land are accordingly resumed. All differences have been adjusted—an officer will be appointed to administer the government in the Company's settlements, and an independent jurisdiction established there.

AUCKLAND.

11. The Company will henceforth be engaged also in the colonization of Auckland, having agreed to give back to the Government 50,000 acres of land at the price of £50,000, for which sum credit is to be given to the Company on purchases it may make in the Auckland district. Not only is pecuniary benefit anticipated from this arrangement: but it is hoped that an end will thus be put to all jealousy between one settlement and another.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

12. The Company express great satisfaction with the appointment of Captain Fitz Roy, who has declared his intention to protect the interest of all classes in the colony, and earnestly to promote the colonizing of the island.

NEW SETTLEMENTS.

13. Plans of new settlements have been contemplated by various parties of character and property: but these have not yet been fully matured.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

14. The directors had effected considerable reduction in the expenses of the home and colonial establishments, and were determined to enforce strict economy in every department. The largest item in the Company's expenditure is the cost of the surveys: but this is returned by the Government in the shape of land.

DIVIDEND.

15. A dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year, ending 5th April last, is declared.

News has reached us from the settlements since Saturday, to which we refer our readers under the respective heads. The intelligence is very gratifying, but mainly confirmatory of that presented last week, and embraced in our summary of that date.

NELSON.

WE have received *Nelson Examiners* of 7th and 14th January, 1843. Mr. Cotterell had started on a second expedition, to explore an extensive valley said to exist behind the Looker's-on, extending northwards to Bank's Peninsula. The whole of the suburban sections were given out—the selections extending over the Motuaka, Mr. Cotterell's survey, and the Moutere.

The commencement of the year gave occasion to the Editor of the *Examiner* to comment upon past progress and present prospects: want of space prevents our quoting his observations, which are marked by much sound sense as well as ability.

Two Scotch flax dressers, who had come out for the purpose of prosecuting experiments in the preparation of the Phormium, were very sanguine that they had at length been completely successful in adapting it by a simple process for exportation. It was recommended that the land-owners should unite themselves into an association to test the experiments, and to afford encouragement and publicity to promising attempts. Simultaneously with this, an agricultural association was proposed; and a favorable opportunity for the formation of such an institution was pointed to in the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the settlement.

The quantity of food with which the settlers were supplying themselves from the numerous gardens in and about the neighbourhood was stated to be very considerable. The *Examiner* has some very judicious and practical observations on the necessity of providing seed potatoes within the settlements: and upon the best mode of clearing the fern land, and of inducing activity and reorganization of the fern soil by nutritive chemical manures.

SELECTION OF RURAL LANDS.—A meeting took place at Nelson, on the 8th Dec., to consider the proposition of Mr. Patchett, that in the opinion of this meeting, it would be injurious to the interests of owners of land in this settlement, and virtually destructive of the order of choice as settled by the ballot, to proceed to the selection of any rural section, until the districts are clearly defined, where the whole will be contained. After much discussion, in the course of which Capt. Wakefield observed that,

It had been the practice in Australia, as well as at Port Nicholson, to give out blocks of land as soon as surveyed: that the valley of the Takaka, which was the first of the country sections that would be ready for distribution, was one of the finest districts in New Zealand, and that there was no reason, therefore, why a delay should take place beyond what was necessary for its inspection, which he thought however the day fixed on for the distribution of the remainder of the suburban sections would not give.

FLAX.—A Scotchman in Nelson was said to be dressing flax most successfully. He merely steeps it for a certain time in water, and hackles it; and by this mode he states one man can prepare 100lbs. a day. By this mode flax should be rendered fit for export at about £8. per ton. Captain Wakefield had some of the flax tarred, and is said to have been satisfied with the rope which flax dressed in this manner makes.

We are informed by a gentleman, who has been in the Colony that this method has a tendency to make the fibre liable to rot.

Various other experiments had been tried with a view to render the flax available. Two flax-dressers, who came out in the *New Zealand*, were still exceedingly sanguine, and spoke with the greatest confidence of their success; a hope to which the only check, they say, is that expressed by the old saying, "it's too good to be true." They had taken land on the flat, at the commencement of the Waimea Plain. Captain Wakefield had made a most liberal offer, which had been accepted, to take their produce, to be paid for by the hundred weight as supplied, up to three tons, and to guarantee them besides whatever may be the return on sale in England, after paying the expenses of transfer. This would secure them from any great loss for a sufficient time to enable them to test still further their plan, and to make arrangements for its economical application.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAILED.

January 7th, the *George Fyfe*, Pike, for China. Passenger, Mr. Spence.

We regret to have to announce the loss of the *Clifford*, another of the vessels which carried emigrants to Nelson last year. The following extract furnishes the particulars, being the Isabella's letter left on Booby Island, dated August 21st:—"Sailed from Sydney, July 27th. Saw the Clifford on a reef, Sir Charles Hardy's West Island, N. and by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Haggerstone's Island bearing S. W. and by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., distant about nine miles. Twelve of the Clifford's men on board the Tomatin; Captain Sharp, the doctor, passengers, and remaining men on board the Isabella.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

We regret that the length to which the Report of the General Meeting has extended, precludes the insertion in this number of Mr. Wicksteed's interesting letter to the *Colonial Gazette*. Meantime we present some gratifying extracts.

New Plymouth, July 1st, 1842.

Since my last monthly report, dated 1st June, a selection of rural lands has taken place, and 118 sections, comprising 5900 acres, were chosen.

The bridge over the Enui river is nearly completed. This has been an expensive affair, in consequence of the necessity of employing unskilled labour. I have despatched two of Mr. Nairne's sons to Patea, to engage a gang of 12 Mauries to commence cutting a bridge-road from the coast to a point east of Mount Egmont; and after the Patea natives are set to work, one of the brothers will return to this place, and, with another gang, will proceed to cut a line to meet the road from Patea. As I am informed, the road along the beach is tolerable from Patea to Wanganui; the journey by land, on horseback, will be practicable from Wellington to New Plymouth, and bullocks may also be driven the same way.

I have visited the Waitera district, and taken soundings on the bar of the river. When the tide had yet to rise three feet, I found nine feet at the shallowest part. At the height of a spring-tide there are 16 feet of water, at the fewest, on the bar, and in ordinary tides, 12 feet. The entrance to the river ought to be buoyed, and then it will be easily accessible for small craft. Inside, the water is very deep and calm for about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when the navigation is interrupted by a slight rapid, or rather waterfall.

Several proprietors are preparing to occupy and cultivate their suburban and rural lands.

The materials for constructing a raft over the river Waiwaikao will soon be ready; and, with Mr. Cutfield's experience in boat-building, I hope soon to establish a safe mode of passing this, at present, dangerous river. There will be no objection, on the part of persons passing, to pay a small toll for the use of the raft.

July 8th, 1842.

As some of the passengers by the *Timandra* complained that they had not sufficient time to examine the land, and wished for another opportunity of choice, I offered the sections unchosen on the 20th of June, again on the 4th July, when 850 acres more were taken—making, altogether, 6750 acres of rural land chosen, out of the whole number sold.

I intend soon to open for selection a district of well-timbered land, for which the reserves have been chiefly made.

August 30th, 1842.

I am happy to state that the occupation and cultivation of the soil proceed steadily. There will be, at the fewest, 40 acres of garden ground in cultivation this spring; whilst nine suburban, or rural sections, are now in process of being cleared by their respective owners. One suburban section of 50 acres has been entirely enclosed by a capital fence—another nearly so; and fencing is generally going on in the town and neighbourhood. Captain King and Mr. Cutfield will have 30 acres in cultivation, having fenced in about 45 acres. Their wheat, growing on well-ploughed fern land, has a very healthy and promising appearance.

There is every prospect of the colony being supplied with an excellent breed of South Down sheep, from the stock of Messrs. Flight and Devenish, now kept on one of the rural sections belonging to those gentlemen, near the Mongauraki river. The merino ewes, brought by Captain King from Sydney, are likely to prove productive, the lambing season having commenced. An additional supply of working bullocks is daily expected, and several farmers are preparing to import oxen and dairy cows in the course of the ensuing summer. Many of the working people are building substantial wooden or "cob" cottages, and purchasing or renting small plots of land. These facts are encouraging, and indicate the spirit of activity and satisfaction with the country, which really exists.

The following extract from a private letter, bears out the favourable views expressed by the Company's Agent:—

It is stated at Wellington, that the New Plymouth people would give their heads for Nelson. We would not change with any of them; the most discontented at the commencement here, are fast altering their opinion. I am not aware that I ever despaired of the place, since I saw it, except for extensive commercial operations, and it has gratified us all to hear the opinion of the Blenheim people of Port Nicholson and this place. I am not aware that there is a man who does not give the preference to New Plymouth. As to Nelson, it is extremely difficult to get any precise information of the place.

PASTURAGE.—Mr. J. Wade had returned by land from New Plymouth. He walked the distance in nine days, the shortest time in which the trip had yet been accomplished. Mr. Wade was highly pleased with the country through which he passed. He states that in the neighbourhood of Patea, which is between Wanganui and Taranaki, he saw the finest grass country he has ever beheld, and that it is sufficiently extensive to depasture thousands of cattle and sheep. Mr. Wade's testimony was valuable, for he was thoroughly acquainted with all parts of Van Diemen's Land (his native country), and had seen the best part of South Australia; he was, therefore, possessed of the knowledge requisite with which to make a fair comparison.

Mount Egmont Volcano.—Captain Cooney, of the brig *Nimrod*, is said to have observed, during his passage from the Bay of Islands, fire issuing from Mount Egmont three nights successively.

WANT OF NEWS.—On this subject the *Wellington Gazette* observes, in reference to a statement of the *Plymouth Journal* (Devon), that there was a general complaint of a want of intelligence from the settlement founded from the West of England:—

"We extract the following from the *Plymouth Journal*, of the 30th June:—

"We have just received our file of *New Zealand Gazettes*, bringing advices from that Colony up to the 8th January last.

"Whether it be the fault of the settlers at New Plymouth, or that of the editors of the *Gazette*, we know not, but almost the only notice taken of New Plymouth, whose prospects, of course, must concern us of Old Plymouth, is the following short sentence:—

"Various kinds of goods were in request at New Plymouth." (Dec. 29.)

In reply to this query, we have only to state, that our columns have always been at the disposal of the New Plymouth settlers, and that we have repeatedly invited communications, but without success. Travellers occasionally furnish us with a few scraps of intelligence, which, when received, are always presented to our readers. The passengers by the *Osprey* inform us, that the settlers are busily, contentedly, and satisfactorily employed. It is stated that there are already 300 acres under crop, and that the settlers are perfectly satisfied with their locality, soil, and climate. Land has changed hands at great prices, labourers are purchasers, and labour is already scarce.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

20th January, the *Essex*, with Emigrants.

AUCKLAND.

The sale of suburban lots, as advertised in the *Government Gazette*, came off at Moffatt's Royal Hotel, on Saturday, 24 Dec. Four sections were sold in various lots, at from one to seven acres, from ten to forty pounds per acre. The total proceeds were 1722*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

CHRISTMAS CHEER.—It is gratifying, says the *Chronicle*, that at the antipodes, and in so young a colony, we can enjoy all the luxuries, if not all the festivities, of Christmas in our native land. And yet we know there will, at this festive season, be many merry meetings in Auckland; not, as at home, with lighted candles at four o'clock, shivering with cold, even in carpeted and wainscoted rooms, heated with fires of coal; but with open windows, fanned by a pleasant and balmy air, with daylight until nearly bed-time. The lovers of old English cheer can have their sirloin of fine beef. Of those bullocks that have been slaughtered for this day's market is one by Mr. Buckland, from the suburban farm of J. Beveridge, Esq. The animal, for sleekness and condition, would have extorted admiration from a "knowing one" at Smithfield. He was a four year old bullock; and was landed in April last, per the *Ann Milne*, in miserable condition. He was turned loose, and had no food except the natural herbage. Two others, equally fat, have been previously slaughtered, and many heavier bullocks are yet in the bush, belonging to the same gentleman. The cattle fed in the New Zealand bush are delicious eating. Then as to vegetables, we have all descriptions brought to our doors every day; and from our numerous stores, the best London ales and porter, and the finest flavoured wines can be obtained. What would some of our Cockney friends think, of green peas, French beans, asparagus, and every other culinary delicacy at Christmas (all of the most luxuriant growth) which he could enjoy while looking out of the open windows of his veranda cottage, the air redolent with perfumes from the richest exotics.

The *AUCKLAND TIMES* is described as being "printed in a mangle," and a strange piece of typography it is accordingly. The "sole editor and proprietor, Henry Falwasser," while, in the meantime, taking to himself the humble cognomen of the "Old Lady of the Mangle," expects daily his own press and materials; when, doubtless, the old lady will dispose of her mangle, and purchase something more useful for a printing office.

The style of the *Mangle* is quite *sui generis*. It may be observed, that the occasion of its being printed by such a machine is stated by the Editor to have been the attempt of the local government to stifle public opinion, by refusing the proprietor the use of the only printing materials in the Settlement, those of the Government, as soon as it was perceived that the *Times* was determined to be very independent in its strictures on public doings and misdoings. The phrases suggested by the peculiar circumstance are very amusing—"We stop the Mangle to announce the arrival of the *St. George*."—"The Governor will repent having driven us to the Mangle," &c. &c. We have only room for one characteristic description.

"Full many a time and oft have we laughed over the distresses of Mantalini and his mangle, as depicted by the inimitable *Boz*—we did not think this process would so soon fall to our turn—nevertheless any one of our subscribers, who is desirous of satisfying his curiosity, may call in at High-street and see the *Times* MANGLED. To here and there one, such as are steady and careful, we might entrust the task of mangling their own copy, but the process is a nice one, and must be as warily performed as if the 'essential juice of the pine-apple' herself were standing over the performer. Poor Mantalini used to grumble very distastefully over his mangle, and nothing but the threatened alternative of enlisting, and all the horrors of pipe-clay and paste-blackening could keep him steadily to his duty; but we have no such fastidious distinctions: we consider our mangle an ingenious and an honorable triumph over as contemptible and sneaking an attempt to stifle the press as ever was perpetrated; and when we are enabled, by the arrival of the *Shamrock* from Sydney, to return in triumph to the fall-blown honors of a Columbian or an Albion patent, we shall part, almost with a tear of regret, from the ponderous revolver which has so efficiently mangled our sheets, and other people's would-be despotism, at one and the same time."

The typography embraces, sometimes within a single paragraph, almost every specimen in the printer's book. Brevier, nonpareil, large Roman, and italics, mingle together to give force and variety, not only to successive words and sentences, but even to successive syllables of the same word; and the want of the small k, in particular, obliging the printer, in every place, to make use of the larger Roman K, adds strikingly to the appearance of the page, even although the compositor may be said to be thus reduced to play for ever upon the same key.

Mechanics' Institute—Dr. Thompson, the surgeon superintendent of the *Duchess of Argyle*, delivered a lecture in December, at which his Excellency, the acting Governor, was present.

The *Auckland Times* recommends that, when the Governor attends again, he should be treated with somewhat more courtesy than was evinced on this occasion, for he was allowed, by a strange want of attention, to scramble for a seat. The lecture seems to be a very comprehensive one:—the *Auckland Times* observing that—

"It would be difficult to say what subjects were, and no less what were not ably handled, in the course of this comprehensive lecture:—'Nihil tigit quod non';—the quotation is too stale for us as complete. Suffice it to say, that the mental and physical structure and power of human nature were the basis of the doctor's lecture, upon which he built a superstructure of the following subjects, playful and immaterial in his masterly hands. The reasoning powers, phrenology, temperance, circulation, digestion, physiognomy, anatomy, positive and comparative; tight-lacing, the modern cure for strabismus, the peculiar superiority of the structure of the female brain, 'cum multis aliis.'"

CRICKET.—We have pleasure in recording that his excellency the acting-governor, had kindly granted to the "Albion," and "Kent" Clubs, the use of suitable grounds for practice. This is as it should be; it was hoped that "the matches will now be played on these grounds near the town, so that the townfolk, and more particularly the ladies, may have an opportunity of witnessing the sport without going to Epsom."

Full particulars are given in the number of the *Chronicle* for December 17, from the journal of W. Spain, Esq., the chief commissioner of land claims, with regard to the cause of quarrel between the Tauranga and the Maketu tribes. The latter had killed five of the former, eaten part of their bodies, and sent the remainder to Rotorua, which is the head-station of their tribe, for a feast at that place.

The *Chronicle* defends the governor for sending for troops to Tauranga to settle the dispute. "It had prevented slaughter, and left the matter between the belligerent tribes until the arrival of Mr. Clarke, the chief protector of Aborigines, who was about to embark in the government brig, to heal all differences between the disputants. One boat belonging to Europeans had been given up, and the other had not been used by the natives."

The *Times*, on the other hand, condemns the conduct of the acting governor in unmeasured terms, as, according to the view of that paper, the matter might have been settled without such interference; and it was alleged that the attorney-general had affirmed the interference of the soldiery to have been illegal.

HOME.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

We have the gratification to announce that the Earl of Devon, has consented to become the President of this Society. The names of the President, Vice-President, and members of the acting Committee, we hope to announce in our next.

A DEPUTATION of the New Zealand Society had an interview with Capt. Fitzroy, on the 2nd inst., when the following address, agreed to at a meeting of the Society, was presented to the new Governor:—

SIR.—We have been deputed by the New Zealand Society, a body lately constituted for the purpose of promoting the welfare of all parties interested in the progress of the colony, to offer you their sincere congratulations on the mark of Her Majesty's confidence which you have received, in your appointment to the government of New Zealand. We beg to express our satisfaction, that Her Majesty's Ministers have selected you, a member of the British parliament, to fill the office of Governor of the colony. We receive this as evidence that they are imbued with a sincere desire to secure to the colony the advantages which experience in civil affairs is calculated to afford.

The Society has reason to hope, that most of the differences which for some time unhappily existed in the colony, have, in a great measure, subsided; and they feel confident that the task of allaying such as do still exist, is one most congenial to your feelings and habits.

In conclusion, we are desired to convey to you the unanimous wish of the society for your safe and prosperous voyage, and for the continued health and happiness of yourself, and of Mrs. Fitzroy and family.

The following reply was made to the address, by Capt. Fitzroy:—

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to return my sincere thanks for the congratulations of the New Zealand Society, expressed in so flattering a manner by the gentlemen whom I have now the honor of addressing.

That Her Majesty's Ministers, and the greater number of persons interested in New Zealand, may not have cause to regret the appointment which you are pleased to notice so favorably, shall be my continual care: but I am well aware of the peculiar difficulties to be encountered; and of my own comparative inexperience. That the good sense and mutual interests of our countrymen in New Zealand, have already done much to allay differences arising out of accidental causes, I earnestly hope: and to assist them in promoting kindly feelings will be indeed a congenial task.

Allow me to request, gentlemen, that you will accept my very cordial acknowledgments, and will be pleased to convey them to the other members of the New Zealand Society, for the unanimous expression of kind wishes for the welfare of Mrs. Fitzroy, my family, and myself, to which I have had the honor of listening.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

MR. CHARLES BULLER.—The following resolution, on the motion of Alexander Currie, Esq., was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Society, on the same day, and presented to Mr. Charles Buller:—

“That the thanks of this Society be voted to Charles Buller, Esq., M.P., for his able, eloquent, just, and temperate advocacy of systematic colonisation, in the House of Commons, on Thursday, the 6th of April; and that a deputation be formed from the members of this Society, to wait upon and convey such thanks, and at such time as may be most convenient to Mr. Buller.”

In reply to a Memorial of the Society to the Postmaster General, submitting the advantage and practicability of a regular, uniform and economical system of postage communication, between New Zealand and this country, and soliciting in particular, that all letters to and from the Colony, might be transmitted, via India or otherwise, without the necessity of prepayment, the following letter has been received.

General Post Office,
May 29, 1843.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Postmaster General, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th instant, and to inform you, that the subject is now under consideration. I am at the same time to remind you, that the direct correspondence with New Zealand, must necessarily depend for its frequency and regularity, upon the traffic and intercourse between that Colony and the mother country. I have to add, that the rate of postage by the ship letter Mails, is already fixed at the uniform and moderate rate of 8d. the half ounce;

and to refer you to the recent notice, stating that letters for New Zealand, may be forwarded for the present by the Overland Mails via India, to be sent on by any opportunity that may offer, by sea, from Bombay; although it is presumed such opportunities do not frequently occur.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
THO. LAURENCE.

J. Watson, Esq.,
New Zealand Society,
36, Old Broad Street.

The New Zealand Society entered into communication with Mr. F. Dillon Bell, previous to his departure for the colony, in the *Ursula*, with the view of opening a correspondence with a local committee in Nelson. Mr. Bell has kindly volunteered not only to use his endeavours to establish such a committee; but to submit to them several points to which the Secretary of the society was directed to invite Mr. Bell's attention, connected with the development of commerce with the colony, as well as the promotion of educational and other useful objects. Mr. Bell, who, it may be here mentioned, has resigned his appointment as assistant-secretary in the New Zealand House, for a wider field of exertion in the colony, will prove as great an acquisition to Nelson, as his departure is a loss to his friends and the Company.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE SUBURBAN HORTICULTURIST: or, an Attempt to Teach the Science and Practice of Horticulture, and the Management of the Fruit and Kitchen Gardens, to persons who have had no previous knowledge or experience in gardening. By J. C. LONDON, F.L.S., &c., author of the “Encyclopedia of Gardening,” and conductor of the “Gardener's Magazine.”

This work has been prepared with special reference to emigrants, and more especially to those who go to climates, which, like that of New Zealand, bear a close analogy to Britain.

“The novice in gardening will here find ample instructions in the various branches of labour, such as digging, trenching, mowing, &c., as well as for the propagation of plants by budding, grafting, inarching, and other methods. . . . Those sections of the work which relate to pruning and training, are well worthy the perusal of even the practical gardener.”—*Dr. Lindley, in Gard. Chron., Nov. 1842.*

WILLIAM SMITH, 113, Fleet Street.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

F. D. LEWIS, Publisher of the “New Zealand Journal,” begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give (*gratis*) authentic information respecting, and also to facilitate the departure of Emigrants to New Zealand, or any of the other British Colonies.

F. D. L., will also be most happy to arrange Passages advantageously to parties proceeding to the Colonies. Plans and Terms of Ships may be had on application, at the Office of the “New Zealand Journal.”

Purchase and Sale of Land negotiated, Insurances and Remittances effected, Outfits and every thing requisite for the Colonies provided, on the shortest possible Notice.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill. Office of the “New Zealand Journal.”

TO ADVERTISEES.

“**THE BUILDER**” will be known and read in every workshop throughout the Empire and its dependencies, in all public establishments frequented by the building classes, at the fire-side of the artist, by the traveller, in the private circle and public room, by societies and associations of all grades; in short, by individuals of every interest dependent upon or allied with building, of which the following departments may be enumerated:—

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Architects | Masons |
| Builders | Marble-cutters |
| Bricklayers | Paper-hangers |
| Brickmakers | Plasterers |
| Carpenters | Painters and Glaziers |
| Cabinet-makers | Plumbers |
| Decorators | Sawyers |
| Joiners | Slaters |
| Iron-founders | Smiths |
| Ironmongers | Tile-makers |
| Lath-renders | |

It should be observed that the building classes may be computed at upwards of half a million of persons; but this number, large as it is, does not include those indirectly connected with building; those, for instance, engaged in stone and slate quarries; in iron, lead, and copper mines; timber fellers, and persons employed in wood-craft; the shipping interest, more particularly importers of timber and building materials. These classes, together with those before mentioned, present an assemblage as imposing and influential as may be supposed their wealth and intelligence; for we may hazard the assertion that not less than one million of money is paid every week in wages for Building purposes; and it will be readily conceded that the education of the larger part of these workmen places them on a level with the better class of artisans. To this numerous and respectable body of Building artificers of the three kingdoms we appeal in support of our undertaking.

But we address ourselves, with not less confidence, to a rank whose known manificence will readily allow our claims, and give countenance to our enterprise; we dedicate **THE BUILDER** to the Nobles of the land, the Gentry, Proprietors of the soil, amateurs, and promoters of Arts and science, whose means and leisure are laudably devoted to pursuits of literature and taste—these we invoke as Patrons and Protectors of Architecture and Building art, and as equally concerned with the profession in all matters pertaining to the welfare and well-doing of the individuals composing this vast community, and to their interests whether sole or aggregate.

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In fine—(avoiding party politics) this publication will combine the duties of a Trade Journal with the higher offices of a Magazine of Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts, more especially those connected with the pursuit of its institution.

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- To Builders—Emigrants to Colonial Speculators in Land and Building, and dealers in Building products—to Colonial Companies, &c., this Paper must form a valuable medium of interchange and Advertisement.

Advertisements and Communications to be addressed to the Publisher, at the Office of **THE BUILDER**, No. 2, York-street, Covent-garden.

FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON, and AUCKLAND (New Zealand), regular Packet-ship—To SAIL punctually the 15th of June, for which an engagement will be given, the well-known frigate-built (British) Ship **MANDARIN**, A 1, 650 tons burden; coppered and copper-fastened, **ADAM YULE**, Commander; lying in the London Dock. This splendid ship (second voyage to New Zealand) has a full poop, with first-rate accommodation for cabin passengers. Her 'tween decks are seven feet high, offering a most desirable opportunity for a limited number of fore-cabin passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon, and calls at Cowes to embark passengers. Terms of passage money are, chief cabin, £42; fore cabin, £20.—Apply to Marshall and Edridge, 34, Fenchurch-street.

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NOTICE to SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS.—For **LAUNCESTON Direct.**—First Ship—A regular Trader, has room for a few tons of goods only, and will SAIL in a few days, the remarkably fast-sailing British-built (Liverpool) Ship **MARMION**, A 1 twelve years, 389 tons per register, coppered and copper-fastened, **WILLIAM JELLAARD**, Commander; lying in the London Dock. This splendid ship has most superior accommodations for passengers.—Apply to Marshall and Edridge, 34, Fenchurch-street.

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TO BE LET for a term of years, 150 acres of excellent Land, near Nelson, New Zealand, affording an opportunity for an industrious man to realize a fortune in a few years. The occupier would be entitled to the best out of about 90 allotments. (The above could be let in lots of 50 acres, if preferred.) Also, to let, a 50-acre accommodation allotment, near to, and one acre of Building Land in the town of Nelson.

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N. B. The April Wheat may continue to be sown in this climate during the first few days of May.

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

—For promoting the Interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives of New Zealand.

The objects of this Society are,

I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.

II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end.)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to either of the Treasurers, *pro tem.*, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square; and Mr. H. S. CHAPMAN, 10, Farring Buildings, Temple.

The Committee meets every Wednesday, at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

Subscribers in London, may have their letters addressed to the Society's rooms, which are open daily to all members.

By Order,

W. BRIDGES, Hon. Secretary.

TO EMIGRANTS, &c. — RICHARDS, WOOD and CO.,

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NOTICE.—ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

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The Colonist, the Merchant, and the Emigrant, are interested in being correctly informed of every thing which tends to advance the prosperity within the immediate sphere of their operations; their countenance and support are therefore solicited in carry out the objects of this Establishment. Here the Emigrant may obtain, *gratuitously*, such information upon which he can rely, and on which he may proceed with confidence to that Colony which is to be his future residence and his field for enterprise.

The Reading Rooms will be open, to Subscribers, from nine in the morning until six in the evening, supplied with the London morning and evening newspapers, and other periodicals of the day, and with Australian and other Colonial newspapers and periodicals,—the latest pamphlets and most valuable works on the Colonies, &c., likewise a register of arrivals and departures of ships, list of passages engaged and passengers expected to arrive.

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EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal Settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION.

This day is published, the second edition, price 1d. each, or 7s. per 100.

A SYNOPSIS of the SPEECH of

Charles Buller, Esq., M. P., in the House of Commons, on Thursday the 6th of April, 1843, on Systematic Colonization.

"England's sure markets will be among new colonies of Englishmen in all quarters of the globe."—*Carlyle*.

London: Smith, Elder and Co. Cornhill.

To be had also at the Office of the "New Zealand Journal," No. 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS to NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES.

E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting business they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouses, 165, Fenchurch-street.

List of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

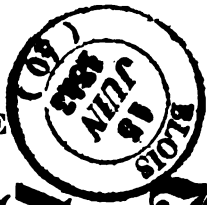
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London, Wednesday, May 31, 1843.

Communications for the Editor, to be addressed (post paid) to the care of Mr. F. D. Lewis, Emigration Agent, 3, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.



E. Wakefield Esq
Blair
Loislet Chee
France



New Zealand Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY.

No. 90.

LONDON, JUNE 10, 1843.

PRICE 6D.

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The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
Sydney & Auckland.	Bangalore.	889	Nelson.	Cramond	Lon. Docks.	June 15
Wellington, Nelson, and Auckland.	Mandarin.	650	Yule.	Marshall	Lon. Docks.	June 15
Adelaide.	Corair.	370	Greig.	Edridge	St. K. Docks.	June 15
Adelaide.	George.	350	Graham.	Ditto	St. K. Docks.	July 10
Hobart Town and Sydney.	Regulus.	388	Hunter.	Ditto	Lon. Docks.	June 15
Hobart Town.	Jane Frances.	400	Crosby.	Ditto	Lon. Docks.	July 30
Launceston.	Indian.	400	Carr.	Ditto	Lon. Docks.	July 10
Launceston.	Marmion.	400	Jellard.	Ditto	Lon. Docks.	June 14
Port Phillip.	London.	500	Gibson.	Ditto	Lon. Docks.	July 10
Sydney.	General.	961	Hart.	Ditto	Lon. Docks.	July 1
Sydney.	Hewett.	403	Liddell.	Ditto	St. K. Docks.	July 15
Sydney.	Caledonia.	420	Wilson.	Ditto	Lon. Docks.	July 30

NEW ZEALAND AND THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

On the 31st ultimo, the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the New Zealand Company was held at their house in Broad Street Buildings, upon which occasion a report was read by the secretary to the proprietors, which we took the opportunity of presenting in detail to our readers in an extra number of our journal, issued on the day subsequent to the meeting, in time for the Indian and other mails. The report has been characterised by the *Times*, as vague and lengthy, and over sanguine: but the facts detailed in the report cannot but justly afford satisfaction to all concerned. All misunderstanding between Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, and the directors had ceased; the Company's titles to nearly one million of acres, besides territory already sold, would be confirmed: the whole of the New Zealand group would be opened for their systematic colonization; a certain impetus was promised to their operations by the determination of the directors to continue the system of economical cabin passages, one of the greatest boons ever conferred on intending colonists, or on actual settlers; involving the continued and steady introduction of capital and labour. There was further matter of gratification in the appointment of Captain Fitzroy as the future governor of New Zealand: the concession of a separate government and independent jurisdiction for Cook's Straits; and lastly, the highly satisfactory intelligence received from the Company's agents, including the discovery of large tracts of cultivable and pasture land, and the successful progress of production and settlement.

There are some minds which exert themselves most under doubt and difficulty; and which indeed, in times of peace and hopeful anticipation, find no inducement to work, because with them, to work is to struggle and to overcome. To these the harassing obstacles, which up to the present month have thrown such discouragement upon all New Zealand speculation, it must have been almost a congenial task to meet and to oppose:—and now that the victory has been achieved, and the way effectually cleared for a new and prosperous career, it is not improba-

ble that they, whose energy and courage have gained that victory, feel out of their element in the sunshine. But nineteenth of mankind can work only while it is day. To this large class, the report of the New Zealand Company, presenting New Zealand in a more flattering light, will impart hope and activity; and it is not unlikely that the general reaction will shortly be as remarkable as the past stagnation.

That several things have been left unsaid that should have been said; and that some things have been said in the report that would have been better omitted, has occurred indeed to several readers. It might, indeed, be recommended to Mr. Secretary Ward, in future reports, not to be quite so vague: for example, Mr. Ward has established banks and newspapers in all the settlements; or, at least his report has; whereas, as Mr. Woolcombe's letter properly reminds us, New Plymouth has neither a bank nor a newspaper, but has actually complained of the want of them. Again, we are not informed to what extent the sales of land effected in Germany assisted to defray the passage of the emigrants from Hamburg: a most important consideration in determining upon the probability of German emigration forming a valuable resource to the Company.

However, the report is to be looked on altogether as retrospective; and considering that the whole business of England for the last six months, has been the consideration of what was to be done to restore confidence, and a healthy state of profits and wages, this report has a double claim to be regarded as something.

PHORMIUM, OIL, AND TIMBER.

Without a staple article of export, New Zealand may support herself, and surely, though slowly, arrive at a state of tolerable strength, by the exertion of Anglo-Saxon energy in production and interchange within the settlements; but she must immediately turn her attention to the means of interchange with the world. We have taken every opportunity of directing attention to the progress of experiment in adapting the *Phormium tenax* for exportation; and, spite of the long and fruitless talk which has been hitherto the be-all and the end-all of speculation in the matter, we cannot but perceive that hope may now be confidently entertained of success, if, as we believe, nature does intend the New Zealand Phormium to become a new element in the commercial greatness of England. Sir George Farmer and Mr. Donlan have bestowed much labor in experiments; but the results have hitherto been, not tons but ounces; and as far as we can see, their exertions have as yet done nothing to demonstrate the probability of large importations of *available fibre*. Thus, with respect to the two letters which we insert elsewhere, the one from Sir George Farmer himself, the other signed N., we can but say that the information in the former is interesting, and, in further experiment, we doubt not that due attention will be paid to the suggestions made; as to the other, that we have ourselves seen the specimens referred to, and are satisfied that they prove that chemical skill can produce (at what amount of labour and expense we know not) a beautiful fabric from a pound or two of *Phormium tenax*. But to what extent this will bear upon the real question, viz. how to drive the Russian out of the English market in favor of the Anglo-New Zealander, it is difficult to perceive. It will be a long time before such trials as these will give the prospects of the *Phormium tenax* a prominent place in the city article of the *Times*. It is somewhat more to the purpose to know, that Sir George Farmer has sent out a machine to the colony, with the intention of preparing the Phormium on a large scale, and that capitalists from Sydney are also extensively engaged in similar speculations. We are glad also to perceive from an extract of a letter from Wellington, that Schools have been formed in the settlements, with the view of teaching the children of immigrants to prepare the phormium for exportation; and that some of the enterprising settlers, with Mr. E. J. Wakefield and Mr. Partridge at their head, have gone zealously to work, and that almost immediate exportations to a large extent are calculated upon.

In the oil trade, too, what has been done, or what is doing? The Americans, it is said, have 600 vessels engaged in this traffic in the South Seas; the French, upwards of 200; the English, not above 80: and yet New Zealand, the natural centre and emporium of the trade, is peopled by Englishmen; and English

capitalists, the enterprising citizens of London, are complaining that in these times they do not know what to do with their money, except to spend it.

That large capitals might be most profitably invested in the whaling traffic of the South Seas, in connection with the establishment of an emporium in Cook's Straits, to refit the whaling vessels, has been frequently insisted on in this journal: and we have been assured that some of the South Sea traders already engaged in the trade, have not only become convinced of the advantage, even the necessity of transferring the centre of their operations to some of the South Sea settlements, and, if possible, establishing a shipbuilding community there, but are also disposed to look favorably upon another suggestion recommended by one of our contributors, of facilitating and expediting the capture and conveyance home of the black whale, by employing steamers of the Archimedean construction to attend the whaling boats, and at once carry the collected prizes to port. At present, three to four years is the average duration of a whaling expedition; with the aid of steamers (which might be also usefully employed in intercommunication), the duration of such enterprises might be greatly reduced, and the profit consequently augmented.

The evidence of Messrs. Baring, Flatt, Enderby, and others, has demonstrated the importance of the New Zealand timber as a future export of the colony; and Chili and Valparaiso would be a ready market, returning, in exchange for an article of which the whole west coast of America is said to be bare, cattle, horses, mules, alpacas, provisions, and wheat—which last is to be obtained at one-third of the average price of that of the Australian colonies. According to the evidence of Mr. Flatt, timber had been exported to Rio Janeiro from New Zealand even before 1838, but in small quantities, and of only one species, the kauri; while the colony abounds not only with that timber, but with various kinds, admirably suited for furniture and household purposes.

These three staples alone (not to speak of the many other vegetable and mineral resources of the colony) must, under a large and systematic plan of settlement, constitute New Zealand not only one of the richest, but the richest province of Imperial Britain. But the French and Americans possess the whale trade; the rude natives are left to scrape the *Phormium tenax*; an occasional whaler is found to speculate in the invaluable kauri spars; while all the use that English enterprise has yet made of the beautiful furniture woods of the island, has been to manufacture a sideboard, to send home as a present to her Majesty.

Truly, it is not difficult to see that it is but the blindness of despair that incapacitates the English capitalist from stretching out his hand, and moulding to his own uses the riches spread out before him.

COLONIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

COTTAGES.

A very important truism from the heading of one of the sections of the Sanitary Report to which we called attention in our last paper:—"Expulsion of labourers from old tenements without providing appropriate new ones: not invariably beneficial." The labourers ejected, at all events, must find some difficulty in perceiving the benefit, if it ever exists. Yet *truism* as this remark certainly must appear, it is one which is not always acted upon: and we every day perceive measures of destruction going on around us, without due provision for the change produced. One great cause of this evil, is excess of self-interest, or want of concert among proprietors. Thus, "in one increasing town," we are told, that "a builder made a successful money speculation by purchasing such plots of ground as would enable him to erect impediments, and extort compensation for their removal from the path of improvement on building." Such cases, however, it is to be hoped are rare even at home: still more so, we may confidently anticipate, in a new field, such as New Zealand, where over competition has not yet induced that sort of conventional honesty which characterizes much of English speculation.

It is very evident, however, that both in Auckland and in the Cook's Straits settlements, the evil is beginning to be felt, of individual tastes and fancies in building interfering with the general good. Thus, in Auckland, we learn that the surveyors in marking out the lines for the various streets, dig trenches on each side, in order to direct proprietors not to interfere with public thoroughfares, since many persons have encroached upon streets in the town, by erecting buildings upon their allotments. We are glad to perceive that the subject is so fully considered in Auckland: and the very sensible remarks we quote elsewhere upon the points to be observed in the construction of roads in Wellington, prove also that the importance of system is fully appreciated there.

A more immediate object than that of roads and streets is the construction of labourers' cottages in the rural districts, where cultivation is going on. It is observed by a writer in the *Penny Magazine* some months ago, that "in this country the poor are better lodged than in any county in Europe: and within the last twenty years, the increase of population and of productive labour has caused a demand for cottages, which has covered

every parish, and particularly the neighbourhood of large towns' with amazing number of snug little houses, in which provision is generally made for those who inhabit them. Now, while there is such a choice of dwellings, it is very much a labouring man's fault if he does not have a commodious one; and if he continue to be the tenant of a damp, or ruinous, or badly ventilated hut, while the snug brick and tiled tenement remains vacant, we should say that he is a blind and stupid observer of an old proverb (which, however, has much sense in it,) that "three removes are as bad as a fire."

An amazing number of snug little houses, we have no doubt, there is in England. But there is a still more amazing number of miserable hovels and cellars in which the labourers of that same England are glad to shelter themselves. It may be the fault of many, but it is the misfortune of more, to continue the tenants of damp, ruinous, and badly ventilated huts, even in spite of the amazing number of such snug little houses.

In New Zealand the high wages of labour, and the high profits of productive industry, will enable both master and man to build snug little houses for themselves.

Presuming then that snug cottages will, by one means or another become a speedy "object and attainment" of the Colonist, we need offer no apology for inserting here a list of the requisites of such buildings, from the pen of one than whom no Englishman is better qualified to give advice on the subject: for the use of the illustrative sketches thereto pertaining, we have again to thank Mr. Loudon.

The essential requisites of a comfortable labourer's cottage may be thus summed up:—

1. The cottage should be placed alongside a public road, as being more cheerful than a solitary situation; and in order that the cottager may enjoy the applause of the public when he has his garden in good order and keeping.

2. The cottage should be so placed that the sun may shine on every side of it every day throughout the year, when he is visible. For this reason, the front of the cottage can only be parallel to the public road in the case of roads in the direction of north-east, south-west, north-west, and south-east; in all other cases the front must be placed obliquely to the road, which, as we have previously shown, is greatly preferable to having the front parallel to the road.

3. Every cottage ought to have the floor elevated, that it may be dry; the walls double or hollow, or battened, or not less than eighteen inches thick, that they may retain heat; with a course of slate or flagstone, or tiles bedded in cement, six inches above the surface, to prevent the rising of damp; the roof thick, or double, for the sake of warmth; and projecting eighteen inches or two feet at the eaves, in order to keep the walls dry, and to check the radiation of heat from their exterior surface.

4. In general every cottage ought to be two stories high, so that the sleeping-rooms may not be on the ground floor; and the ground floor ought to be from six inches to one foot above the outer surface.

5. The minimum of accommodation ought to be a kitchen or living-room, a back kitchen or wash-house, and a pantry, on the ground floor, with three bed-rooms over; or two rooms and a wash-house on the ground floor, and two bed-rooms over.

6. Every cottage, including its garden, yard, &c., ought to occupy not less than one-sixth of an acre; and the garden ought to surround the cottage, or at all events, to extend both before and behind. In general, there ought to be a front garden and a back yard, the latter being entered from the back kitchen, and containing a privy, liquid-manure tank, place for dust and ashes, and place for fuel.

7. If practicable, every cottage ought to stand singly, and surrounded by its garden, or, at all events, not more than two cottages ought to be joined together. Among other important arguments in favor of this arrangement, it may be mentioned, that it is the only one by which the sun can shine every day on every side of the cottage. When cottages are joined together in a row, without that row is in a diagonal direction, with reference to a south and north line, the sun will shine chiefly on one side. By having cottages singly or in pairs, they may always be placed along any road in such a manner that the sun may shine on every side of them, provided the point be given up of having the front parallel to the road; a point which, in our opinion, ought not for a moment to be put in competition with the advantages of an equal diffusion of sunshine.

8. Every cottage ought to have an entrance-porch for containing the labourer's tools, and into which, if possible, the stairs ought to open, in order that the bed-rooms may be communicated with without passing through the front or back kitchen. This, in the case of sickness, is very desirable, and also in the case of deaths, as the remains may be carried down stairs while the family are in the front room.

9. The door to the front kitchen or best room should open from the porch, and not from the back kitchen, which, as it contains the cooking utensils and washing apparatus, can never be fit for being passed through by a stranger, or even the master of the family, where proper regard is had by the mistress to cleanliness and delicacy.

10. When there is not a supply of clear water from a spring adjoining the cottage, or from some other efficient source, then there ought to be a well or tank, partly under the floor of the back kitchen, supplied from the roof, with a pump in the back kitchen for drawing it up for use, as hereafter described in detail. The advantages of having the tank or well under the back kitchen are, that it will be secure from frost, and that the labour of carrying water will be avoided.

11. The privy should always be separated from the dwelling, unless it is a proper water-closet, with a soil-pipe communicating with a distant liquid-manure tank or cesspool. When detached, the privy should be over or adjoining a liquid-manure tank, in which a straight tube from the bottom of the basin ought to terminate; by which means the soil basin may always be kept clean by pouring down the common slops of the house. No surface being left from which smell can arise,

except that of the area of the pipe, the double flap, to be hereafter described, will prevent the escape of the evaporation from this small surface, as also ensure a dry and clean seat.

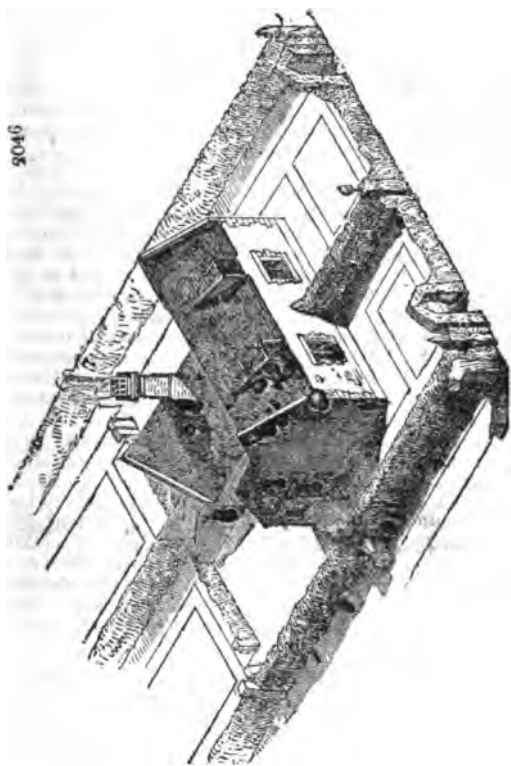
12. The situation of the liquid-manure tank should be, as far as possible from that of the filtered-water tank or clear-water well. It should be covered by an air-tight cover of flagstone, and have a narrow well adjoining, into which the liquid should filter through a grating, so as to be pumped up or taken away without grosser impurities, and in this state applied to the soil about growing crops.

13. In general, proprietors ought not to entrust the erection of labourers' cottages on their estates to the farmers, as it is chiefly owing to this practice that so many wretched hovels exist in the best cultivated districts of Scotland and in Northumberland.

14. No landed proprietor, as we think, ought to charge more for the land on which cottages are built than he would receive for it from a farmer, if let as part of a farm; and no more rent ought to be charged for the cost of building the cottage and enclosing the garden than the same sum would yield if invested in land, or, at all events, not more than can be obtained by Government securities.

15. Most of these conditions are laid down on the supposition that the intended builder of the cottage is actuated more by feelings of human sympathy than by a desire to make money; and hence they are addressed to the wealthy, and especially to the proprietors of land and extensive manufactories of mines."

The following is the view of a double mechanic's cottage, from Mr. Loudon's collection.



IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The correspondent to whom we are indebted for the suggestions as to colonization under contract with labourers, on the principle of leasing to yeoman colonists, small plots of ground at an increasing rent, to be purchased at an increased price within four years, has submitted to us a statement of the advantages which would result from an amalgamation of his plan with that of a company for building houses, farmeries, &c. &c., in the colony, on a pre-arranged plan. His recommendation is at least worthy of attention: the original suggestion is slowly but surely commending itself to the judgment of practical men, and any improvements which may be engrafted upon it will meet with the same favor. Our correspondent, we perceive, modifies his own principle of repayment to an accordance with that which we have always insisted upon as the most equitable of all—that of life assurance—the total value of each advance being secured by an insurance on the life of the yeoman to whom it is made, either for life, or a series of years; and colonial interest, in addition, being received by the Company till the death of the insured, or the end of the stipulated period.* Our correspondent observes, that

"As in the practical working of an improvement company, the company can only expect to have to build for future immigrants into the colony, and as every enterprize in a new country must be based upon agriculture, it will be necessary to buy land, as the field of the operations of the company. The committee of management in the colony would, therefore, have to be accompanied by laboring families, who, beginning to cultivate the land, and to build for themselves houses, according to the prescribed plan, would soon be occupied to prepare farm-houses for expected new comers, and to execute enlargements of town buildings, bridges, and public works of every description.

* For an exposition of the Application of Life Assurance to Colonization, we refer our readers to No. 72 and 78.

"The repayment ought to be made as simple as possible.

"The land, as well as houses constructed thereon, or elsewhere, by annual instalments, charging colonial interest of 10 per cent. upon the balance outstanding; or

"Arrangements might be made with insurance companies to establish branches in the colony, through which the repayment of the advances, whether in the shape of land or money, would be secured to the Company; while the insured himself would be securing to his family at his death, or to himself at an advanced period of life, an unburdened landed possession, and a house."

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

(To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.)

SIR,—I hope soon to see the question of steam communication agitated both in the Colony and here, particularly the introduction of iron steamers, which can be constructed for about 25 per cent. less than wooden ones, their draught of water infinitely less, and much less liable to damage, from taking the ground or running on rocks.

The East India Company's war steamer, *Nemesis*, of 660 tons, and 90 horse power, sailed from England with twelve days' supply of coals, four months provisions for forty men, stores for eighteen months, and an armament of two long 32-pounders, being quite filled and deeply laden. She drew only 5 feet 6 inches (her draught, under ordinary circumstances, is nearly a foot less). During thick weather, off Scilly, she ran upon rocks, going at the time nine miles an hour. The damage she sustained amounted to a split in the iron on the fore-foot, eight inches long, a plate in the main starboard bilge cut through, other plates much indented, one to the extent of 3½ inches. She reached Portsmouth, where the whole damage was repaired in a few days, at an expense of about £30! During a frightful gale off the Cape of Good Hope she sustained considerable damage, one of her paddles was destroyed, and a serious fracture was made by the violent beating of one of the iron arms against the side of the ship, which rendered it difficult to keep her afloat during the continuance of the gale. She was ultimately beached in a convenient spot in the Mozambique channel, and the damages fully repaired by her intrepid commander, with the aid of his own people only; and with no other repairs she arrived in China, and took a most conspicuous part in the war, being always in the hottest of the fights; in towing boats laden with troops* and securing their safe landing; and in exploring unknown rivers and coasts where vessels of a greater draught of water could not venture, she rendered essential service. The following extract of a letter from an officer of the Madras Engineers, who served throughout the late war in China, shows the estimation in which the iron steamers were held:—

"Chusan Harbour, November, 1842.

"The Company's iron steamers, *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, and *Medusa*, have been invaluable acquisitions, and are acknowledged by her Majesty's naval officers to be better and more efficiently handled than their own, of which, however, there are but two, the *Vizen* and *Driver*."

As many as ten iron steamers have been sent out by the East India Company to India, in pieces, and put together in that country for employment on the rivers Euphrates, Indus, &c. They range from twenty to seventy horse power, and all of them are under three feet draught of water. Two of these small vessels, the *Medusa* and *Ariadne*, went round from Bombay to China!

For river and coasting navigation in New Zealand, the vessels should be sent out in pieces, and put together in the Colony by the engineer who would accompany them, with the assistance of two or three common blacksmiths.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES RUNDALL.

P.S. The last accounts from India, mention that the *Nemesis*, notwithstanding her severe knocking about in China, had been ordered from Calcutta to Bombay, from which latter place, she is, (in conjunction with the *Plato*, another iron steamer) to keep open the communication with Kurachee in the Indus. The *Vizen* and *Driver*, both wooden vessels, though so short a time in China, are reported to be unserviceable.

London, June, 1843.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS BY "W." GERMAN EMIGRATION.

There was an article so headed at p. 281. of the journal, No. 75, of November 26, 1842, in which there is a great mistake, since it is stated that the emigrants amount annually to 22,000. If the native authors are correct and Stootz, at the head of them, at least 100,000 must be added to this number.

They are as different a class of emigrants as those who go from Ireland, and the West Highlands of Scotland, as is possible.

* In the operations against Canton, the *Nemesis* towed upwards of 40 boats, each capable of containing from 50 to 200 men. An officer of H. M. S., in describing the land operations before Canton, observes, "A more extraordinary sight, perhaps, never was witnessed than this fleet of boats, conveying upwards of 2600 fighting men, besides followers, guns, stores, &c., yet no accident happened." *United Service Journal*, No. 167. p. 532.

Few go without some property, and generally in whole communities, the entire inhabitants of a small district, carrying their property, their parish priest and their schoolmaster with them; generally they are persons of persevering industry, economical habits, and strict morality, and those who have known them in the United States, all agree that they are by far the best emigrants who arrive there. To those whose object is solely peopling and colonizing New Zealand, German emigrants offer most useful means, and Hamburg should not be the only outlet. Trieste is another port, from which numbers embark for the United States, and those who leave, at that port, are Protestants from the German Tyrol. They are an uncommonly fine race of people, but feuds have long existed in that country. The Protestants are in the minority, and frequently leave in large communities. They are all cultivators, the women used to working out of doors,* under the inspection of their fathers, husbands, brothers, and neighbours. In this respect there is a marked difference between the Tyrol, and the neighbouring kingdom of Bavaria. There the Malthusian principle is attempted by law to be carried into practice; the social state of the people, a standing proof of the impossibility of human laws superseding those of an Almighty power, but in the Tyrol, there is no Lord Francis Egerton, or Mr. Lock, to forbid parents affording the shelter of their roofs to their offspring, when arrived at the age of marriage.

It is not when the house is too full, but when the country is too full, that the whole community emigrate together, men who are brave, women who are modest, habituated to work together in the same fruitful valleys, which are frequently as green as their mountain sides. The mountainous country as described about Wellington, would be a paradise in comparison with their own country, beautiful as it is. What little corn it produces, is mostly harvested under snow, or at any rate with the neighbouring mountain heights covered with it. When these people move, they move with property. What a different race with which to populate the mountainous districts of Cook's Straits, to the outpourings of Shoreditch, and Wapping, too frequently enlisted by emigration agents.

PROGRESS OF NEW ZEALAND COLONIZATION.

May 13, 1843.

SIR,—Since my last letter of the 20th May, we have heard a most gratifying (7th) Report of the New Zealand Company; and it was a pleasure to see how unanimous the shareholders were in their comment on the certainly most praiseworthy exertions of the Directors on the one hand—and on the other, in their gratification on the progress of the colony itself. For both there was ample reason; and no one can withhold surprise and wonder at the giant strides the several settlements of the Company have made.

But when we compare these feelings with the complaints which have been manifested for the last six to nine months, both here and in the several New Zealand newspapers, we naturally come to the questions—who stimulated this immense progress?—and could not even greater advances have been made?

Nelson has avowedly enjoyed the quickest progress. The harbour being found in October, 1841, the settlement was decided upon in January, 1842. In February the first emigrant ships arrived, with about 600 people; and in October, 1842, the land under cultivation was stated to be already 2000 acres. Soon after the inhabitants were stated to be 1200. If these represent 400 working men, and of these one-third were artisans, there remain 260 agricultural labourers, who in six months brought 2000 acres under cultivation, that is not quite three acres a person. This, in a country only partially wooded, and where the making arable has been estimated at only £2 10s. per acre, is very little, as £2 10s. represent only about one fortnight's wages there for labour.

I think the ostensible progress which strikes us the most, roads' communications, piers, bridges, etc., have been made by the Company's agents and the Company's money, whereas, however much may have been done, the very high wages of carpenters and other artisans at first, and the last news of low wages and high prices for food in Nelson, coincide with the opinion that all along, too few labourers were to be had, and now too little money is in the hands of the people, who with it would soon reduce the prices of production by competition, and by so doing, give still with naturally reduced wages, a fair price for a fair day's labour.

Colonization will now receive a new impulse, from the promising arrangements between the Company and the Government; land will be bought and people sent out for it, but do not let ourselves be deceived by the bustle of a few ships in the docks; and let us calculate what can and will be the amount of emigration by the same. None of the Colonial Companies has sent more people out than the New Zealand Company: and notwithstanding the number the total was only 2000 people a-year; and about 1½ per cent. of the yearly emigration of England for some years past.

Moreover, is the proportion of land to labour rectified by continuing on the old footing?

Certainly not. A family of four adults is still to be sent out, only in proportion to a sale of about 100 acres, whereas, the father of such a family cannot cultivate much more than about 10 to 20 acres in a year.

It is therefore necessary that, *not alone out of the price of land*, people should be carried out to New Zealand.

Your journal has spoken of a Building Company. I suppose such a one would send out their own artisans at their own costs: that would be one step towards a more proper proportion of land to labour; as the passages of such artisans ought to be paid out of their future high wages, and out of the future profits of that society. In fact, the

expenses of the carrying out the artisans must be considered in the same light as the buying of the utensils, and the freights to be paid upon the same.

Another equalisation of land to labour and capital will be shortly forced upon the Government. I say forced, as unfortunately the history of the acts of all Governments show that they are very averse to change old habits and rules, even when new positions and combinations ask for new principles. The means of gathering produce out of mother earth, is called speculation and slurred; although moral speculations of slave emancipations, prison disciplines, etc., which cost the nation millions, are indulged in. Colonization, properly conducted under the superintendence of persons in connexion with Government; which besides would draw with it a very legitimate patronage, as has been submitted to the proper quarters, would soon relieve any pressure of population here, create substantial large consumers of English manufactures, and by their orders for supplies of all sorts, would soon put, both here and in England, land, labour, and capital, into proper proportions, which no one can maintain do exist at present in either country.

But government will likewise be pushed and forced from abroad, towards developing the resources of her colonies, and particularly New Zealand. Not only does every new tariff of foreign countries, as Mr. Buller lately demonstrated, shew a disposition of alienation from England, but the natural course of things leads towards a similar separation of the continental from our manufactures; as once Napoleon tried to enforce. What then the tyrant could not do against the people's wishes, national interest is more sure to accomplish, assisted as it is by the all-penetrating principle of submission to the authorities, to which the different nations of the continent are educated, by conscriptions, passports, and oppressions of all sorts.

If this is correct, and would be distressing to our manufactures, how much stronger would the blow be felt if struck against our navy, by withholding from us the staple articles, timber and flax, for the building and maintaining of the same.

With such prospects before us, and sooner or later they will become realities if not averted, why does not every man who is able to spare a few minutes from his daily occupations, consider and weigh these questions, and if found correct, as every unprejudiced person must admit, let the capitalist take for his money rather 10 than 3 per cent. per annum; let the manufacturer get rid of his erroneous opinion that the Continent will much increase its orders, even if we should like to admit their grain without duty; the least acquaintance with the economical habits of those people, would convince them at once of their error; and let them help to make consumers in the colonies, at the rate of £10, instead of 7d. to 10d. per person; and in the same degree every branch of society is interested in the welfare of the colonies.

With Talleyrand it might be said, the corn law agitation "is not only bad and criminal, but stupid." Agitate! yes! but agitate building societies, flax-growing companies, timber-preserving associations, horticultural and breeding societies:—petition Parliament to have large Government dock-yards established under the superintendence of the new Governor, Capt. Fitzroy, whose ability is generally admitted and hailed, and then you would have in those beautiful islands of New Zealand, a sister country, who, asking for your superfluities, would return to us the only things which we want, to remain the leading nation in every high principle, and the peace-preserver, amid so many stormy passions and varied interests.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

P. A. D. C.

APPLICATION OF TAR AND OIL IN THE PREPARATION OF THE NEW ZEALAND PHORMIUM.

(LETTER FROM SIR GEORGE FARMER, BART.)

Bideford, May 19th, 1843.

DEAR SIR,—I perceive it is stated in the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL* of the 13th inst., that the Belgium Company found that "tar injures instead of improves ropes made of New Zealand hemp, but, as it requires none, it is a saving instead of disadvantage." This may be; but as I find that the phormium tenax hemp takes tar as well as European, I beg leave to put you in possession of the results of three trials made with tar; and also of the experiment I intimated to you a short time ago, as it bears materially upon this question.

The first trial was made by the foreman of an extensive rope-maker at Newcastle-on-Tyne, who says that yarn spun from New Zealand hemp takes tar as well as any European he ever worked. A specimen of this tarred yarn I gave to the Liverpool Mechanics' Institute last year, with one of deep sea-line, spun by the same person, used by fishermen for a week, and then steeped in a bark butt; it took the bark as freely as the yarn did the tar. So well were the fishermen satisfied with it, that they expressed great desire to have it for herring and other nets. The foreman also states, that he obtained a larger quantity of fibre, and of greater length, from the New Zealand than from any other hemp he ever dressed. A second trial with tar was made at Halifax, with an equally favorable result; and I now forward you a specimen, completed yesterday, in consequence of the above statement, observing, though, as I have no good fibre remaining, I was obliged to substitute inferior tow.

I have now the pleasure to communicate the result of my recent experiment, which you are at liberty to use in any way you please, my wish being to direct the attention of manufacturers to the subject. It is simply the application of oil (common sweet oil I used) to the phormium tenax hemp and flax, either during the process of dressing, or previous to spinning. Oil

* The writer of this article has seen something of them, and when in the Tyrol, made continued enquiries as to their conduct; and was universally told, that a public woman was quite unknown, it was entirely a married population.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers in the Country can have this Paper supplied direct from the Editor by transmitting a Post-office Order to F. D. Lewis, British and Foreign Paper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Cornhill, for their subscription, viz., 6s. 6d. for six months, or 12s. for the Year. Books and Maps for review, and all Correspondence, to be addressed to the Editor, 3, Castle Court, Birch Lane, London.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1843.

imparts a degree of softness and flexibility, and facilitates the spinning, corrects the tendency to over-twist, and improves the quality and strength of the yarn in an extraordinary degree for linen and cordage. I enclose specimens of the latter, with and without oil, made from the same tow as the tarred specimen. You will perceive that the strands of the oiled lie much closer together than in that without oil, which is a material advantage, and adds considerably to the strength. I have tried oil with line-tow, carded and mixed with wool, and without wool—the same favorable result obtained in every experiment. This mixture would make good stockings and elastic shirting, &c. The best tow may be separated into two qualities, long and short, carded and worked by cotton machinery, or treated as wool. The coarser tow will answer for warp for carpeting, bagging, &c. I have had it tried by my shoemaker, who informs me that thread made with it is much stronger than any he ever used, and that he is now giving two shillings a pound for that article.

As the oil may be discharged by a similar process to that used for cotton or wool, I have no doubt that the fibre of the phormium tenax will, at no distant period, enter into the composition of every manufacture for which hemp, flax, cotton, wool, and silk, is now employed. For sailcloth, I should suppose the application of oil in the manufacture will be highly preservative, as well as for cordage for what is technically termed white work.

Whether the oil will answer or not, as a substitute for tar, may be easily tested by the captains of vessels proceeding to New Zealand, having some made with oil, and subjecting them to the same wear and tear as the tarred ropes. It will require an immense length of time to convince nautical men that any hemp will stand the vicissitudes of climate without the aid of tar, or a substitute.

The wrapping paper made with phormium tenax, given me by Mr. Chapman, and now in possession of the Liverpool Institute, possessed the property of being impervious to water, which will render this article a valuable acquisition to cutlers, ironmongers, &c. The finer tow will be valuable to tissue paper manufacturers.

The flax takes colours beautifully, and retains them. I have had about forty colours and shade dyed.

To the supply for the near markets, we may add, that the French and American whalers will take all the hemp and flax they can procure for a length of time. I have been offered a large price for any quantity, to go to America.

Should parties hereafter be disposed to dress the flax in the islands with oil, they must recollect the danger of spontaneous combustion in so long a voyage. Cordage will be free from this liability.

I hope to send you a bit of the same flax as the last, dressed with oil, in a few days, which will further prove to the New Zealand Society the advantage to be derived from the use of oil.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
GEORGE R. FARMER.

PREPARATION OF THE PHORMIUM.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

SIR,—In a long leading article in the New Zealand Gazette, dated Wellington, 11th January last, on the all-importance of exporting the "flax," the following paragraph occurs, "The question then remains to be solved, will the article, supposing it can be prepared in such a state as to insure its bearing the package and voyage, so that it will turn out in good condition, command that price," viz. £30 per ton.

In the same paper, appears an advertisement informing the Colonists, that "a School for teaching the children of the Settlers the native mode of preparing the New Zealand flax, is opened at the emigration houses."

By these it is perfectly evident, that nothing had been done up to that time, notwithstanding no less than four local inventions had, some time previously been put forward, and two more were expected from England; or, that some recently arrived emigrants at Nelson were certain of success, by means of a plan which had been tried by some of the earlier settlers, who failed to attain the object in view.

Your last Journal contains an article entitled "Prospects of the New Zealand Flax Trade," in which the writer says, "another mode of dressing and further preparing the flax has been tried by Mr. Donlan, of Rugely, of which the inventor is sanguine of success; specimens have been submitted to the New Zealand Society, and there seems no reason to doubt that if a supply should be furnished by the Colonists, Mr. Donlan would be able to turn to advantage; indeed a supply of the raw material is the one thing needful." If the writer of this had seen the specimens alluded to, which may always be examined at the Society's rooms by any person interested in the Colony, he would have seen the vast difference between actual performance and mere profession. With reference to "the one thing needful," I would remark, there is now in London a small quantity of the fibre, which is "a drug," at £20 and £22 per ton.

I would here suggest the propriety of calling the Phormium Tenax by its proper name; it is not flax, the fact of its having been termed so has been the cause of much mischief, many persons believing, from the accounts published, the Phormium to be flax, have accordingly taken out flax dressing machines, who on arrival out found them perfectly useless; had the plant been properly termed in the first instance, much expense, wasted time, labor and disappointment would have been avoided.

N.

We last week devoted an extra number of this paper to the publication of the very favorable *Seventh* Report of the Directors to the Proprietors of the New Zealand Company: and we have therefore, on the present occasion, thought it proper merely to recapitulate shortly, under a special head, the main points for congratulation. A few weeks will probably bring forth the plans for new settlements which the Report states to have been submitted to the Court, by parties of character and property, ready to embark their capital in the colonizing of New Zealand; and by that time, we trust to be in possession of full and satisfactory information as to the progress of the colony as respects the necessary basis of all colonial prosperity, the creation of staple exports, to maintain and enrich the communities which the Government and the Company can do nothing but collect together. When New Zealand Phormium, Oil, and Timber, shall form a necessary portion of every British price current, the Colony may consider herself in a fair position to become the formidable rival or equal of the great markets of supply to Great Britain.

We have no special news of later date than that presented in our last: but the letters from Wellington and New Plymouth, which we insert elsewhere, amply confirm the favorable intelligence of last week.

WELLINGTON.

From one extract, our readers will learn that in the rich valley of the Hutt, one settler reaps two crops of wheat in one year, averaging each 60 bushels to the acre—120 bushels per acre per annum—and 16 tons of potatoes on the same quantity of land. It was expected that 80 or 90 tons of wheat would be harvested last season: and in the next, even with the present amount of labor and capital, three times that quantity might be looked for. Considering the want of capital which has existed for some time in the Colony, and which no means have yet been set in motion in England (with certain mutual advantage) to remedy, the above produce is very fair, and gives token of what might be accomplished under more favorable circumstances. Mr. E. J. Wakefield, Mr. Patridge, and other leading settlers, had set themselves heartily to the encouragement of the exportation of the *Phormium tenax*, and a system was commenced of teaching the children of the immigrants to prepare it. We shall hail the first large importation of this staple, as we may imagine the first bale of cotton would have been hailed in Liverpool, could the population of that *village* have then foreseen what Liverpool was destined to become through the cotton manufactures of England.

The first half-yearly Report of the Wellington Mechanics Institute had been published, from which it appears that lectures had been delivered during the season on several branches of science, and that the classes were well attended. A valuable donation of books had been presented, through Dr. Revans, by the Archbishop of Dublin; a staunch and most efficient friend of New Zealand, and of systematic colonization.

NELSON.

In the absence of all news from Nelson, we make a quotation from the *Nelson Examiner*, on the progress of that settlement. Every one will agree with the writer as to the remarkable healthiness of speculation there. Nelson has been almost entirely exempt from anything like land-jobbing on the part of the residents, and even the building of houses has been confined to the erection of dwellings for their own comfort, and for the reception of parties actually in contract for them.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

The demand for labour (the best of signs) was still maintained in New Plymouth: and possessed as that settlement is of all the elements of production and advancement, this demand must steadily increase.

With coal, lime, sandstone, admirably suited for building, the best of land and best of climates, the first crop of potatoes repaying the cost of clearing; we long ago anticipated that the settlers there would arouse themselves to exertion, and cease to lament that their harbour was not suited for vessels of large tonnage. Vessels drawing from 9 to 12 feet of water enter the Waitera; what more can be desired to enable the cultivators to export the surplus they expected soon to raise. With reference to this point, the suggestion of Mr. Rundall, to whose letter in another column we refer the reader, on the subject of iron steamers, is important. If iron steamers of 660 tons, drawing only five feet and a half, can be sent out in pieces to Bombay,

and thence despatched, not only to other parts of India, but to China, such a class of vessels would be invaluable among the New Zealand settlements.*

The best flax or phormium is said to grow at New Plymouth: and is already disposed of to the Wellingtonians at £11 per ton. Oats were grown seven feet high; and considering that agriculture must be the foundation of every settlement, while it must be the especial province of the early Colonist, it is, indeed, a most important advantage possessed by the settlers at New Plymouth, that "within a few days of their arrival, they can be put on excellent available land, within an easy walk of the town, already surveyed, and with a road to it, at a moderate price."

AUCKLAND.

We do not know what the New Zealand Company intend to do with their contemplated purchase in, or of, this settlement. It will indeed be a Herculean task to remedy the evils which mismanagement and over speculation have occasioned there. Already, we are informed, that the effect even of the two ship loads of emigrants thither, has been to glut the labour market; and no wonder, seeing that the capital of the settlers has been swamped in their purchases, at exorbitant prices, from land sharks of all sizes.

WELLINGTON.

The Town Clerk was directed to write to the Surveyor-General at Auckland, requesting him to furnish the Town Council of Wellington, an authenticated copy of the map of the plan of the Town of Wellington, signed by the Surveyor-General of New Zealand, and deposited in his office at Auckland.

NATIVE AGGRESSIONS.—An important correspondence between Mr Swainson and the chief police magistrate had taken place, having its origin in annoyances arising out of the natives having persevered in locating upon and retaining land to which they admit they have no right of claim. The local authorities are accused of never having met a single difficulty with the manly course which humanity, good sense, and justice demanded; while the course pursued at Taranaki, and more recently at Coal Bay, by the agents of the Company, being of a far different description, had the desired effect. It appears, by the correspondence, that the police magistrate had heard with astonishment that the settlers had experienced much annoyance from the native population; although, when the natives prevented a large party from pro-

The importation of convict boys into Auckland seems to have occasioned much surprise, and not a little indignation, in Wellington; not less on account of the probable ill effects of the measure, than from the secrecy with which it had been determined on and carried out. It is observed:—

"Who is the author of the modification to which we are now exposed, or how it was brought about, we remain in ignorance: but it presents the character of secrecy, for our friends of the *New Zealand Journal* and *Colonial Gazette* have evidently, to the latest dates, remained unaware of the dire calamity about to befall New Zealand; for sure we are, that had the proceeding come to their knowledge, they would have been immediately loud-mouthed in denouncing it, not only as mischievous, but as a breach of contract on the part of the Colonial Office. Nor can there be a doubt that had the New Zealand Company been aware of the shipment, they too would have hastened to protest against a proceeding which could not fail to be offensive to the settlers in New Zealand, and to militate against the value of their property. We already experience the disadvantage of being in the neighbourhood of penal settlements, in the influx of persons of questionable character, who, being beyond the control of a large police force, fall again into their bad habits, from which the colony suffers both in the wrong doings and the example set by these persons. The Colonists would be well pleased if the people of this description could be prevented from landing on our shores; and yet we are now threatened with a regular convict establishment, which all the funds we could provide for police purposes could not, under any circumstance, render tolerable."

Wellington, Dec. 24th, 1842.

Dear Mother,—We are living at the same place as when we wrote last. I have nearly declined the shoemaking trade. I devote my time to looking after the cattle, and my acre of land. We have three cows that we milk at present, one more that will calve in about ten days, and a heifer, and a very handsome bull, and four large calves; two are heifers, and two bulls. I have the finest herd of pigs in the colony, my land is in a fine state of cultivation, and now in full crop. One half-acre is planted with potatoes and cabbage, turnips, parsnips, carrots, peas, beans, onions, &c. &c. &c.; about twenty roots nearly ready for planting; the second crop of potatoes at the latter end of January, about the time our first crop is ripe. I have not had my country land until now, we have waited to get it near the town, with a road to convey our produce to market. We have purchased a section of land about five miles from this place, on the main road to

* A late number of the *Liverpool Times* observes, that "iron as a material for ship-building, is fast gaining ground. For steamers, iron has been a favorite for some time past; and there is not now one wooden steamer building at Liverpool, while there are two iron ones, of the first class, nearly completed, and contracts are made for three more."

Porirua, Manawatu, Wanganni, and Taranaki, the Plymouth settlement; the road is in progress at present. I have sixteen acres of perhaps as good land as any in the colony, which I intend to begin to cultivate immediately; it was bought very cheap, it cost about £2 the acre; there is a plenty of fine timber on it for building and fencing. I intend to work three days in the week on it, and get it cultivated as soon as I can. I do not expect to go to live on it for some time to come. Cultivation goes on very spare; the reason is, that most of the landholders are gentlemen's sons, and know nothing about farming; I have often said that two of our old English farmers would do more than twenty of them. The land produces fine crops of corn, the worst of it. I planted a piece of land to wheat, a piece to barley, and another to oats. I thought the land very poor. I have an excellent piece of wheat and barley. I cut the oats when they were coming into ear, for the cows, a month since, and they are fit to cut again now. Corn will shoot up and grow the second and third year, as well as the first. Our winters are so mild that many things will shoot up and grow without planting the second time. We have two seasons in the year, and we plant potatoes the latter end of August, they will be fit for digging in January, we then plant the later crop, which will be ripe in June. I sowed my wheat in September, it will be ripe the latter part of January.

We have a great deal of wind and rainy weather, but we have generally dry weather from this time until March, and then it is like another spring. Our Horticultural Society had their first show for the season on Tuesday last. I got the first prize, for having the largest garden in the best of cultivation, and in the neatest order. I got the four first prizes for vegetables; potatoes, cabbages, turnips, onions. My potatoes were from a few early ones that I brought out with me. I took two cabbages; the worst head was 15 lbs. The prize for the garden is £1, the other prizes are 3s. 6d. each. We pay 5s. a year to be a member of the society. The show of flowers was beautiful. We had an awful fire about six weeks since, it burnt 59 of the best houses in the town; the damage was reckoned to be £16,000; it happened about midnight; it was all burnt in less than half an hour. Many were obliged to catch their children in their arms, and escape with nothing but their bed linen on. Some of the largest shopkeepers declared the next morning that they had not enough in the world to buy them a breakfast; fortunately no lives were lost. I believe nearly all the people in the colony gave something to relieve the sufferers. Some gave money, some timber, some clothes; the natives collected about £5 amongst themselves for the sufferers. I think in another month the buildings will be nearly complete again. It happened in a tremendous gale of wind. We have no houses for the poor; or laws, as I know of. When any case of sickness or destitution occur, the party may apply to Col. Wakefield, who will allow them a surgeon and food if required. All people in want of work are employed on the roads, at 14s. the week, and 7 lbs. of flour and 10 lbs. of meat. Our town is made a borough; we have a mayor and twelve aldermen, and five magistrates besides, and a body of police. We are governed by English laws. The natives are under the same laws. Most of them profess Christianity: they meet in their chapel night and morning for prayer, and to the shame of the white people they keep the sabbath. By all that I can see, they have but the form of godliness. We have four places of worship; one church, one Wesleyan chapel, one Independent chapel, where I attend, one of the Scotch church. Mr. R. is living seven miles from us; he does a little to the tailoring.

I have not room to say more. If I should be so fortunate for five years more as I have since I came here, and it should please the Almighty to spare me, I think I shall return.

JOSEPH WHITE, Port Nicholson.

P. S. Labourer's wages, 5s.; bread, 1s. 4 lb. loaf; cheese, the best, 2s. per lb.; beef, 19d.; pork, 6d.; flour, 3d.; cows and calves, £15; a good horse, £50; sheep, £20 the score. A good cow will make from 5 to 7 lbs. of butter in the week, and get her own food in the winter as well as the summer.

Wellington, January 16, 1843.

We have now delightful weather. This month corresponds with your July, but is not so warm; neither is the winter so cold as in England. The last winter has been one of the most severe that have been known by the settlers, and I never saw ice thicker than a penny piece—it is generally melted by 10 o'clock in the morning. The forest round Port Nicholson now presents a very grand appearance. There is a species of myrtle here, called by the natives "rata;" this tree varies from 30 to 80 feet in height, and when in bloom, it is one of the most beautiful sights you can imagine; the top of the tree is covered with a splendid crimson flower, which nearly hides the leaves. When 30 or 40 of these trees are growing together, it puts you in mind of some gorgeous pageant you have read of in fairy tales. The crops up the river Hutt are in a promising state; it is expected about 80 or 90 tons of wheat will be harvested this season, and next year there will be treble that amount. Vegetables are very fine here. Everything you have in England will grow here luxuriously. There are now a great many fruit trees in the colony, and I dare say there will soon be a fine show. The natives along the coast grow plenty of water melons, which are of delicious flavour. A few people with plenty of money, or the loan company which is talked of in England, would do an immense deal of good. Great thanks are due to E. J. Wakefield and Mr. Partridge, who have lately prevailed upon nearly all the Mauries in Wellington, and also many along the coast, to employ themselves in preparing flax to send to England. The Mauries are to be paid well for it. I think 10 or 12 tons will be ready to go home in the *Clydeside*, which sails for London in about 10 days. This shows that there is really something being done. During the week the governor *pro tem.* (Mr. Willoughby Shortland) has arrived from Auckland; also H. M. S. *Favorite* has come to have a peep at us. The arrival of the governor here has made the place unusually lively. We have a capital cricket club here, of which I am a member; we played a match for a dinner about a fortnight ago, and I had the good fortune to be on the winning side. There has been a great stir in Wellington, in consequence of the

election of the first mayor, and Alderman G. Hunter, Esq., has been elected mayor. Mr. Halswell, who you remember came out in the *Lady Nugent*, is one of the police magistrates, and is also native protector. Colonel Wakefield behaves very kindly to those who have suffered by the fire; being at Auckland at the time, he hastened back to Wellington, and gave, in the handsomest manner, £10 himself, and £50 in the name of the Company. I hope some one will send out a flax-dressing machine—it will be of the utmost use, and cannot, I should think, be a very great expense; I am sure the news of such a thing arriving would be hailed with delight. Some time since, while on the survey, and resting at a Mauries', for the sake of pastime, the native and myself proposed a game at draughts; I should tell you, they are very expert at this game. We had no draftsmen, so he made his out of wood, and I cut mine out of some potatoes; and on the flat of a paddle we made the draft-board. While we were engaged in our game, a little pig ran off with one of my men, at which we had a hearty laugh. I find them always kind and obliging.

ENGLAND AND NEW ZEALAND.—The *New Zealand Gazette* of the last day of 1842, indulges in a very elaborate comparison of the condition of England and that of New Zealand; in which the riotous splendour and squalid misery of the former, are contrasted with the hopeful progress and prospects of the young Colony. The paper is what may be called a very radical one, and as a writer insists, that "Nothing short of a frightful waste of human life will terminate the present struggle between the aristocracy and democracy in distracted England:" he is very severely dealt with by the more Conservative *Colonist*; and a paper war of a week's duration was likely to be the consequence.

FLAX DRESSING.—One view of the subject is taken by the *Gazette*, which may, by and bye, become well worthy the consideration of all the settlers:—

"Were the habit of dressing our flax by hand generally cultivated, it could be pursued profitably in conjunction with almost every country pursuit. There are very many days when cultivators cannot perform out-door labour, and when they and their children are idle, which might be employed in dressing flax. This will particularly apply to small cultivators, who will be sure to form a large class in this country. Even the whaler might be so employed during the many months of the year that he is without pursuit or occupation. We hope a "Friend to Flax-dressing's" letter, will induce some of the many gentlemen, now devoting attention to this important subject, to get the services of several clever children, and give the suggestion a fair trial."

Native baskets, containing a certain quantity of a particular quality, with a money price attached, had been sent to the native villages in the hopes that thereby the advantage of again resorting to flax-dressing would be made apparent. The natives are now quite acquainted with our coins, and the relative amount of the description of goods they need, which can be obtained with them; and it was thought that they would find it better worth their attention to dress flax than to cultivate potatoes at the relative prices they can obtain. Their market for flax would be certain, while that for potatoes must daily diminish, as the Europeans will soon supply potatoes in abundance, with certainty, and at moderate prices; and must cultivate them as essential to their progress in farming. The natives come for miles with a basket for which they obtain one shilling. The same weight of flax would be worth six times that amount. Those who have influence with the natives, and speak their language, are recommended to point out to them how much more profitably, consequently, they could expend their time on flax. It is estimated, that, if the natives again become flax-dressers, two thousand tons, valued at 40,000*l.*, may be collected alone in Cook's Straits.

The subjoined, on the same subject, is from the *Colonist*.

FLAX.—It was strongly urged by a writer in the *Gazette*, to endeavour to engage the native population in the preparation, on approved principles, of the New Zealand flax. The two objects would thus, it was held, be attained; the native population would be raised in the scale of social economy—and, in the second place, they would be removed as competitors in the market for the first necessities of life, which, but for the existence of some staple commodity simultaneously progressing as an article of exchange, would not admit of the profitable application of these improved means of production, and consequent application of the division of labor, which would alone justify the embarking capital in their production; and further, the whole population, both native and European, would become profitable consumers and re-producers; whereas, the absence of some such resource would, without the probability of escape, in no very short space of time, reduce the whole white population to a level with the natives in the scale of social existence. It appears from a calculation by a gentleman, who has shewn a laudable anxiety to promote the interests of the colony, by his unvaried exertions on all occasions, that a Maori can prepare 15*lbs.* of flax a day, working eight hours a day, which, at the rate of £15 per ton, would give about two shillings per day. This is making allowances for the indolent manner in which they set about every species of labour they undertake, and also reckoning that men, women, and children, of a certain age, are nearly equally expert at the business. This would give at the rate of one ton four cwt. per head, working six months in the year, or £18 per head per annum.

THE ART OF ROAD MAKING.—We copy the subjoined very judicious remarks from the *Wellington Gazette*:—

The thorough knowledge of the art of road making is requisite to enable a person to express an opinion with confidence upon the several lines which may be proposed on any occasion. It is a subject with which doubtless some of our readers are well acquainted, and they would be rendering the public a service if they would submit their views of the essential points to be regarded on all occasions. It

appears to us, the essential points which should govern the consideration are elevation which must be overcome, length of road, facility of drainage, material for keeping road in repair, and the available character of the country through which the proposed lines of road would pass. Thus, we should like to see a comparison made between the advantage of adopting the one of two lines of road; the one having a given amount of elevation in excess of the other, but being much more direct. What, for instance, would be the increased length to which it would be justifiable to extend a road to avoid an elevation, which, however, was practicable for horses and carriages. It would be necessary to regard the greater elevation to be overcome in two ways; first, as a means to be removed, and secondly, supposing that not to be attained, as affecting the wear and tear of the beasts of burthen which would have to pass over it. A very good mode of practically applying these points, would be comparing the levels of the lines for roads to cut to Karori, with the relative lengths of those roads; the expense of making those lines thoroughly efficient, and of keeping them in repair: and the relative quantity of unavailable land through which each must pass. We are now beginning to obtain experience, and it would be attended with economy if, with each increased portion of knowledge, we examined our proceedings with a view to seeing whether we could not alter them with advantage.

PREVENTION OF FIRE.—Mr. Percy Earl writes to the Editor of the *Gazette*, suggesting,

"That the Town Council do levy a tax on all householders, to be called a fire tax; the amount of such tax to be expended in the purchase of one or more engines, with hose, leathern buckets, and other appurtenances; and in the erection of a building for containing each engine in different quarters of the town.

Secondly, that the young professional men, merchants, and store-keepers, do form themselves into companies of twenty-four members for each engine, including their Captain and second Captain, to be under the direction of a chief engineer, elected by themselves annually, who will have power to order each company out at stated times, and to take the command at all fires.

It would be much better to build less combustible houses.

The Native chief Warepori, who has so often been reported as dead, expired on Tuesday, Nov. the 22nd, at Ngahuranga.

The barque, *Lord Auckland*, 628 tons, Captain Jardine, which arrived at Wellington in February 1842, with emigrants for Nelson, was reported to be wrecked in Torres Straits, not far from the spot where the *Martha Ridgway* was lost.

A letter from the Honorable Constantine Dillon appears in the *Gazette*, complaining of a breach of contract, on the part of the brokers to the ship *George Fyfe*; in having promised to convey the passengers for Nelson direct to that place, which was not done. Mr. Dillon recommended that written agreements should always be made in such cases.

ANNIVERSARY FETE, to be held on Monday, January 23, 1843, at *Te Aro Flat*. Amusements to begin at 11 o'clock.—1st. A sailing match, to start at 11 o'clock.—2nd. A rowing match, to start at half-past 11 o'clock.—3rd. Popular amusements; soap-tailed pig, climbing a greasy pole, jumping in sacks, foot race, wheeling barrows blindfolded, &c., to take place between the ending of the rowing match and beginning of the hurdle race.—4th. Hurdle race, first heat to begin at 2 o'clock.—5th. Rifle match, to begin at 4 o'clock.—6th. Canoe race, to begin at 3 o'clock. The chairman of each of the committees to meet on a night (fixed), and award the stakes to be given to each amusement, according to the subscriptions.—"We hope before another opportunity presents itself for celebrating this anniversary," says the *Gazette*, "we shall find ourselves in a position to extend our objects of attraction, by the establishment of an agricultural show; and we think our present progress, both as to our gradually increasing herds of cattle and sheep, as well as extending agricultural operations, will, at no very distant period, afford us the opportunity of exhibiting specimens of our success which will bear comparison with many of the productions of our neighbouring colonies; and that our funds, collected to further these objects, will allow of our offering prizes not only for the best articles, but for the best treatise on the nature of the soil, climate, and the proper seasons of the year for following out our pursuits of those objects."

Messrs. Bethune and Hunter had had a sale of cattle, horses, and sheep. Fifteen or eighteen heifers and cows in calf, and cows with calves by their sides realized from £7 10*s.* to £12 10*s.* each. The average price was about £9 15*s.* The horses and mares sold at from £26 to £52 each. A lot of twenty wethers sold at 18*s.*, but the remainder were withdrawn. All this stock had been sometime in the Colony, and had therefore become partially acclimated.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—The first half yearly Report of the Mechanics Institute, to Nov. 7, 1842, was published, giving a very satisfactory account of progress. We shall endeavour to find room for this document in a future number. Lectures had been delivered on Education, Political Economy, Physiology and Geology; and Mutual Instruction classes had been formed for the study of the last science. As regards the schools, Elementary Education was afforded the children of the Settlers, at 6*d.* per week; with the addition of Latin and the Physical Sciences, at 9*d.*; forty-one boys and twelve girls attended at the former rate; and ten boys and five girls at the other.

The library was rapidly increasing. Upwards of 160 volumes had been presented by the late public library in Wellington; and a donation, through Dr. Evans, had been made by the Archbishop of Dublin, of thirty-five volumes.

Mr. Swainson intended to deposit the whole of his valuable Museum in that of the Institute. Memorials have been addressed to the Governor and to the New Zealand Company, for patronage and aid.

The following is a list of the successful Candidates at the Exhibition of the Horticultural Society, in December, 1842.

JUDGES.—Percy Earl, Esq., Mr. Fuller, Mr. Burnet, Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Lumsden.

Vegetables, First Prize.—Mr. White, Wade's Town, 12 potatoes; Mr. Woodham, 12 pods peas; Mr. R. D. Hanson, 6 pods beans; Mr. Woodham, 6 kidney beans; Mr. King, 2 heads of cauliflower; Mr. White, Wade's Town, 6 onions; E. Johnson, Esq., 6 carrots; Mr. White, Wade's Town, 6 onions; Mr. Woodham, 6 stalks of rhubarb; Mr. Woodham, 3 artichokes; Mr. D. Johnson, sample of wheat; W. Swainson, Esq., sample of barley; R. Barton, Esq., sample of rye grass; R. Barton, Esq., sample of oats; Mr. D. Wilkinson, collection of pot-herbs; Mr. White, 4 turnips.

Second Prize.—Dr. Featherstone, 12 potatoes; Colonel Wakefield, 12 pods peas; Mr. James, Wade's Town, 6 pods beans; Mr. D. Wilkinson, 2 heads of cauliflower; Mr. James, 4 cabbages; R. Barton, Esq., 6 carrots; E. Johnson, Esq., 6 onions; R. Barton, Esq., sample barley (extra prize); Mr. D. Wilkinson, 4 turnips.

Fruits, First Prize.—Mr. D. Wilkinson, 12 strawberries; Colonel Wakefield, 12 cherries; John Smith, Esq., plate of gooseberries; F. A. Molesworth, Esq., black currants.

Flowers, First Prize.—R. Stokes, Esq.; dahlia; E. Johnson, Esq., seedling pansy; Mr. Scutchings, 6 pansies; Mr. Hurst, seedling geranium; Mr. Hurst, 6 geraniums; R. Stokes, Esq., 6 roses; Dr. Featherstone, 3 balsams; E. Johnson, Esq., 12 annuals; W. Swainson, Esq., 4 stocks; Captain Smith, 3 bulbous plants in flower; H. St. Hill, Esq., bouquet of flowers; Mr. D. Wilkinson, Device; Mr. Hurst, collection of native plants.

Extra Prizes.—R. Stokes, Esq., P. ranunculusses and picotees; A. Ludlain, Esq., gladiolas; Mr. Scutchings, scalpiglosses; E. Johnson, Esq., double pinks; H. St. Hill, Esq., collection of Cape plants; R. Stokes, Esq., seedling pansy; Captain Smith, annuals.

Second Prize.—E. Johnson, Esq., bouquet of flowers.

JUDGES FOR COTTAGERS' GARDEN.—E. Johnson, Esq., Dr. Stokes.

First Prize.—Mr. White, Cottagers' Garden, Wellington; Mr. M'Hardie, do. do., River Hutt.

Second Prize.—Mr. James, Wellington.

IMPORTS.

In the *Prince of Wales*, from London via Nelson.—Willis and Co., Agents.—8 cases manufactures, 15 tierces salted beef, 20 barrels salted pork, 33 cases bottled wine, 21 casks, 76 hams, 16 casks bottled ale, 12 cases 8 trusses 1 tierce 2 casks 1 keg manufactures, 46 barrels flour, 1 cask nails, 4 trusses blankets, 6 deals, 20 kegs manufactures, 4 pipes 6 casks 35 boxes 285 kegs British goods, 40 boxes soap, 1 case wine, 88 casks bottled ale, 12 cases olive oil, 1 qr.-cask wine, 1 hhd. beer, 2 cases paper, 2 cases saw-mill, 141 packages passengers' luggage. Passengers' Cabin—Miss Walker, Miss Biss Barr, Miss Hutton, Mrs. Willey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Hort and five daughters, Messrs. Heaphy, Joseph, Russell, Marshall, Skipwith, Birnie, Ridgway, Crummer, Mocatta, and O'Ferral. Intermediate—Messrs. Saunders, Thombrown, Gould, and Barr.

In the *Essex*, from London.—Agents, Waitt and Tysor.—38 barrels flour, 2 casks manufactures, H. Martineau.—3 kegs 1 cask manufactures, J. Rout.—2 cases 7 packages crane, N. Z. Company.—4 cases manufactures, 24 kegs nails, 5 cases wine, Order.—4 qr.-casks port wine, 30 cases do. do., Waitt and Tysor.—1 cask 1 case wine, Captain Sharp. Passengers—A. and C. Aubrey, R. L. Vane, surgeon-superintendent, and 115 in the steerage for New Plymouth.

In the *Bombay*, from London via Nelson.—Fitzherbert, Agent.—60 hhd. beer, 1 case merchandise, 3 bales ditto, 5 cases ditto, Order.—3 casks merchandise, 6 trunks 5 bales, Johnson and Moore.—1 case Captain Daniel. Cabin Passengers—Dr. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Readings, Mrs. Eams and son, Mrs. Williams, Messrs. Brady and son, Hughlings, Parkenour, and thirty in the steerage.

In the *Eleanor*, from Sydney. 600 sheep, 44 head of cattle, 10 tons hay. Passengers—J. M'Laren, Esq., and nine in the steerage.

*Petoni, Port Nicholson, New Zealand,
December 29th, 1842.*

SIR,—You were kind enough in London to express a wish to hear from me, on my arrival here, giving you my opinion of the land. I deferred writing until I could judge fairly of its qualities, which I think I can do now. There is no doubt about it being good—very good—and much superior to any land at home. We can produce two good crops in one year, which cannot be done in England; wheat averaging 60 bushels per acre, and potatoes 16 tons ditto. There is no doubt about a working man doing well—30s. a week being the general pay—and provisions only a very little dearer than in the old country. I consider him better off than a farmer in England who pays £100 rent. I intend going further into the bush very soon, or to a section of land I have taken of Mr. Molesworth.

[It should be observed, that the writer of the above has settled on one of the richest districts of the Hutt; and, consequently, the results here stated must be admitted to have been arrived at under very favorable circumstances.]

NELSON.

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.—The *Examiner* announces that it has attained the third quarter of its existence, and takes the opportunity to record the progress of the settlement. We insert the greater portion of this interesting statement:—"The progress and improvements of towns and town lands is, we know, fallacious as a sign of prosperity; yet it is impossible not to notice the really valuable character of the results from the capital and labour employed in the town of Nelson since we first appeared before the public. Hindrances from misgovernment, notwithstanding, here is a town of ten months' growth,

with roads, piers, jetties, bridges, and other necessary works, some finished, others in a fair way to be so. We pretend not that some private capital has been spent on building in the town, which, for the benefit of the settlement, we would gladly have seen expended in agricultural pursuits. But still the thing is altogether healthy. No speculation in land buying—none in building; only *bona fide* building for the use of the builders, or previously engaged tenants. The country land is being distributed with a degree of rapidity not equal to the expectations of settlers, nor to what a real knowledge at home of the difficulties of surveying would have secured to us; but far more speedily than at Port Nicholson or at Taranaki, and as much as usually happens in other settlements, according to whatever plan the land may be given out. The whole of the suburban land of 50 acre sections will have been given out in three weeks from this time, and a portion of the country 150 acres ready for examination previous to selection. There are fourteen sections at least upon the Waimea districts under, or getting under cultivation, by landowners, either on their own or others; besides many let out in smaller portions, whose labour is also their principal capital. At the Motuaka, two gentlemen are farming their sections, besides the lesser agriculturists. In the Wauka pah Wauka four sections are partly cropped and being worked upon. In the Maitai, the sections one and two, are in part underlet and getting crops on them. In Brook-street Valley, also, the agriculturists are not idle. Add to these the numerous gardens of from one to five acres in the wood, and in Brook-street, and we shall find that our progress in the really important matters is far from contemptible. Coal lies thick in the county sections to be chosen in Massacre Bay, and is being now worked: limestone also."

"Our harbour has been tried, and *not* found wanting; its narrow entrance, once thought a difficulty, has proved to be none, but rather an advantage, making it an extensive dock, rather than any thing else. Active private capital, in greater abundance, unquestionably we want, as do other new settlements. In the mean time the extra labour is most advantageously, and most judiciously employed by the combined capital of the land purchasers, under the direction of the Company's agent. The system still works well enough; labour and capital, by its aid, keep their balance—the scale is far from uneven. There is every thing to hope. Still keep useless expenditure down, damp the spirit of over speculation; remember that production, not yet exchanged, must be the source of prosperity and wealth, and fear not."

NEW PLYMOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL GAZETTE.

Mount Eliot, New Plymouth, Nov. 23, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR,—The words, "You never write," "Tell us what you are about," "We want accounts from New Plymouth," are to be found, as I am told, in most of the English letters just received by the *Blenheim*.

Whether our settlers are more faulty than their fellow-colonists of Wellington and Nelson may be doubted; but certainly they ought to be more diligent in corresponding with friends in England, because the newspapers of the other settlements take little notice of Taranaki; and as yet we have no journal of our own. This want it is to be hoped will soon be supplied, and then you may expect trustworthy accounts of the progress and capabilities of this settlement—its wants and productions. In the meanwhile, and with the hope of in some degree supplying the place of a newspaper, it is my intention to send you a series of letters, describing our actual condition and prospects. This, the first of the embryo batch, must needs be very imperfect in matter and style; as the *Blenheim* will remain only a few days, and I am resolved to send it with her, *via* Sydney, to England.

You must recollect that the first emigrant ship, the *Amelia Thompson*, arrived at New Plymouth in September 1841; consequently this settlement is little more than a twelvemonth old. Yet the bantling already shows signs of vigour; and although its growth has not been so rapid as that of Wellington and Nelson, its stamina are tough and deep-seated. Had its constitution been unsound, it would have sunk under heavy blows, which have been manfully sustained. In plain words, the New Plymouth settlers, encountering misfortunes in their outset—in the loss (through sheer carelessness) of the *Regina*, and in the unhappy accident to the gallant and much-beloved Captain Liardet (which left them without a guide when aid and encouragement were most needed), now begin to put forth their strength and develop the resources of their magnificent country.

A first-rate port this roadstead of Taranaki can never be; but a good one for the class of vessels likely to come here it may easily be made. It is *safe* indeed now. No life has been lost on the water; and during the last seven months—since my arrival to act as the Company's Agent—about 20 vessels of different sizes have been discharged, without injury to cargo or craft. A ship of 1400 tons may hang on to the moorings in the heaviest weather, or, if she prefer it, may escape all danger from the only alarming wind, the north-west, by going out to sea. Smaller-vessels—those not drawing more than 12 or 14 feet of water—may find an excellent harbour of refuge in the river Waitera, the entrance to which is now buoyed with land-marks, &c. Once inside the bar, the depth of water varies from 25 to 75 feet, sheltered and smooth in all weathers.

I notice these facts to show, that emigrants from England ought to have no fear of disembarking at New Plymouth; and that the surplus produce of the finest agricultural district of New Zealand may, with ease, be taken off by coasting and colonial vessels.

And soon there will be a surplus. The Taranaki settlers are producers. They no sooner obtained their suburban and rural sections, than they began to cultivate them, generally on a small scale, indeed; for, with one or two exceptions, their means are small, but the results of their united labour will be respectable in quantity and quality. In every direction may be seen pieces of ground fenced in and full of vegetables. This is called a backward season, yet already in this (the English May) I have had peas, new potatoes, spinach, lettuce, carrots,

and other vegetables on the table; rhubarb also has been gathered. The Cape gooseberry appears to thrive well in this climate. There are about thirty acres in wheat and barley, and, at the fewest, a hundred acres of potatoes.

The Maori or Raupo huts are daily losing their occupants and falling into decay, being replaced sometimes by substantial "cob" or mud-walled dwellings, but oftener by neat wooden buildings. It is, indeed, difficult to procure seasoned sawn timber fast enough for the busy carpenters. Excellent stone, soft, sandy, and easily worked when first dug up, but becoming very firm and hard when exposed to the air, is now much used for foundations and chimneys of buildings; but stone will soon be superseded by bricks made of excellent clay, found in the town. There are no large houses or stores, but the country is dotted over with pretty cottages; and the shopkeepers are now selling a variety of useful and desirable articles at reasonable prices.

The price of flour at present is 3½d. a pound by the bag or barrel, and fresh pork 7d. a pound. Mutton is rarely brought to market, but South-downs of the best kind have been lambing this season, and there is also a prolific breed of Merinos. Fish is frequently caught, and sold at 3d. per pound or less. The best are the rock-cod, eels, which abound in the Mangoraka, and crawfish. In the Waitera a species of lamprey is taken in considerable quantities. Besides these are the snapper, baracouta, and other kinds, common to most waters in New Zealand. From Port Nicholson we have obtained working oxen and cows; and in the course of next summer we expect a large increase of cattle overland from Wellington. At present fresh butter and milk from cows are scarce, but there are plenty of goats.

A good road running behind Mount Egmont, from Taranaki to Wanganui, will soon be finished; opening up a communication by and from New Plymouth to Port Nicholson. This is not the only road made by the New Zealand Company. Another through the heart of the settlement, from the town to the Waitera river, is in progress. The four streams, or small rivers intervening—the Enui, Waiwaikaho, Mangoraka, and Waiongona—will be crossed by means of substantial wooden or chain-suspension-bridges. Nearly half of this road has been completed; and the chain-bridge over the Waiwaikaho will be passable in three months. In the course of the next summer it is probable that the entire line will be opened. And it will not be a stumpy, corduroy, or swampy road, such as you and I have travelled over in America, but smooth, firm, and 50 feet wide, over which the Honourable Thomas Kenyon might safely drive his spanking greys. At present, moreover (for we are too juvenile for a corporation), that *amari aliquid*, the toll, will not disconcert the traveller. That concomitant of civilization and advancement is in store for us. Now, "John Company" pays for all. Already may be seen a number of pretty cottages and gardens (owned chiefly by industrious labourers and mechanics) bordering that part of the road which runs through the suburban sections, between the Enui and Waiwaikaho streams. From the Waitera or Devon Road, as from a base line, many other roads are partially cut, dividing off sections on the right and left; and such is the practicable nature of the country, that I could undertake, at small cost, to put a purchaser on almost any section in the course of a few days, and make the approach to it a matter of small difficulty. There are few ravines and no lofty hill (except superb Mount Egmont), in the entire district of Taranaki; whilst the expense of making roads through the forest land is amply repaid by the value of the timber.

A glance at the map (which will be sent to England immediately, and which, it is hoped, will be lithographed without delay,) gives a correct notion of the compactness of this settlement. The suburban land lies close to the town, and the rural sections join upon the suburban district. No land, correctly described as unavailable, is offered for sale by the Company in this settlement. The surveys are far ahead of the sales. This great advantage has been obtained by a heavy outlay in the survey department.

The foregoing statement shows that this part of New Zealand is well adapted for an experiment of colonization, on what is now universally called the Wakefield principle. If the Company's agent is compelled by the nature of the country to go 10, or 25, or 70 miles from his headquarters, to supply settlers with land, it is plain that dispersion must happen to a very injurious extent. Against this obstacle Colonel Wakefield, at Port Nicholson, and Captain Wakefield, at Nelson, have to contend; whereas, by a judicious use of the power to sell or withhold land in Taranaki, the benefits of combined effort may be secured.

I must not omit a fact which speaks better for the settlement than any eulogy or favourable description. The first settlers and others, who have seen most of the country and its capabilities, are daily coming to me for land, and are giving fair prices for the Company's reserved sections; which have only within a fortnight been offered for sale.

I am inclined to think that hitherto the disproportion of capital to land and labour has not been so great in our community as in the other settlements in New Zealand. There have been more working farmers with a few hundreds; and there has been less expenditure of money in shops and merchandise. Taranaki is unfitted for commercial undertakings, and our settlers must rely for prosperity on their success in raising products of the earth. Of these the variety may be very extensive, including all the grain and green crops raised in England, and many requiring a more genial climate than that of the Mother Country.

The health of the settlers is remarkable even for New Zealand—not a single person having died from disease (except one old gentleman, who had long suffered from paralytic attacks) since the arrival of the William Bryan, in March 1841.

A Horticultural Society has been established, and fair show may be expected on the 1st of February, 1843—the first exhibition-day. There were foot-races, boat-races, dancing, and other old English sports, a few weeks ago, to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of the first principal body of settlers; and it speaks well for the character of the people that no disturbance or disorderly conduct occurred. The Police Magistrates' Court was as empty next day as usual—that is to say, there was nothing to do. We have also a "Taranaki Club" on an economical, but respectable, footing.

The Wesleyans, with the aid of members of the Church of England, have obtained a subscription amounting to nearly 300*l.* for the erection of a chapel; and the recent visit of the Bishop of New Zealand has put

Churchmen on the alert. In a few minutes they subscribed 80*l.* a year for the support of a clergyman, and no doubt the sum will be raised to 100*l.* The Bishop, out of the fund at his disposal, adds 150; besides 100*l.* as a sort of outfit for the first year; so that a decent provision is made for a clergyman, expected to arrive in the course of two or three months. The 500*l.* given by the Company, which the Bishop raises to 1000*l.* by his contribution, will go to form a permanent endowment. An infant school will soon be established, and evening schools for the young working people are now in operation.

I have not yet noticed the natives, and little needs be said of them. A few months ago some returned slaves from the Waikato district gave me trouble, but firmness on the part of the settlers, and the aid of one of the magistrates, enabled me to prevent any breach of the peace; and now a more quiet and contented race of beings is nowhere to be found. All the real chiefs and men of influence among the natives, show a friendly disposition towards the Company and the European settlers. The native reserves here are exceedingly valuable, and as the trustees (the Bishop and Chief Justice) authorize leases of twenty-one years, a respectable income may be anticipated from this property, though, generally speaking, there is reluctance to rent and eagerness to purchase land in Taranaki. We are all happy in a prospect of a speedy settlement of the native question. Not only from England but from Auckland, we learn that a disposition exists to arrange all points of difference amicably and advantageously for the Europeans as well as the Maories.

The emigrants by the Blenheim are delighted with the country, preferring it to the Port Nicholson district, of which, however, they can know little or nothing.

On looking over this letter I cannot detect any exaggeration or incorrectness of statement, though it may appear I have drawn the picture *en beau*.

I remain, my dear Sir, your faithful servant,
J. T. WICKSTEED.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Devonport, June 4, 1843.

Sir,—I send you some extracts of my correspondence from New Plymouth, which contain excellent intelligence. I particularly draw your attention to the remarks respecting the Blenheim and the Essex. The experiment of cheap passages, which was afterwards so much improved and so successfully tested in the *Phœbe*, was first tried in the Blenheim, and I was most anxious that it should have been repeated in the Essex. The first ship was filled with the best class of settlers; the second left London empty. I trust that the Court will note this fact, and that the delay which seems unaccountably to have prevailed in carrying out the *Phœbe* system, will be put an end to. We have now practical proof, both at home and abroad, of its value.

I observe a statement in the last report of the directors, which I think ought not to have been made, as it is calculated to mislead. It is stated, "that provision has been made for giving to the towns all the benefits and securities of municipal government; they are furnished with banks, with markets, with newspapers, &c." Neither bank nor newspaper is yet to be found at New Plymouth; and I trust that if circumstances prevent the Court from contributing to the establishment of the latter, as they have done at the other settlements, they will not fail to urge on the Union Bank of Australia the necessity which is daily felt in the settlement for the former.

The party mentioned in the report as having made a deposit for the purchase of land in the section, has, as you will see by the enclosed, taken possession of six sections. He is, I apprehend, possessed of considerable resources, and will prove a most valuable settler.

The settlement of New Plymouth holds out great attractions to persons who wish at once to commence farming operations. The price in England to Colonists is 30*s.* per acre, the same as at Nelson; but instead of the purchaser having to take his chance of a lottery, and wait an indefinite period for surveys, he has a large range at New Plymouth for selection at pleasure, and it appears that the whole settlement is surveyed. I have seen a complete map of it at New Zealand House, which will no doubt be published forthwith, now that the land sales are re-opened.

New Plymouth is the only settlement in which the major part of the land is held by actual Colonists.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS WOOLLCOMBE.

We are progressing in a slow, but satisfactory manner: a great many parties having gone on their land, are now bringing it into cultivation. Captain King and Mr. Cutfield have between 30 and 40 acres of fern land ploughed up; 3 of which are in wheat, 9 or 10 in potatoes, and a good breadth for turnips and other green crops. The Bayly's, 6 acres of wheat, 6 of potatoes, and some barley and oats. Mr. Cooke, 6 or 7 acres of potatoes. Messrs. Flight and Devenish, Mr. Gillingham, and Captain Davy, are also hard at work clearing; and several laborers, who have bought from 5 to 25 acres, are living on their land, and making good progress. Fern land is being well hacked up, (that is to say) from a foot to 15 inches deep, and all the root taken out and burnt, for from £12 to £14 per acre by contract. I am having an acre done by day-work, at 5*s.* per day, exceedingly well, which will cost me about £14; for which outlay, and about £6 for seed and after-cultivation, I hope to get at least 6 tons of potatoes; which, at the low rate of £4 per ton, will clear my land, and leave a profit. The best proof of the progression of this settlement is, that there is a demand for more laborers; the Company have only six or eight on their hands, and those bad ones, that private parties would not employ.

New Plymouth, January 24, 1843.

The "Essex" got safely here on the 20th instant; two births and one death; the latter, that of an infant, at Port Nicholson. This vessel came to us in remarkably good condition. The captain and surgeon must have done their duty well. Nearly all the children took the scarlet fever, and all recovered.

You will have seen, no doubt, my copious despatches to Colono

Wakefield. They must inspire you with good hopes for the success of our settlement; in fact, it stands an excellent chance of going a-head of the others. Experience has proved the want of a harbour to be a less evil than was at first supposed. We never have any accidents now.

The country improves on acquaintance. It is really magnificent; and what is of immense consequence, accessible by roads, made without any very great outlay. Some of the men are employed in making roads to the Company's reserved section; some of which, in town and suburban, have been sold to our settlers at fair prices.

In the course of the ensuing month, the road from Patea to New Plymouth, cut by Maories, will be completed. It is 65 miles or thereabouts in length, and fit for horses and bullocks. We shall then have an overland communication for cattle all the way to Port Nicholson, and several Wellington people are to visit us with stock this summer.

The road to the Waitera, with one chain and three wooden bridges, will be completed before winter, 12 miles long, and fit for any stage coach to drive along. The cost of this road will soon be defrayed by the enhanced value it will give to the land through and near which it is carried.

The Waitera has been sounded, buoyed, and mapped. It is a capital harbour for craft not drawing more than from 9 to 12 feet of water. The first vessel which entered the river, was the cutter built here, raised in a boat sent from England. Several experienced persons report the Waitera as very superior to Nelson haven for small craft; but large ships could not lie safely within four miles of the mouth of the river. So the chief town is best where it is.

Capital coal, and plenty of it, has been found on our side of the Mokau river, within a few days' sail, with a fair wind, for New Plymouth. I have contracted for a few tons for use next winter, to put the trade a-going. Yesterday some good specimens of limestone were brought to me from the Waitera. Our flax, too, is of superior quality, and I am engaged (following Colonel Wakefield's example and suggestion) in forming a school and workshop of immigrants' children, which is in process of formation, for preparing the flax for sale. It is worth £11 a ton here, for use at Wellington, and for exportation.

We have a good many small farmers and gardeners here, who produce, altogether, a good quantity of vegetables, and are preparing for the cultivation of grain crops, of which we have only about 25 acres as yet. All our settlers are in good spirits about their land—and, indeed, about everything else, as far as I can see. In the other settlements too, Taranaki is now talked of with respect. The visit of the bishop and chief was very beneficial. They were charmed with the country, and tell everybody how much they liked it. We got up a subscription for a church clergyman of £80 per annum, whilst the bishop was here; his lordship will raise the salary to £250 a-year—so there will soon be a church and regular clergyman here. In the meanwhile, the Rev. Horatio Groube reads the church service, and preaches to us in a native hut.

Our first horticultural show takes place on the 1st of next month, and I anticipate a respectable exhibition. We have had benefit club dinners, temperance society dinners, and tea-drinking, and anniversary settlement rejoicings. So you may tell your folk that the place is alive.

But tell them this also—that within a few days of their arrival they can be put upon excellent available land, within an easy walk of the town, already surveyed, and with a road to it, at a moderate price.

The surgeon of the *Essex* has just been with me, to mention his intention of returning next year with a wife, and would be glad to have another appointment as surgeon. I hope he may succeed with his wish. He is the best man I have ever known in the same post, and is especially praiseworthy for his successful endeavours to preserve the morality of the folks on board. I believe there was no drunkenness or disorder on board the *Essex*.

Smart has chosen six sections, and works very hard. Hall has sold his goods well, and, I believe, will farm his suburban sections. There were several other excellent settlers by the *Blenheim*, who are doing well.

New Plymouth, Jan. 23, 1843.

I think I may venture to say this—let any number of settlements be established, yet Taranaki will not fail; for you may rely on it, that Taranaki will prove the very vitals of the Company's settlements in New Zealand, however little they may think of it at present. Many persons at Port Nicholson are going into the bush with cattle; this is what they should have done at first, for a settlement of shopkeepers and merchants can never stand long. Agriculture must be the foundation of every settlement. To raise the common necessities of life is the first and great object to drive at; and this must not be lost sight of, if it be, no settlement can stand long. I see all this clearly, and I am by no means sorry that we have no harbour; had we one, we should have, as at Port Nicholson, every one engaging in mercantile transactions, instead of cultivating the land, which they are driven to do now from necessity. Keep as much as possible the capital brought out floating in the colony; if it be continually going out for the necessities of life, there must be a break down one day or other. New Plymouth is fixed at the proper spot, and so firmly fixed as to be in no danger of removal. At the Waitera one day or other, will spring up a secondary town, for reasons which I shall presently give you. Of course, no large ship dare anchor off the Waitera—it would be madness. The boat you sent out by the *Oriental* was not one suited to our flat shore; she was accordingly turned into a deck vessel, and she sailed for the Waitera, and entered it at nine o'clock (after dark), under the charge of our boat's crew, the coxswain of which is a good pilot for the river. The owner having got his captain and crew together, she left the river on Saturday last, working out against a fresh head wind, two hours before high water. This is the first rigged vessel that has ever entered the Waitera. Here, then, is a place that may be, when registered, turned to good account, and not more than 10 miles from us, with no difficulty about a road, which is opening now. I have walked across the bar of the Waitera at low water, and found three feet on it. I do not think it shifts. There is plenty of "back-water." I am of opinion that vessels of 100 tons and upwards may go in and out. What would not a steam-boat do there? The Waitera is well wooded a few miles up, and vessels may be built there so soon as labour becomes

sufficiently low to remunerate the builders. Two of the cargo-boats took 60 tons out of a vessel called the *Perseverance*, in one day. In less than two days we have cleared the *Essex*. What could you wish more than this!—yet you have fancied we have not yet settled down. I must tell you we all feel disappointed in not finding cabin passengers on board the *Essex*, for without such we shall not thrive fast. Such persons need not fear to come; they will, after a short time, find themselves doing well. All we require is, to raise the loaf; and the sooner that is done the better, for then nothing can stop us; for with such a fine climate, and such good land, I don't think any place out of New Zealand can keep pace with us. We are like a ship beating against a foul wind and head sea, to weather a point of land which, when attained, the helm is put up, and she glides easily and quietly to her destination. The loaf is the point we have to weather; there is no difficulty in doing this, beyond capital, to cultivate the soil. The more capital an agriculturist has, the sooner he will attain his object; because the land in any quantity is difficult to clear, and labour is at present high. I think fern land may be cleared, if a person has oxen, at from £5 to £6 per acre—perhaps something less. Fern land will not grow a heavy crop the first year, the land having been run out by the fern; and there is such an immense quantity of fibrous root left, that, after rain, it puffs up, and you walk over it like walking over a Turkey carpet. This lets in the air, the ground dries too quickly, and you require rain every third day to make things grow. I find that the better the clearing, the better the crop. A great improvement takes place the second year. I have potatoes growing the second year on some fern land, and I would not desire to see finer. We have between seven and eight acres of potatoes on our farm on fern land, but do not expect they will average more than five tons per acre. Our wheat was put in under disadvantageous circumstances. The cattle arrived late, would not work well together, being all young and then came the rain, which prevented our burning the fern root, and we were obliged to cart it off, thus losing the ash, which is a fine manure for this land: in fact, it was put in after the winter instead of before it; yet, notwithstanding all this, we have an average crop. Our bush or rich land is too strong for wheat. I put some into my garden, and had to cut it down twice before I could get it to stand up, so luxuriantly did it grow. I have some oats growing in my garden, on rich soil, seven feet high; and some of the stems measure one inch in circumference; and a large sort of English pea growing so high, that I could not reach some of the upper pods. You will think I am romancing, but I give you my honor that I am not. Some cabbages (the flat pole) growing on a piece of bush land on our farm measure five feet across, and have only been planted out eight weeks. We have planted 15,000 of the flat pole, Jersey cow, and 100 headed cabbage for our milk cows. Cabbage plants are 2s. 6d. per hundred, but I grew all we required and more. At this present moment my garden is groaning under a profusion of most excellent vegetables; it is most of it bush land, near an acre in extent, but not all cleared, although fenced in. Some mangle wozle now in seed is seven feet and eight feet high; in fact, I am quite at a loss to say what the land will not produce when under a proper system of cultivation and manured: this arises as much from the climate as the soil. Cattle do remarkably well in the bush, growing quite fat. We sold a heifer the other day for the butcher for £30, the beef was excellent, and two milk cows realized £65. We expect Messrs. Molesworth and Wall from Port Nicholson over land, with about 20 or 30 head of cattle and some horses; this will bring down the price of stock. I don't believe any country in the world will beat this for breeding; sheep I have little doubt will breed twice in the year. Some of my goats have kidded three times in less than 15 months. I landed four females and 1 male, and in less time, considerably than two years, counted 25 in number.

A Loan Company is the very thing: many, very many persons here, aye, and persons who fully understand what they are about, are at a stand for the want of means to push on to obtain the desired loaf. There are others with land, but can do nothing for the want of small means to start with. To all such persons it would prove of infinite service.

Mr. Hine, I believe a brother of the director, is up here from Port Nicholson, which place he is about to leave, to settle at New Plymouth—he will be a very desirable person; being both a gentleman and a man of some property. We have now for our farm 200 acres in one block, and a section of wood at one corner, in all 250 acres. A good deal of the Company's land has sold very well, I may say exceedingly well, both in and out of the town—back town sections are below par. Our two best sections on the Hue-a-toki we divided in three portions, and have sold two of them for £100 each: another town section realized £100, and another £60.

I wish you could have seen the *Osprey*, a large schooner, riding out a heavy N. Wester at the mooring. I have just taken up Mr. Heaphy's work, and laughed outright at his recommending "large iron rings to be put into the Sugar-Loaf Islands," for ships to be made fast to. *Ships had better keep at a distance.*

Coal has been found at Mokow, some of which (some tons) is to be brought to New Plymouth. Lime has been brought in considerable quantity from Kawia. We have made two attempts to make bricks, but not succeeded in making good ones. We want an old hand at it; and also pug-mills to work the material. The complaint is, that our clay is too sandy. We find sand stone in large quantities, which is very good stone for building, as it hardens by exposure to the atmosphere. The stone is like that which you see about Ilchester.

January 24th.

In my hurried letter of yesterday, I forgot to tell you that we had received a visit from the Bishop, who walked up from Port Nicholson; he intended making some stay, but the Government brig coming in with the Lord Chief Justice on board, whose stay was merely 8 hours, he left us to proceed with him to the Strait. This we regretted, as we had ample reason to wish a little more of his company. He promised to send us a clergyman on his return to the Bay of Islands. Both the Bishop and the Lord Chief Justice, notwithstanding their short stay, contrived to see and examine a considerable extent of country; and I am sure I need not tell you that they were quite

delighted with it. The description of this district, which they gave in Auckland, has so put the governor on the *qui vive*, that he is determined to have a look at us immediately, and has sent Captain King an intimation to that effect. He is expected in about three weeks or a month from this time. We are rather at a loss where to stow a governor; and unless we can induce our carpenters to bestir themselves, and make our house habitable by that time, I fear he will meet with but humble accommodation.

When on the subject of agriculture yesterday, I should have told you that a considerable quantity (for this place at present) of wheat had been destroyed by the caterpillar, which I think would not have been the case had the wheat been sown in the autumn. We had them in numbers, but the stalk being of longer standing, they did not touch it, and consequently did but little harm, and very much to my satisfaction retired in a body to the "bush" in one day. I saw nothing of this last year: it, however, is not lost sight of; that it will be necessary to get the wheat in early, so that it may be beyond their depredations should they visit us again next season.

AUCKLAND.

As we wish our readers to know all that is said of New Zealand, and judge for themselves, we extract the following from the *Weekly Dispatch*. The great fight referred to, we presume is the scuffle between the Tauranga and Maketu tribes we have before mentioned. According to Mr. Commissioner Spain, the number killed was five, the *Dispatch* reads fifty:—

"We have received a letter from a settler in New Zealand, from which we make the following extract. The writer says—"The winter season has now fairly set in, with a great quantity of rain and strong winds from the south. The winter, altogether, is very similar to an English autumn, the summer a few degrees warmer. There is plenty of fighting going on with the natives in the interior, and, I have every reason to believe, that they are as much cannibals now, as they were in Cook's time. Within 50 miles of us, last week, there was a great fight. The conquering party took above 50 prisoners, and made "Ki-ki" of them, that is, roasted and eat them. A friend of Mr. Spain saw part of their proceedings, being at that part of the country. He lent them an iron saucepan, and, in return for the favour, they sent it back with a human liver in it. I know not what it is, or how it is, or whether it is the effect of colonization; but the good people of Auckland think no more of an affair of this kind, than you do of my Lord Mayor's dinner. Things are not going on right in Auckland—discontent is becoming general—the system does not work well," in a word, the place is swamped with Government officers. Here is a governor, colonial secretary, treasurer, judge, attorney-general, sheriff, chief commissioner, Mr. S., with his £1,000 a-year, sur-

voyor-general, and staff, with a host of magistrates, clerks, &c. &c. To crown all, a bishop, with a raft of parsons, has just arrived. So you see, the money that is raised upon land sales, instead of going for public improvements, such as making wharfs, roads, &c., is entirely swallowed by this host of cormorants. There is a strong Radical party, but I have no opinion of them, the leaders being the greatest land-jobbers in the colony. I have no reason to complain on my own account. Whilst I can command good wages, and get those wages, I must think myself well off. Farming here is a very serious speculation. A person coming out with a small capital is sure to lose it. Another comes with a large capital, and he is sure to sink it. The land around Auckland is generally poor, it is covered with fern, exactly the same sort as in England. The expense of clearing is from £5 to £7 per acre; the upset price is £1 per acre, and generally knocked down at a shilling or two above. Dr. Evans, one of the Company's directors, at Nicholson, to whom I had a letter of recommendation from the Cape, told me that timber land cost from £30 to £35 the acre clearing—then, one acre of Port Nic land is worth two acres of Auckland, being far richer. So much for local news."—*Weekly Dispatch*, May 14.

HOME.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

It will be observed, from our advertising columns, that the New Zealand Society is now fully organized; and the names of the president and the members of the committee will be a sufficient guarantee to the colonial public of the sincerity of purpose and probable usefulness of the Society. Nearly one hundred members are now enrolled; a number, considering the want of interest which, until within a very short period, has been felt in New Zealand matters, even larger than was anticipated. Now, the committee may confidently look for an extensive accession to that number.

In addition to the local committees which the Society has taken measures to establish in Wellington and Nelson, it will probably take immediate steps to form corresponding committees in the principal towns of the kingdom; to revive, indeed, those local New Zealand societies which arose in 1840, in Glasgow and Dublin, and other places; and, by well directed and judicious agitation, in this and the Sister Island, the Society may hope to reanimate the spirit of enterprise which, during that year, was exhibited (as in the petition of the London bankers and merchants, presented by Lord Eliot,) in favor of the systematic colonization of a country, the natural resources of which, properly developed, might be made to give immediate employment to thousands of our countrymen.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF COTTAGE, Farm, Villa, Architecture, and Furniture: containing numerous designs for dwellings, from the cottage to the villa, including farm houses, farmeries, and other agricultural buildings; several designs for country inns, public houses, and parochial schools, with the requisite fittings-up, fixtures, and furniture, and appropriate offices, gardens, and garden scenery; each design accompanied by analytical and critical remarks, illustrative of the principles of architectural science and taste, on which it is composed. By J. C. Loudon, F.R.S., R.S., &c. Conductor of the Gardener's Magazine, &c. Illustrated by upwards of fifty different architects, surveyors, builders, upholsterers, cabinet makers, landscape gardeners, and others, of whom a list is given. A new edition, with a supplement, containing above 160 pages of letter-press, and nearly 300 engravings, bringing down the work to 1842.

London:—Logman, Brown, Green, & Logmans; and Sold by John Weale, at the Architectural Library, High Holborn.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

F. D. LEWIS, Publisher of the "*New Zealand Journal*," begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give (*gratuitously*) authentic information respecting, and also to facilitate the departure of Emigrants to New Zealand, or any of the other British Colonies.

F. D. L., will also be most happy to arrange Passages advantageously to parties proceeding to the Colonies. Plans and Terms of Ships may be had on application, at the Office of the "*New Zealand Journal*."

Purchase and Sale of Land negotiated, Insurances and Remittances effected, Outfits and every thing requisite for the Colonies provided, on the shortest possible Notice.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill. Office of the "*New Zealand Journal*."

TO ADVERTISERS.

"THE BUILDER" will be known and read in every workshop throughout the Empire and its dependencies, in all public establishments frequented by the building classes, at the fire-side of the artificer, by the traveller, in the private circle and public room, by societies and associations of all grades; in short, by individuals of every interest dependent upon or allied with building, of which the following departments may be enumerated:—

- Architects
- Builders
- Bricklayers
- Brickmakers
- Carpenters
- Cabinet-makers
- Decorators
- Joiners
- Iron-founders
- Ironmongers
- Lath-renders
- Masons
- Marble-cutters
- Paper-hangers
- Plasterers
- Painters and Glaziers
- Plumbers
- Slaters
- Sawyers
- Smiths
- Tile-makers

It should be observed that the building classes may be computed at upwards of half a million of persons; but this number, large as it is, does not include those indirectly connected with building; those, for instance, engaged in stone and slate quarries; in iron, lead, and copper mines; timber fellers, and persons employed in wood-craft; the shipping interest, more particularly importers of timber and building materials. These classes, together with those before mentioned, present an assemblage as imposing and influential as may be supposed their wealth and intelligence; for we may hazard the assertion that not less than one million of money is paid every week in wages for Building purposes; and it will be readily conceded that the education of the larger part of these workmen places them on a level with the better class of artisans. To this numerous and respectable body of Building artificers of the three kingdoms we appeal in support of our undertaking.

But we address ourselves, with not less confidence, to a rank whose known munificence will readily allow our claims, and give countenance to our enterprise; we dedicate **THE BUILDER** to the Nobles of the land, the Gentry, Proprietors of the soil, amateurs, and promoters of Arts and science, whose means and leisure are laudably devoted to pursuits of literature and taste—these we invoke as Patrons and Protectors of Architecture and Building art, and as equally concerned with the profession in all matters pertaining to the welfare and well-doing of the individuals composing this vast community, and to their interests whether sole or aggregate.

To each of these great and influential bodies **THE BUILDER** is devoted. It is offered to them as their organ of communication and instruction—the direct and simple interlocutor between the multifarious yet united interests of all ranks, throughout their trades and callings—to answer their demands—find a vent for their manufactures and commodities—find supplies for their wants—announce their engagements and requirements—to record the success of their enterprises and occupations—to keep register of tenders and contracts—and report the progress and completion of works—and, withal, to stand forth a staunch advocate in all public matters connected with the craft.

In fine—(avoiding party politics) this publication will combine the duties of a Trade Journal with the higher offices of a Magazine of Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts, more especially those connected with the pursuit of its institution.

To Advertisers, generally, this Newspaper must be of great importance, but necessarily to those connected with Building Commerce, to producers or dealers in manufactured commodities proper to the Builder's use in the practice of his vocation, to all who exercise callings, or experience wants, to whom he may refer or apply—to those allied to him in official capacities,—and lastly, to the Builder himself, in the various relations and exigencies of his profession and business.—to all and each of them, a special and peculiar medium of reference is a desideratum;—to these, **THE BUILDER** is offered as the universal and immediate referee of all parties.

We give the leading Divisions of the Building Classes; in like manner we subjoin a list of Trades and Objects in association with them, to whom, and for which, columns are set apart, to be called, "The Building Craft Advertiser," in which special notices, and other public announcements and advertisements will be found peculiarly effective.

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Artificial Stone Manufacturers
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- for Buildings, Land, Timber Sales, &c.
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- Blind-makers, Venetian and others
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- Bent Timber Manufacturers
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- Builders' Cards and Advertisements
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- To Builders—Emigrants to Colonies—and to Colonial Speculators in Land and Building, and dealers in Building-products—to Colonial Companies, &c., this Paper must form a valuable medium of interchange and advertisement.
- Advertisements and Communications to be addressed to the Publisher, at the Office of **THE BUILDER**, No. 2 York-street, Covent-garden.
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These splendid Ships are all of the First Class, have most elegant accommodation for Passengers, and engagements will be given for their days of Sailing.

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FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the MARY HAY, 225 tons, A. D. VOLUM, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail July 1.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who are constantly dispatching a succession of superior first-class Ships, (Regular Traders) to each of the Australian Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope.
MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE,
34, Fenchurch Street, London.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS to SYDNEY, New South Wales, and Auckland, New Zealand.—The fine new Ship **BANGALORE, A 1, 969 tons register, CHRISTOPHER NELSON, Commander,** lying at the jetty, London Docks, under engagement to his Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, to sail on the 15th of June. Will not take goods after that day. For freight or passage apply to Captain Nelson, at the Jerusalem Coffee house; to Carter and Bonus, 11, Leadenhall-street; or to Craymond & Sohuyler, 46, Lime-street.

SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION.
This day is published, the second edition, price 1d. each, or 7s. per 100.

A SYNOPSIS of the SPEECH of Charles Buller, Esq., M. P., in the House of Commons, on Thursday the 6th of April, 1843, on Systematic Colonization.
"England's sure markets will be among new colonies of Englishmen in all quarters of the globe."
—*Carlyle.*
London: Smith, Elder and Co. Cornhill.
To be had also at the Office of the "New Zealand Journal," No. 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS, OUTFITTERS to NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES, E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouses, 165, Fenchurch-street.
List of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

TOWN ACRE in WELLINGTON for Sale; having a double frontage, close to the centre of business—annual value estimated at £20; price low for cash. Apply to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand Agent, 17, Throgmorton Street.

APRIL WHEAT.—Messrs. Smyth and Fabian, 77, King William Street, London, beg to call the attention of parties interested in the Australian Colonies, to their April Wheat, so well calculated for that climate, from its productiveness and rapid growth. In this country, within four months from the time of sowing, it has produced upwards of 10 sacks to the acre. The sample now in the possession of Messrs. S. & F. weighs 12 stone 16 lbs. to the sack; which may be seen at their office. Orders for a few quarters could be executed and shipped free of expense. Further information may be obtained of Messrs. Smyth and Fabian, 77, King William Street, City.
N. B. The April Wheat may continue to be sown in this climate during the first few days of May.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

REVIVAL OF THE LAND SALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that lands at the New Zealand Company's Settlement of Nelson, consisting of sections comprising each a town lot of 1 acre, a suburban lot of 50 acres, and a rural lot of 150 acres, may now be obtained on the same terms as heretofore.—Also, that lands at the Company's Settlement of New Plymouth, consisting of sections comprising each a town lot of one quarter of an acre, and a rural lot of 50 acres, may be obtained in this country, on the same terms as heretofore, by actual Colonists.

By Order of the Court,
JOHN WARD Secretary.
New Zealand House,
Broad Street Buildings, 11th May, 1843.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON.
COMMITTEE.
DR. BOWRING, M.P.
REAR AD. SIR ED. CHETHAM, C.B. K.C.H.
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THOMAS WOOLLCOMBE, Esq.,
SECRETARY.
W. BRIDGES, Esq.

The objects of this Society are:
I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.
II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.
III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above.)
IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labors will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from the various channels now open to the Society, through the subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence and co-operation, which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets every Wednesday, at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order,
W. BRIDGES, Secretary.
New Zealand Society's Rooms,
36, Old Broad Street,
7th June, 1843.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

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TO ADVERTISERS.—The impetus

which the favorable arrangements lately concluded between the Government and the New Zealand Company, and the favorable news from the Colony, may be expected to give to the Colonization of New Zealand, will obviously increase the usefulness of the New Zealand Journal, as a medium for the Advertisements of Colonial Publishers, Shippers, Outfitters, Insurance and other Companies; and, generally, of all advertisements, directly or indirectly, connected with Colonization.

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NEW ZEALAND.—J. STAYNER,

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J. Wakefield Esq
Blois
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France

THE

New Zealand Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY.

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The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

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Adelaide	George	400	Graham	Ditto	Lon. Docks	July 10
Hobart Town and Sydney	Regulus	369	Hunter.	Ditto	Lon. Docks	June 25
Hobart Town	Jane Frances	400	Crosby.	Ditto	Lon. Docks	July 20
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Sydney	Hewett	402	Liddell	Ditto	St. K. Docks	July 25
Sydney	Caledonia	402	Liddell	Ditto	St. K. Docks	July 25
Sydney	Hamlet	480	Wilson	Ditto	Lon. Docks	Aug. 1

THE JOINT STOCK PRINCIPLE.

We call attention to a letter addressed to us on this subject, by "A Proprietor of Land in Nelson." The Joint Stock Principle, the effects of which are so conspicuous in the development of English commercial and political power, is of infinite importance in reference to colonization. The colonization of New Zealand—so far as that colonization has been conducted on sound principles, and with successful issue—has been carried on through the instrumentality of a Joint Stock Association; and it has been our endeavour, on several occasions, to recommend an extension of this principle in the future systematic preparation of the New Zealand Settlements. The extent to which the comfort of individuals might be increased by co-operation is incalculable; and it is here not at all requisite to impress the conviction that individual desires must succumb to the general good; for isolation in all matters in this regard, never can tend even to the individual good of those who indulge it. In the preparation of a colonial town, it will readily be conceded that co-operation is at least necessary in preconcerting the plan upon which the town is to be formed; and a little further consideration will demonstrate that co-operation is also requisite to carry that plan into execution. To take one instance: Mr. Loudon has with great clearness pointed out the advantage of placing rows of cottages together, in forming the nuclei of well considered villages; to effect this, according to method, so as to admit of the regular extension of the village as population increases, certain minds accustomed to architectural and sanitary science, must be concentrated upon the object; and the general good will be kept in view at the same time that individual tastes, as far as is compatible with the general good, are respected. If by such means the permanent comfort and welfare of the population are held in view and promoted, how trivial becomes the consideration that one capitalist here, or another capitalist there, was prevented from speculating in a street or a terrace, and perhaps, making a second fortune out of the necessities of the small capitalists or no capitalists who had settled, or come out to settle, around him. As it is, who is there whose resolution is not a little shaken at the thought of the comparative discomfort he must endure in the young Colonies of Great Britain, and who does not feel how great a sacrifice is required of him to give up the comforts, which education has made necessities of his existence, of London houses, or Highgate cottages, for mudwalled cabins,

NEW SERIES, No. 14.

or tattered tents; even in the genial climate, and amid the green and productive vallies of New Zealand. But let us suppose that such a system as that recommended by our correspondents, P. A. D. C. and C. is adopted, that a joint capital has been invested in the requisite purchase to transmit artisans to the settlement; that yeomen have been encouraged by the offer of a cheap passage to proceed as actual colonists, and in treaty with an organized body, to repay by annual instalments, within a short stipulated period, the value of land committed to their cultivation; that, as soon as they have arrived, the Joint Capital has reared for them comfortable cottages or farmeries, with the requisite conveniences; and then imagine the stimulus which would everywhere be given to agriculture and to settlement. A year's experience of such an organized system, applied also to the erection of streets, be they but of houses of one story for the reception of those who choose to devote themselves to commercial pursuits, would convince the most sceptical, that to "replenish the earth" by the systematic creation of new markets for enterprise and industry, is a duty not less simple as it is certainly not less imperative, than to "increase and multiply;" and that indeed, the one, without the other, is not a duty but a national offence and calamity.

"A new era," says the *Times*, of last Thursday week, "we trust, has already commenced for New Zealand." The *Times*, at length says so, because the public mind begins to acknowledge that it is so;—it is for the New Zealand Company, to act so as feither to disappoint the public, nor stultify its organ.

What the New Zealand Company, as it appears to us, are bound immediately to do, is to redeem the pledge which they have made to the public, to carry into effect the principle, so successfully tested, of chartering vessels for the conveyance of small capitalists and others at very moderate charges. This would be by far the most rapid and the healthiest mode of proportioning capital to labor in the Colony: and it would at once,—we feel assured, be taken advantage of by whole "hives" of industrious yeomen. And the company are not only bound to do this, but seeing that the process is a self-acting one, and a self-supporting one, they have no excuse for not doing it at once, for not taking advantage of the present favorable feeling in respect to New Zealand, and striking while the iron is hot. If the system be carried out vigorously, all those other schemes which we have directly or indirectly recommended to the Anglo-New-Zealander, will forthwith, so far as they deserve to be promoted, meet with encouragement; but it is hardly, we confess, to be expected that the London capitalist will invest his money in the most promising New Zealand speculation, until the recognized instrument of New Zealand Colonization testifies its own faith by vigorous action.

Again, with regard to whaling, and the importation of Phormium tenax and timber. It appears, from a late debate in the Chamber of Deputies, that M. Guizot has been advocating the formation of a French emporium in the South Seas for refitting the whaling traders, which at present are under the necessity of proceeding to Nantucket or Valparaiso to refit. The French also, it is said, have already commenced to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific by a canal across the Isthmus of Darien; (while the Austrians, it is no less confidently asserted, are in treaty with Mohammed Ali, to construct a canal between Alexandria and Suez, and so cut us out of the carrying trade between India and Europe): and, by and bye, we would not be surprised to learn that the French have established docks and shipbuilding communities under the very nose of Britain, in Cook's Straits, and are ready to ship as much Phormium tenax to England as English manufacturers choose to pay them for in gold. The genius of English commerce seems now to be sitting in a sort of leaden despair; low wages and low profits have produced national low spirits; and we are becoming resigned to the fact, that if the continental powers are not rising rapidly to our level, we are rapidly sinking to theirs.

Our correspondent, to whose letters we made reference in the commencement of this paper, suggests that the success of the American fisheries is owing to the venture being shared by the sailors employed. This, which corresponds with the opinions expressed on several occasions by "W.," we have no doubt to be the case; and if, as is probable, a steam whaling company should be formed on the principles "W." has advocated, we hope this material consideration will not be overlooked.

Our new correspondent further insists on the necessity of a

revision of the laws relating to joint-stock companies: truly, a most necessary measure—for as joint-stock, or the co-operative principle, is yearly encroaching upon the domains of private and individual enterprise, the laws for its control and guidance will affect the bulk of the community.

At present it is to be feared, that the shareholders of public companies are rather apathetic as to the management or mismanagement of their affairs by the directors. As long as dividends are declared, they are content to leave the board or committee to manage as they please, until perchance they have managed to pay away all the capital in the shape of annual bonuses. This, of course, is quite "tolerable, and not to be endured." The remedy will be found in the increasing stake of the public in such public concerns. When, as will by and bye happen, the annual dividend of a company becomes an object of importance to each shareholder; each shareholder will no longer leave everybody else to do his business, but will see to it himself. We fear that the recommendation that the directors should be responsible for the debts contracted, would be hardly just; but the directors may be kept to their duty by being paid for their services, and so becoming bound to work as the servants of the public, whom they represent. We would, in all public concerns, whether economical or political, have the General Committee to elect a small business Committee, say of nine good men; and pay them liberally. We were glad, therefore, to observe that, at the last annual meeting, the shareholders prudently insisted upon the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company appropriating to themselves the annual sum which had been voted for their use; for, with all respect for the members of the Court—the constitution of which appears as unexceptionable as that of many bodies of public men—it is quite possible that, were they allowed to feel that they were conferring a favor upon the Company, without reaping the slightest reward other than the honor of representing the general body, they might consider themselves, on occasion, quite at liberty to pay no more attention to the interests of their constituents, than members of Parliament. We subjoin the letter to which we have referred:—

Colonial Society, St. James's Square, June 13

Sir,—I have been a constant reader of the "New Zealand Journal," and several times have observed on the part of the Editor, or of his correspondents, a desire to encourage the formation of "companies," either to establish whaling parties in Cook's Straits, or to make improvements of one kind and another in the several settlements, hitherto, it would appear, without avail. I take up my pen, therefore, to offer a few remarks as concisely as possible.

I believe the great success of the American fishing expeditions on the banks of Newfoundland, to have been owing to the sailors employed having had shares in the "venture;" and I also think I am right in stating that a similar system was the cause of the maritime power of the ancient Greeks.

I could write pages in proof of the excellence of the joint-stock principle, properly carried out, but will leave that task to those more competent than myself, satisfied with merely broaching an idea to your numerous well-informed and reflective readers. To whom it will be evident that, in order to apply the "joint-stock principle" with the most beneficial results, it is absolutely necessary that the laws relating thereto should undergo revision. The following are the requisites to an improvement:—

1st. An absolute and never-ceasing control of the shareholders over the Directors.

2nd. Irresponsibility of the shareholders for the debts contracted by the directors, for which the latter alone should be responsible to the public.

3rd. That the shares be fixed by law at a very low amount, so that all classes might become shareholders, and thereby interested in the undertakings.

I hope your able correspondent "W." will take up this subject with his wonted energy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A PROPRIETOR OF LAND IN NELSON.

THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

The New Zealand Society is now prepared to open the campaign in earnest; and without other interests than the interests of legitimate and beneficial speculation—of kindred with actual Colonists—and, in many cases, of a sincere and hearty philanthropy, has a claim upon public assistance and co-operation, which we feel assured will be responded to.

The New Zealand Society, it is unnecessary to say, is not formed in any spirit either of opposition or of subserviency to the New Zealand Company. If the New Zealand Company does forthwith what is expected of it, what it has pledged itself to do—if it forthwith, and in good earnest, carries into effect, in the first place, the system of economical cabin passages, and thereby at once gives encouragement to the emigration of capital to the colony, and to the certain and healthy development of its invaluable resources; and, along with this measure, shall not less heartily give encouragement to all proper means for making New Zealand what

it must ultimately become, either through their instrumentality, or that of the British Government—then, as far as they are concerned, the New Zealand Society's occupation would be gone. The Society has already memorialised one government institution—the post office—for a more regular and economical system of intercommunication; and of that subject the post office authorities have promised their immediate consideration. During the present week they have been successful in securing the sympathies of members of both Houses of Parliament, in aid of an object of not less importance,—the repudiation by the Government of anything approaching to a system of conviction for New Zealand. A petition, it will be observed, has been presented on behalf of the Society to the House of Lords, against the transmission of more convict boys to Auckland: and we trust the Society will not let the matter rest. We observe that the Governor of South Australia had been sounding the settlers in Adelaide also, on the proposal to have some of these Parkhurst ex-convicts settled amongst them, but the expression of opinion there, as in New Zealand, was decidedly opposed to such a measure.

The Society is determined that New Zealand shall be colonized—and that not by the mere transmission of a few thousand starving labourers in the course of years, with only a sprinkling of cultivated and educated men, or even of men of tolerable pecuniary means of usefulness—but that capitalists, the best of all capitalists, the English yeomanry, shall be encouraged to lend their aid to the heroic work of replenishing New Zealand, and subduing it to the great purposes of a second Britain. They do not look to the Utopian object of reducing the population of England—the constant defeat of which object has been ever brought forward as an argument against Colonization—but of widening the field of industry. They feel well assured that there is room, not only for the millions already spread over the lands of England—but for twice as many millions more. All that is wanted is the creation of markets of exchange—where English wants and English tastes may be reproduced to the mutual advantage of the mother country and her offshoots.

We call attention to the address and rules of the Society, to be found in another column, and we call upon all friends to the restoration of English commercial enterprise, now sunk in the very slough of despond, to come forward and lend their aid to carry into effect the desire of the Society, to make known to all classes, the great prospects of extended usefulness and happiness which are opened out in the systematic preparation of the young Colonies of the South—the restoration of activity to commerce—of the comforts of a hearth and home to the men and women of England.

THE IRISH AND THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

The *Times* of Tuesday last, in a very able paper on the Irish character and Irish sufferings, dwells upon the probable benefits to be anticipated from an institution lately formed in that country, for the purpose of instructing the Protestant pastors in the native language: and thus affording them a powerful means of appealing to and educating the sentiments of the Irishman. The Irish are a peculiarly *venerative* people, and among the things they worship are the sounds of their native tongue. The Irish priest, who is a wise enough man in his generation, takes advantage of this feeling, and studies and preaches in Irish; while the lazy or indifferent Church of England man, contented with the physical and money force of his establishment, speaks to the native in the language most hateful to his ears. The *Times* adds, that in the same praiseworthy spirit which has led now to the formation of a college to correct this evil, "the noble and high-minded Bishop of New Zealand, who has himself laid the foundation of a similar college in his own diocese, made such progress in the study of the New Zealand language during his voyage to the Colony, that the very week after his arrival, he gained the affections of the natives by preaching to them in their own tongue."

It appears to us, however, questionable whether the difference in the present position and prospects of the two races does not constitute a reason for a very different policy in their treatment. The Saxon's language is hateful to the Irish, because it is the language of those whom they deem their tyrants and oppressors: it is the language of the tithe collector. That very Saxon tongue, "with its hissing and creaking sounds," has never been rejected by the New Zealander; for it is the language in which the English Colonist now speaks to him in the tones of kindness and conciliation. It is, in sober truth, the language of his tithe *payer*; for a tenth of all the townships and cultivated lands of New Zealand is actually paid back to the natives from whom the site is purchased. To maintain either the Erse or the Maori tongue, if peculiar reasons do not exist, as in the case of Ireland, for such a policy, is to maintain the language of rude, uncultivated minds. Surely, if it can be done, it would be better in either case gradually to invite the native to exchange his limited vocabulary for a vehicle of thought more capable of expressing those new combinations of ideas, which a new education must lead him to form—the language in which have been enshrined the highest and most beautiful images, the deepest and most various learning of the human family.

The college, indeed, founded by the Bishop of New Zealand, we believe is intended for the English education of the natives: the bishop, in the mean while, makes use of the native tongue to address the native mind: but for our own part, and we speak the sentiments of many friends to New Zealand, the native, it appears to us, cannot be too thoroughly amalgamated with the European race—he must be taught to dwell amongst them, to intermarry, and to interchange—not merely to interchange pigs for blankets, and greenstone for hatchets, but to interchange affection for affection, and thought for thought.

A speaker in the late debate on the Irish Arms Bill, referred also to the New Zealanders for an illustration. The New Zealand Natives he observed, had been permitted to attend the funeral of Captain Hobson, the late governor, and to exhibit their grief by repeated discharges of their musketry and warlike dances: and it was asked why give arms to the cannibal, and deny them to the Irish peasant. The answer is again, that the two cases are very dissimilar. When the native Irishman meets with a Bishop Selwyn, and a similar legislation to that now in force in New Zealand, he too may be safely trusted with fire-arms at every wake.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. CHAPMAN.

We understand that it was left to Mr. Chapman himself to name the kind of memorial which should be presented to him by his friends: and the choice he made was that of a true Utilitarian—something useful in the wide sense of the word—useful for every day's necessities, and useful not less to the eye and the taste. We should have expressed regret had Mr. Chapman been presented with a pillar of silver flagree, or a gold cup for holding nothing.

Mr. Chapman goes out to New Zealand in a position of conventional influence, as well as actual usefulness: and the high legal office to which he has been elected, to the honor of the Government, not less than to his own, will afford him opportunities of carrying out and encouraging the measures of liberality and sound policy which, when Editor of this journal, he so disinterestedly and strenuously advocated. We know that our friend would be better pleased were we to content ourselves with presenting to our readers a mere statement of the proceedings at the public meeting at which the testimonial of his friends was presented to him, by the Right Honorable President of the New Zealand Society: and, indeed, we confess that we take advantage of the circumstance that this paper will probably be handed to him on the very day that he bids adieu to England, to express our own regard, which is that of all friends to New Zealand Colonization; and our sincere good wishes that he may in his new field of exertion, realize his own earnest objects, which are the advancement and happiness of the Colony, to whose interests he has devoted so much time and applied so much energy. We feel that he has labored, and that we, in a more hopeful time for the Colony, are but entering into the fruits of his labors. We wish him a hearty "farewell."

IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Sir,—It is satisfactory to see that the idea of the Building and Improvement Company, is gradually gaining favor in the estimation of those friends, who have the welfare of New Zealand at heart; and why is it gaining ground? because people are now beginning to look at things in a proper light,—to search out (and find a remedy) for real difficulties, and to divest themselves of imaginary ones. Two chief objections have been urged against the plan—the first, as regards its competing with "private interests," the second, in the carrying out of the plan in "detail." With regard to the first objection—are "private interests" to supersede public good?—Must the Nelson settler pay *ten shillings* a day for journeymen's wages (having already paid for the passage out of these men)? and must he pay one hundred per cent. on that rate of wages for upholding the "private interests" of the master builders? At this rate, what will be the advantages of economical passages?—what the advantages of ground at a moderate price, if the settler has thus to pay through the pocket for upholding "private interests?" No wonder Loan companies, at these rates, are in request!

With regard to the second objection, the detail of carrying out such a plan—I would merely state, in reply, that the actual detail is the thing of all things for benefitting the colony, by the introduction of capital and labor. Is not, Sir, the first thing required by a newly arrived settler, a comfortable shelter for himself, his wife, and family? Let him have this essential, and the plough, spade, and hatchet, will soon be doing their duty; his energies will immediately be directed to the resources of his newly adopted land—its timber—its flax—and its whale fisheries.

I am, Sir, &c.

C.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.

Systematic Colonization might obviate many broken hearts. There are in England, hundreds and thousands of women, whom

it were a charity to educate to smother all tenderest affections, which can, with them, expand only to be blighted. For if the crisis of competition in a narrow field has now been almost consummated as regards the male population, and the easy classes are descending to take their place among the uneasy, and the uneasy into the union, what soil is to cherish the best feelings and affections of the other sex, to which modern civilization has left a still more limited field—which has been even taught, indeed, that its province is not utility, but ornament; not to work, but to be worked for. And the "15,000 milliners of the metropolis;"—and that class, too, the lowest of all, whose name and miseries must not even be mentioned to ears polite (for whom Mr. Buller's otherwise perfect speech dared to say nothing), whose only hope, where feeling has not been for ever deadened, is the knowledge that their bitter cup is soon drunk to the dregs—would not systematic Colonization, by the classes not yet fallen, do more to thin their numbers, and, by removing the cause, remove the evil, than lectures of Glasgow divines, or the Asylums of passionless Charity?

The preponderance of female population in England is very great; yet in the Colonies the preponderance is all the other way,—in the convict Colonies to an extent productive of social vice and misery, greater, even, and more unnatural, than is even dreamt of by the most degraded here. But that evil, under proper management, will correct itself; at the same time, it is desirable to encourage some system by which males and females, in an equal ratio, may have opportunities to emigrate. For at present, even as regards New Zealand, the male exceeds the female population by 25 per cent.; and a continuance of the Parkhurst ex-convict system would still further operate to destroy the moral equilibrium.

We have left ourselves, on this occasion, space only to touch upon this subject—a subject of vital importance. And here, as in almost all legislation, it will be found that physical, if it does not precede, must, at least, accompany all moral means of improvement. We are but approaching that last, best stage of social knowledge, when it shall be universally recognised that men may be moulded to all good by proper motives, and by just and beneficent legislation and measures of liberal policy and commerce. Systematic Colonization will induce comfort; a comfortable nation must be a moral and religious nation. And then the creation of new markets—the encouragement of ships, colonies and commerce—may be made to supersede hulks, and penitentiaries, and Parkhurst institutions, and Irish Arms Bills. The true physician prevents rather than cures. The dilettante legislators of England, it is to be feared, are but emerging from the regions of quackery—treating the moral patient somewhat on the same principle that certain physicians adopt with the physical; who wait till consumption has pervaded the whole system, and then dispatch the sufferer to find a grave in Naples or Madeira. What the *Times* said the day before yesterday, about the Government remedy for Irish grievances, contains a sadder and deeper truth than perhaps the *Times* itself altogether intended to assume:—"To object to it for not doing the work "which belongs to a totally different province, is about as sensible as it would be to complain of a policeman for not seeing "that the labourers in his parish were well paid." Is Sir Robert Peel, then, in the estimation of the *Times*, nothing but a poor Dogberry, the master and spokesman of the watch?"

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH IN THE PACIFIC.

The alleged occupation of the Sandwich Islands by the British squadron under Admiral Poulett, has brought forth an article from the *Times* on that subject, to the effect that the British Government have ordered them to be restored to the "independent authority of the native sovereign." The article in question then alludes to the recent debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the vote for the French establishments at the Marquesas and Society Islands—ably ridiculing, through M. Guizot's speech, the "fanaticism" of one party, who would annually grant millions, "without a murmur, for the maintenance "of that system of bloodshed and spoliation which is called the "colonization of Algeria;" while the variety of the other party is made prominent in their idea, that the occupation of these islands by a military force would have the effect of checking British influence in the southern hemisphere.

"It must be confessed (says the *Times*, in allusion to the cost of the expedition,) that a vote of nearly six millions of francs for the outfit, to be followed by an annual charge of at least two millions and a half for the future maintenance of these establishments, is not very consistent with their present importance, or with the character which the French Government ascribe to them. A military force of 1,200 men is to be sent out to these islands to support the dignity of a military governor, with a very complete staff, and a salary sufficient to induce him to exchange the varied pleasures of the centre of civilization for the monotonous occupations of these remote parts of the French dominions.

"When a vote of £120,000 was taken for our colony of New Zealand, and when the British interests in that island imposed upon the Government of the mother-country the absolute necessity of providing for its civil administration, much doubt was expressed as to the necessity of so large a grant, and the expediency of the conditions upon which it was made. Those doubts have been more than justified by the deplorable misuse of the money, and abuse of the authority committed to the local government. We trust that a new era has already

commenced for New Zealand; but the French Chambers may well take alarm at the proposal of their Government, if they should happen to compare it with any of the votes which have been taken here or elsewhere for the foundation of colonial establishments, especially such as are mere trading stations."

CHINESE LABOR.

We have, elsewhere, intimated that a vessel has been dispatched from Manilla on its return to New Zealand, via Singapore, where it is intended to ship a whole expedition of Chinamen for the Colony. We have so frequently expressed our desire that a beginning should be made to such a system of supplying the labor market, (and the labor of the Chinese Colonist is beyond comparison the most valuable in the East,) that we need not say we hail this news with great pleasure. Nor can we believe that it will at all have the effect of rendering the Colony unattractive to English labourers, as it will certainly have a very opposite tendency with the English capitalist. If it is said that by supplying labour from abroad we lose the means of reducing the population at home, we shall only reply that colonization, except on a scale unknown to ancient or modern times, does not reduce, but tends to increase while it creates employment for the population of the colonizing country. Even the French conscriptions did not ultimately decrease the population of the continent, but the contrary: a most veritable paradox.

The following pertinent observations on this subject are from the *Penang Gazette*, quoted in the last number of the *Colonial Gazette*:—In our earlier numbers we have claimed attention to the high value of this settlement as the means of affording labour to the other colonies and dependencies of Great Britain. Amidst the manifold advantages which will accrue to the mother country (identified as is her true prosperity with that of her offspring) from the occupation of this island, we would not have this important one overlooked. This grievous want of labour is the uniform cry of all our colonies. The West Indians are endeavouring to obtain a supply from the West coast of Africa, and the planters of the Mauritius from the continent of India. So pressing has become the necessity of its import that a bill to facilitate immigration into our colonies has been passed by the Government during the Parliamentary Session of this year. The last report of the Government Immigration Agent to the Governor of New South Wales states, "that the want of every description of labour continues to be very seriously and inconveniently felt by all classes of colonists." At the Cape of Good Hope, the practical retardation of internal improvement is so obvious from this scarcity of labour, that public thanks are expressed to the naval officer who directed thither the crews of the captured slavers. So much does the population press upon the means of subsistence, or so enterprising are the inhabitants of China, that one of the *Cong-sis*'s, or companies, offered to bring down to Mr. Brooke, at Borneo, as many as 3000 emigrants within a few months, if he could obtain permission for their introduction. We learn from native authorities that it would be very facile to make arrangements to supply Australia with labour, and at a lower rate than Hill Coolies could be imported. We need not point out the great superiority and value of Chinese emigrants to the Indian labourers. Singapore attests what they can accomplish under European direction. How much Java has benefited by their indefatigable industry in developing its resources, is very well known. Their acquaintance with various arts and manufactures; their skill as mechanics, agriculturists, gardeners, and fishermen, render them peculiarly valuable in all new, and also in old, colonies. As mentioned in our No. 6, the intended colonization of Moreton Bay renders it very desirable to obtain from hence persons competent to cultivate the sugar-cane and other tropical productions, for which it is alleged this portion of Australia is very eligible. The Chinese have long been deservedly celebrated for their skill in the manipulation of sugar. We are assured that their skill as market-gardeners, in the vicinity of Sydney, would be richly rewarded, to the greatly-increased comfort of the present inhabitants. As fishermen, also, they are there much required to supply the markets at a moderate cost. For ourselves, we think very much larger questions are also involved by the permanent occupation of our island, than we have yet alluded to.

RICH AND POOR.

Mr. Dickens encountered crowds of poor emigrants with their children on board a Canadian steam boat; this was their second embarkment: he found them patient, kind, and cheerful under circumstances which he thought would have made the easy-living rich, monsters of selfishness and impatience. It gave rise to the following reflections:—

"Cant as we may, and as we shall to the end of all things, it is very much harder for the poor to be virtuous than it is for the rich; and the good that is in them shines the brighter for it. In many a noble mansion lives a man—the best of husbands and of fathers, whose private worth in both capacities is justly lauded to the skies; but bring him here upon this crowded deck, strip from his fair young wife, her silken dress and jewels, unbind her braided hair, stamp early wrinkles on her brow, pinch her pale cheek with care and much privation, array her faded form in coarsely patched attire, let there be nothing but his love to set her forth or deck her out, and you shall put it to the proof indeed!—so change his station in the world that he shall see in those young things who climb about his knee, not records of his wealth and name, but little wrestlers with him for his daily bread—so many poachers on his scanty meal—so many units to divide his every sum of comfort, and further to reduce its small amount. In lieu of the endearments of childhood in its sweetest aspect, heap upon him all its pains and wants, its sicknesses and ills, its fretfulness, caprice, and querulous endurance; let its prattle be—not of engaging infant fancies, but of cold, and thirst, and hunger; and if his fatherly affection outlive all this, and he be

patient, watchful, tender, careful of his children's lives, and mindful of their joys and sorrows, then send him back to parliament and pulpit, and to quarter-sessions; and when he hears fine talk of the depravity of those who live from hand to mouth, and labour hard to do it, let him speak up as one who knows, and tell those holders-forth that they, by parallel with such a class, should be high angels in their daily lives, and lay but humble siege to Heaven. Which of us all shall say what he would be if such realities with small relief or change all through his days were his?"

Looking round upon these people, Mr. Dickens adds:—

"Far from home, indigent, houseless, wandering—weary with travel and hard living, and seeing how patiently they nursed and tended their young children; how they consulted over their wants first, then half supplied their own; what gentle ministers of hope and faith the women were; how the men profited by their example, and how very seldom even a moment's petulance or harsh complaint broke out among them—I felt a stronger love and honour of my kind come glowing on my heart, and wished to God there had been many Atheists in the better part of human nature there, to read with me this simple lesson in the Book of Life."

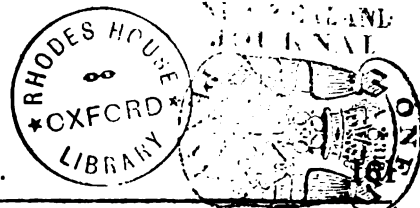
Many will think with Mr. Dickens, that it was a scene which might have made an Atheist believe that there was a Providence who had planted affections in the human breast; but it would be well if the reading his account of what he witnessed could have any effect upon those iron-hearted senators who think that a large class of mankind are destined to sustain life without a change, under a system of working six days and weeping the seventh; some even go farther, and declare that women are born to endure the severest work underground, naked to the waist—a band round that waist, to which is attached a chain, which passing between their legs enables them on all fours to haul trucks laden with coal to the mouth of the pit.* To the credit of Ireland, a woman working in a coal-mine is unknown there; and yet it was a nobleman born in that country, who rose in his place in parliament to argue the necessity of such a system: but working in coal-mines is but a small part of the sufferings of hundreds of thousands in England. To Lord Ashley mankind owe much; but he must probe the wound much deeper; he must bring before parliament night after night, their state as described in the "sanitary inquiry" presented to both houses of parliament by command of Her Majesty, July, 1842. He cannot do better than refer to the state of thousands in Glasgow, as described in pages 114 to 126, in a small volume "On Arts and Artisans, at Home and Abroad," by Jellingher C. Symons, one of the assistant commissioners on the hand-loom inquiry: but all these works, and many others, only describe the sufferings—the misery of immense masses of mankind. It is for such men as Lord Ashley not alone to probe the wound; he must apply a remedy,—an entire, or to use a popular expression, a radical one is not in his power; but there is a very healing plaster which it is the duty of all public men to assist in applying,—it is removing the excess of population; not in masses, of all ages, but by planting the procreative classes, budding into life, with the elasticity of hope, in a healthy and fruitful soil. Well may Colonel Potter Macqueen, the late Tory member for Bedfordshire, exclaim, after describing the actual state of the agricultural population of the parish of Bledlow, in Buckinghamshire,—"In the name of common sense, and common humanity, why then should this state of things be permitted? Why should not means be adopted to allow these helpless, shivering creatures to exchange a miserable degraded existence for one of comfort, plenty, and independence, and that too in a climate so congenial as to render them careless of fuel and warm clothing, with a soil only asking for industry to yield immense returns."† Again he says, and it is too true to pass unheeded,—"These people too, as well as the manufacturing and agricultural labourers, consume but a small relative proportion of our commodities, because they can scarcely earn sufficient for their support;—but place them in these Colonies, where from high wages and cheap provisions they can earn four times the amount necessary for their subsistence, and they will become the best consumers of the staple exports of England, and at the same time encourage our mercantile navy."‡

The man, whoever he may be—and he is yet to come forth, who works in parliament to the wholesome removal of capital and labour together, of that class of the people to which allusion has already been made, will do more to reconcile the poor to the rich, and place society in a safer state than any police regulations which may be enacted. There is something in it, far above party, far superior to ordinary politics. All the world respect and admire Lord Ashley, and a host of others, who act from the very best motives; but what is the beginning and end of all their exertions? Combine the whole together, and it is insignificant when put in comparison with the carrying labour which is coming into life, and capital to employ it, and placing the two on a soil and in a climate which will finally make the black spot of our country

* See House of Commons Report, printed in 1842, for the truth of these facts, set forth in the most minute detail, names, times, and place.

† "Australia, as she is, and as she may be." p. 15.

‡ Ibid.



THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

—excess of population—the brightest gem in Her Majesty's crown. If any rising young man in the ranks of our aristocracy wishes to place himself in this position, let him devote one week to the reading of the following parliamentary reports :

1. Report on New Zealand, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed the 3rd of August, 1840.
2. Papers on New Zealand, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed the 11th May, 1841.
3. Ditto ditto, 12th August, 1842.
4. The Report of the House of Lords.

The *New Zealand Journal*, in 3 volumes : and the First Number of the *Wellington Gazette*, printed in London, the second edition, on Sept. 6, 1839 :—and he may be satisfied that he will have sufficient knowledge to go to work with the strength of Hercules. The last, a paper of eight pages, should be read first, being the very best introduction to the subject. W.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers in the Country can have this Paper supplied direct from the Office by transmitting a Post-office Order to F. D. Lewis, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Cornhill, for their Subscription, viz., 6s. 6d. for Six months, or 13s. for the Year. Books and Maps for review, and all Correspondence, to be addressed to the Editor, 3, Castle Court, Birch Lane, London.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843.

OUR intelligence is rather *for* than *from* New Zealand; our best news being that probably on this day the *Bangalore* will convey to the Colony the assurance that the British Government are now actuated by sentiments of liberality and just policy in their treatment of the New Zealand settlements. The *Bangalore* will carry out as Governor of New Zealand a man of accomplishment; zealous, and disinterested; and who appears to be imbued with the sincerest desire to promote the interests of the Colonists of all classes. In the same vessel Mr. Chapman, the former Editor of this Journal, proceeds to Wellington as the Chief Justice of that settlement: an appointment which, from his earnest devotedness to the good of the Colony, not less than from his general and legal accomplishments, must be as satisfactory to the settlers, as it is honorable to the Government which made it. On Wednesday last, the Earl of Devon, the President of the New Zealand Society, presented to Mr. Chapman a piece of plate, purchased by the subscriptions of his friends, as a testimonial of regard for his services to the Colony, and to all interested in its welfare. The proceedings at the public meeting, at which the presentation took place, apart from the consideration that the tribute itself is a token of interest in the Colony, afford much gratification from the expression of confidence in its prospects, which were made by the Earl of Devon on the occasion.

At Malmesbury, Cirencester, and other places in the West of England, meetings have been held at the instigation of Mr. Rundall, where some signs of returning interest were exhibited, proving [that there is a fair opportunity afforded to the New Zealand Company to strike in, and encourage the emigration of capital as well as labour to the settlements. What is most wanted at present is the transmission of capital, either in the hands of small capitalists, by means of the cheap passage system, or through the instrumentality of a Loan Company. We are happy to acquaint our friends in the Colony, that, on Wednesday next, the latter subject is to be brought formally before the New Zealand Society, by parties long versed in monetary affairs in the city, and with fair prospect of their being favorably backed, and enabled, without further delay, to organize this essential means of Colonial prosperity.

As regards the supply of labor to the Colony, we are glad to learn that a prospect is opened of meeting all the wishes of capitalists in this respect by a mode, the probable advantage of which some months ago, we several times endeavoured to impress upon the friends of the Colony—we refer to the immigration of Chinese laborers, a class of colonizers second only in skill and enterprize to the Anglo-Saxons. The *Osprey* had been despatched with produce to Manilla, and is probably at this time on its way back to New Zealand, filled with Chinese laborers from Singapore.

The Chinese are the best agriculturists in the world: and have by their industry greatly promoted the prosperity of the Dutch settlements in the Eastern Archipelago, over which they have spread themselves in hundreds of thousands. This assistance too they have rendered to the Dutch in Batavia and elsewhere, though treated with great cruelty and injustice. If treated by the English with kindness and consideration, still more beneficial results may be looked for through their co-operation. The natives of New Zealand also are now beginning to feel those wants of civilization which force man to work, and to work with hope and energy. Accordingly under the superintendence of Mr. E. J. Wakefield, and other employers of labor in the Colony, several hundreds of the aborigines have been

engaged in preparing the Phormium tenax, for exportation and it is supposed that nearly 2000 tons would soon be ready for shipment. We are assured by members of the New Zealand Society, who have been actually in the Colony, that the "breaking in the nip," and other faults which have been alleged against the rope and other fabrics made from the Phormium tenax, are more likely to be obviated by the honest working of the natives than by means of machinery sent to the colony. The natives know well how to prevent the liability to break and to rot, by a proper mode of gathering the plant: and the temptation to dispose of *quantity*, without reference to *quality*, has hitherto been the sole origin of the inferior importations of the fibre into this country.

With reference to the letters of our friends "C." and a "Proprietor of land in Nelson," respecting the further application of the joint stock principle, we may acquaint our correspondents in the colony also that there is now a fair prospect (on which we shall be able to speak more specifically in our next number) of constituting an association to carry out the principle of securing the ultimate freehold of land and other property to the life occupant, both in this country and in the Colonies; and upon just, equitable, and scientific principles. Such a means will act most harmoniously with a loan company, by creating securities; by giving immediate encouragement to the construction of houses and farmeries, and other necessary preliminaries of settlement and production. The New Zealand Society has published an address to the friends of the colony, together with rules and regulations for the government of the Society, to which we call the attention of our readers: and take this opportunity of inviting the names and co-operation of all friendly to its objects. In the House of Lords, on Thursday night, the Earl of Lovelace, in the absence of the Archbishop of Dublin, presented a petition from the Society against the further transmission of convict boys to New Zealand. Our friends in the colony may rest content that the New Zealand Society, believing that the principle advocated in the petition is a great truth, will not remain satisfied with being told that the petition continues to *lie* upon the table.

We have pleasure in stating that we have made arrangements with correspondents in all the New Zealand settlements, to be furnished with periodical and well-digested information as to their progress and prospects. We shall then have the opportunity of presenting our readers with a consecutive detail of all matter of interest in the colony, as well as with the state of feeling prevailing in the settlements.

WELLINGTON.

SUMMARY OF SHIPPING, Dec. 1839-40-1-2.—The following is a summary of the amount of shipping and tonnage which had arrived in Port Nicholson during the month of December, in the years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842.

	Number.	Tonnage.
December 1839	2	120
1840	15	3,022
1841	18	3,244
1842	20	1,938

The tonnage for last month does not show near so much as the tonnage for the month of December in the two preceding years, but this is owing to the arrivals being mostly coasters, and therefore a more useful class of vessels. Of the arrivals, one was from London with emigrants for Nelson and passengers for Wellington, two were from Sydney, one from Manilla, and the remaining sixteen coastwise. During the month a cargo of rice, sugar, coffee, tea, &c., was imported direct from Manilla, thus lessening the prices of those articles; forty-four head of cattle, six hundred sheep, eighty-eight pigs, a large quantity of potatoes, with oil and bone, maize, and a general assortment of merchandize.

SUMMARY OF SHIPPING, Nov. 1839-40-1-2.—The following is a summary of shipping and tonnage which had arrived during the month of November, in the years 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842:—

	Number.	Tonnage.
1839	1	75
1840	12	1693
1841	22	3062
1842	24	2986

The number of arrivals during the several months has gradually increased, but the tonnage for this year is not quite so great as in the month of November 1841. Of the twenty-four vessels which arrived in Nov. last—two were from England, one with immigrants for New Plymouth, and the other with immigrants for this place; one American ship; from Valparaiso; two from the neighbouring Colonies; and the remaining eighteen coasters. The imports consisted of about one hundred tons of flour, twenty-nine head of cattle, two hundred and ninety sheep, two hundred and seventy pigs, a few tons of oil and bone, and large quantities of potatoes, maize, and other articles. A rapidly increasing trade was going on between Wellington and Wanganui in bacon and hams, the produce of the settlers at Wanganui. They are described as of excellent quality, in abundance, and selling at prices which would not remunerate the foreign importer. It was therefore held that it would be as impolitic as unprofitable to import these articles from Europe or the neighbouring Colonies.

NON-DELIVERY OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE COLONY.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated *Wellington, 7th of January, 1843*:—

"Everything has arrived safely except the *Illustrated London News*

and other papers, which, I learn from your letters, have been regularly posted. Of these I have received but *three* numbers—the 5th, one other, and that of the 20th of August. Now, as our dates from London reach to the 3rd of September, about 13 numbers have been positively stolen—at all events, not forwarded. Neither myself nor fellow Colonists receive one-third of the papers posted for us in England. I know, from experience, that newspapers give great trouble to a postmaster; but I cannot conceive, were the trouble increased tenfold, that any person would, on that account, be justified in neglecting a positive duty. I know not where the fault lies, but I know too truly that it exists.”

[This is the first time we have heard complaints of letters or newspapers not being duly forwarded to the colony; though we have had several of careless management of the post-office department in Wellington itself. We should be disposed to believe, from what we have generally heard of the strict management of the Post-office in London, that letters not reaching their destination were, in nine cases out of ten, not posted. But the subject deserves at least to be inquired into.]

NELSON.

The following account is given in the *Nelson Examiner*, of the settlement of native disturbances and annoyances in Coal Bay:—

“No thing could possibly be more satisfactory in its progress and its conclusion than the successful endeavour, on the part of the police magistrate, with the assistance of the New Zealand Company's Agent, to put an end to the squabbling and factious interference of the natives at Coal Bay. Our readers are aware that, for some little time, a party of working men, who had combined their capital, have been resident at Coal Bay, with the intention of sending coal, lime, and timber to this place and elsewhere. It was most desirable that this intention should not be frustrated; and, to prevent question as to their right, and at the same time to commence at once to develop the resources, especially mineral, of the Massacre Bay district, without doing the shadow of an injury to holders of rural land-orders, Captain Wakefield had so arranged that a duty or toll should be paid on all that was taken, which should be paid over to the owner of the section as soon as it was collected. The Maories, however, would not let the party work. Various ingenious devices were adopted to interrupt and annoy without coming to blows, or, at all events, to the end that personal violence, if resorted to at all, should commence with the white men, that they might have the law on their side. The point selected on which to charge the Maories was the destruction of the lime-kiln, and some lime which was prepared, and in casks ready for export. The party, as mentioned in our last, left this in the Company's boat on Tuesday afternoon. They put in at a small bay, a little on this side of Taipo, the following morning, and breakfasted; then proceeded to Tata, where they found the pah (so well described by our friend of the Coal Bay trip) completely deserted. Accordingly they then sailed on to Motupipi, where the working party had located themselves, and where the coal seems to be more immediately and abundantly available than in other localities. They found hardly any Maories there, and the white men employed themselves in preparing their lime-kiln, and building barges for the future shipping of their produce, avoiding as much as possible, until the point should be in some way legally settled, the digging of coal and burning limestone, as these were the operations which the Maories had principally insisted on their right to oppose.

“Here they slept, and on the following morning the lime-burners and coal-diggers recommenced their suspended operations. Three or four natives from Takaka arrived, with minds great for mischief, as the careful abstinence from aggression, or use of any force on the part of the white men, has encouraged them to go great lengths, even though few in number. However, the appearance of Mr. Thompson somewhat alarmed them, and their *blankface* exclamation of ‘The Cawana!’ (governor) showed that they had not expected the interference of so important a person with their freaks. They professed great friendship, and condemned Ekkawa's conduct. In the presence of these, an information was regularly laid by Charles Biggs (one of the coal party) against Ekkawa, for malicious destruction of the kiln, lime, and casks; and the party proceeded to Takaka, where was Ekkawa with about forty natives. Some were absent, having gone out with the professed intention of stopping the surveyors in their work. At the landing-place, about two miles and a half up the river, seats were placed, and the necessary arrangements made to give the fit and formal character to the proceedings, and Ekkawa was sent for from his warrie; his message in reply being, ‘that he would not come, that he was not a cookey, and that he would not come at the beck and call of no man, be he who he might.’ A warrant was immediately made out, and intrusted to the constables, but they did not bring him, not perhaps thinking themselves authorized to use force in such a case, without special instructions. It having become plain that force of some sort was necessary to carry the thing through successfully, and it being of all things important that there should be as much decorum and order about the proceeding as possible, the magistrate then swore in, as a special constable, Mr. Tyller, and, to assist him, several of the boatmen. This party succeeded in bringing the refractory Maori from his warrie, and to within about forty yards of the place where the police magistrate, and Captain Wakefield, J. P., were seated. Here a party of his friends being stationed, his pride returned, and he stopped, saying that now Mr. Thompson might come to him; and his friends came round him, hanging on him, and telling him not to go. However, there were loud orders from the bench to ‘bring him,’ and a pair of handcuffs produced the most vividly alarming effect. The friends shrunk back; and, half yielding, half resisting, the prisoner was placed at the bar, arriving just in time to see a goodly assortment of most rusty swords and cutlasses handed out of the boat and laid on

the bank. This was a settler—it was all over—there was too much appearance of being in earnest to make it at all pleasant; the countenance dropped—trembling and cowed, he awaited what might happen. The evidence was clear; the prisoner had been seen destroying the kiln, the casks, and the lime; who could doubt maliciously? Now it is all translated to him—what has he to say? Alas, poor Ekkawa! how are the mighty fallen! It was all a mistake. He never intended any harm. It was the anger did it—not he. He was angry, because the white men dug the coal and sent it to Waikato to sell, and when he and the Maories dug theirs, the white men would not buy it of them, and he could not send it any where to sell. He was very sorry; he wished to be friendly with the white men, and would never do so any more. Nevertheless, Ekkawa, by the English law, which you must now obey, you must be responsible for ‘the anger,’ so that, if possible, you may be induced to keep it within bounds. After a little experience, you will probably find the advantage of so doing; for the present, in consideration of your supposed ignorance of the law, your professed sorrow for what has passed, and promised good conduct for the future, you shall be dealt with very leniently. You must pay to the Queen ten shillings, and the costs, which are ten shillings more; and remember that this is not given as *utu* to be let off, and that the next time it will be a far less easy affair, for you will have to be put in the gaol at Waikato, and to work there for two or three moons. After a vain attempt on his part to negotiate an alteration of the fine from money into goods, pigs, or potatoes, his wife fetched the *sovereign*, and the crest-fallen no-cookey was released.

“When the business was concluded, Mr. Thompson (dropping the character of police magistrate) addressed the natives in that of Protector of the Aborigines. He explained to them the nature of the proceedings that had been gone through; assured them of the perfect impartiality with which any just complaint against the white men which they might have to make would be heard; that their right to the portions of land allotted them would be quite as strictly maintained as that of the white men, and that on no occasion could they be permitted unpunished to interfere with the property of others, or disturb the peace by personal threats or attacks.

“Amid much profession of friendship, declarations that all anger had ceased, and promises of future good will, the affair ended; not, it is to be hoped, without impressing on their minds some idea of the importance of *law*, and the certainty with which they will find it to be administered, at whatever trouble or expense, either for or against them. It will not do, of so fickle a people as the Maories, to prognosticate any lasting impression; but it may, we think, be counted on, that this step, if followed up in the same spirit, will, in a very short time make the natives around us quite as law-respecting a body as the respectable white settlers.”

NEW PLYMOUTH.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY OF TARANAKI, OR NEW PLYMOUTH.—(From the *Note-book of a Tourist*.)—For the first time in New Zealand we could see from our deck a wide green plain, edged by a line of glistening surf, and towered over, not by many ranges of mountains, but by one solitary mass, standing clear and alone—Mount Egmont. By-and-bye the huge bare Sugar-loaves stood clearly out, patches of green, scattered houses, and then the town or village of Taranaki. The absurd name of New Plymouth seems to be going into disuse, as well it may. The township lies very prettily, being gathered into three small groups, villages, or, if you please, village-lets, each upon its stream. The streams are all beautiful brooks, galloping or gliding over stony beds to the sea. The whole of the scattered population is estimated at 900. Mount Egmont was cloudless for the first time for many days, and glorious beyond all conceptions of mine. I had never fully realised the majesty of one kingly, unapproachable, giant peak, lifting itself alone toward heaven. The land (town, suburban, rural,) extends, with scarcely broken continuity, over a slightly undulating surface, extending twelve miles or more to the northward, and from four to five miles broad. It is, indeed, a land worthy of all we have heard of New Zealand; a land of deep rich mould—of luxuriant wood—of full streams, the sight of which gladdens you, as you see them leaping on from the great mountain to the sea. And then there are cottages after cottages, with tasty gardens (the native trees and tree-ferns left here and there to throw their shadows across the thatch), and neat gates and compact fences; and you meet with all the little civilities and kindly greetings of the west-country peasantry. There was one spot I could scarcely leave, commanding a view which I never expect to see equalled. We looked from a cliff over a huge hollow, filled with the richest wood of every shade of colour—a blue stream rushing and winding through the midst, and beyond, the clear dazzling cone whence it was flowing. Then came up, ever and anon, the pping, gushing, and thrilling of birds, just as we heard them in the woods near the Porirua road.***

—*Auckland Chronicle*.

AUCKLAND.

(From the *Weekly Dispatch*.)

On the 12th April last, we published an extract from a letter from Captain Paul, of the *Jane Gifford*, after his arrival at the port of Auckland in this colony, along with the ship *Duchess of Argyle*, Captain Tait. The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent young man belonging to Greenock, who sailed in the latter ship, dated Auckland, 20th November, 1842, after a short residence in the colony:—

When we reached our destination we all met with a sad disappointment; business was at a complete stand, and no work of any description could be got. This was attributed partly to the death of the Governor a few weeks before our arrival, and partly as arising from a dispute existing between the Government and the first settlers about

the right of the latter to the ground obtained from the natives. The Government deny the claim, and the settlers are afraid to improve the land lest they lose their labour along with it. It is hoped, however, that this dispute will soon be settled, when it is expected work will be more plentiful. We were provided, on landing, with little stray huts, most of them unfit to shelter pigs—the Government employing us in the making of roads. Married men got 15s., and single men 10s. 6d. per week. You may conceive our disappointment at receiving such wages after the hopes that were held out to us before leaving home, and more so when you learn the price of provisions here, as well as the various articles of clothing. Flour 5d. per lb., oatmeal 6d. per lb., salt butter 3s. per lb., fresh ditto 4s. per lb., beef 1s. per lb., mutton 8d. per lb., pork 7d. per lb., Dutch cheese 1s. 2d. per lb. home cheese 2s. 6d. per lb., hens' eggs 2s. 6d. per dozen, tea 5s. per lb., sugar 6d. per lb., snuff 8d. per oz., tobacco 2s. 6d. per lb., Potatoes and other vegetables vary in price, being the produce and staple trade of the natives; but potatoes generally rate at 2s. per peck. Fish is the cheapest article we get—also from the natives—being 1s. for about 12lbs. weight. By comparing these prices with the rates of our wages you will see that we can procure but a small share of the necessaries, and few of the comforts of life; besides house rents are very high—if houses they can be called—all that class being made of wood, and few of them will keep out either wind or rain; yet 10s. per week is a usual price for one of this kind with two apartments. For the last three weeks I have had what is considered a good job here at garden work, for which I receive 3s. per day; but it is nearly finished.

[It is unnecessary to say here that the causes of dissatisfaction referred to in the beginning of the above letter are now finally settled. As to the high prices of commodities, and the low wages of labor in Auckland, these are the necessary results of long mismanagement and over speculation there. Capt. Fitzroy, it is to be hoped, aided by the Government and by the New Zealand Company, will soon put matters to right even in Auckland.]

HOME.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO H. S. CHAPMAN, ESQ.

On Wednesday last a meeting of land owners and the friends of Settlers in New Zealand, was held in the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, for the purpose of presenting a service of plate, purchased by their subscriptions, to Henry Samuel Chapman, Esq., of the Middle Temple, as a testimonial of gratitude for his exertions in promoting the Colonization of New Zealand.

Among the persons present were the Earl of Devon, Sir Lyon Goldsmid, Hon. Fras. Baring, Mr. Sheriff Pilcher, Admiral Sir Ed. Chatham, George Fred. Young, Esq., the Rev. T. Clarke, Thos. Woollcombe, Esq., W. R. Gowen, Esq., E. G. Wakefield, Esq., T. S. Rintoul, Esq., W. G. Gover, Esq., Vincent Eyre, Esq., Wm. Weir, Esq., J. Stevenson, Esq., J. Taylor, Esq., J. Rundall, Esq., &c., &c. Lady Molesworth, Miss Molesworth, Mrs. Allom, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Brewer, and several other ladies were also present.

On the motion of Sir I. Lyon Goldsmid, seconded by Mr. Sheriff Pilcher, the Earl of Devon, the President of the New Zealand Society, was unanimously called to the chair.

The Earl, on rising, observed that he felt much gratified in being called upon to speak the sentiments of a large and influential body of gentlemen interested in the prosperity of New Zealand, who had thus joined together to convey a testimonial of their regard to Mr. Chapman, for his most valuable assistance in promoting the great object of New Zealand Colonization. His lordship had always felt a very great interest in the progress of that Colony, and at a time, when its prospects were far from promising, and when the endeavours of its friends were met with powerful opposition, he had united himself with a body of noblemen and gentlemen who, from disinterested motives, had resolved to colonize New Zealand on just and sound principles. He now felt no less pleasure in co-operating with the New Zealand Society for the same object, and he felt that their exertions were likely to effect much good for New Zealand. The friends of New Zealand had been most materially aided in their objects by Mr. Chapman, and it was, therefore, their duty publicly to express their sense of his valuable exertions. It was well known that the Press, judiciously employed, was the most powerful engine for the promotion of any public object. Mr. Chapman's pen had been usefully and strenuously employed to advance not only the interests of the Colonists of New Zealand, but the general interests of humanity. And all his friends, and the friends of sound principles of Colonization, hailed with pleasure his appointment, which has just been announced, to a high judicial office, which would afford him greater opportunity and influence for promoting the welfare of his fellow Colonists. The Colony of New Zealand had been formed under most promising circumstances—it was the best epitome that could be desired of English society—a church had been there well established and presided over—by which all religious opinions were fairly, justly, and properly tolerated. Provision had been made for the due administration of the law, and a material and important portion of that jurisdiction would be presided over by one in whom all must place the most implicit confidence. Under such circumstances, it was indeed highly gratifying to know that Mr. Chapman was on the eve of departure for the Colony, and his lordship was sure that his earnest wishes would be heartily seconded by all present for their friend's happiness in his new country,

and for that of all who were near and dear to him—that he might there find a comfortable home, as he would certainly enter upon a field of more extended usefulness to his fellow men.

The Earl then presented to Mr. Chapman a very elegant breakfast service, on which was engraved the following inscription:—

This breakfast service, purchased by the subscriptions of land owners and connexions of Settlers in New Zealand, was presented, on their behalf, by the Right Hon. William, Earl of Devon, President of the New Zealand Society, to Henry Samuel Chapman, Esq., of the Middle Temple, London, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1843, as a testimonial of gratitude for his unwearied and most efficient exertions in promoting the Colonization of New Zealand.

Mr. Chapman:—I beg to offer to your lordship and the subscribers my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me in presenting me with this testimonial. I fear, however, it is commensurate rather with the kindly feelings which prompted its presentation, than with my own very humble, though zealous exertions to promote the Colonization of New Zealand. Those exertions have sprung from two convictions. Colonization. I have always felt assured, presents a certain means of bettering the condition of a large portion of my countrymen—and being long convinced that New Zealand ranks very high among the fields for beneficial exertion and industry, I have devoted much earnest care to realize the favorable hopes I have always entertained of the Colony—and if my efforts have been in any way beneficial to a portion only of my fellow countrymen, I can assure your lordship that the approbation of those who are interested in the Colony, is to me, here, a very high reward. But I had long since determined to emigrate to New Zealand with my wife and family, and I could not but feel that in proportion as New Zealand was made a better home for my countrymen, so were my own chances of happiness there increased. Your lordship has alluded, in terms of great kindness, to the judicial office to which I have just been appointed. It is a source of satisfaction to me that the arrangements of my friends to present to me this mark of their kind regard were concluded, before I had even thought of the appointment. The gift was, therefore, intended for me in my private capacity, and, as such, I accept it with more satisfaction than I should do were it intended as a mark of deference to my office. In my new capacity, I feel that a greater field will be afforded me for doing good. My duties, as well as my inclination, will keep me scrupulously free from party predilections, and from all party bias of every kind. A course of conduct which might be praiseworthy in a private individual, would be a crime in my position; but I am convinced that I shall best fulfil the intentions of the Government by using my opportunities, both public and private, to promote peace and good will among all classes of my fellow Colonists. In conclusion, permit me to thank your lordship, and all whom I see around, for your kind wishes; and, in the name of Mrs. Chapman, as well as in my own, I beg to assure you that the happiness you have so sincerely wished me, I trust may be long continued to your lordship, and to all whom I have now the honor of addressing. Believe me, the welfare of those we leave behind, will ever be a subject of intense interest to me and mine. We may, possibly, never return to our native country, but it is, at all events, a satisfaction to reflect that improved communications render us practically nearer each other from year to year.

Sir I. Lyon Goldsmid proposed a vote of thanks to the Earl of Devon for his kindness in presiding, and for his conduct in the chair.—The proceedings which had just taken place were exceedingly gratifying, and, if promulgated, would do much good—for it was, of itself, no slight matter to know that the Earl of Devon, who had paid so much zealous and devoted attention to the interests of New Zealand, had, at this time, publicly pronounced his opinion in favor of its present prospects. Sir I. Goldsmid took occasion to state that he was happy to announce that the greatest cordiality at present existed between the Government and the Company, and if anything could give an earnest for the future happiness of the enterprising Colonists in New Zealand, it was the earnest co-operation of the British Government and the instrument of New Zealand Colonization. He was glad also to have this public opportunity of testifying to Mr. Chapman the high sense which all parties entertained of his indefatigable exertion in promoting the Colonization of New Zealand, and especially the welfare of the Colonists; and he begged to express to Mr. Chapman his heartiest good wishes for his health and happiness, and for that of his family.

Mr. Sheriff Pilcher seconded the vote of thanks to the Earl of Devon, which was unanimously accorded.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS.

On Monday, the 29th ultimo, immediately after the market, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Rundall of London, in the Assembly Room, at the King's Head, Cirencester, to an audience chiefly composed of the agricultural class; in which he pointed out the favorable features of the Colony of New Zealand, as inducements for the settlement in that country of farmers and large and small capitalists, and the happy condition in which the Colony was placed, by the recent Government arrangements,

and the high character possessed by, and the consequent confidence in the new Governor, Captain R. Fitzroy, R.N.; also the favorable accounts transmitted thence by the Colonists themselves.

On Tuesday the 31st, a preliminary meeting was held in Malmsbury, to take the necessary steps for calling a public meeting on the following Monday, that being one of the great fair days; advantage was taken by Mr. Rundall, with the sanction of the corporate authorities, to address the townspeople, many of whom attended and evinced a lively interest, in the progress and welfare of New Zealand; more particularly from several persons having emigrated to Colony from the neighbourhood.

On Monday, the 5th inst., according to previous announcement, a public meeting was held in St. John's Hall, Malmsbury, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the agricultural classes to the benefit that would result from settlement in New Zealand. The following gentlemen, among others, were present—Mr. Alderman Scott, Mr. George Reynolds, Mr. John Neate, Mr. John Neate, jun., Mr. James Bidmead, Mr. William Heath, Mr. William Panting, Mr. Richard Panting, Mr. Gray, Mr. Jones, Mr. Ward, &c.

Alderman Scott having been unanimously called to the chair, he shortly introduced the subject to the meeting, by stating that Mr. Rundall attended there for the purpose of affording them information regarding the colony of New Zealand. It gave him great pleasure to inform them that the most favorable accounts had been received from the colony, from persons, too, formerly of that town and neighbourhood, and with whom many of them might be acquainted. He would also remark, that greater inducements were now held out to emigrants than had hitherto been the case, owing to the highly favorable government arrangements recently entered into. He called upon them to give an attentive hearing to Mr. Rundall, whom he begged to introduce to the meeting.

Mr. RUNDALL then, in a lengthened address, entered fully into the merits of the Colony, supporting his arguments by extracts from public and private documents; among the latter, a very interesting letter, (fully confirming the high character given of the Colony) addressed to Mr. Odlands of Malmsbury, from his son, a resident at Hokianga for nearly eight years, and possessing a property there of 2000 acres. In addition to the published views, maps, and charts, Mr. Rundall exhibited some specimens, which had been inspected by the New Zealand Society, of the fibre of the Phormium tenax, prepared by Mr. Donlan's process, which for the extreme fineness and beauty of its texture, was greatly admired: also some fine and coarse canvas, sailcloth, tarpaulings, &c., manufactured by the same gentleman, proving to what a degree of perfection the staple product of New Zealand could be brought by the skill and science applied to manufactures in this country. The address was most attentively listened to.

Mr. WM. PANTING dwelt forcibly on some of the peculiar features of New Zealand Colonization, and alluded to the favorable accounts transmitted home by the settlers. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Alderman Scott for allowing the use of the hall; and his able conduct in the chair.

We understand that several of the most influential manufacturers near Stroud, to whom the specimen of the prepared fibre of the Phormium was exhibited, expressed their highest approbation of it.

COURT CIRCULAR.—Captain Fitzroy, Governor of New Zealand, had an interview with Lord Stanley, at the Colonial Office, on the 14th inst.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

PARKHURST BOYS.

The following petition from the New Zealand Society, against the further transmission of convict boys to Auckland, was presented to the House of Lords by the Earl of Lovelace, on Thursday night. We may acquaint our friends in the Colony, that both the Earl of Devon and the Archbishop of Dublin have taken much interest in the object of this petition; and the petition would have been presented to the house by the Archbishop, but his Grace was called to Ireland on the day chosen for its presentation. As the Society was anxious that the Settlers should be apprised, on the arrival of the Governor by the *Bangalore*, that the matter was not lost sight of, the Earl of Devon, who was also called out of town, requested Lord Lovelace to take charge of the petition which his Lordship very kindly consented to do, on a very short notice.

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled:

The humble Petition of the New Zealand Society:

Sheweth,—That your petitioners are deeply interested in the prosperity of New Zealand; some of them as owners of land—others as relatives or friends of actual Settlers, or intended Colonists—and all of them as anxiously wishing to promote colonization upon sound principles.

That the numerous and respectable bodies of men who have emigrated to New Zealand, have been induced to select that country in particular, mainly by the consideration that it was

not a penal Colony; and that there would be no admixture of convict population.

That the Settlers have been confirmed in this expectation by the opinions and declarations of the Earl of Normanby, when Secretary of State.

That your petitioners have learnt, with the utmost regret, that the expectations thus formed, and thus encouraged, are to be disappointed; and that her Majesty's Government have sent, and are sending to New Zealand, a number of boys who have been convicted of offences, and sent for punishment to the establishment at Parkhurst.

Your Petitioners, therefore, in compliance with that which they believe to be the prevailing feeling of the Colony, and in accordance with their own earnest convictions, desire respectfully to represent to your right honorable house, the great alarm which they feel at any thing approaching to, or containing the elements of a system, the flagrant enormities of which have been made manifest by the report of the Committee on transportation.

Your petitioners are, indeed, prepared to hope from the excellent moral training which these boys have received at Parkhurst, and the high character which it seems has been given them by parties who have had an opportunity of watching over them, that they may become a marked exception to the class which has deluged our penal colonies with depravity. Your petitioners are willing to indulge in the pleasing hope that the boys might become useful members of society. But they think it necessary to record their conviction, that whatever plan may be adopted, it is impossible in the infant state of the Colony, that they can be otherwise than marked in a manner which must be most injurious to themselves and the community. Many of the settlers in New Zealand are direct from the penal colonies; all have a knowledge of the evils which have arisen from the convict system. They will consequently be slow to believe in the reformation of these boys, and will attribute to them vices which other convicts have displayed.

In the emigration which has hitherto been carried on to New Zealand, the most studious care has been taken by the Government and the New Zealand Company, in the selection of laboring emigrants. The general result has been to secure a class of emigrants amongst whom virtue is the rule, vice the exception. The vicious will therefore feel that they are shunned and discountenanced; but this powerful stimulus to good conduct must be greatly weakened, if it is once found that whilst the Government are insisting on one course with respect to the independent laborer, they are at the same moment adulterating the society thus carefully created in the Colony, by the introduction of an element polluted by a moral taint.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your right honorable house will take such measures as to your wisdom shall seem meet, for preventing the introduction of convicted prisoners into the Colony of New Zealand.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Signed,

By Order of the New Zealand Society,
W. BRIDGES, Secretary.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Mandarin* sailed from Gravesend on Tuesday last, and will probably leave Cowes to-day. She has on board about forty passengers.

The *Bangalore* will leave dock on Monday.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

The Society has just issued the following Address to the friends of systematic colonization; and Rules and Regulations for the government of the Association:—

WITH a deep conviction that the low profits of capital and wages of labour at this crisis are owing, in a great measure, to the restriction of the field of employment, we do not desire to exaggerate the importance of Colonization as a remedy, or to hold it up as the only remedy applicable. All measures which have as their tendency to extend the field of employment, whether by rendering more accessible the existing markets for British manufactures, or by lessening the weight of the burdens upon industry, deserve, and will receive, all cordial support: but it is no exaggeration to insist that "England's sure markets must be among new colonies of Englishmen in all quarters of the globe." English Colonists carry with them English tastes and English wants; and accordingly it is notorious, that while the continental consumers take of British goods from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per head, the Australian Colonist consumes actually at the rate of £10 10s. Our Colonies, under-peopled as they at present are, consume as much of our manufactures as the aggregate of the populous nations of Europe. From this it may be estimated what a boundless field lies open to English labour and capital, in the colonial possessions of Great Britain.

While thus convinced of the immense importance of Colonization, not less than of its harmony with other great measures of national restoration and improvement, we point, in the same spirit, to New Zealand, not as superior to all other Colo-

nies in all respects, but as equal in most, and certainly superior in many.

Possessed of an unusually productive soil, and genial climate, adapted to the growth of corn, wine, and oil; and all the vegetable productions of the temperate, and, to some extent, even of the tropical regions; with abundance of water; with harbours equal to any in the world; it possesses, in particular, three elements of commercial greatness, which English energy is alone requisite to make use of, to the national aggrandisement:—it abounds with timber, suited to all purposes of shipbuilding and furniture; it is the natural centre of the fisheries, which have enriched America and France, and which surely might be made to enrich the nation whose Colonies are in the very midst of the traffic; and it produces spontaneously a staple plant—the Phormium tenax—which it is hoped and expected will constitute an article of commerce sufficient of itself to employ a vast amount of labour and capital, and thereby almost immediately to restore health and activity to English speculation and industry.

Add to all this, that the colonization of New Zealand has proceeded from the commencement on a sound and tested principle; that different classes of English society have been transplanted there, reproducing all the advantages, relieved of many of the drawbacks of British civilization; and, above all, that unlike all the other Colonies of England, the native inhabitants are eminently intellectual, intelligent, and *civilizable*; have availed themselves of the teachings, and made progress in the arts and industry of the English colonizers. New Zealand has as yet developed scarcely anything of its great resources; for it is only now that the mind of our countrymen is awaking from a strange apathy, and is becoming aware of the inexhaustible capabilities for good of the systematic colonization of such a rich field.

To the capitalist, the active and energetic colonization of New Zealand promises a three or fourfold increase of profits; to the hardy and enterprising, but discouraged, and here almost hopeless yeoman, and laborer, it promises a new and a comfortable home, where all the associations of England, but those of locality, he may hope to see revived around him—and where the proper application of measures of physical preparation and improvement under an organized system, might even in the very outset provide those domestic comforts, the want of which is the only excuse for our past disregard and neglect of such a field of national and individual advancement.

We appeal to our countrymen at a most favorable juncture—the best feeling exists between the British Government and the instrument of New Zealand Colonization—the New Zealand Company; an accomplished and zealous officer has been appointed the Governor of the Colony: a separate Government is promised for the settlements of Cook's Straits, and an independent jurisdiction has been already secured there, at the head of which has been placed a gentleman, in whom all the friends of New Zealand must have full confidence. The cost of passage, under a liberal arrangement of the New Zealand Company, has been reduced almost to a level with that to the United States of America: and arrangements appear to be in progress, for opening a direct communication with the Colony, across the Isthmus of Darien, which will, by means of steam, bring New Zealand within 60 days sail of Europe.

We, therefore, call upon men of all classes to aid us in the work of creating for our countrymen, overwhelmed here by the pressure of competition in a narrow field, a New Britain of the Islands of New Zealand.

RULES OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

The New Zealand Society has been formed by a number of land owners and friends of actual Colonists in New Zealand, who being directly or indirectly interested in the progress of the Colony, feel that they promote the national benefit in their own; and confidently appeal to all classes of their countrymen—more especially to the capitalists of the metropolis, who have already come forward, as the advocates, to the legislature, of systematic Colonization,—in behalf of measures having for their object the development of the resources of one of the most promising possessions of England.

The objects of the New Zealand Society are—

- I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the land owners, the Colonists, and the natives of New Zealand.

- II. To suggest to the government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

- III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the Colony, its condition, resources, and prospects; and

THE MEANS PROPOSED FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THESE OBJECTS.

- I. Periodical meetings of the Society for the discussion of matters involving the interests of the Colony.

- II. Distribution of papers and tracts, and the insertion of articles relating to New Zealand Colonization, and resources, in the New Zealand Journal, and in other newspapers and magazines, reviews, &c., tending to elucidate the subject.

- III. Public meetings, to consider the measures adopted by Government, or by the New Zealand Company, in reference to the Colony.

- IV. Public lectures.

- V. The establishment of local committees in England and in the

Colony, and the opening of correspondence with the several settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

VI. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament from the Society—and the promoting of petitions from other bodies having similar objects.

MEMBERS.

All persons friendly to the Colonization of New Zealand are admitted members, upon enrolment of their names and addresses in the books of the Society, and payment of a subscription for the current year of one pound: or of ten shillings for the current six months.

MANAGEMENT.

The General Management of the Society shall be in the General Committee; the details to be carried out by a Sub-Committee, to be called the Business Committee.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

- I. An Annual General Meeting of the whole of the members shall be held on the first Wednesday in the month of March, 1844, and so on, from year to year.

- II. General Meetings of the Members may, at any time, be held, by order of the General Committee.

- III. At the Annual Meeting in 1844, and so on, from year to year, the Members present shall appoint the General Committee, an Auditor, a Banker, and the Secretary, by show of hands.

- IV. At the Annual General Meeting the Secretary shall produce the books in his possession, and shall read the statement of accounts signed by the Auditor.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

- I. There shall be a General Committee for the current year, consisting of the gentlemen whose names are prefixed.

- II. At the first Annual Meeting, a new General Committee, consisting of Twenty Members, shall be appointed by a show of hands.

- III. The General Committee shall meet once a quarter, and as much oftener as it may deem necessary.

- IV. It shall have the general management of the Society.

- V. It shall appoint nine Members of the Society to form a business committee for twelve months, and fill up such vacancies as may occur.

- VI. It shall appoint a Solicitor, Legal Adviser, and Auditor, if necessary.

- VII. Any two Members of the Society who have been members for the last three months previous to the day of electing the General Committee, may nominate any other member who has been enrolled six months, for the General Committee.

- VIII. The nomination must be made in writing, and contain the consent of the Member nominated to take the office if elected.

- IX. The nomination must be delivered to the Secretary, at least fourteen days before the day of election; and must by him be put upon a list, and hung up in the office of the Association.

FINANCE.

- I. All money received by the Bankers, the Commercial Bank of London, shall be carried to the account of the Business Committee.

- II. All money received otherwise than by the Bankers to this Society, shall be paid to the said Bankers, to the account of the said Committee.

- III. No money shall be drawn on account of the Association, but by the checks of the Business Committee, signed by two of its Members in Committee assembled, and counter-signed by the Secretary.

- IV. The Secretary shall lay his accounts and the Banker's Book, made up to the latest convenient day, before the Business Committee, in the first week of every month, and as much oftener as he may be requested so to do by the Business Committee.

- V. He shall lay his accounts before the Auditors when required by them.

AUDITOR.

- I. The Auditor shall audit the accounts of the Society, and certify their correctness or incorrectness to the Annual General Meeting of the Association.

- II. The Secretary and Treasurer shall lay all accounts, books, and documents relating to the finances of the Society before the Auditor, and shall give him whatever information he may require, to enable him to make a correct report, at least fourteen days before the Annual General Meeting.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

- I. The Business Committee shall consist of nine members of the General Committee chosen by show of hands: five Members to form a quorum, of whom the Secretary may be one.

- II. The Business Committee shall transac all the business of the Society in its details.

- III. It shall meet, at the least, once a week, and as much oftener as shall be necessary.

- IV. It shall have the power to employ such persons as the business may require, at such reasonable rates as may be necessary.

- V. It shall lay its accounts before the General Committee at every Quarterly Meeting of the said Committee.

- VI. It shall keep accounts and minutes of its proceedings, and shall lay them before the General Committee at its Quarterly Meeting.

- VII. It may incur such expenses as in its judgment may be necessary to promote the objects of the Society.

- VIII. The Business Committee can make payments in one way only; namely, by checks on the Bankers, signed by at least two of its Members in Committee, countersigned by the Secretary.

- IX. It shall be responsible to the General Committee for all its proceedings.

THE SECRETARY.

I. He shall keep the minute books, the account books, and such other books as may be necessary, either by his own hands, or by those of his assistants.

II. He shall be responsible for the accuracy of the books.

III. He shall produce all the books which may be required, at every meeting of the General and Business Committee.

IV. He shall produce all the books, vouchers, &c., which may be necessary, or may be required by the Auditor; and shall give him whatever assistance he may require in making up the accounts.

V. He shall, when called upon, carefully frame such memorials, petitions to Parliament, and notices of the proceedings of the Society, as the Committee may from time to time resolve upon, to promote the maintenance of sound principles, and to diffuse correct information in regard to New Zealand.

NOTES OF AN EXCURSION TO COAL BAY.

[Extracted from a Letter to England.]

We (that is Captain Wakefield, —, —, and the surveying party) left Nelson in one of the Company's deal boats, on Wednesday evening, August 31. Captain Wakefield had chartered a small schooner for the excursion, which lay outside the harbour. We got on board some time after dusk, after rather more than the usual quantum of bumping and fouling between the boat and the schooner, the former being nearly as large as the latter. The party on board was of course far too large for the accommodation afforded by the vessel; so, after hustling each other about a little on deck, knocking our shins against all sorts of wooden projections, stumbling over reposing dogs, who seemed bent on lying down just where they would be surest to trip one up, we descended into the cabin, and made a good meal with butter upon potatoes. One's appetite here, you will observe, is always like a raging lion, going about seeking what it may devour, and finding generally pork and potatoes. The next business was going to bed; and, having exhausted our whole stock of punctilious scruples as to occupying the few berths those who remained "victors in the friendly contest," as novelists say; that is, were left in the cabin bedless, tumbled down upon lockers, or wedged themselves together, by dint of much faith in the accommodating power of specific gravity, on the cabin floor, among blankets, carpet bags, great coats, big dogs, long rambling-limbed puppies, guns, broken pipes, tobacco-sashes, &c. &c. This confusion, understand, was not the fruits of conviviality, but the mere result of necessity, so many being crammed in so small a space; and short pipes (be it said with due acknowledgment of their many good qualities) having become to the mouths of young surveyors a sort of natural antennæ or feelers, which you no more expect to come away from their lips than to see a fly quietly lay aside his proboscis, or a lobster his claw. Next morning we rounded Separation Point, a collection of mountain-spurs, which from the sea shows a tiny bay at the extremity, with hilly points projecting to the right and left, one beyond the other, as the promontory they form recedes. The land round Coal Bay looks as most of New Zealand appears to do—at least that part of it seen from our gulf—a slip of yellow sand or beach over the light blue still water—hills upon hills, covered with green fern, interweaving their declivities behind—higher and bolder summits, black with magnificent forests, overlooking the nearer ranges—then a deep ultra-marine-coloured sea of rolling peaks, their shoulders caped with jagged, dazzling patches of snow, contrasting beautifully with the violet hue beneath and the lighter blue of the sky above. Sometimes the fern hills rise precipitously from the water, their lower fronts bare and worn into fantastic rocks and picturesque grottoes and caverns; or you have low gravelly cliffs or rushy swamps in the foreground; or, when the mountains recede a little, a long low line of forest seems growing blackly out of the very sea, the trunks of the great trees looking from a distance as close as the teeth of a comb. The background, however, which is most striking, is almost always of the same character. Captain Wakefield and three or four of us landed behind a little hill, which forms the western horn of a sandy bay, and is almost an island, being connected with the hills of the interior, which rise again immediately, by a low neck of land. On this level space we found a "pah," beautifully situated. It is called Taupo, or Taipo. You do not know, perhaps, what a pah looks like. Seen from a distance, it shows only a huddled collection of old grey stakes of irregular height, placed side by side. Nearer, you find they form an inclosure, and have, at regular intervals, a higher post, the top of which is rudely carved into a head, or mere knob. These are crossed by other poles, bound together with flax; or a double fence is made, the interspaces being filled up with rushes or dry fern. The huts or warries stand inside this inclosure: or some have a separate inclosure adjoining or at a little distance from the main one. The best house here was built of reeds, wattled together and bound with flax, roofed and lined with totara-bark and coarse grass. It had glass windows and raised wooden bedplaces within, which are rare. Potato baskets of matting made of flax, mats, fishing-nets, an iron pot, and the "Puka-puka," or Testament and prayer book, were the principal furniture. Outside, within the inclosure, are platforms, each raised on four poles, heaped with provisions, the poles being stripped of bark and very smooth, to prevent the rats from climbing them. On other slanting poles, or on the hut's roof, you see a dusky ashey-red parrot (kaka) or two, climbing and clutching with their hooked beaks. The natives met us with many grins of welcome and shakes of the hand; nose-rubbing seems to be out of fashion with the whites. They were all dressed in dirty blankets, which they manage with great decency and even picturesque effect. The chief here is an intelligent-looking man, with black curly hair, high forehead, very full overhanging brows, and bright black eyes. His name Awiko.

There is a horizontal stratum of coal on the inner cliffs here; and on the beach we saw the irregular edges of other apparently almost perpendicular strata. These looked shining black. Pieces knocked off broke like hard clay, and had a roddish tinge mixed with the black. After a little chat with the natives, we went off to the schooner, and,

passing several pyramidal rocks or islets of very peculiar forms, one of which had a hole right through it, with an arched roof and a column-spreading Gothic-wise at the top, apparently supporting it, we anchored in two fathoms, between the main land and two high wooded rocky islands. At the upper or western end of this little bay we saw another small pah; and, putting off in the boat, observed the natives running down to meet us. It was curious to see them jumping down, hastily folding their blankets around them; then, when halfway across the beach, on a sudden squatting down sideways and quite motionless, their eyes on the ground turned away from us rather than otherwise. So they sat perfectly stone still till we landed. Then came the grins and the shaking hands all round. Ekkawa is the chief of this place. He was absent, and two relatives of his seemed the leading men. One of them had a good open face, with regular features, tattooed all over, and thick grey hair. He seemed perplexed, and stared always from one to the other with an anxious but good-natured look, as if trying to follow and understand what was going on, but in vain. The name of him Ehou. The other had a bushy head of hair, of a colour between rust and tow, which contrasted oddly with the close bright blue lines, engine-turned, as it were, on the mahogany ground of his face. This gentleman affected an European dress. On his rusty head was cocked a rustier beaver hat, which I mistook for straw from its colour, with high peaked crown and narrow sloping brim, too small by half for his ferruginous mop-covered pate. A blue frock coat was stretched over his brawny shoulders (in imminent danger of splitting), the sleeves of which seemed to cramp his arms horribly, his great hands far below the cuffs, evidently expatiating and expanding with delight at their liberation from the restraint of the sleeves. The rest of his dress was equally correct. The women were chiefly of the unattractive kind. The old brown harridan, with more wrinkles on her face than tattoo scores on the men's, yet all like intricate channels for merriment to run in, with light-coloured close-curling hair, exactly like Dan O'Connell's wig, had a most open, inquisitive expression. The young women ran about in dingy shifts—bead necklaces in two or three rows round their necks—the shark's tooth, set in sealing-wax, fastened in their ears with black ribbon—giggling like mad, all impudence, fun, and ugliness. Their teeth were all as white as ivory. One young lady, better known at Nelson, was arrayed in bright green and red shawls, and a gown of a gaudy curtain pattern. Every one, old men and maidens, young men and children, smoke, generally "short clays." A good-looking dark boy strutted about like a miniature chief. Another shuffled along in a single cast-off man's shoe, as long almost as his leg. Among these uncivilized, we civilized (in our own opinion) squatted or stood familiarly, and completed the picture. Captain Wakefield, with Scotch cap, stick and snuff-box, quiet twinkling eye, and slow smile, nudging the interpreter, in his slow, easy way, to ask this question and that; — as usual, with Merovingian curls down to his shoulders and Charles I. beard, smoking his pipe, lounging and nonchalant; —, a first-rate fellow, with pale face and hook nose over a white neckcloth, scarcely landed ere in most confidential, jovial intimacy with all the younger male and female branches of the community, talking away as if English (or Scotch) were the Maories' mother tongue, intermixing a little broken English to make it more intelligible (as you go easier over Macadamized stones) to those who never heard a word of it, and yet always satisfied with the answers he got, though equally incomprehensible, and managing to keep up an animated chat.

The principal object now was to get a note despatched to Erino, a chief farther north, who was absent. There was some difficulty, the interpreter not knowing how to write or spell Maori. We were amused to see Wakefield obliged to sign the only name the natives know him by, "Wide-awake." The note was to bring Erino to an intended general "korroro" of chiefs, on occasion of giving the presents customary on the Company's taking actual possession of their land. We went on board, dined, and in the evening —, —, and I landed to stroll about the beach. We went to the pah, had talked a little, when one of the women (the old curly-headed beauty of seventy aforesaid) came hurrying up to us, beckoning and at the same time making signs to us to be silent. We followed her to another warrie (hut), before the door of which between ten and twenty natives sat in a circle. One of them, with much ostentatious gravity, presently unwrapped a prayer book, and all immediately began, I suppose, the evening prayers. There was something striking, and yet half ludicrous, in the performance. They repeated the different prayers or answers all together, in a half singing tone, very rapidly, and in such perfect timed unison, that if fifty had been present (as we experienced on another occasion), each word would have been heard as distinctly as if one person only had pronounced it. The oddest thing was their mode of rattling on to the end of each sentence, without drawing breath, as fast as possible, and then at the last word all of one accord discharging their breath in a kind of exhausted panting groan. One distinct general groan was heard, and they charged on again. They went through it with great unction, evidently keeping an eye on us to observe the effect produced, and getting on to a faster gallop, louder utterance, and more explosive groan, when they observed our gravity maintained. When it was over there was a slight pause, then clearing of throats, coughing, hawking, and hemming, as in a white auditory of you antipodean evangelicals.

After this display of brown unction (in matters spiritual), — and I took our guns and wandered towards the wood on the hill slopes, a short distance from the beach, through fern and occasional swamp, in hopes of getting a kaka or two. As usual on such occasions, we got nothing but fatigue and broken shins. It was dark as we reached the pah again. We entered one of the miserable warries: a wood fire was lighted on the ground inside it; and, after some chat, potatoes and pipes with the Maories, they all left us but a youth and a boy. The night was cold. We had only two great coats among three of us; brandy there was none; so, not being able to sleep, we lay awake on the ground, among scraps of withered fern, sticks, and wood ashes, eating at intervals very unacceptable apologies for baked potatoes, — (white neckcloth and nose, a la Wellington) of course uninterruptedly chatting with the natives, whom he generally addressed by some such

familiar appellation as "Old Times," "Young Bricks," &c., and interspersing his questions and observations with snatches of song, the favourite one of which seemed to be of the domestic sentimental kind, and began with the touching words—

"My old grandmother used to say
Nix, my dolly, pais, fake away."

&c. Positively, he seemed to get the merrier the more slowly the hours seemed to wear away and the colder it grew (as stars shine brightest on frostiest nights), chirping cricket-like among the ashes of the wood fire, which the Maori boy—who, not being able to retreat to a comfortable distance from the burning logs, on account of the wall, squatted flat against it, his knees under his armpits, his feet almost behind his back, the heels turned forward, just like a frog spitted—would renovate if it flagged, by screwing his large flexible lips into a bellows-nozzle, the hole being apparently in the middle of one cheek, and blowing as if, like the ass in Scripture, he had been snuffing up the east wind for a fortnight previously, and had had it ever since on his stomach.

On the other side of the fire, meanwhile, sat smoking, in bronze immovability, a juvenile member of the party, in uncompromising contrast to the *bonhomme* of the lively —. A goodnatured, kind fellow, with gas in him, too, but which no known machinery seemed capable of evolving and rendering fit for combustion. With the imperturbability of a North American Indian—perfectly indifferent to cold, bitter blinding wood smoke, chatter, apologies for potatoes, or discomfort—he sat and smoked. It really reached the sublime. Such stoical, quiet superiority to circumstance—the spheroid spirit sitting aloft, pipe upheld, cloud-borne on tobacco-smoke to a pitch above terrestrial woes—you looked on with a sort of reverence. And yet withal was there on the countenance a kind of profound hopelessness, deeply conscious of the disagreeables the soul would not succumb to. "Tout est fini," you could fancy him saying with Jean Jacques, "pour moi sur la terre. Il ne m'y reste plus ni plaisir ni douleur. Me voilà donc, au fond de l'abyss" (of tobacco-smoke or German metaphysics, in a savage's hut in Coal Bay), "pauvre mortel infortuné, mais impassible comme Dieu même." With lips pursed up, from one corner a whiff of smoke every few seconds, regularly, puff—puff—puff, hour after hour—puff—puff—puff. As you watched him in the uncertain light, your eyes grew, as it were, dazzled with his immovability and monotony of smoke-emission. Puff—puff—puff. Was it really then a biped without feathers, like the rest of us—had it voice, or utterance, or locomotion? Puff—puff—puff. Or was it merely an illusion, a vision, a dream? You were half a Berkeleyan already. Puff—puff—your flesh crept—perhaps it was a ghost! Or might it not be some ingenious eight-day smoking machine, which, being once wound up, would go on smoking incessantly, but regularly, for a week to come? But what if it should run down and let out all the smoke at once! Puff—puff—puff. There was no saying what it was.

Friday. We were glad enough to get out into the pure dawn. Going on board we met the Deal boat, and, with Captain Wakefield, started in her for Takaka, further round the bay. The morning was beautiful, and with a light breeze we stood across towards Ranghiata Cliffs. These cliffs consist of a long hill, chiefly of limestone, running out a couple of miles or so into the sea. The summit is covered with fern and wood, and the perpendicular faces are feathered with trees. Endeavouring to make straight for the mouth of the river, at the junction of the long cliffs with the lower coast, we got into shallow water. The boat being laden with surveyors' stores and thirteen or fourteen people, was rather deep: we soon got aground. Then, after much ineffectual showing her along with set oars, the men were obliged to jump out and drag her afloat. Another direction was tried with equal bad luck. We were some miles from the shore, and it was provoking to be so baffled. Out went the men again, mid-deep in very clear and very cold water. This happened several times. One of the men, a sturdy, honest fellow, singularly like Henry VIII. in face and general appearance, wandered some distance from the boat in search of deep water. The boat meanwhile had found it, and seemed for a moment inclined to leave him. It was curious to see him standing up to the waist in water, nonplussed and disconsolate, like another Ariadne, in the

middle of the sea. We found that the right course was towards the very extremity of the cliffs seaward, the river running out to sea close under them their whole distance, and keeping a deep channel, though all towards the centre of the bay for miles was shoal. Over every part of this space great black roots and trunks of trees (snags) stick up like rocks, and give it a wild and desolate appearance. Shags and ducks are thickly scattered about. We pulled up the river-course beneath the cliffs, and, entering its mouth, landed on the western side, under a steep wooded hill, upon a bank several feet above the water, composed chiefly of sandstone. Here, close to the trees, in the beautiful morning sunlight, a fire was speedily lighted, the kettle set boiling, some very praiseworthy beefsteaks broiled, and capital ham sliced in thicknesses unknown at Vauxhall, upon which, with the addition of some very young onions (for the more delicate of us), and excellent bread, we made such a breakfast as you Londoners would envy. I believe the expedition's chief cook (one of the boatmen), besides all this, in the wantonness of his heart, actually tossed some first-rate pancakes extempore, as if performing triumphal rites of gratitude of some benignant genius of the soil. These discussed, Captain Wakefield and the idle of us (that is to say, he of the Wellington cravat, the Merovingian, and one or two more) started for the highest hill within reach; the captain, with Scotch cap, velvet shooting-jacket, and walking-stick, leading the way, at a steady and well-maintained pace, characteristic of the man. We passed a little way up the side of this river-branch, which runs brightly over a deep bed of stone worn into hollows, and glorious bathing-places every here and there. We kept round some fern hills, following their summits, and passed over high flats of a soil almost peat-like, cracked all over, spongy, and full of minute root-fibres, covered with low rushes withered to a deep orange colour. Round northward for a considerable distance from the sea, stretched a kind of low table-land, of little height, intersected by gullies and hollows, more or less frequent, and apparently of similar soil to that we were upon. After a walk of two or three miles, we reached the highest of the series of hills we were ranging, and at once the whole magnificent valley of the Takaka burst upon us. But how to give you an idea of the beautiful scene? I must describe it to you piecemeal, and trust to your fancy to put the parts together. Suppose your eye embraces a half circle from left to right. From aloft on the left sweeps down a green mountain declivity; over it, in the middle distance, rises the great round head of another mountain, like an enormous wave. In the immediate foreground, in the middle of the picture, another hill swells up, its ascending side overlapping the declivity of that on the left; its descending side met again by the far sweeping ascent of another green mountain on the right. From the top of the round head of the mountain on the left runs the distant faint blue sea-line, till it meets an island consisting of a single long hill. From the right again, in the far distance, stretches a mountain range—dark green in its nearest hills, rich blue in its furthest—running out like a long promontory till it embraces the right end of the distant island hill. And now imagine the whole wide space between the far-away mountain range and the green swelling hills along the whole foreground filled up by a magnificent forested valley, its sea-shore curving round from the promontory point, leaving a blue slip of water between itself and the island, and then with its grand clothing of forest-trees stretching away to the bold wave-like hill I told you of in the left middle distance. Fancy this spread of forest in the far distance, with its innumerable lines upon lines of rich verdure, so rugged, yet so soft, growing ever closer and more faint till they melt away at the foot of the mountain-range or partly mantle its foremost slopes,—then nearer and nearer swelling and separating into clumps, distinguishable from the other masses,—lastly, into full-foliaged, bulging, individual tree-tops, varied with particular beauties, crowding up, each tree a mass of verdure, from the hollows between the hills at your feet. And then, again, from the distant right, fancy a river approaching, showing itself first in two separated loops—pale bright blue, with silver gravel patches—then again to the left in the foreground, much wider, here in a great curve reflecting strongly the wall of trees on its bank with perfect clearness—there, down in a cleft or pit of verdure, dark, glossy, and brilliant, reflecting nothing at all.

(To be Continued.)

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By Order of the Court,
JOHN WARD Secretary.

New Zealand House,
Broad Street Buildings, 11th May, 1843.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

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The objects of this Society are,

I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.

II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end,)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labors will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from the various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence, and co-operation, which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets every Wednesday, at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order,

W. BRIDGES, Secretary.

New Zealand Society's Rooms,
36, Old Broad Street,
7th June, 1843.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal Settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The impetus

which the favorable arrangements lately concluded between the Government and the New Zealand Company, and the favorable news from the Colony, may be expected to give to the Colonization of New Zealand, will obviously increase the usefulness of the New Zealand Journal, as a medium for the Advertisements of Colonial Publishers, Shippers, Outfitters, Insurance and other Companies; and, generally, of all advertisements, directly or indirectly, connected with Colonization.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, No. 3, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

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Sydney	Caledonia	408	Liddell	Ditto	St. K. Docks	July 25

NEW EDINBURGH.

A goodly number of Scotsmen have individually emigrated to the different New Zealand settlements, and some of these are among the most active and promising Colonists in the Islands: but the Scotch as a nation have characteristically held back until now, and the very first sentence of the letter addressed to Mr. Ward, by Mr. Rennie and his friends, shews that they have actually held back, waiting for such a favorable posture of affairs as that now presented by the good understanding between the New Zealand Company and the British Government.

But not only for this have the Scotch wisely delayed. The settlements hitherto formed have been entered upon without requisite precaution and preparation, and the evils of this improvidence it has taken much time to counteract, and much yet remains to be done to shake the old settlers into their places. It has been as if a shopman should give up his shop in Cornhill, and turn into a shed, or go about like a pedlar, until a new shop should be built for him under the Exchange: and no wonder, therefore, that the discomforts felt by the early settlers of Wellington in waiting for their lands, and by all the New Zealand settlers in waiting for comfortable houses, have been made use of by some of the organs of the laboring classes, to deter the English laborer from settling in New Zealand.

Mr. Rennie, the representative of a Scottish family noted in the annals of Scottish agriculture, was the first to insist upon this evil, and call attention to the easy remedy: and though the details of his scheme were liable to much objection in the outset, they have now been matured and digested, and put forth in a shape which must command success.

The simple peculiarity of the Scotch plan, is to send out pioneers to clear the way: to provide a fund to build houses, roads, and other conveniences, so that the Scottish settler will not be called upon, in his own language, to "sit," until his new home is ready for him. The Scotsman will not pack up his furniture until he knows where he is going.

NEW SERIES, No. 15.

Another feature in the New Scottish Settlement is its religious character.

In the second report published last week by the Committee for the erection and endowment of additional Bishoprics in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain; the first announcement is that "the Bishop of New Zealand has, in a journey of six months by sea and land, completed the first visitation of his extensive diocese; and reports favorably of the progress of religion in those settlements." Our readers are already in possession of several gratifying facts connected with the reception of Bishop Selwyn, by the inhabitants of Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth, and Auckland; and cannot but feel it to be a matter of hearty congratulation, that the most harmonious feeling, in regard to religious privileges, exists among all sects in the colony: and that a mutual forbearance and toleration is the universal rule, firmly seconded and supported by the energetic and amiable bishop himself.

It is this feature, taken in conjunction with other tokens of a high and generous tone of Society in these young settlements, resulting from the careful selection of every class of emigrants; and especially from the emigration of many educated men, some of them members of the oldest and most respectable English families, that gives such hope of a prosperous issue to the experiment of New Zealand Colonization. The settlers have gone forth, not like the Pilgrim Fathers of old, to escape a religious persecution; but in hope and courage to transplant the benefits without the many conspicuous evils of British civilization, to another and more healthy field than that of the overcrowded mother country. But the principle which bound together the Pilgrim Fathers and the founders of the various American settlements, in the times of Penn and Baltimore, is not one, the value of which is not to be recognised in the present day: and the bond of a common faith may be employed to concentrate and keep together the members of a young community, without any evil necessarily resulting to the cause of religious freedom and mutual charity.

The Scottish settlement, the announcement of which appears in this paper, is founded in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland: the present position of the Scottish Kirk is eminently favorable to the success of such an experiment. It may be said, with truth, that there are at present three grand religious divisions in Scotland. The State-Endowed Establishment, consisting of those who remain convinced that the State is only asserting its own rights, in its late interference with the proceedings of the church courts: the Free Presbyterian Church, or People-Endowed Establishment, which refuses to remain in connexion with the State, but retains the forms and modes of a State Church, by employment of a common voluntary fund: and the general body of Voluntaries or Dissenters of all denominations, whose pastors are entirely and separately dependent upon the contributions and support of their respective congregations. The free church is that most likely to take advantage of the new colonial field: and, leaving entirely out of consideration the merits of the two churches, the very fact of these men "going out" for conscience sake, is a guarantee for earnestness and energy in a new career. The enthusiasm which has led the Scottish nation to contribute a fund of upwards of a quarter of a million to build churches for the 500 ministers of the Free Church, may endure, and the 500 pastors may find homes and hearths even in Scotland: but it is impossible not to perceive that many of these pastors themselves feel sadly their altered position, and must have been unprepared for the after-struggle. To these, the new scheme of a Scottish Kirk Settlement in New Zealand will point out the means of Christian usefulness, as well as individual prosperity.

But the religious is not the only element peculiar to the proposed community: another strong tie—stronger in Scotland than in perhaps any other country in the world—is that of national freemasonry. The whole of the emigration fund is to be employed in promoting the emigration of persons of the laboring class from Scotland only; at the same time that the same privileges, in respect of passage allowance, will, of course, be extended to all purchasers, and the same encouragement afforded to the English as to the Scottish yeoman. Till the present moment canny Scotland has almost as one man bided its time in regard to the New Zealand enterprise: now, as one man, all "brither Scots, from Ailsa Craig to John o' Groats," will enter with heartiness and vigor upon the

heroic work : like a ponderous machine slow to move, but once moved, sustained in its career by its own momentum. And we venture to predict that the sturdy endurance of the Scotch, which, too often, turned the wrong way, degenerates into a mulish obstinacy, will in a few years put the future prosperity of the Colony beyond a doubt. The Scotch, with a few peculiar national faults, from which the blunt and manly English are exempt, excel the English in several points most important for the interests of a new Colony. To say that they excel the latter in agriculture, would be to pay them a poor compliment : they are amongst the best, while the English are amongst the worst agriculturists in the world : and to agriculture must a young settlement look for the foundation of its prosperity.

Two-thirds of the purchase-money is to be devoted to emigration, amounting to £81,000, a sum sufficient to convey about 4000 adults ; a number, indeed, larger in proportion to the land to be cultivated, than that secured by the plans of the other settlements, but still only a nucleus, to increase which, inducements must be held out to yeoman colonists, by a cheap passage to the settlement. Economical passages must constitute the true source of the best emigration—the emigration of moderate capitalists. The sum of £28,000, or about 12 per cent. of the purchase-money, is to go to construct roads and bridges, and for other improvements : for religious and educational purposes, £25,000. This provision for the physical as well as the moral preparation of the settlement, will, if systematically and judiciously carried out, ensure the certain and rapid progress of the Kirk Settlement.

We are sorry to see an absurd system of nomenclature continued in the naming of the new settlement. Surely it betokens a wondrous poverty of language and invention, this New Zealand and New Plymouth, and New Edinburgh, and new this and new that. And there is already a New Edinburgh in the bogs of Darien : therefore we should write this New Edinburgh as New Edinburgh junior. If the associations of the modern Athens—of “Scotia’s darling seat”—are desired to be retained at the antipodes, this might be accomplished by some other modification of the old title, than by merely prefixing *new* to it. Why not the classical name of EDINA—classical and musical in itself, and made doubly classical to the Scotsman, by the poetry of his greatest poet—whose first visit to the Scottish metropolis he commemorated by an address to the city under that title. To descend from the classical, even *New Reekie* would have something more original about it. We hope at least that the followers of the Scottish Kirk, State or Free, will not fail, in some way or other, to commemorate the “Lion of their Church.” Port Chalmers will sound as well and mean as much as Port Nicholson. Wellington and Nelson, though illustrations of the John Bullish veneration for great fighters, are the proper style of geographical nomenclature. Scotland had a Wallace, if a warrior is wanted : and a Burns, if a man of mind, and a mind for all times and all nations.

MR. COBDEN ON COLONIZATION.

“There is hardly anything so absurd but it has been said, sometime or another by some one of the philosophers :”—and thus Mr. Cobden, one of the most consistent and able advocates of free trade, comes forward in the House of Commons to denounce all Colonization, because Colonial Offices, from time immemorial, have made Colonization a means of jobbery, and lieutenant-governors have been left, one after another, to carry out their own expensive crotchets, till the joke became too serious, and their recall became a necessity. The self-acting and self-supporting schemes, on which South Australia and New Zealand were to be colonized, have turned out, says Mr. Cobden, anything but self-supporting : the former costing the country near half a million, and the latter £60,000. The Colonization of New Zealand has not cost the country a farthing : it has, on the contrary, realized large gains to those engaged in it. Mr. Cobden knows this ; and knows, none better, that the expenditure of Capt. Hobson, for which the Government grants were voted, had no more to do with the system of Colonization, advocated by the friends of New Zealand, than any other abuse of power with the purposes for which society permits itself to be governed. Mr. Cobden demands a certain alteration in the Corn-laws : an alteration has been made. Why is not Mr. Cobden content? It is not the alteration he wanted—but it is an alteration : and to be consistent with his style of argument, in relation to Colonization, he ought to be fully satisfied. Colonization, says Mr. Cobden, is Colonization : in like manner, an alteration is an alteration ; and if any sort of Colonization is to be taken for systematic Colonization, any sort of alteration should be taken for the alteration he sought for.

Armies too, and navies are put down to the debit of Colonization ! New Zealand does not ask for an army or a navy ; and as to churches, schools, and galls, we do not see why these may not be left to Colonial enterprise. The “ships, colonies, and commerce” school, which the one idea of Mr. Cobden has such a distaste for, have done more for free trade than he has. It is time that he should know that it is but a paltry jealousy that would overthrow one good because another is not immediately attainable.

One would have thought that the foolish demonstration Mr. Cobden made on the occasion of Mr. Buller’s motion on the 6th

of April last, would have induced the friends of the former gentleman, among the league, to advise him silence upon matters with which his interference will only occasion discredit to their cause. Colonization, it is to be confessed, has, as yet, done comparatively little ; but its capabilities for immense national good can hardly be said to have been tested. We look to the New Zealand settlements under the lately established sound understanding with the government, as likely to prove *the* experiment by which systematic Colonization will first adequately develop itself. If, as we anticipate from the character of Capt. Fitzroy, the colony will not be misgoverned, the benefits of Colonization will be exhibited without that commixture with the evils of mismanagement, which has led to the confusion of ideas on the subject, to be observed generally in the press and elsewhere, and which is so conspicuous in the speech of Mr. Cobden on the Sugar Duties Bill.

COLONIAL AGENCY.

We have heard it stated that a land holder in Wellington, not having heard for two years from his agent in the settlement as to the disposal of the land entrusted to him, consulted with a gentleman who had just returned from that place, as to the best course to be pursued to get a knowledge of the locality and character of his land, and of what had been done with it. The information obtained was, that the very party he addressed was his *tenant*, and had actually paid the agent two years rent, which had never been accounted for. This is a very extreme, as well as striking case ; but it is to be feared that the evil of careless, or worse than careless agency, has been felt, more or less, by many land holders. A remedy for the evil has been suggested in a very sensible pamphlet on the subject, published by Painter in the Strand, in an arrangement, by which the duties of the agent are restricted entirely to *agency* : the rents being, in every case, paid into a bank or other responsible party in the colony, the agent receiving a commission on the amount as usual. The tenant, in like manner, is encouraged to pay his rent regularly, by the stipulation that in the event of delay in doing so, an addition of 8 per cent. is to be made to the amount, while the regular payment will entitle the tenant to a corresponding deduction. This system, while it will, in no degree, affect the interests of the good agent, will have a very beneficial effect in putting a restriction upon the opportunities of the bad to abuse his agency. The complaints to which we have referred, it is very probable, will gradually be removed by the punctual performance of their duty by the respectable and responsible agents who, to our own knowledge, have lately proceeded to the colony, or who are now preparing to do so ; but we strongly recommend to that class themselves, to encourage the introduction of such a check upon all agents as that here adverted to.

THE ABORIGINES.

The sixth Annual Report of the Aborigines Protection Society has just appeared, and contains the following observations on the present condition and prospects of the “Native interest” in New Zealand.

This colony in some respects presents a distinct and peculiar interest. Here, a concern in many instances expressed on behalf of the Aborigines has formed a recognised and operative principle in the system adopted by the Colonizing Company. In the natives themselves there likewise exist peculiarities, which distinguish the colonization of New Zealand from that of any other part of the globe. In respect of intelligence and cultivation they surpass most of those whom the civilized world have contemptuously termed *savage*. They refuse neither arts nor commerce. They so readily appreciate intellectual improvement, that reading and writing, which have been partially introduced by the Missionaries, have, by a process of mutual instruction, been rapidly diffused over the islands. To a considerable degree, Christianity, which had been introduced by the same agency, is professed amongst the natives of the principal island. Yet all these advantages fail to place the native on a par with his White neighbour.

It was communicated to your Committee, that a practical difficulty had arisen with respect to the operation of the principle adopted by the Company in the reservation of land for the natives. Your Committee promptly communicated the details which it had received, both to the Company and the Colonial Office. The former replied, that the subject would receive its serious attention ; and it is hoped that the latter has taken one of the most efficient steps to the same end, by appointing, as Governor, Captain Fitzroy, R.N., of whose superior talent and humanity towards the Aborigines convincing proof has long been given.

May we venture to indulge a hope, that the operation of laws calculated to protect the interests, and promote the well-being of the natives, together with the benevolent character of the individual on whom must mainly devolve the administration of those laws, may in future years prove to have been sufficient to render the British Colonization of this fine country an exception to the hitherto invariable result of the occupation of Aboriginal territory by European Settlers?

The readers of this journal must remember many facts illustrative of the native character, fully corroborating the favorable views of the Aborigines’ Protection Society. The generous though irritable disposition of the natives has been again and again developed by the counter generosity of the European : and wherever consideration has been duly had to their peculiar habits, there has, with few exceptions, been a

perfect harmony between the two races. There can be little doubt that the disturbances which lately took place in the neighbourhood of Cook's Straits, arising immediately from the demand of the natives for more utu, or additional payment for their land, had their origin in misunderstanding rather than in want of conscientiousness on the part of the natives. They certainly have not yet received the payment guaranteed them: for they have received no advantage, or are only beginning to receive any from the reserves set aside for their use. It is only within a few months that the languid, careless, and partial dealings of the Government protector of Aborigines, Mr. Clarke, have been virtually superseded by the acceptance of the trusteeship of these reserves by the Bishop of New Zealand and his coadjutors: and the natives will, by this time, have begun to reap the benefit of the new arrangement. Even the establishment by the Bishop of a native college, school, hospital, and hostelry will have done much to allay all irritated feelings: and to prove the sound and generous views entertained by the colonizers of New Zealand in relation to the interests of the natives.

It may be mentioned here, as a very striking proof of the kindly disposition of the natives, that they very speedily collected among themselves a tolerable sum towards the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Wellington: while their useful qualities are daily exhibited in the aid which their labour is now beginning to afford to the English colonist. They have prepared, it is said, nearly 2000 tons of flax for shipment this season: they are employed in large numbers on board the whaling vessels, in which they make the very best of sailors, and even pilots: several of them have accounts with the bank in Wellington: and one chief lately launched there a vessel, his own property, acquired by regular industry.

We, for our own parts, are satisfied that the amalgamation of the Maori and the Anglo-Saxon will result in a race of men, equal to any yet known in the history of nations.

THE LAYING OUT OF VILLAGES.

In continuation of our papers on Colonial Improvements, we quote from Mr. Loudon's work on Cottage Architecture, the following valuable suggestions on the congregation of cottages in villages.

The congregation of Cottages in Villages is attended with many advantages and with very few inconveniences. The advantages are: society; the use of certain articles in common, such as a well or other source of water; a common sewer for drainage; a school; a public wash-house and drying-green; a general play-ground for children; a village library and reading-room; and, if the village is large, a church or chapel, not to mention the proximity of village tradesmen, mechanics, &c. The chief disadvantage that we know is, the distance to which agricultural labourers and out-of-door country mechanics, such as carpenters, masons, &c., have to go to and return from their work. On the Continent, and in this country, cottages and farm-houses were formerly collected together in villages for mutual protection against thieves and wild-beasts, and in a more civilised and refined state, they are, or will be, similarly congregated for social comforts and enjoyments. These comforts and enjoyments might be greatly increased, were the art of co-operation for their attainment properly understood; were the village to have a common kitchen, dining-room, wash-house, dairy, &c., as well as a common school and church: but the time has not yet arrived for improvements of this kind, and it would be of little use attempting to introduce them, till every member of society is enlightened and refined by a general system of education, which shall comprehend every system of useful instruction, communicated alike to all, even the poorest, up to a certain age. Such a national education as we contemplate already exists in some parts of North America and Germany, and will unquestionably, sooner or later, be introduced into this country; but, in the meantime, we must take men as they are, and endeavour to suggest what may be useful for the present generation.

Rows of Cottages. Next to congregating cottages together in villages, that of placing them in rows or groups of half a dozen or a dozen is to be recommended; because in this state one cottager may assist another in case of distress, and there is also an opportunity given to the families to mix together occasionally, without which there can be no civilization. But though such a congregation of cottages as admits of the families associating together at pleasure is desirable, it ought not, in the present state of things, to be carried so far as to compel any two families to come constantly in contact. The selfishness and bad passions are not sufficiently under control, nor the benevolent feelings sufficiently developed, for this purpose. For this reason we would as seldom as possible join a row of cottages like the houses of a street, but rather isolate each by surrounding it with its garden. In some cases one family occupies the ground floor of a cottage, and another the floor above, which is in general very disagreeable to both parties. This is also the case when two families enter through the same porch, or through the same front garden, or when cottages joined together have only thin party-walls. Complete isolation, therefore, ought, if possible, to be joined to congregation.

Solitary Cottages, such as gate-lodges, cottages for game-keepers, gardeners, &c., are generally not merely isolated, but solitary; but common humanity requires that this solitariness should be mitigated by building some dwellings for persons of similar condition near them. For example, the habitations of the gardener and bailiff might frequently be placed at no great distance from each other, and the dwellings of the carpenter, mason, hedger, and woodman, of a large estate, might form a group. It is unnecessary, however, to go into details; it is sufficient to direct attention to the general principle, founded as it

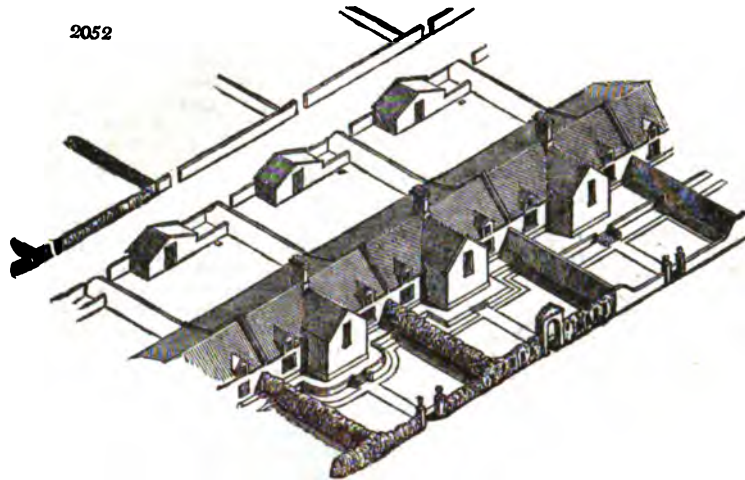
is on the fact, that man is a social animal, and only to be improved in manners and increased in happiness by social intercourse.

Laying out Villages. The most beautiful villages in Britain are, for the most part, the result of accident, heightened by the taste of the proprietor of the estate; as, for example, in the case of Dirlerton, one of the handsomest villages in Scotland, or of Harlaxton, one of the most picturesque in England. There are many very formal and disagreeable villages, designed purposely to be ornamental, or to give consequence to the entrance-lodge of a mansion; and if we compare these with an agreeable village that has sprung up by accident, we shall soon find what we should imitate and what we should avoid. In villages the houses ought never to be put down in rows, even though detached, unless the ground and other circumstances are favourable for a strictly regular or symmetrical congregation of dwellings. There is not a greater error in forming artificial villages, or in placing houses by roadsides, either singly or in rows, than always having one side of the building parallel with the road. Instead of making this a leading principle in the country, it ought to be a subordinate one; since it is unfavourable both to the comfort and enjoyment of the cottager, and the beauty of the cottage and the scenery. It is unfavourable to the comfort of the cottager, because it often requires his cottage to be set down with one side to the south and another to the north; whereas, as we have shown in a hundred places, one of the fundamental principles of setting down a house, whether a cottage or a palace, ought to be to place it so that the diagonal to its square shall be a south and north line. It is unfavourable to the cottager's enjoyment, because, as the principal room is generally placed next the road, the occupant is forced to look directly across the road, which is the dullest and stupidest view that the situation admits, and not for a moment to be compared with looking obliquely across or along the road; while, if the front is to the south, it is impossible for the occupant to look out at the windows during the finest part of a sunny day. These arrangements are unfavourable to the picturesque beauty of the cottages composing the village, because it necessarily produces a great degree of sameness in the manner in which they group with the scenery. On the other hand, when the principle of the diagonal line is constantly kept in view, the cottages on both sides of a road, even if they were built all of the same form, can never be placed in the same manner; and the moment the idea of the usual dull repetitions of the same forms in the same relative positions is got rid of, that moment the idea of picturesque beauty begins: the cottages will be put down in all manner of positions; some will be nearer the road than others, some will look across it at one angle, and some at another; if the general surface of the ground is uneven, some will stand on a higher level than others; and if the direction of the road should be any other than straight, the general effect will be everything that could be wished. It cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of the reader, that the idea of putting down all cottages that are built along a road with their sides or ends parallel to that road is destructive of all picturesque beauty. The idea of doing so can only have arisen from the practice of building streets in towns, where the great value of the land obliges the builder to place the houses as close together as possible, and where, in consequence of this, the only part seen by the public is the front: but even in towns, where this continuity of frontage is interrupted by projecting buildings and retiring ones, the beauty and variety of the elevations is greatly increased.

Every Character of Surface is adapted for a particular Character of Village, but on all surfaces it is necessary to the full enjoyment of the advantages of congregation, that there should be a certain degree of concentration. Every cottage in a village should be surrounded with its own garden ground, and nothing more. If fields are allowed to intervene, the too great separation of the cottages will interfere with the advantages of concentration. Nevertheless, we are far from asserting that all the cottage gardens ought to be of the same size; on the contrary, variety will be produced by a difference in this respect, as well as by a difference in the accommodation and style of the cottages. The dwelling of the clergyman and of the schoolmaster will not only be larger than the others, but will have more ground attached; and there may be a row of almshouses with very little ground, and, in the outskirts of the village, a union workhouse with a great deal. The most favourable surface for a regular or symmetrical arrangement of roads and dwellings is one that is perfectly even. In a village on such a surface all the water will generally be obtained from wells. A village on a knoll, with the church or school in the centre, will not be so favourably supplied with water; but one on the side of a hill will generally have water in abundance, which, as it descends from the upper to the lower part of the declivity, may form a succession of fountains of different kinds, which is beautifully effected in the village of Great Tew in Oxfordshire; and will generally prove highly ornamental as well as useful, because, without abundance of water, there can be no efficient cleanliness. In all villages there ought to be a system of drainage for carrying off the superfluous rain and subsoil water, and the overflowings of the liquid-manure tanks; though, if these tanks are properly attended to, they will never be suffered to run their precious contents to waste. Villages along rivers or streams ought always to have an intercepting drain close to the river, and parallel with it, to keep its waters pure, and at the same time to remove from the village what is superfluous. It is almost needless, to observe that the main drain of a village, like that of a field, ought to commence at a lower level than that of the surface to be drained, and that this may frequently be at some distance. It is no part of our business here to speak of the sewerage of large towns, otherwise we would recommend to notice the improvements suggested for the London sewers by Mr. Roe in the *Sanitary Report*; nor does it form part of our plan to speak of the formation of towns, otherwise we should refer to Fleetwood in Lancashire, one of the best arranged artificial towns, and at the same time one of the most prosperous in the empire. We shall conclude this section by an account of the village of Harlaxton in Lincolnshire, the property of Gregory Gregory, Esq., of Harlaxton Manor, a gentleman of the most refined taste in architecture and gardening, and who devotes his time and his income to the display of these arts on his estate in a manner which we cannot sufficiently admire.

We shall conclude the extract in our next. Mr. Loudon has put at our disposal several interesting designs, in illustration of these suggestions. We regret that we have space only for two

of these on this occasion. The first is a design for a row of model cottages, on the plan we quoted in a former number.



The second is a sketch which will be interesting to our New-Edinburgh friends—namely, of a cottage, in the style of

Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, designed by John Henderson, Esq., architect.



"The inhabitants of Edinburgh," observes Mr. Loudon, "are great admirers of this style of architecture, which no man understands better than Mr. Henderson; as his very beautiful design for a seed-shop, connected with an agricultural museum, erected—the former for Mr. Lawson, and the latter for the Highland Society, on the Regent's Bridge, Edinburgh—sufficiently proves. No person of taste can have visited Edinburgh without having been struck by that splendid edifice, Heriot's Hospital, which is the central building of an institution for the gratuitous education of natives of Edinburgh. Fortunately, the institution is rich, and the trustees have been enabled to erect branch schools in different parts of the city; and these, with all the farm buildings and cottage buildings on their extensive landed estates, when re-built, are erected in the style of the parent building. This, we think, evinces much propriety and good taste on the part of the trustees, and cannot fail, by the example which it exhibits, to have a favorable influence on the general progress of improvements in agricultural buildings, schools, and laborers' cottages. In Mr. Lawson's seed shop, every part of the fixtures and fittings-up, and even the furniture, partakes of the style of the exterior; and, in short, it is, we believe, the most complete seed shop in the world."

THE PARKHURST BOYS.

The *New Zealand Gazette* strongly repudiates the assertion of a writer in the *Sydney Herald*, that the hopeless condition of the laboring people in New Zealand, made it very desirable to send to that Colony for laborers for Sydney.

"By the last received accounts from New Zealand," says the correspondent of the *Herald*, "it appeared that while a number of young convicts had been sent to Auckland, the free laborers are employed to break stones for little more than their food." While the writer is assured by the organ of the Wellington people that, as far as Port Nicholson is concerned, the crimping vessels would have to return in ballast, they are told that they would meet with no better success even at Auckland, notwithstanding the recent importation of the juvenile culprits from the Parkhurst preparatory school for young gentlemen intended for the Colonies. At the same time, it is stated, that as far as that description of persons is concerned, to which the Colonists have given the *sobriquet* of the *Parkhurst Seedlings*, the settlers would be most happy to further the views of their friends at Sydney, and give them even gratuitous assistance in bringing these and the Sydney agents acquainted.

The general feeling of the Wellingtonians indeed seems to be completely decided against the introduction of these boys into the Colony: and even conceding that the boys referred to are improved by their treatment in the Parkhurst Institution, the prejudice against their forming a part of the New Zealand

population as a class, the class of ex-convicts, is just and well grounded.

The Archbishop of Dublin last night in the House of Lords, on presenting a petition, numerous and respectfully signed by friends of New Zealand, and merchants and shippers in the city, put the question in a fair and proper light.

His Grace observed, "that the persons who had established that colony, had a positive promise from the government that no convicts should be sent to the settlements; yet, recently, two ship loads of convicts, who had served their time, had arrived from the Parkhurst prison. It was a mere evasion to say that they were not convicts, because they had served their period of imprisonment. To him it appeared that a convict in duration, and an emancipated convict, were much the same as a wild beast chained, and a wild beast loose. The petitioners were very anxious that they should have no more such imports."

After a few words from Lord WHARNCLIFFE, which were not heard by the *Times* (we presume they were to the effect that it was too bad to take up the time of the House with such trifling matters as sending felons to the colonies, when the important questions of the "Union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor," and the "Limitation of Actions Act Bill," and the "Apprehension of Offenders [at Home] Bill," were under consideration),

The Earl of Devon said that "the prayer of the petition was entitled to the careful consideration of the house. He did not think that the petitioners had been fairly treated."

Will our New Zealand friends permit the matter to rest here, and content themselves with having so far performed their duty to the Colony, and with returning to the Archbishop and the Earl their grateful acknowledgments for their kind interposition? It is not our desire to recommend any continuance of punishment beyond the correction of the offenders, but is there no other way of dealing with emancipated convicts, than the very objectionable one of transferring them in a body to the Colonies.

PRECAUTION AGAINST FIRES. A HINT TO THE PROJECTORS OF NEW EDINBURGH.

MR. EDITOR,—I sincerely hope that in new settlements hereafter founded in New Zealand, it will be provided that sufficient space be left between each town lot, either as road, lane, or garden ground, so as effectually to prevent conflagration and its direful consequences to the sufferers directly, and indirectly to the entire community.

Your obedient servant,

A WELLWISHER TO SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION.

PAROCHIAL COLONIZATION.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

SIR,—The communication from your able correspondent, P. A. D. C., read at the last meeting of the New Zealand Society, has forcibly revived in my mind the recollection of the condition of many of our rural parishes, as detailed in my letter to you of the 15th Feb. (No. 82). I cannot but think that a system of Parochial Colonization, if judiciously matured, and carried into effect with becoming spirit, will tend vastly to the relief of the mother country; at the same time, that it would contribute largely to the prosperity of New Zealand. Your correspondent above named, in No. 88 of the Journal, gives the outline of what may be called the *Contract system*, and this system could, perhaps, in the first instance, be better put in force by parishes, than by private parties. I quite expect that objections will be raised to this scheme, and my object in addressing you is, that we may have those objections openly stated and discussed in the Journal; there were *strong objections* (and something more) raised to the Colonization of New Zealand: but New Zealand, nevertheless, is Colonized; and since that event, many other strong objections, which impeded the progress of the colony, have happily been swept away.

It is one of the peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon race, that an accumulation of difficulties calls forth a corresponding degree of energy and determination; and surely looking at the present state and consequent future prospects of society, at no period of our history has there been a greater necessity for the exercise of persevering energy to extricate it from its present commercial and social depression.

The plan I propose embraces a principle powerfully advocated by your talented correspondent "W.," that of *social emigration*, as it will best be carried out by a number of persons from the same parish uniting, and locating themselves in a body in the colony; the early settlements of North America will furnish familiar illustrations of this principle, though not in detail.

By a clause in the new Poor-law Act, parishes have the power of applying certain portions of the rates to the payment of the passage of laborers to our colonies; this has hitherto been acted on but slightly, and that in a very imperfect manner, and the result has been equivalent to the throwing away of the money so expended. The principle ought in this, as in every other instance of Colonization, to be, to send out *select* laborers with their wives, as prescribed by the free passage regulations; let the parish, instead of paying their passage to the nearest colony, buy a sufficient quantity of land in New Zealand to send them out free; and under contract to work for a given period, say three years, at the current *colonial* wages, from which they could well afford to bear a weekly deduction towards paying for portions of this land, at an enhanced price; proper superintendents should accompany, and settle among them, whose services might be secured by a payment in land, to be cleared for them under certain conditions.

The quantity of land required to send out a given number of emigrants free, would leave a good surplus after these have been provided with their allotments, which could be let or sold, first reserving a sufficient quantity for the maintenance of a minister, and the establishment of a school.

A ship taken up on the Phebe plan, and freighted with the necessary stores, &c., could convey the minister and his wife, two agents and their wives, and 124 adults (or 62 married couples), whose passages would be paid for by the purchase of 12 compound sections at Nelson, or 48 at New Plymouth, comprising 2,412 acres, at a cost of £3,618.

The establishment of the much talked of loan bank, now, I believe, in the course of formation, is indispensable to the success of this plan, being the only source from whence the requisite funds must, from time to time, be advanced on the security of the land, to pay the weekly wages of the laborers, and the living of the agents, &c.; this would constitute the colonial managers of the loan bank into supervisors of the property of the parish; and the increasing cultivation of the soil, and erection of the proper dwellings, would afford ample security for such advances.

Numerous letters from *industrious* laboring emigrants in the colony, prove that from two to three years of steady labor, is sufficient to elevate them into the class of yeomen, enabling them to rent, or in many instances purchase, land at excessive prices, out of which they can maintain their families from the produce of the soil alone.

Open tracts of land, which are now to be found in each of the settlements, would facilitate the operations of this system; the laborers should be bound to bring into cultivation at least thirty acres a man, before they cease to work for wages; they might then have allotted to each ten acres of the improved land at £3 per acre, payment for which might be effected by a weekly deduction from their wages during the period of their contract. To each agent should be allotted 100 acres (with the option of buying 100 more at £3 per acre), and for the minister and the school, not less than 400 acres should be apportioned. This would leave a quantity of 1,192 acres (including the 12 town acres), more than ample to cover an advance from the bank for the passage of a similar number of married laborers and super-

intendents, from whom a higher price, say £4 or £5 per acre, might be obtained.

This is, of course, only a rough outline, but I think it is sufficient to point out that it may be made to form the nucleus of a system of social Colonization and modifications of the plan might be suggested, to provide for the settlement in a body, of substantial farmers, master mechanics, and handicraftsmen, &c., from any given parish; if preferred, the second portion of the land, viz., the 1,192 acres, could be so disposed of to great advantage.

Thus the parish union could, within a given period, repay itself the *whole expense with interest*, instead of losing £6 and £7 a-head by simply paying the laborer's passage: it would also establish in the colony a point of attraction to which the future emigrants from such parish will naturally direct their attention, expecting a welcome from old friends on their arrival.

I am, sir, yours obediently,
London, 4th July, 1843. JAMES RUNDALL.

COLONIAL SALT BEEF.

The following calculations and correspondence on this subject, from the *Sydney Herald*, are well worthy the attention of the friends of New Zealand.

EXPORTATION OF SALT BEEF.—In our article of Thursday, we adduced facts which proved that England offers, and is likely to offer for years to come, a profitable market for all the salt beef we can send to it, provided the meat be good and durable. It is quite possible that some of the details of our calculations may have been chargeable with error; but that they were substantially correct, and that the ascertained profits would be sufficiently large to admit of considerable abatement for incidental mistakes, we feel quite confident. The mere fact that in England the price of beef is more than five times higher than the price at which it is now selling by our graziers, and that her Majesty's ministers have declared in Parliament that there is no prospect of its being reduced, but rather of its getting still higher, puts it beyond all doubt that, with judicious management, we may establish a trade which will dispose profitably of all our surplus cattle, encourage commerce, and go far towards reviving the general affairs of the Colony.

On looking over a file of the *Sydney Gazette* of that day, we have met with a few pertinent paragraphs, which it may be encouraging now to quote.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th March, 1832.

His Excellency the Governor directs that the following documents respecting the quality of meat salted in New South Wales, in comparison with that supplied to his Majesty's ships on the Indian station, be published for general information.

By his Excellency's command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

His Majesty's ship, *Southampton*, at Sea, 21st March, 1832.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 11th instant, No. 259, I have herewith the honour to transmit for your information, a report of the result of the experiments made, of comparative merits of the beef sent on trial, from New South Wales, with that got at Madras, from the Government Agent; and to which I would beg to add my opinion, that of the beef received from New South Wales, that cured with Liverpool salt appeared to me better in taste, more juicy, and less hard, than that cured with colonial salt, and very superior to the beef sent from England; and that I consider that cured with the colonial salt to be also preferable to the beef received from England; while that received last, being the meat sent out by the Victualling Board, appeared to me the least preferable quality, but which might arise from its having been longer cured.

I have, &c.,
PETER FISHER, Captain.

His Excellency Rear Admiral, Sir E. Owen, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.
REPORT.

In obedience to an order from Peter Fisher, Esq., Captain of his Majesty's ship *Southampton*, dated the 11th instant, we have made the experiment directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the beef, the produce of New South Wales, and have compared it with English beef received from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., purchased by them on account of the Crown, in April last, as well as with that supplied by the agents at Madras, on account of the Commissioners for Victualling, marked (Deptford, 1829,) and we have the honour to send the following results as to the waste on each, in boiling, accompanied with our remarks on their respective merits.

SEPARATE TRIALS.

Beef, from whom received.	Weight previous to Boiling.	Weight at the Boiling.	Loss in Boiling.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.	244	132	112
Colonial Beef, cured with Liverpool salt	280	167	113
Colonial Beef, cured with Colonial salt	280	176	104
Deptford	280	165	115

CONJOINED TRIALS.

Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.	71	42	29
Colonial Beef, cured with Liverpool salt	71	48	23
Colonial Beef, cured with Colonial salt	80	49	31
Deptford	70	47	23

It will be observed that the decrease on both trials is nearly equal

in the Deptford and Australian beef cured with Liverpool salt; while that purchased by Messrs. Arbutnot and Co., lost the most. We are unable to account for the diversity in the experiments, as regards the beef cured with the colonial salt. On the first occasion its loss was about 1-12th less than that cured with Liverpool salt; whilst on the second its loss was nearly equal to that purchased by Messrs. Arbutnot and Co. We must, however, remark, that the bag which contained it was undermost in the coppers, and the additional pressure might in some measure affect the diminution; and a difference of age, or food of the animal, will naturally materially alter the solidity of the flesh. It is also necessary to remark, that both the samples of English beef have been considerably longer in pickle than those from Sydney.

We are of opinion, that the beef cured in New South Wales with Liverpool salt, has a decided preference over that cured with colonial—although in a perfect state of preservation, it was more juicy, less saline and hard, than either of the others. The qualities of the colonial salt, as compared with the beef purchased by Messrs. Arbutnot and Co., we consider equivalent; that sent out by the commissioners for victualling is *far inferior in every respect*.

In the event of its being deemed advisable to make the experiment on a large scale, or to supply beef from New South Wales to her Majesty's ships on this station, and that colonial salt be used for its cure, we would recommend that a weaker pickle be employed for that purpose, as it seems of a pungent and penetrating nature. It must be also evident, that it will be necessary to be careful of the age and quality of any meat selected for so distant and tropical a climate.

Given under our own hands, on board the *Southampton*, at sea, 21st March, 1841.

M. Thomas Hare, Acting Commander,
T. D. Stewart, Lieutenant,
Thomas Bull, Master,
Charles Kennedy, Surgeon,
W. H. Brey, Purser.

Of H.M.S. *Southampton*.

A more recent instance of successful salting has just now come to our knowledge. Fifty tons of beef were salted last year by the Government contracts, the salt used for curing being Liverpool; and for packing, Liverpool and rock salt mixed—the latter being first pounded. This mixture was resorted to as a substitute for St. Ube's, which was not at that time to be had in the colony. Of the whole quantity of beef so cured, the Board of Survey, at the end of twelve months, found only one cask objectionable, not from being badly cured, but for being bony and inferior meat.

We may, therefore, regard it as a well-established point, that we can produce salt beef of first-rate quality, and fit for exportation to any part of the world. It remains to be considered how far this may be done, on a large scale, in the most economical and effectual manner.

PHORMIUM TENAX.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.
Badford Semle, Leamington, July 1, 1843.

SIR,—Having some relations and friends in New Zealand, and knowing many others who are settlers there, I feel a deep interest in the success of that colony. That feeling induces me to collect all the information I can respecting New Zealand flax, and I have procured a good deal, which I shall be happy to communicate to the public.

By the aid of horticultural chemistry and mechanics, I believe the Phormium tenax, at no distant day, will become an important article of commerce.

Within is a letter, which the writer has kindly permitted me to publish, hoping it may induce others to follow out his experiments, and thereby promote the interests of the colony.

If you think proper to publish it in your Journal, I beg you will do so.
Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH GREAVES.

DEAR SIR,—When I resided in Liverpool, about 10 years since, I had some experiments tried with New Zealand hemp, for making cordage, with a view of carrying on the business of manufacturing it. Having been extensively engaged in shipping, I had much to do with cordage, and know the value of it. The operator on the New Zealand hemp was a person who had been an extensive druggist at Leeds, and understood something of chemistry.

The price of New Zealand hemp at that time in Liverpool, was, to the best of my recollection, £13 or £14 per ton; Petersburg clean hemp was about £35 or £36 per ton: we thought if we could get the New Zealand hemp made into cordage, and could sell it at about the same price as cordage made from Baltic hemp, we could get a good profit upon it.

The ropemakers object to using the New Zealand hemp, because it would not take or absorb tar. To remedy this, the person I have alluded to thought caoutchouc, or Indian rubber, might be dissolved and mixed with linseed oil; he proceeded to make experiments, and succeeded in dissolving the Indian rubber. The receipt for doing this, according to his method, I have lost or mislaid, and I do not recollect it.

When dissolved, it was mixed with linseed oil, and well boiled together—the exact proportion of Indian rubber and oil I do not remember. When the hemp was spun, the yarns were dipped into, or passed through this mixture, whilst hot, and then made into rope; the cordage thus made was stronger than rope made of Baltic hemp and tar, was more pliable, and would probably be more durable. We had some rope made, and the strength of it tried in different ways; and it was found to be stronger than rope made from Baltic hemp and tar—was better adapted for both a hot and cold climate. We had a rope made for towing flats or boats over a canal; it answered well, better than tarred rope. I have no doubt but that it would make good whale lines. I did not stop long enough in Liverpool to have the rope or cordage brought into general use, or to have it sufficiently tried and proved;

but my belief then was, and still is, that the New Zealand hemp thus manufactured, would make superior cordage to what is made from Baltic hemp with tar. Perhaps a mixture of linseed oil with fish oil, might answer as well as linseed oil only; or some other vegetable oil might be substituted for linseed oil, if cheaper. Fish oil alone might cause the rope to decay. The best way may be found out by trials and experiments.

Ropes may be manufactured in New Zealand as well as in England. If one, two, or more ropemakers were taken out, the natives might soon be instructed how to make cordage; not much art is required, and it might become a considerable article of export to Australia and South America, and thus enrich New Zealand.

If I find the receipt for dissolving the caoutchouc, or the proportion of it and oil to be used, I will send it you; but having long since given up all idea of making cordage, I do not expect to find it.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

SAMUEL HOLLAND, Senior.

Plasyr Penrhyn, Tremadoc, N. Wales,
June 7, 1843.

P.S.—The mixture made of linseed oil and dissolved Indian rubber is excellent for preserving leather, and keeping out wet. I have now in wear a pair of shoes that were well rubbed with this composition 10 years since, and they may still last some time.

For some time past ammonia has been used, with advantage, as a solvent of Indian rubber. The gum elastic, cut up into shreds, is covered with caustic ammonia, and left in this state several months. The ammonia becomes brown, and the gum assumes a brilliant and silky appearance, resembling a fresh nerve; the caoutchouc swells, but is still elastic, and resembles very closely beautiful silky threads, when drawn out—but it breaks more easily than raw caoutchouc.

In treating this swelled caoutchouc with spirits of turpentine, it is easily converted by agitation into an emulsion, and, in a short time, it swims on the surface like butter or milk—after this it acts like varnish. But a much smaller quantity of spirits of turpentine is sufficient to dissolve it than when it has not been softened by ammonia.

Caoutchouc which is used for waterproof cloth, may be dissolved in the oil from coal gas.

CHINESE LABOR.

SIR,—I have many friends, in different grades of life, gone out as colonizers to New Zealand, and feel a very deep interest in the success of the colony.

I have been a subscriber to, and constant reader of, the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, from its first establishment, and, till the last number, have read it with much satisfaction. In that there is a paragraph which has struck me with surprise, and which would lead one to infer that the colonization of New Zealand, instead of affording a comfortable home for the surplus population of this country, is rather intended as a field for the speculating capitalist, by the introduction of the cheapest labor possible. You say—"As regards the supply of labor to the colony, we are glad to learn that a prospect is opened of meeting all the wishes of capitalists in this respect, by a mode, the probable advantage of which, some months ago, we several times endeavoured to impress upon the friends of the colony—we refer to the immigration of Chinese laborers, a class of colonizers second only in skill and enterprise to the Anglo-Saxons. The *Osprey* has been despatched with produce to Manila, and is probably at this time on its way back to New Zealand, filled with Chinese laborers from Singapore."

Now, this appears to me to be striking at the root of what has hitherto been the professed object of the New Zealand Company; and every British laborer willing to go, ought to be apprised that he is sent to compete with a Chinese, who, from previous habits, is able to do with fewer of what we consider the common necessities of life. As charity should begin at home, why, in the name of humanity and common sense, send for Chinese, whilst there are so many thousands of starving English, Scotch, and Irish men and women, who would be glad to go? Certainly, if the system of importing Chinese laborers and convicts is to prevail, no person who wishes for a wholesome state of society, where labor shall meet its due reward, can feel an inducement to send laborers out. I have assisted several in getting out, and have been much gratified by hearing of their success; but certainly cannot conscientiously further the views of others who may apply, if they are to compete with cheap laborers got from any part of the world. Does the "New Zealand Society," from whose assistance the public has hoped much (believing it to have originated in patriotic motives), sanction this Chinese immigration scheme? I hope you will insert this in your next number, and that it may call forth a satisfactory reply, as I am indeed most anxious to ascertain what is the general impression produced by a proposition which to me appears fraught with so much evil.

[If the operations of the New Zealand Company do not send out sufficient labor to prevent the wages rising to 12s. a day, the capitalist must look elsewhere for it. It will be a long time before private speculation send out so much Chinese labor as to cause serious competition: as labor will induce the flow of capital. But, at all events, private enterprise is not to be interfered with. We need not assure our correspondent that we should be not less on the alert than he, to prevent the illegitimate application of the *Company's* capital, in transmitting any but English labor out of the emigration fund, whether Chinese, Gorman, or French.]

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

We owe our acknowledgments to the Editor of the *Builder*, for giving a wider circulation, through his columns, to "W."s" admirable address to the building craft, which appeared in No. 74 of this Journal. In the last number of the *Builder*, also, we observe a paper on the subject of Building Societies, in

which the principle we have advocated in these matters, is again insisted upon—namely, that the element of competition ought never to be introduced into a mutual benefit association. Wherever this is the case, it is needless to observe, that the weakest must go to the wall—the needy man will make an undue and illegitimate sacrifice, which to the capitalist is unnecessary. We allude to this question again, because we deem the subject of very great importance to the Colonial interest. A well constituted association for securing landed or other property, on an equitable reversionary principle, might be made to apply to the distant Colonies as well as to our own country, to the great national benefit. We have much satisfaction, therefore, in informing our readers, that a plan of this sort, which was submitted to the accomplished actuary of one of the largest insurance societies in the kingdom, has met with his cordial sanction: and the scheme, which was proposed in the first place to extend only to home investments, is equally applicable to the extension of colonization of the best possible kind. Practical men also have signified their approval of the proposal, as a means, without interfering with existing building societies, of putting the proprietary arrangements of this kingdom, and of the colonies, on a wider and more solid basis. We have but space this week to allude to the subject; but we shall fully elucidate the principle referred to in an early number.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers in the Country can have this Paper supplied direct from the Office by transmitting a Post-office Order to F. D. Lewis, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Cornhill, for their Subscription, viz., 6s. 6d. for six months, or 12s. for the Year. Books and Maps for review, and all Correspondence, to be addressed to the Editor, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, London.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1843.

News has reached us by the *Shamrock*, to the 25th January; the sum and substance of which is, that the Acting-Governor had been very respectfully received by the inhabitants of Wellington: and encouraged, no doubt, by the hope of having all doubts and difficulties removed, (for there is no quarrel but misunderstanding,) the general desire seemed to be to forgive and forget all past neglect. The Governor held a levee, at which he received a deputation of the town council upon various matters affecting their interests; to wit, the settlement of the land claims, the re-election of the council, &c. &c., and mutual compliments were exchanged to mutual edification.

The only thing needful in Wellington still seems to be the one thing—money: but even in this scarcity of necessary capital the settlers are alive and active, and the labour both of the immigrants and the natives is in ample requisition. We have already informed the reader that the natives had been employed by Mr. E. J. Wakefield and others to prepare a large quantity of the Phormium tenax, but whether the 2000 tons now supposed to be on their way home, have been fully adapted to the objects of British manufacturers, seems to be a question still *sub judice*. Some assert that the Belgian manufacturers prefer it in the state as sent home by the natives, while it is affirmed by others, that unless prepared by some chemical process, so as to fit it for packing in small bulk, the high tonnage will render the importation unprofitable; and the undestroyed principle of vegetation will preclude its application to manufacturing purposes. We shall see.

In Auckland, the subject of discussion is still the interference of the military, by order of Mr. Shortland, with the disputes between the Tauranga and Maketu tribes; and it is argued by the "*Mangle*," that it were wise to organize the settlers into a militia, so as to prevent any extension of the quarrelsome movements of these tribes to the settlement itself.

A meeting of the Auckland Banking Company was advertised, to receive a report for the half-year, and to declare a dividend. While on this subject, we may state that the "New Zealand Society" has passed a resolution at a special Meeting, strongly urging on all the friends of the colony to take advantage of the present restoration of confidence as regards the colony, and in the money market at home, to lend their earnest aid to the formation of a Loan Company. This reminds us of a discussion which has frequently arisen, in considering the propriety of uniting banking and loan operations in one company. We believe that all good bankers are of opinion that the two objects are incompatible: the one institution being intended to assist merchants and tradesmen with temporary advances; the other, to encourage production by "long loans." We may, with advantage, quote here the judgment of Lord Brougham on this subject, referred to by the Commissioner, when refusing a certificate to Mr. John Wright, of the late firm of Wright and Co., of Covent Garden. The Commissioner defined the duty of a banker as a trader:—

"I cannot better describe the operation of banking than in the words of my Lord Brougham in the case of *ex parte Swan*, 1 Decie,

775. His Lordship says—"The operation of banking is this: we speak of deposits by customers, and of their keeping money at a banker's; but, both in fact and in contemplation of law, they give their money, or securities for money, to the banker, who becomes their debtor, and is bound to pay it on demand." The deposits are, in fact, loans by the customer to the banker, to be repaid on demand. I need scarcely add, that it is a most essential duty in every banker to use great caution in the mode of investing money so lent to him, and to put it out in such securities only as may be made easily available, or marketable in case of pressure upon the banker. A deviation at any time from the rules of banking for the chance of some extraordinary profit is most dangerous, and often the ruin of the banker."

Our Home news consists in the announcement of a Scottish settlement to be formed in New Zealand, and the presentation in the House of Lords last night, by the Archbishop of Dublin, of a petition signed by parties interested in New Zealand progress, against the further introduction of convict boys into the Colony. We must refer the reader to the details, to be found elsewhere: contenting ourselves with remarking here that we look forward with hope to the application of Scottish steadiness of purpose and longheadedness, to the all-important—almost the one-important work (though statesmen are too much occupied with talk upon other matters to perceive this) of creating a new and great market of exchange for the mother country in New Zealand and our colonies.

We are glad to see from our advertising columns that a ship has at last been put on for the settlements, inclusive of New Plymouth. Our shippers are beginning to recognise the existence of that place—they will soon recognise its importance also. We are still more gratified to learn that the reduction of prices, in this vessel, to 50, 35 and 20 guineas, is to be immediately followed, by the adoption, by the Shippers, of the *Phæbe* system to its full extent.

WELLINGTON.

The only news of any importance from the settlement is, that Mr. Shortland had had interviews with several of the Colonists, and appeared desirous to put an end to all causes of complaint, as regarded the claims to land, or other questions which had kept the settlement so long in hot water.

At a Meeting of the Council, on the 17th January, it was resolved—

That the Town Clerk do write to the Colonial Secretary requesting an interview for the Council, with his Excellency, the Officer administering the Government, to submit for his consideration the position the Corporation are placed in, in consequence of the Attorney-General's opinion,—that the second election for Aldermen should have taken place last December, and request his Excellency's pleasure, as to how he may feel authorised to act under the circumstances, so as to prevent the suspension of its working.

PUBLIC MEETING.—On the 20th January, a considerable number of leading and influential landowners and gentlemen of the town, met together to discuss "The propriety of appointing a Deputation to wait upon his Excellency, to represent the urgent necessity of a speedy and final adjustment of the claims in the Company's settlements."

Mr. Molestworth, seconded by Mr. Ludlam, proposed—"That an Address, in the terms of the Requisition, be presented to his Excellency," which, being put from the chair, was unanimously agreed to; and was followed by—

Mr. Burgess proposing, seconded by Mr. Wallace—

That the following gentlemen do form the deputation, viz.—Dr. Evans, Messrs. Molesworth, Clifford, Guyton, Hanson, St. Hill, Partridge, and Hunter.

The business of the meeting having terminated upon Mr. Guyton's quitting the chair,

Mr. Revans proposed, seconded by Mr. Wade, and agreed to unanimously—

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Guyton.

There was an addendum attached to the hand-bills, as follows—"And other important matters." These, it appeared from a letter from Dr. Evans, who was prevented by professional business from attending, was intended to embrace the subject of considering the necessity of having the district proclaimed as a county, and subdividing it, so as to pave the way for some legitimate mode of providing powers of making roads and bridges, and raising the means of defraying the necessary expences incident to such undertakings, and thereby making all the property benefited by such improvements contributing its fair proportion.

On the 21st of January, we learn from the *Gazette*, his Excellency held a levee at Barrett's Hotel, which, with very few exceptions, was attended by all the resident gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, and is represented as having been gratifying to his Excellency, and sufficient to convince him that, notwithstanding the numerous trials which the patience of the settlers had been subjected to, they still retained sufficient equanimity and frankness to prove their readiness to concur with, as well as to assist him by their cordial co-operation in bringing the question of the land claims to a speedy, and it is to be hoped, a satisfactory and amicable conclusion.

"We are quite sure of one thing," says the *Gazette*, "that if experience has not convinced public men of the possibility of individual and indeed large bodies of persons differing from them on matters of public policy, without entertaining feelings of personal dislike; then all we can say is, they are not fit to hold high or responsible situations of public trust. And on the other hand, we would impress on all men who may enter into active public life, that there is nothing incompatible with the maintenance of opinions in political matters, and that ordinary exchange of courtesy on occasions like the one we have

referred to, which very properly intervene at stated periods, in order to counteract the effects which a continued train of political controversies and of party feeling are too apt to engender amongst highly honorable men, (and upon all other points) friends and neighbours."

After the levee, his Excellency was pleased to receive the mayor and members of the (ex) town council, to present a memorial to him, praying for a remission of the duties upon all excisable articles supplied to, and consumed at, the inshore whaling stations of these islands. Also, to request he would be pleased to proclaim the extension of the provisions of the Raupo Houses Bill of the borough of Wellington, and, lastly, to lay before him the present state of the council, in consequence of the attorney-general having giving it as his opinion that the second election for the borough ought to have taken place in December last.

To the first proposition his Excellency expressed his readiness to adopt any means in his power, not only to relieve the fisheries from every thing that might in any way impede their progress; but, as far as was consistent with sound policy, to afford the individuals engaged in them every possible encouragement and support.

As regarded the proclaiming the Raupo House Bill, it was suggested to him, that it might be desirable he should proclaim its application to the whole town, leaving the enforcement of the provisions of it to such parts as the corporation might, from time to time, think circumstances should render expedient and necessary.

Upon looking, however, at the provisions of the Ordinance, it appeared that the Governor must himself delineate the boundaries of its application in the proclamation, and he therefore requested the corporation would supply him with a correct description of the district they wish to be at present subjected to its operation. His Excellency expressed deep regret that anything should have occurred to suspend the active operation of the corporate functions. He was pleased to compliment the settlers upon the highly respectable body they had chosen to superintend the public affairs of the borough; and, he had looked with a degree of confidence to them, as a model and example to the various other bodies of a like character, which he hoped to see in the various settlements already formed. He concluded, by assuring the deputation that he would lose no time in endeavouring to repair the consequences of the doubts which had led to the present suspension of their duties.

Previous to his Excellency's retiring, a deputation of gentlemen, previously nominated at a public meeting, waited upon him to solicit, in such general terms as he might feel himself justified, on an occasion like the present, that he would acquaint the settlers what were his intentions regarding the settlement of the land claims question.

Dr. Evans read to his Excellency a paper, expressive of the deep anxiety with which the settlers of this district had awaited his arrival, and the almost exhausted hope they had so long sustained themselves upon, of ever being enabled to employ the remnant of their capital and their paralysed energies in the profitable employment of their property.

His Excellency said, he was happy to say he felt every assurance that, from the previous consultations he had held with the Company's principal agent, in conjunction with the commissioner of land claims, that he should very shortly bring the business to a satisfactory conclusion. He stated his visit now was solely for that object, and that he would spare no time, labor, or exertion, to bring about so desirable an end; and begged again to repeat his confident hopes in succeeding to the satisfaction of all parties.

The barque *Indemnity* was sold by auction on the 24th January, for £440. The purchasers proposed putting her upon Mr. Mathieson's slip, with a view to giving her a thorough repair, when she was to be fitted out as a whaling ship. We are happy thus to find the whaling pursuit is about to be commenced by persons resident in Port Nicholson. It was hoped that the success which would attend her would lead to a fleet of whalers being owned by the merchants of this port.

The barque *Brougham*, Captain Robinson, which left Wellington for Valparaiso, on the 17th of September, returned on the 24th January, having performed the passage, and loaded, in the short space of four months and eight days. The *Brougham* is loaded with flour, another importation of that necessary article, direct from the regular market.

The third anniversary of the arrival of the first band of adventurers, was celebrated on the 23rd January.

The weather on that day was everything that could be wished, although preceded and succeeded by everything the reverse.

The amusement of the day by a canoe race between two canoes, manned by natives in full costume; and although the waters were somewhat rough, they were not so much so as to impede any of the aquatic sports of the day. The next in succession was a rowing match between four whale boats, which was ably contested by the several crews, who had certainly no easy task to pull out to the turning point with the north wester blowing fresh. Mr. Allen's boat *Happy Jack*, proved the fortunate boat in this case, though Mr. Houghton's *City of London* was the favorite. The *Fidèle* was also a favorite, but her unlucky accident gave the chances against her. The great body of the spectators then adjourned to the Flat, where, after witnessing a very amusing trial of "Blind Hookey," played with wheel barrows instead of cards, and a foot race, all attention was directed to the hurdle race, for which five horses started, and we certainly may say, that we never witnessed a better race, or a more closely contested one, that what took place between *Mazzeppa* and *Temperance*. So equally matched did they appear to be, both as regards horses and riders, that in no case was their a difference of half a length. The first heat was won by a neck, the second by a third of a length, and the last by half a length.

The Rifle match which closed the amusements of the day, was won by Mr. Moore at 50 yards, by Mr. Suistead at 100 yards, and by Mr. Crawford at 150, who struck the bull's eye, was preceded by a war dance by the natives, which was kept up with great spirit and good humour on their part, to the great astonishment and delight of the admiring crowd.

There was also an interesting scene of competition among the

Maories for the prize given to the most expert cleaner of flax, at the fête yesterday. There were 43 candidates. Time 15 minutes. E' Tuna 2 lb. 5½ oz. of the fibre, Ko Taweri 2 lb. 5½ oz., and divided the first prize of £5.

Other prizes were distributed to those who came next in weight and quality. The total weight of flax prepared by the 43 natives in 15 minutes was 61 lbs. 4 oz.

The Tee-totalers, also, were not idle. They had a tea meeting in the evening, at Mr. Wilkinson's, where a goodly number assembled, and proved their ferrency by a spirited attack on the tea, cakes, &c. The gardens were laid out tastefully, and did much credit to Mr. Wilkinson. Several persons addressed the assemblage, and the party broke up after spending a very pleasant and agreeable evening.

The several parties then separated to conclude the celebration of the day in partaking of the various hospitalities of friends and neighbours, while the elite wound up the evening by tripping it on the light fantastic toe, all having agreed "not to go home till morning," when the rude elements, as if jealous of the happiness below, descended, unasked and unwelcomed, and, like all intruders, spoiled the harmony of the night, by their boisterous and more than vapouring conduct; and as it was evident from their conduct that they would not leave the room peaceably, the company, rather than suffer any thing like violence to terminate a day so happily begun, with one accord quitted the scene of confusion, and made the best of their way home, not by the light of the moon, but by the lightning flash.

Every credit is said to have been due to the gentlemen who catered for the amusement of the day, and it is equally creditable to the character of the town, that there was not a single case of rioting or drunkenness in the police report of the following morning.

PARKHURST SEEDLINGS.—The following jeu d'esprit we extract from the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 21st of January.

Nursery, Gardeners, and Seedsmen.—The undersigned beg to announce to their friends and the Colonial public in general, and in New Zealand in particular, that they have now ready for exportation a RARE COLLECTION of their "Parkhurst Seedlings."

They beg to assure the public they have spared neither trouble nor expense in bringing the above-mentioned beautiful plants to perfection, and can safely recommend them to those who may wish to increase their collection of English exotics.

Their extensive nurseries in St. Giles's, the Minories, the Mint, Kent-street, Tothill-fields, Bethnal-green, and the beautiful marshy grounds in the Isle of Dogs, are too well known to a discerning public, to need a word more than to say that under the blessings of their glorious system, conducted upon pure Tory principles, they have had a most abundant harvest, and are thereby enabled to meet the present increasing wants of the public, by a corresponding increase of their productions, and may say in sober truth, what others daily say with a view of imposing upon a confiding public, they can afford to dispose of them at such prices, as would almost lay them under the suspicion of having obtained them by *unfair* means.

This, however, it is needless for them to repudiate: they flatter themselves their long known business habits, and peculiar method of managing their Colonial concerns, have enabled them to produce a first-rate article at the least possible expense.

Knowing that in all new Colonies, the greater portion of the exchanges between the resident population, are effected by means of barter, or as it is called in England the truck (or truckling) system, they have directed their agents in New Zealand, Messrs. Short, Land, & Co., late Hob, Son, & Co., to announce that they are ready to take flax in exchange from any parties disposed to purchase of them, and that to any amount, as their consumption of that article is very great, having discovered after repeated experiments, that after suffering the old plant to run to seed, hanging them in the open air insures a better crop than when laid by, or more closely stowed away.

In conclusion, they beg to assure their friends and the public in general, and in New Zealand in particular, that they are enabled to execute orders to any extent upon the shortest notice, and that a liberal allowance will be made for wholesale orders.

(Signed) Peel (and) Co.,
Down-in-(the)-street.

N. B. Letters addressed to Messrs. Stan, Lay, & Co., Colonial Shipping Agents, will meet with prompt attention.

On Friday, the 13th January, the passengers of the *Prince of Wales* gave a very elegant dinner at the Southern Cross, in honor of the captain and officers of the ship. John Johnson, Esq., in the chair; F. Skipwith, Esq., vice. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the chairman proposed, in a very neat and appropriate speech, the health of Captain Alexander, returning him, in the name of the passengers, their grateful thanks for his uniform kindness and courtesy during the voyage: the enthusiastic manner in which this toast was drunk, must have evinced to their worthy captain the high esteem in which he was held by all present. The captain returned thanks in a pithy, seamanlike manner, and gave the healths of the young brides, Mrs. Durie and Mrs. Lyon. The toast was rapturously drunk, and acknowledged by their husbands.

At a meeting of the council, on Thursday, January 19; present—Messrs. Hunter, Johnson, Wade, Lyon, Jenkins:

The Town Clerk informed the council that his Excellency had named this day to receive the memorial from the council, respecting the present position of the council, in consequence of the Attorney-General having expressed it as his opinion that the second election of aldermen should have taken place in December. Mr. Hunter communicated to the council that he had had some communication with his Excellency, Mr. Shortland, on the subject of a light-house; and that he had called for a return of the amount of shipping which had entered this port since our first settlement here, with a view of judging how far, by laying certain dues upon vessels, such a resource of revenue would furnish the means of defraying the expenses of the same. That he had expressed it as his own opinion, that the present state of the settlement, and the probable decrease in the number of vessels bound direct to this port for the next year or two, that a prominent beacon upon a large scale would serve our present purposes, as that, would not entail a current expense, except such as casualties might

render necessary by way of repairs, and which he had no doubt, with some assistance from the Government, the inhabitants would readily undertake to erect.

Mr. Lyon proposed, and Mr. Wade seconded.—

That the council should present the address to his Excellency upon the subject of the remission of the duties upon all excisable articles of consumption supplied to the inshore whaling stations, which had been agreed to some time back.—Agreed to.

It was also determined, to propose to his Excellency the expediency of including the whole town in the proclamation about to be issued extending the provisions of the Raupo House Ordinance to this Borough, his Excellency having expressed his readiness to vest in the Council the power of declaring to what parts it shall be applied, and of extending the limits, from time to time, as circumstances shall justify.

As by the provisions of the same Ordinance, it will require six months before it can come into operation, at all, there is no doubt, that before that time, the Corporation will be restored to legitimate functions, and consequently no question can arise on that score, to call in question their power to act, which at the present moment, in consequence of the variance of opinion upon the proper time for holding the second election, they have merely refrained from putting to the test, there being no present means of bringing the matter to a legal decision.

MARRIED.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Cole, Edward Jones, formerly of Woodford, Essex, now of Wellington, to Harriet Wilmshurst, formerly of Canterbury, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—The information we glean from the latest advertisements in the *Gazette* is to the following effect.

THE CLYDESIDE.—The Clydeside, Alfred Adams, commander, was to sail on Wednesday, the 25th January. (We understand she is now at Sydney.)

HOUSES AND COTTAGES are advertised for sale, brick walled as well as wooden, for one of which "two cows, and half a ton of flour would be taken in part payment."

A **WELLINGTON ALMANACK** for 1843, was published, price 1s. 6d., containing weather table, cycles, calendars, post-office regulations, petty sessions, holidays, &c. &c.

A **MEAT COMPANY** was announced, which proposed to sell at the lowest prices at which meat could possibly be afforded: but upon very limited credit. A supply of New Zealand-made cheese was received weekly by the company, from the corporation dairy: and fresh butter also was always on sale.

FLOUR.—300 tons of Chilian flour, ex *Elizabeth*, 150 ex *Cheerful*, direct from Valparaiso, were offered at £20 a ton.

SEEDS.—A great variety of seeds, both Colonial and English, were offered for sale at the *Gazette* office.

SALES BY AUCTION.—Two or three sections in Wellington, early choices, were advertised for sale, to be subdivided, to suit purchasers: and the town of Manawater appears to be still seeking a local habitation. Farms of 5 to 20 acres on the Hutt and Manawater were offered on improving leases.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11.—Government brig *Victoria*, from Auckland, with Acting Governor and suite.

Jan. 13.—H.M.S. *Favorite*, Captain Sullivan, from Sydney, via Akaroa.

Jan. 22.—Regia, Kyle, Sydney.

Jan. 24.—Brougham, Robinson, Valparaiso.

SAILED.

Jan. 13.—Bombay, Moore, Valparaiso.—Anita, King, Stewart's Island.

Jan. 16.—H.M.S. *Favorite*, Sullivan, Sydney.—Essex, Oakley, New Plymouth.

Jan. 18.—Prince of Wales, Alexander, Sydney.

Jan. 21.—Clown, Thompson, Valparaiso.

The Clydeside was still in port, lading.

AUCKLAND.

THE NATIVES.—The *Chronicle* of January 18th, observes, on the quarrel between the Tauranga and Makatu tribes, that the prediction hazarded in a former number of the *Chronicle*, that the removal of the troops in garrison to Tauranga, would cause a restitution of the boats taken from Europeans for ignorantly trespassing on "tabooed" grounds, and also prevent collision between hostile tribes, had proved correct. There had been no hostilities, nor is there any probability of such an event. Major Bumbury, Dr. Gammie, and a portion of the military, had returned. A detachment remained at Tauranga, under the command of Captains Lockhart and Best, principally from there being no suitable vessel there for conveying them to Auckland.

CONFIRMATION.—The period of Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of New Zealand, was fixed for the first Sunday in March, when it was expected the new metropolitan Church of St. Paul's, in Auckland, would be opened for the performance of Divine Service. The Court-house, at present temporarily used as a church, was constantly crowded to excess. When the metropolitan church is opened, the accommodation will be so ample, that no such inconvenience will occur.

The pulpit and reading desk for St. Paul's Church, were to be the gift of his Lordship the Bishop; and he purposed to entrust the execution of them to domestic skill and Auckland material, instead of sending out of the colony for them. Mr. Christopher Berry had also presented towards the completion of the church 50 bushels of lime.

THE LAW.—During his Honour the Judge's circuit to the Southern District of the Colony, the following gentlemen were admitted to practice in the Courts of Law within the colony, namely, J. Poynter, W. L. Shepherd, J. King, G. W. Blythwayt, H. Ross, J. Greaves, Esqrs. The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted to practise since his Honor's return, namely, William Donnelly, Barrister, on Thursday, the 5th instant; and Robert D'Oyly, Esq., Solicitor, on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

On the last day of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice admitted Mr. D'Oyly, of Auckland, to practice as a solicitor in the colony of

New Zealand, he being hitherto an Attorney of her Majesty's Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, at Westminster, and a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held at Moffit's Hotel, on Friday, the 13th January, before John Johnson, M.D., and a respectable jury, upon the body of a boy, named James Taylor, aged five years, son of one of the Scotch immigrants, residing at Mechanic's Bay. It appeared that the child was found drowned in a pool of water, adjoining the old mounted police barracks, by his father Dougald Taylor. The father stated that his son was dumb, subject to epileptic fits, and was in the habit of frequently wandering away from his home; and he supposed, whilst playing in the pool of water, was taken with one of these fits, and falling in was unable to extricate himself. The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

INFANT SCHOOLS.—One had already been formed in Auckland, under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of New Zealand; and another was to be established immediately as an adjunct to it.

THE AUCKLAND DISPENSARY.—The meetings of committee in this institution had been frequent and long during the first week or two of January. The original difficulty, as to the propriety of providing for the reception and entertainment of Maori patients, had not been settled; on the contrary, it had been enhanced, by the trustees of the Maori reserve fund declining to act in favor of their *protégés* till the plans of the dispensary are mature.

REGATTA.—Preparations were being made to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of this Colony, on the 30th January, by a variety of boat races.

CHEAP LIVING.—The natives in ten or twelve large canoes, brought in an abundant supply of fine fish; mullet, snappers, cawhy, patiki, (the flounder of Europe) and other delicious species, which they disposed of to the inhabitants of the town at less than 1d. per lb. With the loaf at 8d. per 4lb.; potatoes at 2s. the 140lb. (or two native baskets); pork at 4d. per lb.; and house-rent at 5s. per week for a tenement with three rooms, it was held that New Zealand might vie with any other part of the world for cheapness of living.

FIRE.—An extensive conflagration of Raupo-houses took place at Mechanics' Bay, about sun-down, on Friday, the 13th of January, when four houses, occupied by Scotch immigrants, were destroyed. The loss of personal property was confined to a few household articles of inconsiderable value.

EELS.—Every creek and rivulet in New Zealand, whether the water be tidal or fresh, abounds with Eels. Several had been recently taken in a small creek in Auckland, the one of which, caught by a native boy, measured nine inches in circumference, and nearly four feet in length; the weight five and a half pounds. It was of the species with a dark green back, and silver-coloured on the under side.

SHARKS.—The Maories were proceeding to the head of the river in large numbers to catch young sharks. January is the season of the year at which they begin to catch these fish for winter food. They catch them with a strong hook of their own construction, upon which there is the inside of the shell of the clam-fish, which, glittering in the water, as it does, serves as a bait. When they catch the shark they gut it, and throw away all the entrails excepting the liver, which they boil in their "go shores," or small iron pots, and thus extract the oil from it, which they preserve in calabashes or gourds, for light in winter. The fish is tied up upon the branches of trees, with a piece of kauradi or flax, and let remain until it is quite dry, then it is packed in their canoes and taken home.

MANAKAU.—The schooner *Anne*, Egan, from Sydney, had arrived at Manukau; she brought no mail, as she has been for a length of time trading along the coast. Her cargo was general merchandise and live pigs.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th January, the lady of George Clarke, Esq., Protector of Aborigines, of a daughter.

On the 10th January at her house Shortland-crescent, Mrs. D. Nathan, of a daughter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Countess of Wilton* had brought a Sydney mail to the bay. The *Shamrock*, Captain Daldy, offered an opportunity of writing to Sydney, and thence to England.

HOME.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW EDINBURGH IN NEW ZEALAND.

To JOHN WARD, Esq., Secretary to the New Zealand Company.
1, Chesham Place, London, 23rd May, 1843.

Sir,—The announcement that the questions which affected the title of the New Zealand Company to land in New Zealand have been satisfactorily adjusted, and that the Directors are now ready to continue their colonizing operations with renewed activity, induces us, and several of those friends who acted with us last year, to revive our plan for a new Colony, to be established in connection with the Company.

Our present plan, however, differs in some important particulars from that of last year. If, as we hope may be the case, they should be deemed improvements, there will be no occasion to regret the circumstances with respect to the Company's title, by which the execution of the original plan has been so long impeded.

From the facility and success with which the Company, in less than four years, has established three distinct settlements in New Zealand—comprising among them a population of 10,000 persons, who have suffered no serious privations in conquering the first difficulties of a new Colony—we are led to the opinion that the preliminary preparations contemplated in our plan of last year, are unnecessary now. We are also satisfied of the advantage of leaving the choice of the locality open to the last moment, and that the decision should rest with those persons on the spot, whose means of judgment must be continually improving. The large surveying establishments of the Company, and the advanced state of the surveys in the present settlements, place a sufficient force of pioneers at the disposal of the Directors, and will enable them to avoid the expense and delay of a

preliminary expedition for any future settlement. In this respect, it is obvious that the interval which has elapsed since our former communications with the Directors, admits of a valuable modification of the original plan.

For these reasons, we are willing that measures of preparation, including the choice of the place of settlement, shall be left to the Company's present officers in New Zealand. It seems desirable, however, for the satisfaction of those who may not fully perceive the real identity of the Company's interest, as respects choice of situation, with that of the purchasers of land in a new settlement, that the Directors should specifically engage to instruct their Agents to choose the very best place at the time open to selection. Instructions similar to those which were given to the preliminary expedition for Nelson, would be quite satisfactory.

Hitherto, it has so fallen out that the great bulk of the Colonists, as well capitalists as laborers, who have emigrated in connection with the New Zealand Company, have proceeded from England; and that Scotland has taken but small part in an enterprise for which her people are eminently qualified by their self-reliance, industry, perseverance, and prudence. We are desirous, therefore, that the proposed Colony should be made peculiarly eligible for Scottish Emigrants of all the various classes which constitute society,—that it should be a New Zealand settlement for Scotland. This object we think would be accomplished by an easy and unobjectionable process: we propose that the plan of the Colony shall comprise a provision for religious and educational purposes, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; and that the whole of the Emigration fund, arising from the sale of the Company's lands in the settlement, shall be employed in promoting the emigration of persons of the laboring class from Scotland only. If this suggestion were attributed to a narrow spirit of nationality, we should find our apology for it in the conclusive arguments by which the plan of a Colony in New Zealand for members of the Church of England in particular, has been recommended to the Company. It is not an exclusive colony that we propose, but only a special one. New Zealand is wide enough for every body; and we only ask a fair share for Scotland, with the most efficient arrangements for securing religious ordinances, education, and concord in the Scottish settlement. It will be seen that we do not think of excluding any one from taking part in this enterprise. But while we shall rejoice if Englishmen or Irishmen should be disposed to join us, after fully comprehending our scheme of endowments, we are confident that the plan of special settlements for particular classes, will greatly conduce to the rapid colonization of New Zealand in general: and we venture to say, in behalf of our own scheme, that the proverbial disposition of our countrymen to stick together and help each other, is a quality which deserves to be indulged and fostered as one of the most potent instruments of Colonization.

As respects the means of planting a Colony, sufficient experience has proved the soundness of the leading principle adopted by the New Zealand Company; namely, that of a contribution by all the purchasers of land, on equal terms, towards the purposes which are of essential importance to all, and which have the particular effect of giving to the land bought, a market-value exceeding its original price. Under this plan, the greater part of the purchase-money is indeed a trust-fund, confided to the New Zealand Company for specific purposes; but their strictly honorable administration of funds so placed in their hands heretofore, affords the best security that the money will be laid out, according to contract, for the benefit of the purchasers; while the trust functions of the Company supply the only means hitherto found available in colonization, of at once enabling many persons unknown to each other to contribute for common objects, and getting those objects pursued with the efficiency of a single and practised executive.

Such are the views with which we beg leave to submit the following propositions to the Directors of the New Zealand Company.

1. That, for the purpose of forming a distinct settlement, the Company shall appropriate 120,550 acres of land.
2. That the land shall be divided into 550 acres for the town, 20,000 for suburban lots, and 100,000 for rural lots.
3. That the town land shall be divided into 2200 lots of a quarter acre each; the suburban land into 2000 lots of 10 acres each; and the rural land into 2000 lots of 50 acres each.
4. That there shall be reserved, free of charge, as a property for the future municipal corporation of the town, 200 town lots.
5. That 1 town lot, 1 suburban lot, and 1 rural lot, shall constitute a single property.
6. That there shall be reserved for the Company 200 properties.
7. That the remaining 1800 properties shall be submitted for sale at the price of £120 for each property.
8. That the purchase-money received, viz. £216,000, shall be disposed of as follows:—
£54,000 to the Company, as the price of the land at 10s. per acre.
£30,000 for surveys and other expenses of founding the settlement.
£81,000 for emigration.
£26,000 for roads, bridges, and other improvements.
£5000 as a church building-fund.
£10,000 as a provision for ministers.
£10,000 as a school-fund for building, and masters.
9. That the priority of choice in selecting the lands comprised in each property shall be determined by lot, for the Company's reserves as well as for the properties belonging to purchasers.

In submitting this proposal to the Directors, our object, at present, is merely to ascertain whether its principles meet with their approbation, and whether they would be disposed to give them practical effect, as soon as it shall be in our power to satisfy them of the existence of a sufficient body of intending Colonists to justify such a course. Those whom we now represent are desirous of engaging personally in the enterprise, by emigrating with the first body of Colonists. We have no doubt of soon receiving a considerable accession to our number, if the leading features of our plan should be approved by the Directors; and we shall then be prepared to enter on the consideration of many details, which we have thought it better to omit from the present communication. We are, Sir, Your obedient servants,

GEORGE RENNIE. W. CARGILL. WENT. P. CROKE.

To Messrs. RENNIE, CARGILL and CROKE.

New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, 25th May, 1843.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to inform you that your letter of the 23rd instant has been submitted to the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company, who, after having given it their serious consideration, desire me to express their general approval of the principles of the plan, and their readiness to undertake the trust-functions which it would assign to them.

After your own statement of the object with which your letter was written, it is scarcely necessary for them to add, that the final settlement of the plan, and especially of many details requiring careful consideration, must be the subject of future negotiation.

And I am further directed to state the wish of the Directors that no unnecessary publicity should be given to your correspondence with them on the subject, until the plan shall have assumed a more practical shape by the formation of that body of intending colonists, which shall be deemed sufficient to provide for the security and prosperity of the settlement, by means of the co-operation of a considerable number of settlers in the first instance.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WARD, Sec.

To JOHN WARD, Esq., Secretary to the New Zealand Company.
1, Chesham Place, Belgrave Square,
24th June, 1843.

SIR,—Having just returned from Scotland with Mr. Cargill, I am enabled to report that the plan of a New Zealand settlement for Scotland, as set forth in the letter to you of the 23rd of May, is very favorably received in that part of the kingdom. The small body of Colonists who then addressed you have been joined by several others; and we are satisfied that the measure will meet with extensive support. I am, therefore, requested by my colleagues to communicate with the Directors of the New Zealand Company, for the purpose of maturing the plan, and giving it a practical character.

We are desirous of understanding from the Directors, that the choice of the intended settlement will rest with the Company, subject to the approbation of the Governor of New Zealand, at his discretion.

We are of opinion that *New Edinburgh* would be an appropriate name for the Scotch settlement.

We trust that the Directors will see no objection to declaring that the Company will not, in the case of any future settlement, dispose of land at a lower price than the ten shillings per acre, charged in the present case.

We are desirous that the ballot for priority of choice shall be so arranged, that parties purchasing two or more allotments, or properties, may be enabled to have their land in contiguous blocks; provided that intimation of their wishes to that effect be given previous to the drawing.

We, of course, rely that the Company will select in this settlement such a quantity of land, as to provide that the 120,550 acres shall be of the greatest value in the neighbourhood, with respect to fertility and accessibility.

It appears to us desirable to determine at present, that in the case of any difference hereafter between the Company and purchasers of land, with respect to the execution of the contract between the parties, such difference shall be submitted to arbitration.

In conclusion, we beg leave to assure the Directors of our conviction, that if they should adopt the above proposals, and immediately frame regulations for the sale of the lands according to their usual method, a sufficient body of Colonists, being purchasers of land, will be ready to leave this country in October next.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE RENNIE.

To GEORGE RENNIE, Esq.
New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings,
30th June, 1843.

SIR.—I am desired by the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 24th instant, and to acquaint you, that they adopt the several proposals which it contains, and have determined to take the necessary steps accordingly for promoting the views of the gentlemen who wish to establish a Scottish Settlement in New Zealand.

With respect, however, to the proposal that the purchaser of more than one property shall be enabled to choose contiguous lots, the Directors are of opinion that such a right must be confined to the rural lands, and must not extend to land on both sides of any river or main road.

The terms for the purchase of land in the new settlement will be issued as soon as the details shall have been agreed upon between the parties.

Among those terms, it will be necessary to provide that, in laying out the lands of the settlement, the local government shall be at liberty to make reserves as property for the natives, and for general public purposes.

The Directors also consider it desirable, that a portion of the fund, which the purchasers will subscribe for emigration, should be set apart for the purpose of assisting purchasers, being actual colonists, in defraying the cost of their passage to the settlement.

Instructions will be immediately transmitted to the Company's principal agent in New Zealand, directing him to take the necessary steps, in concert with the local government, for selecting the most desirable seat for the Scottish colony, and to dispatch a body of engineers and surveyors to the spot, for the purpose of surveying the lands, and making other preparations for the arrival of the settlers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN WARD, Sec.

SHIPPING.

Deal, June 30th.—Sailed, the *Bangalore*, for New Zealand, having on board the Governor, Captain Fitzroy, H. S. Chapman, Esq., Chief Justice of Wellington, and about 50 passengers.

Of Dartmouth, June 30th.—The *Shamrock*, from New Zealand.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON.

COMMITTEE.

- DR. BOWRING, M.P.
- REAR AD. SIR ED. CETHAM, C.B.K.C.H.
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- J. R. WINGFIELD, Esq.,
- THOMAS WOOLLCOMBE, Esq.,

SECRETARY.

W. BRIDGES, Esq.

The objects of this Society are,
I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.
II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end.)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labors will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from the various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fall to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence, and co-operation, which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets every Wednesday, at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order,

W. BRIDGES, Secretary.

New Zealand Society's Rooms,
36, Old Broad Street,
7th June, 1843.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal Settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The impetus

which the favorable arrangements lately concluded between the Government and the New Zealand Company, and the favorable news from the Colony, may be expected to give to the Colonization of New Zealand, will obviously increase the usefulness of the New Zealand Journal, as a medium for the Advertisements of Colonial Publishers, Shippers, Outfitters, Insurance and other Companies; and, generally, of all advertisements, directly or indirectly, connected with Colonization.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, No. 3, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

THE VINE IN AUSTRALIA.—

THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE-VINE and the ORANGE in AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND: comprising Historical Notices, Instructions for Planting and Cultivation; with Accounts, from personal Observation, of the Vineyards of France and the Rhine, and Extracts concerning all the most celebrated Wines, from the Work of M. JULLIEN.

By GEORGE SUTTON, Esq., F.R.S.

London: Smith, Elder and Co. 63, Cornhill.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

F. D. LEWIS, Publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give (gratis) authentic information respecting, and also to facilitate the departure of Emigrants to New Zealand, or any of the other British Colonies.

F. D. L. will also be most happy to arrange Passages advantageously to parties proceeding to the Colonies. Plans and Terms of Ships may be had on application, at the Office of the "New Zealand Journal."

Purchase and Sale of Land negotiated, Insurances and Remittances effected, Outfits and every thing requisite for the Colonies provided, on the shortest possible Notice.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill. Office of the "New Zealand Journal."

FOR SALE AT NELSON.

TOWN ACRE.—No. 1097 on the Map, being second choice, is on Fifeshire Island, at the entrance to the harbour, and selected as most suitable for a Dock. Patent Slip, &c. &c. The Country sections, choice No. 225 of 50 acres; and choice, No. 195, of 150 acres, can be had along with it. Offers for either, or whole of the lots, may be addressed to Peter Reid, agent of the New Zealand Company, Glasgow.
Glasgow, June 30, 1843.

TO ADVERTISERS.

"THE BUILDER" will be known and read in every workshop throughout the Empire and its dependencies, in all public establishments frequented by the building classes, at the fire-side of the artificer, by the traveller, in the private circle and public room, by societies and associations of all grades; in short, by individuals of every interest dependent upon or allied with building, of which the following departments may be enumerated:—

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Architects | Masons |
| Builders | Marble-cutters |
| Bricklayers | Paper-hangers |
| Brickmakers | Plasterers |
| Carpenters | Painters and Glaziers |
| Cabinet-makers | Plumbers |
| Decorators | Sawyers |
| Joiners | Slaters |
| Iron-founders | Smiths |
| Ironmongers | Tile-makers |
| Lath-renders | |

It should be observed that the building classes may be computed at upwards of half a million of persons; but this number, large as it is, does not include those indirectly connected with building; those, for instance, engaged in stone and slate quarries; in iron, lead, and copper mines; timber fellers, and persons employed in wood-craft; the shipping interest, more particularly importers of timber and building materials. These classes, together with those before mentioned, present an assemblage as imposing and influential as may be supposed their wealth and intelligence; for we may hazard the assertion that not less than one million of money is paid every week in wages for Building purposes; and it will be readily conceded that the education of the larger part of these workmen places them on a level with the better class of artisans. To this numerous and respectable body of Building artificers of the three kingdoms we appeal in support of our undertaking.

But we address ourselves, with not less confidence, to a rank whose known munificence will readily allow our claims, and give countenance to our enterprise; we dedicate THE BUILDER to the Nobles of the land, the Gentry, Proprietors of the soil, amateurs, and promoters of Arts and science, whose means and leisure are laudably devoted to pursuits of literature and taste—these we invoke as Patrons and Protectors of Architecture and Building art, and as equally concerned with the profession in all matters pertaining to the welfare and well-doing of the individuals composing this vast community, and to their interests whether sole or aggregate.

To each of these great and influential bodies THE BUILDER is devoted. It is offered to them as their organ of communication and instruction—the direct and simple interlocutor between the multifarious yet united interests of all ranks, throughout their trades and callings—to answer their demands—provide a vent for their manufactures and commodities—find supplies for their wants—announce their engagements and requirements—to record the success of their enterprises and occupations—to keep register of tenders and contracts—and report the progress and completion of works—and, withal, to stand forth a staunch advocate in all public matters connected with the craft.

In fine—(avoiding party politics) this publication will combine the duties of a Trade Journal with the higher offices of a Magazine of Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts, more especially those connected with the pursuit of its institution.

To Advertisers, generally, this Newspaper must be of great importance, but necessarily to those connected with Building Commerce, to producers or dealers in manufactured commodities proper to the Builder's use in the practice of his vocation, to all who exercise callings, or experience wants, to whom he may refer or apply—to those allied to him in official capacities,—and lastly, to the Builder himself, in the various relations and exigencies of his profession and business—to all and each of them, a special and peculiar medium of reference is a desideratum—to these, THE BUILDER is offered as the universal and immediate referee of all parties.

We give the leading Divisions of the Building Classes; in like manner we subjoin a list of Trades and Objects in association with them, to whom, and for which, columns are set apart, to be called, "The Building Craft Advertiser," in which especial notices, and other public announcements and advertisements will be found peculiarly effective.

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- Brass-founders
- Blind-makers, Venetian and others
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- Bent Timber Manufacturers
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- Lamp Manufacturers
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- Lime Merchants and Burners
- Locksmiths and Bell-hangers
- Lock Manufacturers
- To Builders—Emigrants to our Colonies—and to Colonial Speculators in Land and Building, and dealers in Building products—to Colonial Companies, &c., this Paper must form a valuable medium of interchange and Advertisement.
- Advertisements and Communications to be addressed to the Publisher, at the Office of THE BUILDER, No. 2 York-street, Covent-garden.

NOTICE.—ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

TO EMIGRANTS AND SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND and the COLONIES. J. VALLENTINE and SON, 60, Wych Street, Strand, beg to call the attention of the above to the various articles supplied by them, consisting of every requisite, either in Tools, Ironmongery, or for general use; and solicit a comparison of their quality and prices with those of any other house. Good Bell Tents complete 42s. each. Gunpowder 1s. per lb. Nails assorted 2s. per cwt. Felling Axes 1s. 3d. each. Best Steel Pit and Cross-cut Saws 6s. 6d. each, &c. &c. Information given respecting the Colonies. 60, Wych Street Strand, facing the King of Prussia Tavern.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND,

AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES, E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouses, 165, Fenchurch-street.

List of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

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London:—Longman, Brown, Green, & Longmans; and Sold by John Weale, at the Architectural Library, High Holborn.

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 These splendid Ships are all of the First Class, have most elegant accommodation for Passengers, and engagements will be given for their days of Sailing.
FOR NEW ZEALAND, the SYDNEY, 600 tons, J. POTTER, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail July 15.

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FOR SYDNEY, the CALEDONIA, 463 tons, JOHN LIDDELL, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine's Dock. To sail July 25.

FOR HOBART TOWN, the DUKE of RICHMOND, A. 1. 431 tons, DAVID CLARK, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail August 15.

FOR LAUNCESTON, the INDIAN, 400 tons, W. GARR, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail July 25.

FOR PORT PHILIP, the LONDON, 500 tons, J. GIBSON, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail July 10.

FOR PORT ADELAIDE, the GEORGE, 350 tons, W. GRAHAM, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail July 10.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the MARY HAY, 325 tons, A. D. VOLUM, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail July 1.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who are constantly dispatching a succession of superior first-class Ships, (Regular Traders) to each of the Australian Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope.
MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE,
 34, Fenchurch Street, London.

FOR SYDNEY and AUCKLAND,
 in New Zealand, to sail on the 1st of August, the splendid fast-sailing, frigate-built, Clyde ship **BUCEPHALUS,** 600 tons, **ANDREW SMALL,** Commander; now loading in the West India Export Dock. Has room only for a few tons of measurement goods, and two poop cabins still disengaged. For freight or passage apply to H. H. LINDSAY, 8, New East India-chambers, Leadenhall Street.

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NEW ZEALAND.—J. STAYNER,
 Ship Insurance Broker to the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony.

General Shipping business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded, goods shipped, &c. 110, Fenchurch-street.
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TO SUCCEED THE "URSULA."
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"I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these Colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Gouger's "South Australia," page 128.

SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION.
 This day is published, the second edition, price 1d. each, or 7s. per 100.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE SPEECH of Charles Buller, Esq., M. P., in the House of Commons, on Thursday the 6th of April, 1843, on Systematic Colonization.

"England's sure markets will be among new colonies of Englishmen in all quarters of the globe."—*Courier.*

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COLONY OF NEW EDINBURGH,
 TO BE FOUNDED BY THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

GOVERNOR.

JOSEPH SOMES, Esq.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

HON. FRANCIS BARING.

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TERMS FOR PURCHASE OF LANDS IN THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW EDINBURGH.

1. The Company has determined upon the formation of a new Settlement upon its Lands in New Zealand, to be called *New Edinburgh*, the site of which will be selected by the Company, subject to the approval of the Governor of the colony. It is intended that the site chosen shall be the best that may be available at the time of the selection being made, and the Company will select in this Settlement such a quantity of land as to provide that 120,550 acres shall be of the greatest value in the neighbourhood, with respect to fertility and accessibility. The Company, therefore, hereby offers for sale 120,550 acres of selected land in the proposed Settlement of *New Edinburgh*, upon the following terms—

2. The land shall be divided into 550 acres for the Town, 20,000 for Suburban lots, and 100,000 for Rural lots.
 The Town land shall be divided into 2200 lots of a quarter acre each; the Suburban land into 2000 lots of 10 acres each; and the Rural land into 2000 lots of 50 acres each.

There shall be reserved, free of charge, as a property for the future municipal corporation of the Town, 200 Town lots.
 One Town lot, 1 Suburban lot, and 1 Rural lot shall constitute a single property.

There shall be reserved for the Company 200 properties.

The remaining 1200 properties are hereby offered for sale at the price of £120 for each property.

3. A deposit of 10 per cent. on each property must be paid to the British Linen Company in Edinburgh, or to Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITH, Bankers in London, on the Company's account, and the Banker's receipt produced and filed, previous to any application being registered at the Company's House. The residue of the purchase-money will be required on a day of which public notice will be given. In case of default in payment of such residue by the day appointed, the deposit will thereupon become forfeited to the Company, together with all claim of the applicant to the land applied for.

4. On payment of his full purchase-money, each purchaser will receive, for each £120 so paid, three separate land-orders, viz., for the 50 acres of Rural land, the 10 acres of Suburban land, and the Town lot respectively. These lands are to be severally selected according to priority of choice, to be determined by lot, as hereinafter mentioned.

5. Three several ballots for priority of choice of the rural lots, suburban lots, and town lots, in manner to be arranged by the Court of Directors, will take place at the Company's House in London, in the presence of the Directors, and of such purchasers, or their agents, as may attend, on days of which public notice will be given. The choice of the lots of which priority shall have been so determined, will take place in the Settlement as soon after the arrival of the first body of Colonists, as the requisite surveys and plans shall have been completed, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Company's Agent duly authorized in that behalf. Neglect or refusal to comply with such regulations in regard to any section, shall occasion a forfeiture of the purchaser's right of choice, and vest it in the Company's Officer on behalf of such purchaser.

6. It is contemplated that in addition to the reserves to be made by the Company for itself and for the Corporation, the Local Government will make such further reserves for the natives, and for public purposes, as it may see fit.

7. The priority of choice in selecting the Lands comprised in each property shall be determined by lot, for the Company's and Corporation's reserves as well as for the properties belonging to purchasers. The ballot for priority of choice will be so arranged that any party purchasing two or more properties, may, with respect to rural lots only, take them in a contiguous block, provided that notice in writing of his wish to that effect be given to the Company three clear days previous to the drawing, and provided that such right of choice shall not extend to land on both sides of any river or main road.

8. The purchase-moneys to be received, viz. £216,000 shall be disposed of as follows:—

- £54,000 to the Company, as the price of the Land at 10s. per acre.
- £20,000 for surveys and other expenses of founding the settlement.
- £21,000 for Emigration.
- £25,000 for roads, bridges, and other improvements.
- £ 5,000 as a church building-fund.
- £10,000 as an endowment for ministers.
- £10,000 as a school-fund for building, and masters.

£216,000

The Company undertakes to apply the purchase-moneys or so much thereof as shall be received, in the proportions stated, or as nearly so as may be practicable, to the several objects previously specified.

9. The whole of the emigration-fund with the exception of £11,000, will be expended in conveying from Scotland to the Settlement of New Edinburgh, labouring persons eligible according to the regulations established by the Government. The £11,000 will be reserved as a special fund, out of which, and to that extent only, allowances will be made to purchasers, towards the cost of cabin-passages for themselves, their families, and servants, to the Settlement. The amount of the allowance will, in no case, exceed 43s per cent. of the purchase-money paid by the colonists; and, the fund being limited as above-mentioned, preference will be given to the applicants for the allowance, in the order of their respective applications for the same. Particular regulations, relative to the mode of obtaining cabin-passage allowances will be hereafter issued; but it is to be distinctly understood, that the Company reserves the power of granting, withholding, or adjusting the same, according to the merits of each particular case.

10. The Company reserves a discretionary power of suspending the sales to the public generally, in case it should be necessary to reserve any number of allotments for sale to actual colonists.

11. The Company undertakes not to dispose of its lands, in the case of any future Settlement, at a price which shall yield to the Company itself less than ten shillings per acre as charged in the present case, in addition to the proportions of the purchase-money to be applied to the special purposes.

12. In case of any difference arising between the Company and any purchaser, with respect to the construction of these presents, or the execution of the contract to be made between the parties, such difference shall be decided by two Arbitrators, one to be named by each party, or by an Umpire to be named by the Arbitrators.

13. The Register of Applications will be opened on Tuesday the 22nd August next, until which day no applications will be recorded. Written applications for allotments will thenceforth be received and registered by the Secretary of the Company, until a day of which public notice will be given, when the land-orders will be awarded strictly according to the result of the ballots; and all deposits received will be returned, in case from any cause, the Company shall be unable to award the required land-orders to the whole of the applicants.

By order of the Court,
 JOHN WARD, Sec.

New Zealand House,
 Broad Street Buildings,
 1st July, 1843.

TO BE SOLD, IN WELLINGTON, PORT NICHOLSON.—No. 46 choice; on the Surveyor's Plan 202, Town acre, with large Street frontage, in the best situation in the town. Do. Do. 11 Country land, adjoining the town which renders the lot peculiarly valuable, the half of this lot is let for £20 per annum, since Oct. 1841, for three years, to be renewed at the option of the proprietor. Also 511 choice, in the town of Wellington, (No. 463 on the Surveyor's Plan, Town acre,) the Country land not yet chosen. Town at Nelson, half sec. No. of selection, 490 town acre; 291 accommodation land, and 494 rural land. For particulars, apply to the proprietor, John Gibson, No. 9, Catherine Street, Devonport.

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a portion of their lands at this increase of price, in small sections, to actual farmers: making of their united lands a territory, to be disposed of in such allotments to intending Colonists, by the usual principle of ballot.

To the New Plymouth double land orders remaining for sale in England, the principle is obviously applicable with great advantage: there are many, we know well, who would rather give £50 for 25 acres in the country and a quarter acre in the town, than £75, as at present, for the 50½ acres; while an available fund might thus be created for some attractive object.

THE ECONOMICAL PASSAGE SYSTEM.

We are glad to observe that a vessel has been at length chartered to proceed direct in the first-place to the New Plymouth settlement, and, for the convenience of intending settlers from the west of England, to take in passengers and goods at Plymouth. But we are still more pleased to know that this ship will be the first of a succession of "cheap cabin" ventures; the uniform charge of thirty-five guineas is made for all cabin passages in the *Himalaya*. This economical passage system, we again repeat, will do more to throw working capital into the Colony, (and in the healthiest possible manner) than anything that could be devised; and no better proof of this can be stated than the facts connected with the two expeditions by the *Blenheim* and the *Phoebe*. In the course of a very few weeks after the former vessel was advertised to take passengers to New Plymouth at £40 per head, all the cabins were taken, and among the passengers were twelve substantial yeomen, purchasers of land, and each taking with him his small capital to invest in actual cultivation. The success of the *Phoebe* was even more remarkable, a very large aggregate capital being taken out by the cabin and fore-cabin passengers; while the vessel despatched after the *Blenheim*, and upon the old system, took in the cabin only two young gentlemen besides the surgeon. That such an improvement, indeed, upon the champagne and £90 a head system, should require so much argument to demonstrate its value, even after it was found by the New Zealand Company to work practically so well, is a matter of blame to that Company; to counterbalance the credit due to their generally sound and active management. There are at present many yeomen in the west of England who have been deterred from emigration to New Zealand, solely by the high prices hitherto charged for passage, and some of these will, in all probability, avail themselves of the present opportunity of reaching a more promising field for their exertions. The Scotch settlement, in particular, will set out with one peculiar advantage, in addition to those involved in its plan, that its very first expedition will necessarily be conducted upon the economical principle contended for, and the yeomen of the Lothians, who have not much money to spare, and are wont to husband carefully what little they have, will be tempted to join the first adventurers, by this very reduction in the charge of conveyance to the Colony.

CHURCH COLONIES.

We have received a letter from a clergyman in the south of England, desiring to know if it is in contemplation to form a Church of England Colony in New Zealand. We are enabled to state, for the information of our clerical correspondent, and of the friends of the church generally, that a church settlement has been projected, and that little doubt is entertained of engaging in its support many churchmen of reputation and influence.

The present movement is one of immense importance to the general interest, and as long as sects shall exist, these sectarian colonies will do much to conciliate, by destroying the causes of jealousy. We have heard the objection stated, that the formation of such settlements tends to give a more permanent name and habitation to religious differences; on the contrary, they will tend to merge such opposing communities by removing all those causes, apart from, and over and above differences of belief, which, in England, are in daily operation, and which are at the bottom of the miseducation, and opposition to education, which have existed for centuries, and are now prevalent as ever.

The foundation of a Catholic church has been laid in Wellington; also of a Scottish Kirk, to which the Scottish Presbytery

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
Sydney & Auckland.	Encouragement	800	Small	Lindsay	St. I. Dock	Aug. 15
Wellington, Nelson, and Auckland.	Paestine	800	McLean	Crayford	Lon. Docks	Aug. 1
New Plymouth, Wellington & Nelson.	Himalaya	500	Burn	Stayner	St. K. Docks	Aug. 20
New Zealand.	Sydney	500	Potter	Marshall	Lon. Docks	Aug. 20
Adelaide.	George	350	Orphan	Ditto	Lon. Docks	July 30
Hobart Town.	Duke of Richmond	481	Clark	Ditto	Lon. Docks	Aug. 15
Hobart Town.	Jane Francis	400	Crosby	Ditto	Lon. Docks	Aug. 30
Launceston.	India	400	Carr	Ditto	Lon. Docks	Aug. 5
Port Phillip.	London	500	Gibson	Ditto	Lon. Docks	July 30
Sydney.	General Hewett	961	Hart	Ditto	Lon. Docks	Aug. 1
Sydney.	Caledonia	403	Liddell	Ditto	St. K. Docks	Aug. 25
Sydney.	Hamlet	500	Wilson	Ditto	Lon. Docks	Sept. 1

THE SCOTTISH COLONY AND THE SMALL ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

The Scottish adventurers, we learn, already number as many intending fellow-colonists, as will make up a tolerable expedition in the early autumn; and daily applications are made, and by some of the best class of men for actual settlers, for information on the plans and progress of the intended settlement. The enhancement of the price of land in New Edinburgh, seeing that it has not deterred, but actually attracted customers, is a striking token of the progress of sound opinions in regard to Colonization; and is a sign, moreover, that even the founders and disciples of the new system, an improvement as it was upon that of the United States, have themselves advanced somewhat from their first position. We know that it was often insisted by the propounder of the improved method of Colonizing, that a sufficient price meant a price sufficient to supply labor adequate to attract the employer of labor; now the price must be sufficient, not only for this, but to render the settlement attractive, by adequate preparation—even by a foundation for building roads and bridges—for educational and religious institutions. Even yet Systematic Colonization is hardly more than weaned, and will increase in science and effect, as it increases in years: it has as yet done a very little more than nothing, even while we remember that it has established Adelaide and Australind, Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth.

The adoption of an enhancement of price, we notice, has been extended to the setting aside of a number of twenty-five acre allotments in Wellington, for small capitalists, at £2 per acre; constituting in this manner, even upon a small purchase, a sufficient fund for emigration purposes. One allotment of 25 acres at £50, is within the reach of the moderate yeoman, while a section of 200 acres at £300, though cheaper, is not attainable; and the allowance of £12 10s. on each of these allotments, will go a far way now to frank the purchaser to the Colony. The absentee proprietors themselves would do well to consider whether they could not unite forces, and dispose of

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contributed; and a community of upwards of fifty individuals of the Jewish persuasion have, we understand, built in Wellington a Synagogue, and expect large accessions to their number from Sydney, as well as from England. The Scotch church, not content with a church within a church, have now projected a Kirk settlement for themselves, and already a very respectable expedition is enrolled. If the New Edinburgh and New Plymouth nomenclature is to be made the precedent in the naming of future cities, we may, by and bye, expect to find in New Zealand (as in a land of *New zeal*) a New London, a New Dublin, and even a New Jerusalem.

CONSUMPTION OF WHALE OIL.

The following statements as to the increasing consumption of whale oil, occur in the 5th section of the 3rd vol. of "Potter's Progress of the Nation:"—

"It appears worthy of remark, that notwithstanding the large consumption of coal for gas, which has in a great degree superseded the use of oil for street lighting, the aggregate consumption of whale oil has materially increased. This fact is, of course, referable to the fashion now become very general, of burning table lamps in the place of candles, in our dwellings; but it must excite surprise in the mind of every one, when first made acquainted with the fact, that during this time the use of candles in dwellings, and especially of wax candles, has also increased in a greater proportion than the population. It has been suggested, and with much apparent reason, that this increase may be consequent upon the greater brilliancy of the streets since they have been lighted with gas, since we have thus been made dissatisfied with the quantum of light previously thought sufficient within our houses. Certain it is, that our apartments are much more brilliantly lighted now than they were before the introduction of coal gas, whether that invention be chargeable with the increase or not."

Next to the Phormium tenax, the prosecution of the whale fisheries of New Zealand is the matter most important to the capitalist interested in the advancement of New Zealand, and desirous of restoring activity to the money-market at home; and it is, indeed, matter of wonder that England, possessed of a colony in the very heart of these fisheries, and one best of all adapted to become the emporium of the trade, should leave to two foreign and rival powers five-sixths of the traffic. Whether the author from whom we have quoted above is correct in his assumption of the causes to be assigned for the increasing consumption of whale oil, the fact will readily appear from the tabular statements to be found in occasional numbers of this Journal, of the importations of oil, as quoted from the mercantile journals, that the quantity consumed is actually increasing from year to year.

PROSPECTS OF CIVILIZATION IN THE PACIFIC.

The present state of several groups of Islands in the Pacific Ocean, just emerging from a condition of barbarism, under the lights of Christianity and civilization, is very peculiar and interesting.

The late proceedings of the French in the Society Islands, and the taking possession of the Sandwich Islands, (*sub conditione*) by an English naval commander, Lord Paulet, following so soon after the assumption of sovereignty by Great Britain over the islands of New Zealand, very plainly points to the future destiny of the races inhabiting these groups, viz:—either to be absorbed into or amalgamated with the system of more powerful and more enlightened races. It does not seem likely that the mere appointment of Consuls of these more powerful nations, to represent their sovereigns or governments in these semi-barbarous communities, will succeed; it being evident that jealousies are apt to arise, and even to be given to the views and interests of the nation represented, by any individual Consul risking the danger of misunderstanding and eventual collision; nothing short indeed of the assumption of sovereignty, by some powerful maritime nation, is likely to be effectual; seeing that for a long time to come these races will be enabled to govern themselves, and that the appointment of Consuls has not hitherto worked well, nor is likely so to do for the future.

In this view of the case it seems desirable that something should be done in the way of forming a strong government, by some civilized power at each of these groups, when the interests of other civilized nations might be represented: whether England, France, or America, should do this, in comparison with its not being done at all, is unimportant, though as Englishmen, we should rather she did as she has already done by New Zealand, being perfectly convinced that under a good system of management, colonies could be made self-supporting, and the means of reflecting back credit and prosperity upon the parent country, at the same time inestimable blessings might be conferred upon the native races by the spread of religion, education, and the interchanges of commerce. A strong paternal government, with security for religious observances, equal laws, and social order are alone wanting, such are the natural advantages, to realize great blessings to natives and emigrants in all these groups; the energies of colonists collectively and individually under the above named sanctions and restrictions, may safely be left to work out the results.

As a part of this subject of natural interference in the affairs of the Islands of the Pacific, is the question of the best mode of crossing the Isthmus of Panama, which having been spoken of by individuals and companies, is now gravely considered a fit subject to occupy the attention of ministers and government; so there is little doubt, that ere long, some practical plan will be discovered to effect a safe, certain, and expeditious transit across, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Much honor will fall to the share of that nation or body who shall effect it; while to the inhabitants of Australasia and Polynesia the advantage would be difficult to estimate, indeed so vast are they likely to prove not only to them, but to the older countries, as to render it desirable that such an object should be entertained by a congress of nations, and the benefits laid open to the whole world. England, France, and the United States of America, associating to form this line of communication, would no doubt guarantee its performance and the safety of the transit, against the uncertain and feeble government of the country; a toll or system of duties might be levied upon the passengers and goods, no doubt of a remunerating amount.

New Zealand, at this moment, affords a proof of what may be done by the united efforts of individuals, without the aid, almost indeed against the acts of a mistaken government; this successful result proceeds from the clear view taken by the parties concerned of the capabilities of the country, and the means used to effect its colonization, each year adds to the estimation of its value to this country; the appointment of a new governor, a judge for the newly formed settlements in the south end of the northern Island, and those on the northern end of the southern Island: who, having distinguished himself as a writer and promoter of many useful objects for the advancement of New Zealand, more particularly those of the formation of a New Zealand Society in England, and of a Loan Company for the colony. These gentlemen lately departed in the *Bangalore*, fully instructed in all the intentions of the home government, and the wishes of the company; perfectly conversant with all that has been done, and fully aware of what has been left undone, carry with them powers of no ordinary description, which may fairly and confidently be expected to work a vast influence upon the settlement of this colony, simply by doing away evil and vicious modes of management, and substituting others of a more congenial character. They are both, moreover, fully alive to the importance of fully developing the natural resources of the country, particularly its flax and timber. Mr. Chapman has too often urged the necessity of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, to forget their value when he arrives at his destination; he has too long and too consistently advocated all useful plans for the settlers' benefits and happiness, to leave a doubt of the great utility of his presence in the colony; in short, the effects likely to be produced by two such men upon the progress of civilization in the Pacific can scarcely be estimated. It is certain, however, to be immediate: and if the four last years have more than realized the expectations of all moderate men under the novel and peculiarly benevolent circumstances of the formation of this colony, what may not now be anticipated of the coming period, with such men as Capt. Fitzroy, Bishop Selwyn, the late Editor of the New Zealand Journal, and a host of active minds, to direct the operations of the community.

The most fastidious philanthropist may safely recommend this as a field suited to develop the best feelings and energies of Englishmen, and it may be pointed to as a spot from whence to extend the peculiar privileges of our country to surrounding groups: it moreover offers an admirable opportunity of sinking all narrow views in matters of colonization, each colony being allowed to advance its fair claims to consideration; and in the case of various groups of islands in the same ocean, under different circumstances of climate and natural capabilities, it ought never to be lost sight of, that they may become of essential service to each other in the way of commercial interchanges, and offices of good neighbourhood, without any respect to difference of race or nation.

KAPPA.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.

A very influential meeting was held on Thursday, to promote the formation of an institution for the encouragement of literary and scientific intercourse between the men of literature and research of the Continent and the Colonies, and those in England; and the Earl of Devon, who presided, gave his cordial sanction to the scheme.

While we dissent to a great extent from the general views of colonization propounded by Mr. Buckingham, we cannot but hail with great pleasure the foundation of an Institution which shall pave the way to a ready and effective intercourse between naturalists and other men of science who have visited the colonies, and those most competent here to determine upon the value of the information they may have procured: and as this forms a department of the objects of the Institution referred to, we trust it will meet with due consideration from our New Zealand friends. We regret that this portion of the scheme referred to did not suggest the propriety of giving the name of British, Foreign, and Colonial Institute to the proposed association.

THRESHING MACHINE.

Mr. Robert Hyde Greg, in his little pamphlet, "Scotch Farming in the Lothians," recommends strongly a threshing machine, "made by Carlow, of Lenny Port, Costorphine, Edinburgh, cost £85, exclusive of graving—steam engine 6-horse power, complete for £120, of Edinburgh manufacture;" but in the appendix to his few pages, a correspondent, who signs D. W., recommends Smith of Manchester, as the maker, saying, "a great deal of power is wasted from the bad workmanship, and very rude gearing used by Edinburgh mechanics. The frame I would make of cast-iron, and the feeding rollers might be made much larger, I think, with advantage in every way." These quotations are made rather for the sake of placing these circumstances up in record in the Journal, than from expecting their coming into immediate practical use. The time is not very distant when, under the system of "social emigration," and what is called cheap passages, hives of farmers, carrying out their workmen, will go out to New Zealand; and they will carry out one of these steam thrashing machines, perhaps for the benefit of the hive.

W.

TREATMENT OF CATTLE, SHEEP, AND HORSES.

Mr. Charles T. Hewet, an emigrant Devonshire farmer, writes as follows to the South Australian Company, dated Ocenberry farm, Onkaparinga, South Australia, 24th May, 1842.

"With regard to cattle and sheep, no country can be better; we scarcely hear of a disorder in cattle. Some of the cows have dead calves; this no doubt arises from being herded in small yards—many oxen are killed with hard work, and taking heavy loads of wood from the mountains. The sheep, if they die, it is chiefly with none, or bad treatment for scab, which disorder hath abounded in this colony; but, I trust, is lessening in numbers; attention and application, I believe, might eradicate it from the land.

"My sheep have been and are entirely clean, as well as many flocks. The horses generally suffer, and many die from hard work, being fast and long ridden after wandering cattle, this will be partly benefitted by the land being fenced in, and our oxen and cows kept at home."

It is a great pleasure to read in the Wellington Gazette, and Nelson Examiner, of the continued arrivals of stock of all kinds from Australia, but the same misfortunes of which Mr. Hewet complains and laments will occur in New Zealand, if some pains are not taken to obviate them.

Cows have dead calves from small yards, this is at once obviated by making larger ones with strong hurdles.

Horses are ridden to death, by hard riding after wandering cattle, Mr. Hewet's cure is fencing the land in, but that must be a work of years; what is the substitute in the meantime? Hurdles.—Hurdles then will prevent two of these misfortunes, the common run of labouring emigrants can no more make a hurdle, simple as it is, than they can make a ship, the Directors must adopt the hint suggested at, p. 300 of the Journal, No. 76, for December 10. They must seek for hurdle makers in the wolds of Kent and Sussex, to go to New Zealand, and make them in the woods there. There is no doubt but that it would be advantageous to the settlement, if a ship were dispatched with no other steerage passengers but persons habituated to rough work in the woods, hurdles, laths, barrel staves for oil, gates, people habituated to this work, soon build themselves a log house in the forest, and turn out

a great deal of useful work, and a number of asses in foal should be sent with them. The foal would pay the expence of the passage of the dam out, and all the matters named, would be brought to the spot where they were wanted in bundles by these hardy, patient and useful animals.

Scab.—Let emigrants in the cabin who are likely to possess sheep, carry out with them the little volume of Cunningham, "Hints to Emigrants"—the best receipts are there for curing the scab. There is no mystery in shepherding; it is a business soon learnt, and a proper employment for persons used to indoor work at home. There is no reason why a weaver should not make an excellent shepherd. But human nature in all lines is alike, and whether a shepherd, a lawyer, or a missionary—to keep power to himself—each always envelops his craft in a mystery; and a shepherd will never make a grown-up person of his calling cognizant of his art. His sons, or boys brought up under him, are early impressed with the necessity of telling nothing, and saying that it is a difficult calling. But let a gentleman, if you will, watch his shepherd putting the scab ointment on a sheep two or three times, and, like Mr. Cunningham, in sorting wool, he will immediately do it himself; and then he can teach a weaver, or any one.

The same thing for the cure of foot rot: and even in

Shearing—as many sheep of the great flocks of Prince Esterhazy, or of the Baron Etwoos, in Hungary, are shorn by women as well as men. The writer of this has watched 100 women at a time at this employment. The wife of a weaver thus taught to be a shepherd, will in due time work in the season for shearing.

Washing sheep; sorting wool.—Mr. Cunningham, in a letter to the Editor of the *Colonial Gazette*, printed at p. 803 of No. 213, for December, 1842, has given excellent instruction upon these matters. Those in New Zealand who bind up the *New Zealand Journal* and the *Colonial Gazette*, as works of reference, will turn to it, with great advantage, some years' hence, when sheep will be plenty in New Zealand.

This article cannot be closed without pointing out, for the satisfaction of the Anglo-New Zealand public, advantages which New Zealand naturally possesses, as antidotes to some of the evils which Mr. Hewet has experienced.

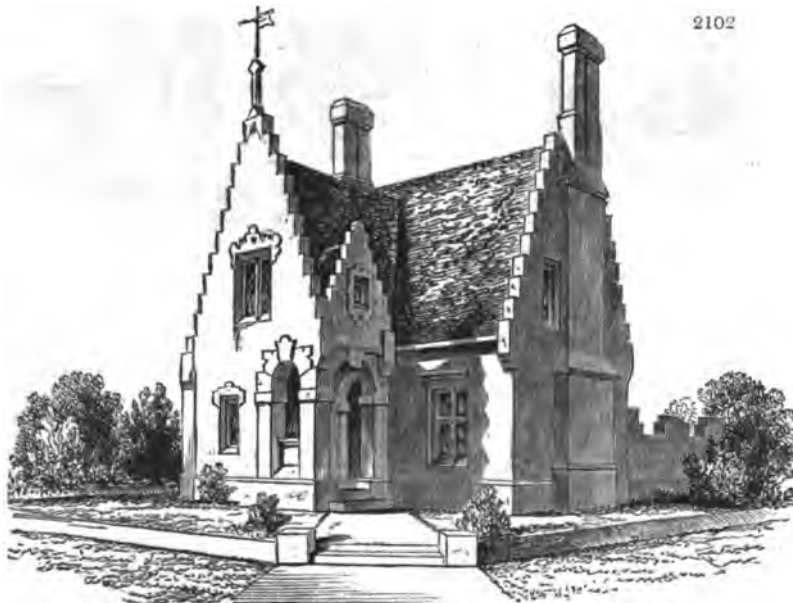
1. The forests, which will produce hurdles.
2. The universal fern plant, the leaves of which are excellent litter, and save the necessity of having small yards for cattle. Hurdles and plenty of fern litter admit of large yards. If furze seed is sent out, the furze worked in the hurdles will form the best of shelters. Let the reader consult what Lord Western has said of his sheep yards.
3. The turnip, which grows luxuriantly. We have heard nothing yet of the fly, so destructive to turnip husbandry in England.

W.

COLONIAL COTTAGES.

In lieu of our promised continuation of extracts, from Mr. Loudon's interesting suggestions on the congregation of cottages in villages, want of space compels us to restrict ourselves here to submitting, by favor of Mr. Loudon, four designs for ornamental cottages, with the same accommodation as in the model cottage, a sketch of which we formerly presented.

The first is the elevation of a cottage in the Scotch style, and characterised by steep roofs, slated, and with the gable walls furnished with what are called crow steps.



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The second is in the Italian style, with accommodation and appendages exactly similar.



The third is adapted for a plan nearly the same as in the model cottage, but without a porch, or rather with the porch inside the house. The walls are of great thickness, which renders it suitable for being executed in rough stone, in compressed earth, or in cob; or where workmen can be induced to take the trouble, in hollow walls of brick on edge, two feet in thickness, and filled in with concrete, or with a mixture of clay

and lime. Where a cottage is only one story high, Mr. Loudon always prefers thick walls of earth, on a solid foundation of brick or stone, to walls nine inches or a foot in thickness, built of brick, or any other material whatever, on account of their warmth. This, of course, is a point not of so much importance in a country of a much warmer temperature than ours, as at New Plymouth or Auckland.



The last design is a cottage of two stories, containing exactly the same accommodation as the model cottage, but in a substan-

tial style, and with the stack of chimneys carried up in a small tower.



These designs are all presented with the view, says Mr. Loudon, of showing how the humblest dwelling may be ennobled, when it passes through the hands of an architect of genius, such as Mr. Burns.

THE BOUNTY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—The official announcement by her Majesty's Government, that free emigration to the colony of New South Wales is forthwith to be resumed, will doubtless be hailed by the colonists with the greatest delight. The introduction within the time specified of 5000 adults (as a commencement), will confer an incalculable benefit on the colony; at the same time, that it opens up to so many of our own wretched population at home, the cheering prospect of an exchange from misery and starvation, to one of honest, industrious exertion, and comparative, if

not positive, independence. Nor is this subject without interest to the New Zealander—since the revival of emigration to New South Wales, under government control, will instil confidence (for some time past completely and entirely destroyed) in emigration generally, among thousands ready to avail themselves of that great relief from the pressure now existing so universally in this country. It is to be hoped that the other southern colonies of South and Western Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope, will be similarly benefitted. With respect to the last named colony, the new settlement of Port Natal, just annexed to the British Crown, offers an unfettered field, in every respect, for the best system being applied to that.

If the principle of selling land at government auction sales is to be maintained in New Zealand, or any portion of it, I do not see why the bounty system should not be applied to that division of the colony: at all events, whatever promotes the

steady and regular introduction of selected laboring power, must enrich the colony. The advance in price of the land to 40s. per acre in the settlement of "New Edinburgh," and in the 500 acre block in the Wellington district, to be apportioned in 25 acre sections, are evidences of advance in the system of colonization. Of the land in the Wellington and Nelson districts, by far too great a proportion is in the hands of *large* holders, principally absentees, who can afford to let it lie unproductive, and years may possibly roll over before these lands begin to yield any profit to their proprietors; then, perhaps, only by being subdivided into smaller allotments, through the demand created by the rise of a substantial yeoman population.

In the instance of the resumption of the bounty system we have an unlooked for facility to the establishment *generally* of the scheme of parochial emigration, advocated in my last letter to you, and which I shall feel much delight to see taken advantage of.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
London, 19th July, 1843. JAMES RUNDALL.

NAMING OF NEW CITIES.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

7th July, 1843.

SIR,—In connexion with a subject on which I have long felt the deepest interest, as of the highest importance to the restoration of Britain's prosperity, my attention has been strongly fixed on the name, prospectively given to the designed new settlement in New Zealand. I cannot conceive why so cumbersome a name should be chosen for a place of habitation, which would, in all probability, possess not a feature to remind its occupants of the ancient burgh whence the new name is to be derived; a metropolis—which the new town never can be—for site, and aspect, and arrangements, unique among the cities of olden and of modern times. Are Scots, thought I, to be specially attracted to the new settlement. Then why not give it a name equally attractive to highlander, and lowlander, associated too with early stages of society, again returning on us in new colonies, and name it *Ossian*? Or, as the English have already, on the same territory, their towns of Wellington, and Nelson, memorial names of British Heroes; why not say Mooretown, or choose Duncan, Napier, or any other illustrious name, Scotch as to origination, and thoroughly British as to fame? This *new affix* to ancient names has unluckily begun with New Plymouth; a patronymic justified by no one point of semblance, and indicative only of origination, which the more convenient dissyllabic name of Plymtown, would sufficiently have expressed; whereas Edinburgh, I presume, cannot even claim this honor due to ancient Plymouth.

It is indeed never too late to correct an error. The western Canadians accordingly have dropped that name of York, which only rendered ridiculous their low, and to the letter, in all respects flat town, by the side of a huge lake, as unlike our busy and venerable city, so named, as it is unlike to splendid modern Bath, whence I now write; and they have resumed the interesting Indian name, Toronto. *But it is at the birth of a colony, of a new country given to civilized man, of a new empire it may be, that taste and utility may here find their largest scope; and if we have a Geographical Society, how would it not become the learned members of it to bestow some thought, and give their judgment on the choice of new, or the retention of native names, for new locations of a higher social state. To Pinkerton, a Scotch geographer—one most averse to the unmeaning prefix *new*, are we indebted for the growing application of classical and appropriate names, now eminently distinguishing a fifth division of the globe; and while two western continents, for two they virtually are, deny to great Columbus, and our own Sebastian Cabot, the honors due to their memory and their names, the scientific taste of individual geographers have, in the denominations of Australasia, Australia, and Tasmania, relieved us from the absurdities of a New Holland, and a Van Diemen's Land; immortalizing at the same time the illustrious discoverer, and giving us the pattern of a territorial nomenclature, both interesting and instructive. Happily hath this example been followed by the Western Australian Company, in their denomination of Austral-Ind. How long New Zealand, a discovery more of Cooke, than of Tasman, and as unlike as possible the fens of European Zealand, except in the circumstance of both countries consisting of several islands, is to remain a *terra incognita* under this denominative disguise, one cannot even guess. We plainly see, that if comparison of countries so far apart holds anywhere, it is between the islands of New Zealand, and Great Britain. The nearest to being the Antipodes to each other of any land on the surface of the globe, approaching very nearly to the same content of square dimensions, diversified both by hill and dale, and flowing, or to flow, alike with milk and honey, the one territory fills much the same relative position with reference to the Australasian division which Great Britain does with respect to Europe; and Stewart's Island may well be deemed an *Ultima Thule Australis*. These similarities, added to possession, do certainly entitle Great Britain to give to its colony a general name. But New Britain is already doubly appropriated to deserts, namely, in North America, and to some pitiful island of the Australasian Archipelago; and ill would it be adopted, if open for choice. New Albion was*

bestowed on some western coast of North America, of dubious possession I imagine now. South Britain is Old England itself. Thus, there seemingly remains only some combination of Austral—and none so fitting—with Albion, or with England, to make a British designation of this beautiful island territory; and one I had previously thought of, and am now countenanced in by the Australind of the Western Australian Company, I now submit for consideration, the name *Australbion*.

Respectfully yours,

J. P. BARTRUM.

[We cannot help thinking that it will be as well now to leave the New City to grow up under its adopted title—it might have been better, and it might have been worse.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers in the Country can have this Paper supplied direct from the Office by transmitting a Post-office Order to F. D. Lewis, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Cornhill, for their Subscription, viz., 6s. 6d. for Six months, or 13s. for the Year. Books and Maps for review, and all Correspondence, to be addressed to the Editor, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, London.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1843.

In the absence of any late news from the Colony, we insert a few interesting letters and extracts from various sources, on the general progress of the settlements; and of the surveys up to the close of last year. At home, the New Scottish Colony progresses apace, under the active exertions of Mr. Rennie here, and of Mr. Cargill in Edinburgh; and the applications at the New Zealand House, for land, and for information as to the details of the plan of the new settlement, are increasing.

The New Zealand Company, it will be perceived, have very judiciously opened up for sale small sections of land in the Wellington district, to actual Colonists, at £2 per acre, and this, simultaneously with the adoption of the economical passage system in the *Himalaya*, will give a stimulus to the emigration of small capitalists—of yeomen, who in themselves comprise both the active laborer and the employer of labor.

No loan company has yet been established; but we are led to understand that many influential friends of New Zealand are ready to give their aid to the support of such an institution, though, as in all similar matters, no one likes to take the initiative. *No one will go first.*

The New Zealand Society have been engaged in considering the best means to give encouragement to the introduction of the *Phormium tenax* into England; and an examination of the fabrics manufactured by Mr. Donlan, has convinced many that all that is wanted is a sufficiently extensive importation of the fibre in a proper state of preparation. This object, we have been assured, might also be accomplished by a process invented by the gentleman we have referred to; and, while we desire to reserve our judgment as to the merit of this part of his invention until further tested, especially remembering that Sir George Farmer, Mr. Pope of Belgium, and others, are equally impressed with the value of their processes, we sincerely trust that, by one means or another, an importation of the available fibre may be procured, being satisfied as to the great value of Mr. Donlan's manufactures.

Messrs. Smith and Elder have just published a very interesting compilation of letters from the *New Zealand Journal*, which, at this moment, will be very useful and acceptable to the intending emigrant: an impartial consideration of the statements contained in emigrants' letters is the best, indeed the only way, to come at the truth regarding the advantages and disadvantages of the new settlements.

WELLINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE SURVEYS.

Survey Office, Wellington, December 12, 1842.

SIR,—In my last report—1st October, 1842—I stated that I had commenced the survey of the upper district of the Hutt; Messrs. Kettle and Whitehead, assistant-surveyors, and Messrs. Wills, Nicholson, and Hunt, cadets, have been proceeding with the survey there.

Mr. Whitehead has been cutting lines and surveying up the river; while Mr. Kettle laid out the land to the hills, and surveyed a tributary on the west bank, called the Mungaro, which turns in a south-easterly direction, and opens into a small valley which is nearly parallel to the Hutt, being separated from it by fern-hills of moderate elevation. The land through which the lines pass varies. The banks of the river are mostly covered with excellent soil, and *totara*-trees, many being of gigantic proportions, and very numerous. There are also some hilly points upon which the birch grows, where the soil changes, and stones appear. The whole of the country is remarkably level, open and easy of access, and grass is rather plentiful in some parts. There is but little land in the west side of the river, but it is highly probable that there are also valleys on this side. I have reason to believe that the statement contained in my last report respecting the floods in this part, are tolerably correct; and that the country is not overflowed from the

river, but the rain from the hills collects in low parts, and back-water creeks are also found.

The Horoki line has also proceeded, under Mr. Thomas, assisting-surveyor, and Mr. Smith, cadet.

The sections around Kai-warra-warra have been laid out by Mr. Tiffen, and assisted by Mr. Tulley, cadet, and although hilly, may be considered eligible, from their closeness to the town.

The surveys at Manawatu being far advanced, I dismissed the staff there.

Mr. F. Sheppard is still at Wanganui, setting out sections for colonists, and completing the work.

Upon your suggestion, I inserted the following advertisement in the *Gazette* on the 8th of October, 1842; I have since continued it in both papers:—

"Notice is hereby given,—That the country land now under survey will be thrown open for selection for the Parliamentary sections at present remaining unchosen, on Monday, 1st January, 1843, and following days, commencing at 11 a.m., and closing at 4 p.m. precisely, and being as follows:—

"District of the Ohario.—The sections are situated in the valley, parallel with that given out at the last selection, and comprising at least 44

"Plans open for inspection at the office.

"District of the Hutt 100

"The sections are laid out at the upper part of the river, and are connected with those already laid out. Plans to be ready 1st December, 1842.

"District of Horoki, excluding from near section 10, Kinapora district, towards the coast at Waikanai. Plans to be ready 1st December, 1842—probably 150

"District of Lowry Bay, Port Nicholson 5

"Plans now ready.

"Porvina, Kinapora, and sundry parts around Port Nicholson. Plans to be ready 1st November, 1842 18

"District of Manawatu.—The sections extend along the bank of the river, above those given out the last selection, thence to the hills, and comprise at least 300

"Plans to be ready 1st December, 1842.

"The field plots may be seen at the present time, at the survey stations of the different districts respectively.

"In order to accommodate the holders of early choices, arrangements have been made for the party possessing the first order of choice successively making their selection at the Survey Office, as soon as the plans are ready."

Perhaps I may be allowed to observe, that although the weather has been bad for surveying operations, its effect upon vegetation has been remarkable, there having been a constant succession of warm rains.

I am also happy to inform you, that the roads which you were pleased to place directly under my charge, from the 1st October, have been proceeding very successfully. The Karori road is now nearly completed to the Kai-warra stream, across which I am constructing a bridge—simple, but tolerably substantial; and the road is formed for some distance on the other side.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL CHARLES BREES.

JOHN WARD, Esq.,
Secretary New Zealand Company.

PROGRESS.

River Hutt, Port Nicholson,
Nov. 20th, 1843.

DEAR FATHER,—As it is uncertain where Joseph may be when this reaches home, I have directed it to you. I was very glad to receive your letter, which came safe by the "George Fyfe," the beginning of this month. I am happy to say that death from illness here is very seldom heard of, though we have had a very hard winter for this place, but which you would call nothing. Where Richard and I live, as I told you in my last, is in the valley of the Hutt, where we have a great many floods coming into almost all the houses hereabout—but it does not seem to hurt the corn, as it is all growing very fine. We had a shocking bad fire at Wellington last week. It broke out at a baker's shop at 12 o'clock at night, after every body was gone to bed; there were 59 houses burnt, and above £15,000 worth of property burnt. The houses being all built of wood and grass, burnt like tinder, and the wind blowing very hard, carried the sparks from one to another, so that some people could not save even the clothes they wore the day before. You, that is Joseph, says he is getting 12s. a week and house rent. The lowest wages any body gets here is 24s. per week, and some as high as thirty for field work. Carpenters, bricklayers, and such like, from 7s. to 10s. a day. Though, just now, money is getting very scarce, but then we get goods and some money, and nobody need want for anything, if they will but work, and keep out of the public-houses. Richard has got quite well again, as you will say when I tell you he has got a fine thumping boy; so now they tell Richard, who is grown a great boy, that his nose is out of joint, but he puts his hand up to feel, and says no it is not, and as he does not understand what it means, he does not care. The child was born the second of December; that puts me in mind of your wanting to know whether our days are as long in summer, and short in winter, as yours are in England. I think the summer evenings are not so long as in England, at least, not hereabout, because we have no twilight; half an hour after the sun goes down it is dark, except on moonlight nights; but I believe our days are about one hour longer here than at home in summer, and the same time shorter in winter, partly in the morning, and partly in the evening; we never have any snow down here, but it lays on the mountains at the top of the valley for eight months in the year, from April to November, and it is the snow melting in the spring when the rain comes, which causes the floods. We have had a great many cows, sheep, and oxen brought here, and now there are a great many calves and lambs bred here. Beef is now 10d. per lb., and fresh butter 2s. 6d. and 3s.; eggs 2s. a dozen, no cheese made as yet, poultry getting cheaper, as they breed very fast, and thrive very well. We are living

at present at Mr. Molesworth's farm, where we have been seven months. We have a house, and a quarter of an acre of ground. Rations, 12 lbs. flour, 9 lbs. meat, 1 lb. tea, and 1 lb. sugar a week, firing, for fetching, and £35 per annum, so that you will say that is better than we could have done at home. There is many of the labourers who work for our master, hire land, and pay other labourers to clear it for them, and some have bought land of their own. Mr. Molesworth has got nearly fifty acres of corn this year, and some grass growing very fine. Oats cut just before they came out in head will fetch £15 per ton, and sometimes £20. We have a brewing building at Wellington; as to churches and chapels, there is not one built here yet, the people are afraid the devil will blow them down here, as the place is called the Devil's Bellows, so they say prayers in buildings hired for the purpose; but the new bishop has been here, and I believe he is going to have one built soon, but the people seem to have plenty of other uses for their money. We have heard from Edward, who is up at Auckland, he has ten cows, and five calves, a cart and a horse, and two acres of ground, and lives about two miles from the town, and is doing very well. The letter you sent in May we have not had, but I received the one my sister sent, and sent it forward to Edward, at Auckland. I think I have answered all parts of your letter, and sent you all the news, except that the governor is dead. I saw Field from Bensted, he was at James Barrow's, who comes from there, at our races last month; Barrow's people are doing very well, they have 15 acres of their own, four miles from Wellington, and they have a cow of their own. I think Joseph could not do better than apply to the company to send him and his family out here, if not to Port Nicholson, to any of their settlements, he would do well at any of them; but do not let him go out as a government emigrant. I hope the next time you write you will be able to give a good account of yourselves, and all friends, give our love to all, and I am

Your affectionate daughter,
(Signed) MATILDA BLAKE.

Under the head of Church Colonies, we have hinted at the possibility of a Jewish settlement being established at some future time in the colony. We had just finished writing the sentence, when we met with the following letter in the last number of "the Voice of Jacob," a publication of the Anglo-Jewish Press, which has been established for the promotion of the spiritual welfare of the Jews, by the dissemination of intelligence on subjects affecting their interests, and by the advocacy and defence of their religious institutions. Mr. Hort, a descendant of the Portuguese branch of the Jewish family in England, is intimately connected with the most influential persons of that persuasion in London, and he and his family are already looked upon as among the most valuable and estimable of the Wellington colonists:

New Zealand—Emigration.—We regret the necessity of curtailing some portion of an interesting letter addressed to us by our valued correspondent, Abraham Hort, Esq. (whose departure and its objects were noticed in No. 27), but the continuous and increasing demands upon our fortnightly sheet leave us no alternative.

Wellington, New Zealand, 21st January, 1843.

My dear Sir,—The communication of my safe arrival here on the 3rd inst. will, I flatter myself, neither be indifferently received by you, nor by very many others, who will derive information thereof through the medium of your widely circulated paper; nor will it, I think, be wholly divested of interest on a more general scale, especially to our brethren in those states of Germany where a strong desire for emigration is manifested, should a fair prospect of success present itself. The colonies of New Zealand, just dawning into civilized existence, with apparently great capabilities, only require capital and enterprise to be called into action; both are redundant in the old world, with scarcely a remunerating profit,—let them find their way hither, and an ample reward awaits them.

The temperature materially varies in the different localities, but, throughout, the climate is moderate, and most healthy, and the country wholly exempted from every species of ferocious animal, and venomous reptile; the natives too are an intelligent and seemingly kindly disposed people, living in perfect amity with the new settlers, and already carrying on with them a considerable traffic in barter along the coasts; and as they are daily imbibing the habits of civilized life, the time may be looked forward to with confidence when they will materially conduce to the augmentation of the trade. Vegetation of all kinds is also luxuriant, reared but with comparatively slight labour, and mostly yielding within the short space of from four to eight weeks: for instance,—peas thrive abundantly and are in full bearing in from four to five weeks,—turnips, double the size, and far more delicate than ours, in three or four; and in some parts there is but little, and in others no cessation of productiveness throughout the year, one crop constantly succeeding the other.

To those professing our faith, who, although desirous, might be deterred from undertaking so long a voyage from conscientious religious scruples; I beg to give assurance that the whole time I was on ship board, I did not diverge in the slightest degree from any observance; nor do I see the necessity for so doing, provided a proper care be taken to supply the requisite store of such food as cannot be partaken of in common with others, by reason of our restrictive laws: and I am inclined to think, in the event of a more extensive Jewish emigration, the New Zealand Company would, on proper application made to them by influential persons, have meat supplied from Hebrew butchers, under the supervision of our own emigrants; but I would recommend none to come here, unless those who are fair mechanics in the useful branches of trade; or those determined perseveringly to cultivate the soil, having some small means to aid their commencing efforts; or those well supported at home, if their enterprise be commercial; but any hope to gain a livelihood here by the precarious occupations too generally followed by the humbler grades of our people, would be alike hopeless and abortive.

The young man, *David Isaacs*, whom I took with me in a religious

capacity, has, I am most happy to make known to you, conducted himself quite satisfactorily, and it affords me much gratification to enclose to you the copy of a testimonial to that effect, signed by the captain, officers, and cabin passengers of the ship Prince of Wales, which carried us out; it redounds both to his credit, and to that of the public institution (התורה והתורה) Hospital) in which he was reared, his conduct having been as undeviatingly good, as that of the majority of the emigrants in the ship was reprehensible.

On Saturday the 7th instant (שבת ה'תל"ד), the one immediately succeeding my arrival, I had the delight of convoking the first Hebrew congregation ever assembled in these colonies, for the purpose of rendering thanks to Almighty God, for having graciously protected us through the perils of the voyage, and preserved us from the fatal malady prevalent in our ship. In addition to the ש"ס, I offered up a prayer in English, which I composed for the solemn occasion, as being better understood by those present, consisting, independently of my whole family, of nine males, who appeared rejoiced at the opportunity afforded them for the performance of divine worship according to our own ritual.

Neither in respect to provision have I found any difficulty; my young man having already killed two oxen, a calf, three sheep, and a lamb, of which the meat is excellent. Provision is, however, yet considerably dearer than with us, with some small exceptions; but as stock multiplies, the prices will gradually decline.

Though compelled to omit the rest of Mr. H.'s letter, we take steps to bring the subject generally under the consideration of those able to promote his objects, and we have reasons to hope for a very gratifying official communication for our next number.—The following is the testimonial above alluded to:—

"To his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Patron of the Jews' Hospital, Mile End, for the education and apprenticeship of youth; and for the support of the aged poor; and to Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart., and the rest of the Directors of the New Zealand Company:—We, the undersigned, captain, chief-mate, doctor, and cabin passengers, of the ship Prince of Wales, bound to New Zealand, testify that David Isaacs, an emigrant steerage passenger thereby, under the protection of Mr. Hort, has conducted himself in an exemplary manner throughout the voyage, and is of that class of useful mechanics, calculated to benefit the colony and himself." — — — Here follow the signatures.

AUCKLAND.

PRODUCTIONS, &c.

We quote the following from a lately received number of the *Sydney Herald*:—

Some interesting extracts from Auckland papers, recently received, will be found in the fourth page of this day's *Herald*. The recent introduction of capital and labor was already beginning to operate favorably upon the state of Auckland, and if Governor Shortland will only expedite the settlement of the land claims, he will no doubt hand over to his successor the government of a prosperous colony. We call the particular attention of our readers to the Maori, or Native Gazette, which will be found very interesting.

Dr. Thompson has just arrived in Sydney from New Zealand, where he has been for the last few months; and he has been enabled to procure during that period, through the kindness of friends, and from excursions in the interior, at Auckland and the Bay of Islands, Paihia, Waimate, &c., several very good specimens of the vegetable and mineral productions of the country. He has procured the copper ore, on Barrier Island, and says the result of the analysis is most favorable—and the specimen indicates a very good vein of copper ore existing on that island. He has also been furnished with a specimen of silver ore, which affords a very fair proportion on analysis. The sulphur from White's Island, gives as high as 95 per cent.; the carbonate of lime found in the vicinity of the Waimate is very good; black oxide of manganese, in the vicinity of the river Tamaki, near Auckland, is very pure; the sponge found on several parts of North and Middle Island is very good; specimens of gum and gum resins, have been procured; the vegetable caterpillar is in abundance—and several native wild flowers, which, with a little care in cultivation, may be brought to great perfection, and would be deemed a great acquisition to the gardens in England; there are a great variety of insects, and two kinds of the honey bee, a very small black and brown moderate-sized dark-brown bee; the wild honey has a very peculiar flavor, and not the consistence of our British wild honey.

The climate is, generally speaking, very agreeable, but occasionally subject to wind and rain; and very frequently considerable variations in the thermometer, varying from 10 to 15, and even sometimes 25 degrees, in the 24 hours. The soil is not by any means what it has been represented in England. It has been examined in several directions, and the best surface was only about four inches of a dark peat soil, with a very barren substratum of marl clay.* The country is very much cut up with deep ravines; the country is thickly covered with fern, acacia, or wood. The supposed average expense of clearing either, would be £12 to £15, or £20. The population of Auckland is now almost 2000, owing to the recent arrival of immigrants from Scotland, about 500 souls, and 92 boys from the Parkhurst Institution, which must prove beneficial to the future prosperity of this interesting colony. The immigrants are all gone into the interior, and disposed of as follows: female servants, £12 a year; farm servants, £18 and £20. The wages on the public works are—to the married men 15s. a week, to the single men 10s. ditto, with Raupo cottages, rent free; this is

* Dr. Thompson, who has just returned to England, and was present at the last meeting of the New Zealand Society, qualifies this statement by the remark, that the soil he refers to is that observed in exposed situations; that in several of the sheltered valleys being of a different character, and highly productive. Our readers must judge for themselves from apparently contending testimony on these points. —Ed. N. Z. J.

barely allowed to afford them a means of subsistence on their arrival, until they can dispose of themselves to better advantage in the country, which they can do at a day's notice.

During his residence in New Zealand, Dr. Thompson published the following letter respecting some chalybeate springs, the water of which he analysed:—

CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

To the Editor of the *Auckland Chronicle*.

Sir,—Having had an opportunity of analysing the waters of a few springs, recently met with in my excursions through this island, I am most happy to state that the result of my analysis has been most satisfactory, as regards the tonic and true chalybeate properties of these springs. One lies in the vicinity of Mount Albert, the second near to One Tree Hill; the former gives one and a half grains of a deutoxide of iron in two ounces of the water; the second gives two grains and a quarter of protoxide of iron in three ounces of the water; this being considerably greater than the proportions afforded by any of the mineral springs in England, the correct analysis of which are at present known. I have not had an opportunity as yet of taking the exact temperature of either of these springs; but, judging from the existence of so much iron being present in such small portions of the waters, I am led to suppose that the temperature of each must be very considerable. I am informed that several hot springs are to be met with in the Middle Island.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES V. THOMPSON, A.B., M.D.

Auckland, Nov. 10th, 1842.

—*Sydney Morning Herald*, Dec. 20th, 1842.

A K A R O A.

FRENCH BOMBAST.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes a letter dated Akaroa (New Zealand), the 22d of February, 1843, stating that the French cutter L'Allier, commanded by M. Lavand, quitted New Zealand to return to France on the 22d of January. She was to touch at Otaheite, the Marquesas, and at Lima. Captain Lavand was replaced by Captain Berad, commander of the corvette Le Rhin. On the 9th of February Mr. Shortland, the British Colonial Governor, hoisted the British flag on the French station, against which act M. Berad protested. At the same time the British Governor gave notice that foreign ships were forbidden to fish within three miles of the coast of New Zealand, that French jurisdiction was abolished, and that the French colonists were placed under British law; that French property should be protected; that French ships should be searched by the British Custom-house officers, and that merchandise should be subject to the same duties as in the other ports of New Zealand:—5 per cent. *ad valorem*, with the exception of wines and brandies; 15 per cent. on wines, and 6s. 25c. a gallon on brandies. On the 16th of February the French inhabitants addressed a protest to Commander Berad, declaring that they would not acknowledge any authority but that of France, until the French Government should have apprised them officially of the arrangements concluded between the two countries.

SOUTH SEA FISHERY.

Jane, M'Carroll, out ten months, with 400 barrels, by the Emeline, arrived at Sydney; Proteus, of Sydney, in Dec., 400 barrels; Fame, Sullivan, Jan. 14, out thirteen months, 600 barrels; Caroline, of London, nineteen months from Sydney, 1400 barrels, by the Tigress, arrived at Sydney; Lindsaye, of Sydney, Jan. 27, 350 barrels, which had spoken the Clarence, Oct. 1, clean; Genii, 700 barrels, by the Harlequin, arrived at Sydney; Scamander, out two months, 140 barrels.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, Feb. 8.—Arrived the Tigress, Abbott, from the South Seas, with 1150 barrels. Feb. 19.—The Lady Blackwood, Harris, ditto, 550 barrels; Emeline, Raius, ditto, 320 barrels. Feb. 22.—The Waterwitch, King, ditto, 120 barrels.

The Harlequin, Feb. 4th; Shamrock, Feb. 6th; Tryphena, Feb. 12th; Clydeside, Feb. 15th; all from New Zealand.

Departures from Sydney.—New York Packet, Feb. 16th, for New Zealand.

Sydney, New South Wales, Jan. 27th.—The schooner Look-in, is totally wrecked at the Chatham Islands.

BAY OF ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, Jan. 10.—Arrived the Norval, of London, out twenty-six months, with 900 barrels.

ERNIC.—Arrived the Lady Rowena, of Hobart Town, with 400 barrels.

HOWES ISLAND, Feb. 7.—Arrived the Merosse, Blaxland, with 300 barrels.

PORT NICHOLSON, Feb. 1.—Arrived the Arabian, Comlins, from the South Seas, with 300 barrels.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

PHORMIUM TENAX.

At the last meeting of the Society, a variety of specimens of fabrics, manufactured by Mr. Donlan's process from the *Phormium tenax*, was submitted; as well as of the fibre, as prepared for the manufacturer. The specimens embraced sail-cloths, hatchway covers, railway covers, fine stuffs for clothing, &c.; and, taken in conjunction with the certificates from practical chemists, naval officers, and others competent to form a judgment, and seeing also that the fibre as exhibited could be sold in the British market at a lower price than the Russian flax, and the fabrics also at a lower figure than those from that material, no doubt could be felt that the plant may, by the application of skill and capital, be made to supersede all foreign produce in our markets. Mr. Donlan, it appears, has expended a large amount in the construction of

manufactories in Staffordshire; but, as regards the use of the New Zealand fibre, is arrested in his progress by the difficulty of procuring from the Colony a sufficient quantity of the raw material, in a fit state for manufacturing purposes. Mr. Donlan, we further are given to understand, is in possession of a patent process for adapting the flax for exportation. Of the value of the process by which the *fabrics* referred to were produced, there can be but one opinion. As regards the method of adapting the plant for shipment, that of course, is a matter to be decided by experience; and we do not profess ourselves, at present, to be in a position to deliver an opinion. It is much to be regretted that means are not immediately adopted to put this process to the trial, and upon a sufficiently extensive scale. The results of Mr. Donlan's experiments with the available fibre, in the comparatively small quantities in which it has been brought to this country, entitle him to look for the cordial co-operation of the friends of New Zealand, and of England, in testing the value of his patent.

At present, we can say nothing more; but we may mention that a sub-committee of the Society has been appointed to examine fully into the subject, and to report thereon to the Society, with the general object of encouraging the cultivation and introduction into England of this valuable article of commerce. All that is still wanting is *faith* on the part of the capitalist; and that, as in the case of the wool of Australia, is only to be produced by a tedious process of argument, even after experiment has done all it can do.

THE ABORIGINES.

Dr. Thompson, whose views regarding the general capabilities of the Colony, we quote under another head from the *Sydney Herald*, was present at the last meeting of the Society. The Doctor has kindly put at our disposal the subjoined letter, which he lately addressed to the Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society, upon the treatment of the natives of Australasia. Dr. Thompson was surgeon-superintendent of the *Duchess of Argyle*, which lately carried out upwards of 100 emigrants to Auckland; and having visited both the northern and southern parts of the north island, he paid much attention to the question of the best mode of improving the condition of the native inhabitants.

The Aborigines Protection Society has just published a small pamphlet, entitled "England and her Colonies considered in relation to the Aborigines, with a proposal for affording them medical relief;" in which, after historically detailing the physical and moral evils which have been inflicted upon the barbarous races by the European colonizer, it is emphatically recommended that measures be taken to send out gentlemen of the medical profession, to devote themselves in the spirit of missionaries, to the removal, in the first place, of the diseases which prevail amongst some of the aboriginal tribes, to a fearful and depopulating extent, the result of communication and intercourse with the European settlers; who, for the most indeed, ought rather to be named *unsettlers*, for they have unsettled all the simple and healthy habits of the natives, without as yet teaching them sound habits of civilized society. The clerical missionaries, to say the best, have done much less good than with their immense means they might have effected; and, while we object to certain of the details of Dr. Thompson's plan, on which we may touch by and bye, we agree with the expression in the pamphlet we have referred to, that "if a small portion of the immense sums that are annually expended upon missionaries were devoted to such real usefulness, the poor natives would indeed feel grateful for such blessings, and their minds would be rendered more susceptible of being impressed with a belief in the Christian faith."

London, July 17th, 1843.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—Having had the pleasure of being present at your house on the last occasion of the meeting of the committee of the "Aborigines Protection Society," I was much pleased with the zeal and perseverance of so efficient a body of gentlemen, devoting themselves to a cause so much, I regret to say *neglected*—and too little thought of by the benevolent and enlightened people of England—for what could, or ought to afford more gratification to a truly Christian people, than to be the instrument of conferring *good*—not only in a *temporal*—but also in a *spiritual* point of view—on the Aborigine and unenlightened inhabitants of remote and distant countries. I confess I am much and grievously disappointed—after my recent visit to New Zealand and New South Wales,—with the manner in which these poor, innocuous, and defenceless creatures have been treated—in many instances *defrauded* of their just rights, and on the slightest aggression in their self-defence—*pursued, persecuted, and shot at*—like so many *dogs*. The preceding remark has a reference more to the Aborigines of New South Wales—as I must beg here to draw a broad distinction between the Aborigines of New Zealand and the former colony. The New Zealanders are decidedly superior in every respect, and require but a little care and judicious treatment on the part of the European, to make them a useful and willing auxiliary in the reclamation of the soil, as well as in the varied occupations of parties who have made New Zealand the land of their adoption. But under the cruelties perpetrated on the Aborigines of New South Wales—what must be their ideas even of the much vaunted protection afforded by the laws of Britain? must they not rather look back with regret—to the day—to them—*fatal*—which introduced to their coasts the European settlers. For, depend upon it, whatever may be said to the contrary in England

—that the *progress* of the so-called—but sadly—misnamed—civilization abroad—not only in the south seas—but as far as I can learn from *authentic and disinterested* parties, all over the globe—and from personal knowledge and observation in the fore-mentioned colonies—has generally proved prejudicial, and, in innumerable instances, *destructive*—*may—fatal*—to the interests of the Aborigine inhabitants—and will, unless immediate steps be taken—as the *white man* reaches the interior of their respective countries, prove eventually ruinous, and finally the means of exterminating from their just and legitimate possessions, this much *injured and maligned* race—who, under a more judicious and Christian *system*—*may*—and would, I am confident—at no very distant period—be rendered a very industrious and invaluable class—of as honest, trustworthy, and I will add, loyal subjects, as any in her Most Gracious Majesty's British possessions at the present day. I may here add, that I do not consider the introduction of Europeans into New Zealand, as at all likely to improve, by *precept or example*, the *physical or moral* condition of the natives. It has already operated prejudicially, and been the cause of *weaning* them from their natural habits of industry in agriculture, and has induced habits of *idleness and dissipation* amongst them, which, with their usual accompaniments, *disease and death*, will prove, by and bye, to be one of the most expeditious ways of thinning the ranks, and very considerably lessening the native population of these islands. I must here also beg to state that I am very sceptical of any benefits *resulting* from, or even likely to accrue from the present system of resident "*Aborigines Protectors*"—an active colonial executive authority should be sufficient to redress any *grievances* on either the part of the *natives or Europeans*—and this would curtail considerably the present expenditure of the colonial *funds*, which may be devoted to more necessitous purposes. If anything tending to ameliorate the condition of the Aborigines of any country, be, as it ought to be, the great and paramount duty of government and benevolent societies to take it up—it would be to establish a staff of efficient officers of the medical profession, who should be distributed abroad—not only for the purposes of relieving the bodily ailments—which, it must be now admitted, is the surest and speediest way of acquiring, and permanently securing the confidence of the most rude and uncivilized race—but also introducing to their notice the principles of the *arts and sciences*, as known amongst the Europeans, and by these measures, gradually lay the *basis* whereon to build the superstructure of a more extensive plan, for the introduction of the blessings of the gospel into foreign countries, and amongst unenlightened tribes of Indians.

I have the honor to remain, dear Doctor,
your much obliged, and obedient servant,
JAMES B. THOMPSON, M. D.

ADDRESS AND RULES.

A meeting of the New Zealand Society has been called for Wednesday next, to take into consideration the general question of the government of the Society, as set forth in the address and rules lately published in this Journal. The following observations "on the leading principles to be adopted, in order to insure good government in any association," may be useful in reference to this matter. They are from the pen of one who has bestowed much attentive consideration on the subject: and though much difference of opinion may exist as to the practical working of the "proxy" system, there can be no doubt as to the desirableness of establishing some mode of government which shall contain in itself the elements of unity of purpose, which is the object apparently contemplated by the writer:—

Leading principles to be adopted, in order to insure good government in any association.

1. That the powers of government be vested in the *absolute* majority of the members.
2. That to enable every member to be represented at a general meeting, any member should be allowed to depute any other member, attending the meeting, to vote on his *proxy*.
3. That the laws which form the constitution of a Society, shall enact that a committee shall be formed from the Society, by open voting, not exceeding a certain number fixed; or, without any restriction as to number, allowing a certain number of members of the Society to elect one representative to serve on the committee. The committee being entrusted with power to make bye-laws, and to carry them, as well as the fundamental laws of the Society, into effect.
4. That the absolute majority of the committee, voting personally or by proxy, should alone govern.
5. That the committee should appoint a chairman as their executive officer, who should himself nominate a council, consisting of as many members of the Society as he may think proper, to assist him in the various duties of his office of trust.
6. That the absolute majority of the whole Society should not give up their right to govern, for one single day, to the committee; in like manner the absolute majority of the committee should not resign their executive powers, for one single day, to the chairman; consequently no period shall be fixed for the committee to serve, or for the chairman to serve; the latter depending upon the committee, and the committee upon the Society, for continuance in their respective offices of trust.

NEW ZEALAND PENNY MAGAZINE.

The following letter has been addressed to the New Zealand Society, by one of its most zealous and active members. A similar suggestion had just been made to us by another good friend of the cause, and we had proposed in consequence, to make arrangements for issuing such a publication as that recommended. We shall have more to say on this subject in our next.

"As a member of the New Zealand Society, will you allow me to enquire if it is in contemplation, to arrange any systematic method of extending information upon New Zealand affairs? I ask the question, because I hold a decided opinion that a little well organized agitation

would direct the stream of emigration, that must soon set out, into our channel.

The influence of the New Zealand Journal, so far as it has been felt, has worked much good, but its circulation is limited. Mr. Rundall has made valuable efforts in several agricultural districts, and I know not what may have been done by individuals in other quarters, but still it strikes me we want our good news for all classes more widely spread, some little that might be done in this way by an individual, I have attempted in provincial Journals, and by oral communications; but we want information *extended widely in a cheap form, and kept constantly before the public.* The plan I would suggest is to publish monthly or quarterly under the sanction of the New Zealand Society, a small penny and twopenny pamphlet, containing condensed information about New Zealand; what has been done, is being done, and about to be done, by the government, by the company, by the society, and other bodies or individuals, at home and in the colony. Selected correspondence should form an important part of each of these pamphlets, which should be in a serial form and numbered; nothing extraneous to the objects of giving the trust, the latest, and best information to the public should be allowed to creep in.

If the Society should entertain a favorable opinion of such a plan, I shall feel very happy to assist in the labour of carrying it out, in any department of composition or compilation, by which I could advance the object in question, viz:—to make very prominent the subject of New Zealand Colonization, a position it justly deserves from the good things that may with truth and candour be said about it.

The present time seems favorable for a start, as the public attention will soon be drawn to the New Scotch Settlement, and thus an opportunity will be afforded to bring forward the whole important subjects, and of giving an impetus to emigration, in which we all deem a *safe and right direction.*"

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, on Wednesday, M. Arago made a communication of the steps that have been taken towards the great work of the cutting through the Isthmus of Panama, which has been so long talked of, but which many persons have regarded as chimerical. According to this communication, a contract has been entered into by Messrs. Baring and Co., of London, with the Republic of New Granada, in virtue of which the Republic is to cede to them the line required for the projected canal, with 80,000 acres of land on the two banks, and 400,000 acres in the interior of the country. Messrs. Baring and Co. had, it is said, in the first instance, fixed the amount of toll for the navigation of the canal at the exorbitant price of 18*l.* per ton, but they have reduced it to 8*l.* The work, upon which from 4,000 to 5,000 men are to be engaged, is to be completed in five years.—*Times.*

[There is only one reason for doubting the value of the statements represented by the *Times* to have been made as above by M. Arago, namely, that as yet the Messrs. Barings themselves are said to be unacquainted with their own alleged share in the undertaking specified.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We are at all times willing to give due credit to all our colonial possessions for such good qualities, whether of soil or climate, as may appear, on good evidence, to belong to them; and we feel pleasure, therefore, in saying that our attention has been called to a number of private letters from settlers in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, which go far to show that that colony has been rather hardly dealt with, in the representations which have been made in some quarters, as to the quantity of good land and water there. South Australia has, we are aware, been very frequently confounded with New South Wales—though the chief cities of the two colonies are twice as distant from one another as the Land's End from John O'Groats; and the droughts to which the Sydney districts are occasionally subject, have been very erroneously represented as visiting the South Australian settlements.

THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.—We have been favoured with a letter from a naval officer belonging to one of Her Majesty's vessels in South America on this subject, from which we extract the following:—"The Chilians are endeavouring to establish steam-tugs for towing vessels through the Straits of Magellan. I do not think the plan will answer, as great power would be required to move the vessels in safety, the winds being very violent and uncertain. The more feasible plan would be to establish a colony at Port Fumina, and have a village of pilots at each end of the Straits, viz., at Profession Bay, on the coast of Port Refuge, on the west; or, perhaps, even better than this, would be to establish the town at Port Refuge, which has every requisite for a colony. The pilots going thence might remain at Possession Bay until they brought a vessel from the eastward. To England these Straits would, in a few years, prove of great value as a depot for stores, &c., which are now carried to Chili at an immense expense, and coals for the steam navigation of the Pacific might be left with advantage. A valuable timber trade might also be carried on. All that is wanting is the transporting a colony there from the Falkland Islands. The passage of the Straits is generally considered a very difficult one, probably from reading accounts of the old navigators, some of whom were unable to get through; but with a well-found ship it might be easily done in from three to four days, and at a much less cost of wear and tear than in doubling the cape, and certainly with infinitely less danger to the safety of the vessel. The time taken in beating against the heavy S.W. winds to the Southward of the Horn is well known to all who have navigated these seas. *The Falkland Isles cannot be made by a vessel going to the west coast of America from any part of the east-*

ward, without a great sacrifice of time and labour. They are the dwelling-place of storms which, from their fury, destroy all vegetation, and render the coast, despite the many harbours, difficult of access. The idea entertained by supplying peat to steamers navigating the South Pacific is absurd. The labour in cutting and preparing it, with any population the Falkland Isles are likely to have, is out of the question; and even were peat a good substitute for coal, the expense of shipping it would be immense, with ever so large a population."—*Plymouth Times.*

NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY.

"Description of the Canals and Railroads of the United States." By H. S. Tanner, New York.

"Public Works in the United States of America." Edited by W. Strickland, E. H. Gill, and H. R. Campbell, Civil Engineers, U. S. London: Weale.

"Elementary Course of Civil Engineering." By D. H. Mahan, Professor of Engineering in the Military Academy of the United States: edited by Professor Barrow. Orr and Co.

These books not only show the progress which civil engineering has made in the United States, but are an accurate description of public works adapted to a young state. To the infant one of New Zealand they will be extremely valuable; and we cannot too strongly recommend them to architects, builders, &c., who are going out to the colony. It is difficult to say who may not be the civil engineers at New Zealand in the course of a few years. Our Telford was little more than a working mason; it was by degrees that his talent was developed. It was first shown in pointing out how the wall of a church in Shrewsbury might be saved from falling; and he progressed by degrees, until he was employed to plan many of the greatest public works in the kingdom. The late Mr. Rennie, the engineer of those immense monuments of the intelligence, the power, and the wealth of Great Britain—the London and Waterloo Bridges—came to London a mechanic, to make the machinery for the Albion Mills, burnt down some 50 years ago. It is to such men as Telford was, and Rennie was, that we address this paper, and to them these American works on civil engineering will be highly valuable: the regular bred engineer of the present day, who works for fame as well as for money, will despise the rough, but useful work, which is to be found in various parts of the United States. New Zealand, with its almost trackless forests of timber of an immense size—of stone upon the spot where it is wanted—has abundance of material. How different from England, the timber of which is a mere peastick in comparison with a New Zealand forest tree—where granite must be brought from Argyleshire or Penryn with which to make our bridges. But if material in New Zealand be abundant, and on the spot; revenue with which to pay for labor to construct public works is, on the other hand, as scarce.

The mother country and New Zealand require a very different sort of engineer to determine their respective public works; there, a youthful engineer will be almost encumbered by the magnitude of his material. A writer in the *Athenæum* of the 25th of December, 1841, has said—"In this country the adaptation of form to purpose, by which the smallest quantity of an expensive material is rendered equal to the greatest effort, forms the highest triumph of the constructive art. No such triumph is possible in America, where nature's profuse supply of gigantic timber has done half the work of the engineer." The great desiderata for New Zealand engineering must be utility, economical execution, immediate returns—much which requires to be done would be almost useless, if delayed for the sake of creating solid construction, which, apparently, may endure for ever, and establish the fame of the engineer. Let the difference be calculated between a wooden bridge and a stone one, and let it be supposed that the former would cost £1,000, and last but 20 years, whilst the latter would cost £3,000, and last 100 years, or if you please, for ever: mark the result—the difference of £2,000, by building the wooden one, remains unexpended on a bridge, but is invested on mortgage at 5 per cent.—in 14 years it is £2,000 by the operation of compound interest, and in 20 years £2,818: thus, if the timber bridge is entirely decayed, which is an extreme case—the company, or the municipality, or the state, will only have to renew it at a cost of £1,000, and £1,818 remains untouched of its capital.

The timber bridges of America are justly celebrated—their railroads pass over them: indeed America owes much to them—had the public authorities waited until money was collected for the construction of stone ones, and the consequent delay in forming them, communication with the interior would also have been delayed for many years. But they have created no fame for the engineers who formed them, and required none of that consummate skill which forms a part of the glory of our own country. For New Zealand, therefore, books on engineering, which describe the useful public works of a youthful state of society, are much preferable to those which give an account of the stupendous public works of the present day: on which account, we strongly recommend these works from the American press, and we venture to suggest that the company would do well to send a copy to each of the agents of their respective settlements.

In the course of the New Zealand Journal, the American pile bridges, in use at Londonderry, Waterford, and Waxford, have been pointed out as examples for use in New Zealand—viaducts between the hills. Mr. Babbage's scrip timber slides, already in use in the mining districts of Mexico, are again recommended to the rough, but useful engineers of the young settlements at our antipodes. Mr. Cridland, an architect, who has studied many years in Italy, has lately embarked for Wellington and Nelson—may we venture to hint even to him—who has examined with scientific care the great works of antiquity, not to despise the American works, to which we are now referring.

In saying this, we should be sorry to be thought amongst those who look with contempt at the works of antiquity, but which are far excelled by the stupendous works of the present day. What triumphal arch of the Romans can be named in comparison with that at Paris, and the Bourse is the exact model of the most beautiful of the Grecian temples.

As far as public buildings and houses go, they, as a safeguard against fire, should be of stone or brick, and if any thing could give us more pleasure than another, it would be to learn—that the Maison Carrée at Nismes, was exactly copied in form and size as a court of justice, and a place for public meetings at Wellington, New Plymouth, and Nelson.

At Plymouth a classical building has been erected as a public subscription library, and although a wooden American bridge may lead to it, we should be happy to know that a Maison Carrée was erected at the head of Woolloombe-street in New Plymouth.

It was a review of these works in the *Athenæum* of the 15th of December, 1841, which has called our attention to the subject—no doubt that useful publication goes to the new settlement—we, therefore, beg our friends so far off to read the article which we have named: and as for houses, we cannot too strongly recommend "London's Encyclopædia of cottage, farm, and villa architecture:" a dozen copies of this work at least should be sent to the company's agents, with directions to lend to any proprietor or mason, who they perceive beginning to build a house: and we intreat those in New Zealand, who read this, to turn to our excellent correspondent Kappa's remarks at p. 261 of the Journal, No. 73, of Oct. 29.

W.

THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE-VINE AND THE ORANGE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. By GEORGE SUTTON, Esq., F.L.S.—London: Smith, Elder and Co. We had prepared a pretty full analysis of this work, which want of space prevents us from inserting in this place. We shall return to the subject in our next. Meanwhile we may say, that the work possesses more order and method than the treatises of Hoare and Busby; and contains a very useful and usable statement of the requisite procedure in the general management of the vine, and its introduction into new fields, adapted, like New Zealand, from their temperature, to its cultivation.

NOTES OF AN EXCURSION TO COAL BAY.

[Extracted from a Letter to England.]

(Continued from No. 91.)

Such is the Takaka valley—if words were but forms and colours! Not to confuse the description more than it already was, I have not mentioned that the island can scarcely be called one at low water (as when we saw it), a wide tract of sand connecting it with the main land, and running, indeed, from the whole shore to a considerable distance seaward. In this sand you see the blue veins of the rivers branching out till they are lost in small ramifications—like leafless twigs—just as the sands at that distance were imperceptibly mingled with the far-away sea. There are two clearances in the forest, one between the two river loops, the other nearer, dotted with stumps of cut-down trees.

We were tolerably tired with our ramble by the time we reached the place we had breakfast at; but, the commodore desiring to reach Motuaka the same night, we all got into the boat, and were soon past the Ranghiata Cliffs and at sea again. We took with us a Maori and his wife. This worthy, who had built a warrie on the further side of the hill we landed beneath, visible a long way off at sea, offered his services as pilot. The mouth of the Motupipi is three or four miles E.S.E. of the Takaka, which lies towards the N.W. curve which terminates in the Ranghiata Cliffs, so that in crossing the bay we had passed it out at sea in the morning. All you see of the place thence is a thick level forest of trees, rising like standing corn in a field partly reaped.

Three miles from the shore we found the water shoaling fast. Our brown pilot first pointed in one direction, then in another, as the right course in. After failing two or three times, getting the boat aground, the old process of jumping overboard and shoving her afloat again, having been as often repeated, the commodore was obliged to take the matter into his own hands, and, after much probing and groping, as it was fast getting dark, we succeeded in finding the channel and entered the river. We landed dry on a low sandy island, producing only a few scattered bushes and turfs of withered brittle weeds or coarse grass, and prepared to pass the night. The surveyors' tent was pitched with some difficulty, there being no hold for the pegs in the loose sand. While this was going on, others of the party were gathering driftwood from the shore. A couple of fires were presently illuminating the dark scene: boiling and frying rapidly proceeded. Everybody was tired and hungry, the men wet through besides, so you may guess how

we enjoyed our dinner, tea, and supper, condensed into a delightful medley. We sat on logs or on the ground, round a big fire, and demolished ham and "sundries," as the storekeepers say, with no help but a biscuit or slice of bread for a plate, a clasp-knife, and fingers for forks. Porter, brandy and water, pipes, and tea went on simultaneously and satisfactorily to every taste, though dry weeds were our cushions, and our chandeliers the stars, which, by the by, clouds were fast obscuring. We slept on mattresses on the ground, laid side by side in the tent.

Saturday—It began to rain heavily ere daylight, and the looseness of the canvass over head (the pegs not holding well) after a while allowed the rain to make its way in. We were up at dawn, and, in spite of the pouring rain, the indefatigable captain was soon up the nearest hill for the view. I regret I did not accompany him, so cannot tell you anything about the valley. Meanwhile the rest of us in the tent were driven first into one corner, then another, to avoid the fast-coming drops, keeping the guns as dry as possible (with numbed fingers), from which attempt we soon desisted as useless, and experiencing the discomfort, as we had the comforts, of bush-living. Everything was packed away with the utmost despatch and the tent struck. The commodore and party returned soaked; and, as there was no shelter on this spot and the wind against our return to the schooner, we put off again for Takaka, to take possession of the Maori hut. The trip was cold enough, especially for the wetter of the party; but fires and breakfast soon put everything to rights. At this time it cleared up. The tide not suiting for a trip up the river, the parties separated to amuse themselves according to their fancies. — (that rich geniality in a white cravat) and I took our guns to endeavour after some ducks, hoping against hope. We got amongst the mud-islands formed by the branches of the river near its mouth, and waded along their banks, down to which woods almost impenetrable extend, the cabbage-palm and tree-fern everywhere luxuriant. But the ducks were far too wide awake to be surprised; and when we found ourselves, after an hour or two's fagging in the hot sun, following a little stream to the river itself, with naked feet on rough stones, and water cold enough, combined with the sunshine, to give a tee-totaller an apoplexy, the sandflies incessantly boring at our legs like drunken sailors in war time at a wine cask, so that slap, splash, stumble—stumble, splash, slap was the sum total of our proceedings for an hour or two, barring an occasional shot round the corner (where the small branch joined the main one of the river) at birds which, when shot, floated in the coolest manner down the rapid and deep stream, under our very noses, as if, even after death, to float us (we being dog-less) — I am sure the ducks themselves would have shaken their diaphragms (if they had had them) with laughter, to think of big bipeds calling such work sport. So, whatever was killed, nothing was bagged, except plenty of our unfortunate blood by the sandflies. After mere wading and slushing through mud and water, and having myself, at one time, in stepping over a log under the surface, quietly subsided about three feet deep into soft mud, where I might have stuck till now, half buried, but for —'s opportune assistance, we tore our way up the nearest hill, through fern shoulder high. This seems to be thought the worst sort of travelling here, though in my mind not nearly so bad as getting through a supplejack wood, which last operation one can only compare to a snail's getting through a frozen lawn, or a blue-bottle fly (could his business by remotest possibility lie that way) through the bristles of a well-tangled hair brush. We were well ready for dinner when we got back to the warrie, which we discussed by the light of a fire in the midst of us, squatting on the earth. We slept on mattresses on the ground, not without fears that some of the surveyors, who had "turned in" an hour or two earlier, and were unluckily sleeping on high-raised stretchers, and who, after much coughing and gasping at the quantity of wood smoke which filled the upper part of the hut from the fire we were merrily making, and subsided gradually into a stillness perfectly awful, might have silently given up the ghost, and would be found next morning as dead as herrings, and as smoke-dried too. How they escaped is to this day a puzzle to me, for every one on entering the hut found himself forced *will he will he*, to fling himself flat down on the ground, on pain of instant suffocation. Perhaps the tobacco smoke counteracted the effects of the other, as a second disease repels the first. Luckily they all survived.

Sunday.—Cloudy morning. Started early in the Deal boat up the Takaka river. It is deep and broad. Mr. Tuckett—to whose account, which you have probably seen in some early numbers of the *Nelson Examiner*, I refer you for a correct statement of quantities of available land, depths of rivers, and all valuable statistics respecting the bay—says twelve feet deep, 200 broad, on the average. We admired the rich woods on each bank for the latter half of our ascent. We landed at a native clearance on the eastern bank, where the surveyors intend to fix themselves, about four miles up the river.

The larger trees had been cut down, the smaller were left standing; several raised platforms for provisions stood in the clearance; but no warrie or other sign of inhabitants was visible. Wild cabbage grew plentifully about the river banks. The rain beginning to fall, and the shallowness of the river preventing our further ascent, we returned to the hut. Meanwhile the wind had increased, and by the time breakfast was finished it blew a gale. We saw we were in for a day of it; so we retreated into the hut and squatted round the fire, resorting for consolation, according to our different tastes, to patience, philosophy, or pipes. The view outside was certainly dreary enough: the wind blowing heavily, belabouring the hut—the clouds driving in black masses—the sea roaring—the incessant pelting rain beddiming the dark cliffs—the river, no longer glossy and green, but swollen and brown, foaming round the shore, harrying onward great trunks of torn-up trees, which swept heavily yet swiftly by, tilting and pitching in an irregular, uneasy manner, as if struggling with the tyrannical stream, and forced along, sorely against their will, into the bay, whence so many of their predecessors lifted their ungainly heads—a wide watery desert of black and misshapen snags;—the desolate effect of all these objects was heightened by the perfect solitariness of the scene. So passed the whole of this Sunday; we unshaven Cinderellas grovelling on the ground about the fire, kept horizontal by the solid stratum of

wood smoke filling the upper half of the hut. Dinner, as may be imagined, was a crowning mercy, a perfect Godsend, under such circumstances, and the singing of the kettle comparable to the music of the spheres. "God bless the man that invented hunger" Sancho would have said here—having excellent pork and wild cabbages wherewithal to appease it. We dined by fire light, plates upon knees: only we pitied the excellent —; who, to the most bounding animal spirits, the most frank and genial forgetfulness of self—(and a white cravat)—added a peculiar talent for the discovery of gold mountains, which I never saw equalled, [and a mortal aversion to pork in every present able shape. How he could muster up antipathy enough in his nature to maintain such abstinence so consistently was often a puzzle to us; one would not have thought he had it in him to hate anything so much and so long. Perhaps this acts as a safety-valve, and all the aversions of his being are concentrated upon unfortunate porkers, which thus, like the Jewish scape-goats, carry away on their bristles all the evils of his moral nature; or, perhaps (which we sometimes suspected) it is some secret religious observance, the origin of which we could not guess at. Taken in connexion with the neckcloth, it looks mysterious. However, he contrived to get more gas out of cabbage than most men can out of beef.

We slept on the ground as before, walked over by puppies.
Monday.—The weather was fine. Pancakes and milkless tea despatched for breakfast, we bade good bye to the surveyors, and started in the boat on our return to Tata. In an hour or two we were alongside the Elizabeth, which we found had not experienced the slightest ill effect from the gale, she having lain perfectly still and snug under the lee of the island, out of reach of wind and swell. Having been four nights and days without change of linen, shaving, &c., another luxury awaited us on board, which we were not slow to avail ourselves of. Some of the natives being on deck, watched our proceedings with curiosity and interest, and not a little wonder, perhaps, mixed with some pity or contempt. "Wakahi pakeha"—"Wakahi pakeha" (Dandies the white men!) they kept ejaculating, throwing up the hands and the head as people do when a case is decided and quite hopeless.

We found at anchor here the Nelson Packet, having already from a distance discerned her renowned captain, looming large as he sat in the stern, bearing about the same proportion to his little craft as Venus does to her shell, or Neptune to his car, in allegorical pictures. This was the first vessel belonging to Nelson Haven; and the captain, every way worthy of the distinguished position of commanding her, as a person who will interest future ages, cannot be passed over without notice. "A portly man, i' faith, and a pleasing," as Falstaff says of himself; very like Louis Philippe, and as perfect a master of his own business—a lion-like mien, with majestic brows and full cheeks—like a walrus. Alert and active (though large), his commands are given in man-of-war style, with a sort of dashing, self-satisfied, burly-cheerfulness, which shows a mastery and delight in his profession, and, above all, a pride in his craft, which is unto him as a frigate. Every gesture declares him master of the Nelson Packet. On his face sits gravely the important consciousness of drawing four feet water. His boots creak command. Nelson going into Aboukir Bay, on that memorable sundown—Lord Exmouth steering into Algiers—could not have kept a sharper look-out, or displayed more triumphantly the infinite resources of nautical skill, than did our worthy captain in exploring the shallows and worming his way into the river channels of Massacre Bay. Truly might he say with Cato, slightly parodying his words—

"'Tis not all mortals that command—a frigate:
We will do more Sempronius—we'll deserve to!"

The first piece of news we learnt from Nelson was that the extraordinarily high tide of Sunday had carried away a considerable part of the embankment of the Company's road from the port to the town. Various were the regrets expressed by the hearers, of whom Captain Wakefield was one. Snuff-box in hand, thumb to his nose, his only remark was, with his quietest smile, "We can (snuff) put it (snuff, snuff) up again, I suppose."

(To be continued.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON.
COMMITTEE.
DR. BOWRING, M.P.
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SECRETARY.
W. BRIDGES, Esq.

The objects of this Society are,
I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.
II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.
III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end.)
IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.
The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labors will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from the various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence, and co-operation, which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets every Wednesday, at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order, W. BRIDGES, Secretary.

New Zealand Society's Rooms,
36, Old Broad Street,
7th June, 1843.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The impetus

which the favorable arrangements lately concluded between the Government and the New Zealand Company, and the favorable news from the Colony, may be expected to give to the Colonization of New Zealand, will obviously increase the usefulness of the New Zealand Journal, as a medium for the Advertisements of Colonial Publishers, Shippers, Outfitters, Insurance and other Companies; and, generally, of all advertisements, directly or indirectly, connected with Colonization.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, No. 3, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal Settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

FOR SALE AT NELSON.

TOWN ACRE.—No. 1097 on the Map, being second choice, is on Fifeshire Island, at the entrance to the harbour, and selected as most suitable for a Dock. Patent Ship, &c. &c. The Country sections, choice No. 235 of 50 acres; and choice, No. 125, of 150 acres, can be had along with it. Offers for either, or whole of the lots, may be addressed to Peter Reid, agent of the New Zealand Company, Glasgow.
Glasgow, June 30, 1843.

NEW ZEALAND.

NOTICE. To Landholders and others residing in England.—A gentleman who is about to proceed to Waimatua, New Zealand, as Agent to attend the cultivation of land, building, &c., would be most happy to arrange with parties who may be in want of an Agent to attend to their interest in a similar way. Respectable references can be given. Address, post paid, to A. B., No. 73, care of F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

Just Published, in post 8vo. sewed, price 1s. 6d.

HINTS from the JOURNAL OF AN AUSTRALIAN SQUATTER, late in the Service of the Hon. East India Company. Compiled for the use of Emigrants, and edited, with an Introduction and Appendix.

By ALFRED CARSWALL, Esq., Barrister at Law.
London: Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

NOTICE.—ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

TO EMIGRANTS AND SHIP-

PERS to NEW ZEALAND and the COLONIES. J. VALLENTINE and SON, 60, Wych Street, Strand, beg to call the attention of the above to the various articles supplied by them, consisting of every requisite, either in Tools, Ironmongery, or for general use; and solicit a comparison of their quality and prices with those of any other house. Good Bell Pumps complete 42s. each. Gunpowder 1s. per lb. Nails assorted 2s. per cwt. Felling Axes 1s. 3d. each. Best Steel Pit and Cross-cut Saws 6s. 6d. each, &c. Information given respecting the Colonies. 60, Wych Street Strand, facing the King of Prussia Tavern.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS to NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES.

E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouses, 165, Fenchurch-street.

List of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF COT-

TAGE, Farm, Villa, Architecture, and Furniture: containing numerous designs for dwellings, from the cottage to the villa, including farm houses, farmeries, and other agricultural buildings; several designs for country inns, public houses, and parochial schools, with the requisite fittings—furniture, and furniture, and appropriate offices, gardens, and garden scenery; each design accompanied by analytical and critical remarks, and taste, on which it is composed. By J. C. LONDON, F.L.S., R.S., &c. Conductor of the Gardener's Magazine, &c. Illustrated by more than 2000 engravings: the designs by upwards of fifty different architects, surveyors, builders, upholsterers, cabinet makers, landscape gardeners, and others, of whom a list is given. A new edition, with a supplement, containing above 100 pages of letter-press, and nearly 300 engravings, bringing down the work to 1843.

London:—Longman, Brown, Green, & Longmans; and Sold by John Weale, at the Architectural Library, High Holborn.

REGULAR TRADERS FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.

These splendid Ships are all of the First Class, have most elegant accommodation for Passengers, and engagements will be given for their days of Sailing.

FOR NEW ZEALAND, the SYDNEY, 600 tons, J. POTTER, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail August 20.

FOR SYDNEY, the GENERAL HEWETT, 961 tons, JOHN HART, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail August 1.

FOR SYDNEY, the CALEDONIA, 403 tons, JOHN LIDDELL, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine's Dock. To sail August 1.

FOR SYDNEY, the HAMLET, A. I. 19 years, 500 tons, JOSEPH WILSON, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail September 1.

FOR HOBART TOWN, the DUKE of RICHMOND, A. 1. 431 tons, DAVID CLARK, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail August 15.

FOR HOBART TOWN, the JANE FRANCIS, 400 tons, W. CROSSY, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail August 30.

FOR LAUNCESTON, the INDIAN, 400 tons, W. CABE, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail August 5.

FOR PORT PHILIP, the LONDON, 500 tons, J. GIBSON, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail July 30.

FOR PORT ADELAIDE, the GEORGE, 350 tons, W. GRAHAM, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail July 30.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the MARY HAY, 225 tons, A. D. VOLUM, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail July 25.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who are constantly dispatching a succession of superior first-class Ships, (Regular Traders) to each of the Australian Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope.

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE,
34, Fenchurch Street, London.

FOR SYDNEY and AUCKLAND, in New Zealand, to sail on the 15th of August, the splendid fast-sailing, frigate-built, Clyde ship **BUCEPHALUS,** 600 tons, ANDREW SMALL, Commander; now loading in the West India Export Dock. Has room only for a few tons of measurement goods, and two poop cabins still disengaged. For freight or passage apply to H. H. Lindsay, 8, New East India-chambers, Leadenhall Street.

NEW ZEALAND.—For Wellington, Nelson, and Auckland, to call at Plymouth to embark passengers—the splendid new Ship **PALESTINE,** A. I. 606 tons register, McLEAN, Commander, will board at the jetty London Dock. This Ship has a splendid poop, and having great height in the tween decks, offers very superior accommodation for both intermediate and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Gibson, Benton, and Whiting, to Ino. Marshall and Co., 26, Birchin Lane, Cornhill, or to Cramond and Schuyler, 46, Lime Street.

TO BE SOLD.—A half-section at Wellington, New Zealand, comprising half town acre, No. 490, choice. Half accommodation sec. of 50 acres, No. 931, choice. Half rural sec. of 150 acres, No. 424, choice. For particulars, apply to John Gibson, No. 9, Catherine Street, Devonport.

CHEAP CABIN PASSAGES to NEW ZEALAND.—The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice, that arrangements have been made whereby intending Colonists may reach their final destination in New Zealand, going as Cabin Passengers, for the sum of 35 guineas for each adult Passenger, and children in proportion.

For further information, apply personally, or by letter, to the Secretary, at the New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, London.

By order of the Court,
T. C. HARRINGTON, Sec.
New Zealand House,
Broad Street Buildings,
21st July, 1843.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice, that they are now ready to receive applications from intending Colonists for the purchase of land in the Wellington district, available for immediate cultivation, in Lots of 25 acres, at the price of £50 per Lot. The terms of purchase, and all further particulars, may be obtained at the Company's house.

By order of the Court,
T. C. HARRINGTON, Sec.
New Zealand House,
Broad Street Buildings,
21st July, 1843.

COLONY OF NEW EDINBURGH, TO BE FOUNDED BY THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

GOVERNOR.
JOSEPH SOMES, Esq.
DEPUTY GOVERNOR.
HON. FRANCIS BARING.
DIRECTORS.

HENRY A. AGLIONBY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN ELLERKER BOULCOIT, Esq.
JOHN WILLIAM BUCKLE, Esq.
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HON. FREDERICK J. TOLLEMACHE, M.P.
EDWARD G. WAKEFIELD, Esq.
GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq.

1. The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company, hereby give notice, that they have undertaken to form a distinct Settlement, in New Zealand, to be called New Edinburgh.

2. That for this Settlement, provision has been made for emigration, from Scotland in particular, and for religious and educational endowments, on an ample scale, in connection with the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland.

3. That it is intended to dispatch the first body of Colonists, about the month of October next.

4. That the Registry of applications for Allotments of land, in the New Edinburgh Settlement, will be opened at the Company's House, on Tuesday, 22nd August, next, and filled up strictly, according to priority in the order of application.

5. That further information respecting this Colony may be obtained by application to the Secretary; and respecting the plans of the body of intending Settlers, by applying by letter, or personally, between the hours of Twelve and Four, to George Rennie, Esq., New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings.

By order of the Court,
JOHN WARD, Sec.
New Zealand House,
Broad Street Buildings,
11th July, 1843.

EMIGRATION to NEW ZEALAND, on the Economical Passage System.

Under engagement to the New Zealand Company to Sail punctually on the 25th August, calling at Plymouth to embark Passengers, the fine, fast-sailing Ship **HIMALAYA,** A. 1, burthen 500 Tons. HENRO BURN, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine Docks.

This well-known passenger Ship possesses superior accommodations, having a spacious and airy Poop, with great height between Decks; and will carry an experienced Surgeon, approved by the New Zealand Company.

The Dietary of Messrs. Ridgway and Co.'s Ships, as well Cabin as Steerage, is under the control of the New Zealand Company, and will be found liberal in the highest degree consistent with the low price at which Passengers are conveyed; the rate of passage-money being little more than that usually required for the transit between Great Britain and the United States, or Canada. In addition to the Company's usual liberal scale of Dietary for Steerage Passages, Medical comforts, free of charge, are put on board, for the use of Emigrants—every precaution being taken to secure health and comfort. In order to do away with the invidious distinctions of Cabin and Intermediate Passengers, this Ship will carry two classes only; viz.: Cabin Passengers at 35 guineas; and Fore Cabins at 20 guineas for each adult; children in proportion.

For Freight or Passage, apply to John Ridgway and Co., Liverpool; to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company; or to

J. STAYNER,
Ship and Insurance Broker to the New Zealand Company,
110, Fenchurch Street.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

F. D. LEWIS, Publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give (gratis) authentic information respecting, and also to facilitate the departure of Emigrants to New Zealand, or any of the other British Colonies.

F. D. L. will also be most happy to arrange Passages advantageously to parties proceeding to the Colonies. Plans and Terms of Ships may be had on application, at the Office of the "New Zealand Journal."

Purchase and Sale of Land negotiated, Insurances and Remittances effected, Outfits and every thing requisite for the Colonies provided, on the shortest possible Notice.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill. Office of the "New Zealand Journal."

NEW ZEALAND.—J. STAYNER,

Ship Insurance Broker to the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony.

General Shipping business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded, goods shipped, &c. 110, Fenchurch-street.

For Sale a few Tons of New Zealand Flax.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—City of London

Subscription Rooms and Central Emigration Office, established for the purpose of procuring and communicating authentic information in regard to the sale and purchase of Lands, for facilitating the departure of Passengers, and obtaining Free Passages for Emigrants, the transmission of Small Parcels and Merchandise, for providing Outfits, and for effecting Marine and Life Assurances, and furnishing general information to parties proceeding to Her Majesty's Colonies; under the Management of Messrs. BARRA and FARNS, Colonial and Commercial Agents, Australian Chambers, 33, Gracechurch Street, London.

The Reading Rooms will be open, to Subscribers, from nine in the morning until six in the evening, supplied with the London morning and evening newspapers, and other periodicals of the day, and with Australian and other Colonial newspapers and periodicals,—the latest pamphlets and most valuable works on the Colonies, &c.; likewise a register of arrivals and departures of ships, list of passages engaged and passengers expected to arrive.

A Subscriber in the Colonies or absent from London, may appoint a proxy as his representative, to avail himself of the resources of the Establishment.

Parties proceeding to the Colonies, can have their Passages negotiated on the most advantageous terms, combining economy and comfort, without any charge. Plans and Terms of Ships proceeding to the Colonies may be had or sent on application. Baggage collected, shipped, and insured.

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THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY AND NEW ZEALAND STAPLES.

In the published correspondence between Mr. Donlan and the New Zealand Company, and in letters which that gentleman has addressed to the New Zealand Society, he expresses a strong opinion that it was the duty of the New Zealand Company, to give direct encouragement to the importation of the Phormium Tenax;—and he complains that his valuable chemical process, by means of which he has already to some extent adapted the flax to the most varied and beautiful purposes of manufacture, is to him and to the commercial world comparatively useless, from the impossibility of procuring the raw material. But while Mr. Donlan has, in our judgment, demonstrated his ability to adapt the staple to manufacturing purposes, he also professes his ability to prepare it in any quantity, in the colony, for shipment. The same reasons, therefore, that are alleged against the Company for not availing themselves of the power of their charter to import the staple, will, at first sight, lie against Mr. Donlan, for not availing himself of the power of his patent to do the same. He may say that he has expended large sums in the preliminary expenses; the New Zealand Company will reply, that they also have expended very large sums in their preliminary expenses: an inventor with full faith in his invention, ought to look to the public, and not to a proprietary body, to aid him in making his invention known to the world, and remunerative to himself. It is not, we trust, too late for Mr. Donlan to "try this new tack."

While we do, in all candour, insist that Mr. Donlan has less cause of complaint, (granting his green leaf process to be as available in the colony, as the chemical has been shown to be by actual experiment,) than the Anglo New Zealand public in general, the New Zealand Company, as regards the latter, may not altogether, in our opinion, be excused. The charter does not bind them, it is true, to import the staples of New

Zealand; it only *permits* them, and it may be said they are at liberty to do what they like with their own rights. To this we answer with a decided negative. The rights of a great body, as of a powerful individual, are duties; and if the New Zealand Company has the right to encourage the importation of an article certain to be conducive to the best interests of commerce, it is their duty, alike to their shareholders and to the public, to exercise that right. In truth, there is no right but duty: right, apart from duty, is a wrong to society. To permit, when there is the power to prevent, it needs no metaphysics to resolve into causation: and if the New Zealand Company continues to permit the continuance of the evil, it causes it to exist.

But there is, we are inclined to admit, one grand excuse for the New Zealand Company: an excuse which it shares with a vast portion of the community, the want of money. There is scarcely an Insurance company of any standing in England that has not an income of a hundred thousand a year; some have two, and even three hundred thousand, (the "equitable" could buy up all New Zealand, at five shillings an acre, for cash,) while the whole capital of the New Zealand Company is not so much. To colonize an empire, for New Zealand is in extent and capacity, another Britain, with such means, is little better than playing at colonization. Mr. Rennie's plan of preparation, as a means of rendering colonization more attractive, and therefore more efficient, is very well as far as it goes: but in order to prepare and attract, we must have funds in the outset. These are of the evils, balanced by great good, of a private body undertaking the functions of a government. Either the Colonial Office—which heaven forbid—must colonize New Zealand on a sufficient basis; or the New Zealand Company must consider how it may extend its sphere of operations and usefulness.

ANGLO NEW ZEALAND PUBLIC.

This is addressed to the shareholders and directors of the New Zealand Company, to the committee and members of the New Zealand Society, and to all those wealthy well-wishers to systematic colonization, who are willing to practice something of what they have preached. The subject was taken up in the June number of the *Colonial Magazine*, at p. 171, in a paper entitled "Emigration and Colonization." Its object was to recommend, particularly to our large landowners, to purchase short essays, and newspapers, and periodicals connected with these subjects, and distribute them in quarters where they may be useful. The persons to whom they should be sent, are land agents, solicitors, and medical men. The local reports on the sanitary condition of the laboring population of England, presented to both houses of parliament, by command of her Majesty, July 1842, is remarkable for the talent exhibited by the several reporters, whose labors and benevolence have been condensed in a volume by Mr. Chadwick, and printed by order of parliament. These are the men to whom gentlemen should gratuitously forward the publications to which allusion has been made; a few pounds per month from these rich individuals, would go an immense way in making systematic colonization known. The newspapers state that the Duke of Sutherland, the owner of 1,200,000 acres of land in two counties in Scotland, sent £300 to assist his tenants in one place to emigrate to America. His Grace no doubt meant well; but infinite mischief may arise from emigration to the United States; emigration there is opposed to British or systematic colonization. His brother, Lord Francis Egerton, one whose heart is equal to his head, but a Malthusian in principle, through his agent, Mr. Lock, has forbidden his tenantry to receive their married children in their houses. We call upon those persons who have so much in their power, to devote a few pounds, weekly, monthly, and yearly, to the purchase and distribution of papers and periodicals, which treat on the subject of systematic colonization. Mr. Powlett Scrope, that great and true friend to the rich as well as the poor, has distributed in his neighbourhood, the genuine letters of emigrants to the Australian colonies. His example should not be lost. In the 43rd number, p. 185 of the Journal, it is stated, that Messrs. Smith and Elder have just published a very interesting compilation of letters from New Zealand. The writer of this article has not yet had the advantage of reading them; but such, and like publications, should not be left to the casual purchase of this individual or the other, but should be purchased in a sufficient number by

NEW SERIES, No. 17.

individual landed proprietors, to send them to all agents, land surveyors, solicitors; and, beyond all, to the medical men, who know more of the habits of the laboring classes of England, than any other on their respective estates and neighbourhood. W.

SCOTCH COMPANY.

Is not Mr. Rennie's proposal of carrying out a colony, the opportunity for forming an influential Scotch Company, upon the plan of the West of England one, in conjunction with the parent company in London? Is there not some good Scotch Earl of Devon to take the lead? If the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Richmond, and more of their kind, will but come forward and co-operate with the New Zealand Company, a continued stream of emigration might be directed at once to the Scotch colony in New Zealand. The machinery is ready made, and in action, under the New Zealand Company. An active secretary, such as Mr. Woolcombe at Plymouth, would at once effect it; but there ought to be one at Glasgow, as well as Edinburgh. The shipbuilders and owners on the Clyde, are deeply interested in the adoption of this scheme. At least twenty ships a year would then leave the Clyde for New Zealand.

Perhaps it should include the north of England; particularly if Lord Howick would carry his own act into practice, and become one of the directors of the proposed company. W.

YOUNG ENGLAND.

We extract the following letter on New Zealand Colonization from the last number of *The Builder*. The letter has been suggested by an editorial paper in a late number of that journal, on the modification of the present tenure of property, both at home and in the colonies, by the application of the life assurance principle;—the only means, as we have frequently argued, of reconciling the claims of capital and industry; of giving to the lessee the living interest of a landlord, and, by the sure, though gradual extension of the basis, commending the feudal institution of property to all classes. To the New Zealand and other Colonizing Companies, not less than to the landlord at home, the importance of the general question, at this crisis, must impress itself daily: and to those who are deterred by the scientific name of "life assurance" from entertaining these suggestions, we shall but observe that all the knowledge of life assurance requisite to a full understanding of the matter is comprised in the following sentence, which we quote from the journal to which the subjoined letter has been addressed, viz:—

"The assurance of life is no matter of speculation: mortality holds a dominion which experience shows to be exercised with an even hand; it is this unerring law that enables us to reason upon and demonstrate the value, in present or periodical payments, of given sums, when the casualty of death shall successively happen to each individual composing a society."

To the Editor of the Builder.

SIR,—In a late number of your very interesting journal, in treating of the application of life assurance to securing to tenants the absolute freehold of the house or farm, in which by the present system of occupation they can have no living interest, you observe that the dearest interests of "Old England" are involved in the projected scheme of freehold assurance, inasmuch as it promised to give to every man a new and lasting tie to his country.

But it appears to me that "Young England" has even more to hope from the system than the mother country, and promises more advantages to the capitalist who will enter upon it. By "Young England," I may observe that I do not here intend any allusion to the "Young England" of Mr. Joseph Hume and the *Spectator*, (that Heraclitus of the press,) viz., the white-waistcoated and white-neck-clothed gentry, whose pleasure and business it is to make speeches of a certain class in the House of Commons, but the young colonies of Englishmen, now forming in all parts of our colonial empire. You propose to give to the house tenant the freehold of his house, on condition of his paying you an annuity on his life instead of a rent. Doubtless, with proper precautions against the effects of depreciation of property in England, by deferring the period of purchase, for example, until some years' payments had been made, and charging a bonus premium for the bare insurance, a large proportion of the locked-up capital of this country might thus find ample investment. But colonial land, under proper and active colonization, must increase in value; it is at its minimum on the formation of the settlement, and therefore here there would be an inexhaustible source for the application of this freehold assurance project. It is to be observed with the *Examiner* newspaper, one of the most sensible and impartial of the opponents of systematic colonization, that there is one radical evil in the Wakefield system, as at present in operation that it involves in the very outset the sinking of capital and labor.

The colonist is, in general, not a capitalist (never a large capitalist), but what we may call an incommist, his income often being not in his pocket, but in his character, and in his head and in his hands. He has not £20 of capital, even though he may have £20; for capital, in the wide sense, is the accumulation of years of industry: and the £20 saved out of a few years' toil represents only the aggregate income of these years, but does not in the available sense claim the name of capital. The colonist, therefore, can pay an annual sum, but he is not justified in launching out the hoardings of a few years in land. But, again, the general feeling in the new colonies is decidedly against sinking income in the shape of rent, so common in this country, and productive of such disastrous consequences and cruel injustice in Ireland. What then remains? Either,

on a small scale, to secure the freehold of small property by combination of annual contributions, as in the English building societies; or, on a large and truly effective scale, by payment of life annuity instead of rent; one annual payment so calculated, guaranteeing the freehold to the heirs of the annuity payer, as well as securing the lender the return of his capital.

A Scottish Kirk colony has been lately established in New Zealand on a very excellent theory of preparation: and as far as the funds will provide for such preparation, the result will be a flourishing and a comfortable settlement. The charge of £2 an acre is made for the land: and out of this £2, thirty-shillings is devoted to emigration, the building of roads and bridges, &c. We would go a step further, and without waiting for gradual sales of land, make every preparation at once: and the necessary means—the money—we should gather in this way.

We shall suppose that the Church of England establishes the next New Zealand settlement. Let the friends of the church and the English capitalist purchase of the Government or the New Zealand Company at once, by combined capital, one hundred thousand acres of land, (on an average of town, rural, and suburban land) four pounds an acre,

Out of this allot to the	
New Zealand Company for } ..	£100,000
Land and Expenses }	
Emigration	100,000
Religion and Education	100,000
Roads, Bridges, Clearing, &c. . .	100,000

£400,000

And charge the public at the rate of 5L an acre, to be paid, not at once, but by annuity, secured on land necessarily increasing year by year in value from such effective combination. A yeoman (whose physical health must of course be certified) of 30 years of age might, on this principle, be secured in the immediate freehold of a farm of 100 acres by a payment of 37l. 10s. per annum, to revert to his children or heirs at his death, unincumbered. The New Zealand Company, and the English capitalist, and the English people, would rapidly feel the good effects of such a system. For the security would be unexceptionable, the advantage to the yeoman unprecedented in any colonial scheme, while the good result to the church or sect forming the settlement, as well as to the settlers, would be realized in a very few years. Let the church do this—and let the Wesleyans, and the Catholics, and other religious denominations, follow their example, and colonial and social progress will receive a new stimulus, and sectarian jealousies will be abolished with their causes. You will perhaps permit me to enter more fully into detail on a future occasion.

Meanwhile I am, respectfully, yours,
MIDDLE-AGED ENGLAND.

LABOUR—ITS RIGHT AND ECONOMICAL APPLICATION.

The *John Bull* newspaper of the 15th of October, 1842, with great good sense, pointed out the enormous cost of railroads in England, and one remark is so applicable to the infant state of New Zealand, that it will be well to advert to the circumstance. It is that of the cost of tunnels, which the editor very justly says is "a mining operation;" and then shows that the wages of miners are not a half of what has been paid by the railroad companies, to workmen found by the engineers for tunneling. This has arisen from an erroneous application of labor. This was dwelt upon in an article on "Roads in New Zealand," at p. 234 of the 71st number of the Journal, for October 1, 1842, and an account of the difference between "Ruin and Great Profit," which attended the late Sir Edward Banks's operations, from his personal knowledge of manual labor; and much of the prosperity of the Company's settlements will depend upon undeviating attention to the subject. It is a matter which must also be impressed upon the Directors; for it is very improbable that there is one amongst them, one with the peculiar knowledge of Sir Edward Banks; still they have much in their power. Have they sent out an experienced navigator or excavator to each of their settlements, one well understanding breaking stone, and letting the work? Have the necessary tools been sent out for this work? their cost is a mere trifle. Have piledrivers, so useful to form bridges and quays, been forwarded? The Directors must not limit themselves to send our human and mechanical power, for labor is but another word for "power." The Directors should bear in mind, the great advantages which must accrue from placing physical "power," in various shapes, within the command of their agents. Now in the work of road-making, for example, an ass would do as much work as four men. Sending one of these animals is, as far as it goes, the same as sending out four steerage passengers; the cost of that may be called £80.

The first purchase of an ass will be	£2 10 0
Its food, 10 lbs. of hay per day, during 120 days, at 3d. per lb., being at the rate of 70s. per ton	1 15 0
Freight of ass, hay and water, the writer is ignorant, but call it	5 0 0

£9 5 0

Thus £9 5s. will, by the right application of animal power, to one part of road-making, do as much as £80. But this is not all: the ass would cost nothing to keep; it will work well with what it can browse on in the forest or on the road. Say that 20s. a week would be paid to each of the four laborers carrying stone, and here is an expense saved of £4 per week in the Company's expenditure. Those who have crossed the desert

from Suez to Cairo, have experienced the strength and perseverance of the patient animal. Those who have gone up the Vomero mountain above Naples, by steps and inclined planes, are well aware of their continuous labor, with from 10 to 15 stone on their backs, mounting heights the whole way. A common observer is ignorant of their power. At Wellington stone must, until they arrive there, be carried in baskets by men, or wheeled in hand-barrows. Many of the roads will be made through the forest; the most difficult of any where the sun and wind cannot penetrate. A right of way is nothing; it is a road which is wanted. In Hungary there are plenty of rights of way; mud ditches during rain—troughs of dust in a dry season. The right of way, the clearing away the trees in the right site, is no doubt a great object; but this must be followed by not only laying broken stone upon the principle of M'Adam, but by afterwards covering them with a little sea or river sand. In all this work, the proper application of animal power, by the Company's sending out 10 asses, will save £40 per week in the expenditure of road making. This power will be gradually doubled by sending out asses in foal—and any foaling during the voyage, may give a portion of its milk to the passengers. Captain Liardet, in his most useful letter to the Editor of the *Times*, copied at p. 219 of the 70th No. of the *Journal* of September 17th, has spoken of "Naval Architecture," and the application of it to making "a boat harbour" at the mouth of the river Ewatoki, New Plymouth; but this must be done with piles, which Captain Liardet proposes should be caulked with the native flax. He states that greatly exaggerated statements have been made of the expense of this work, and points out how it may be done at a cheap rate. Now, as much as the cost of it must arise from driving the piles, how much might be saved to the Company by sending out one of the American patent pile drivers, lately or at present in use in forming a quay near Hungerford Market.

The Baron Dupin, in his work, "Forces Productives et Commerciales de la France," published in 1827, has made a very ingenious calculation of what he calls "Power," between England and France. He shows that by the addition of mechanical, animal, water, steam, and sail power, that a given number of people in England possess a power much greater than the same number of people in any other country of the world; and the Baron, in his useful lectures and his writings, is continually calling upon his countrymen to increase the physical power of France in the same way. The calculation which he has made, of the addition to England's human power by these additions, is not worth copying, since it must be imaginary, and therefore does not merit confidence. He applies the term given to a steam-engine, to all power. We rate a steam-engine at a 100 horse power, &c., and a most erroneous term for a rate of power; but in this way the Baron calculates the force of horse power, rating a horse as five men. Numbering the horses of England at so many, and multiplying them by five, gives the result. This he does of water, wind, steam, sail, &c. No confidence can be awarded to his results, but the greatest to his principle, which is recommended in the strongest manner to the Directors of the New Zealand Company.

There is no doubt but that the Editor of the *John Bull* newspaper is right in most of his remarks upon railroads. The subject may appear foreign to the progress of the Company's settlements in New Zealand—but, in point of fact, it is not so, for much which has and will occur to the railroads in England, should act as a warning to all connected with the colonies at our antipodes. It is calculated that 70 millions of money have been absorbed in forming the railroads of England: the same roads might have been formed for half the money. What is the consequence, that on these roads on which a passenger traffic must take place, the companies, to be remunerated, must force their passengers to pay at double the rate to which they might have been carried; and those roads where there is not a sufficient passenger carriage, the high rate of passage money will oblige the travellers to adopt other modes of moving, and such roads must soon be abandoned—and this will be the case, within a few years, with many of the railroads, when the total capital of their companies will be lost.

Very different will be the railroads in France. There, the voice of the scientific Arago had its weight in the Chamber; only roads on certain useful lines were allowed to be made: instead of this, in England no great general scheme was adopted. All roads should have had their rails laid at the same width, so that all locomotive and other carriages being made of a conformable width, they might have travelled from one to another. Again, like ships, the condition of their being formed, should have been carrying the mail bags without cost, and thus have reduced the expense of the Post-office. But how have they been formed? Not by the real undertakers, but by a number of persons getting up a railroad scheme of which they never intended to retain the shares, but hoped to sell them at a profit. And then, a title to the land on which they were to be laid was only to be had by feeing lawyers, engineers, clerks, &c., to appear frequently session after session before committees of both Houses, for leave to take the land for the purpose; and then every landowner very naturally exacted all that he could for what was taken from him, and frequently was paid not according to its value, but to abstain from opposing the railroad company's scheme before committees of the House.

All this has arisen from the want of useful and simple legislation. In France there are no committees of the House to examine into and determine all the details into which committees in our Parliament enter. No unnecessary roads are made; but a just tribunal, into the machinery of which it is not worth while to enter, at once allows the land to be used for public purposes; and the owner is fully, but not recklessly remunerated for his loss, and never paid for abstaining from opposing it, because there is no tribunal to listen to his opposition. So, in New Zealand, the Legislative Council should immediately pass a law, for the passage over the land of individuals, for timber, slides, roads of all kinds, water courses, &c. Do it now, in the infancy of the colonization, and it will save the future expenditure and ruin of thousands. Again, it is very much to be feared, that many buyers in England bought with a hope that their sections would rise in value at home, but that as soon as a town was formed, that the town acre would sell for as much as the section cost. Like prizes in a lottery, this will be the case in some instances. But this hope was by no means confined to buyers in England, even in the Company's settlements some have gone out with this expectation; but as far as the government section at Auckland goes, it has been artificially formed by buyers from Sydney, who, according to Mr. Terry, are "men who go from one new settlement to another, as they are formed, for the sole purpose of monopolising, jobbing, and enriching themselves, at the expense of the poorer, yet more industrious emigrant."* And his account of the effect produced by such sales,† will convince the reader that there is no occasion for a second Swift to tell a history of Gulliver; it is already written in the account of Auckland, by one who has produced a work as the eulogiser of Governor Hobson. All such buyers are like the formers of many railroad companies in England—their object was not to form the settlement or the railroad, but to gain advantage by a temporary speculation.

Again, the Directors of the New Zealand Company have shown so much wisdom, that it inspires a confidence that their funds will not be wasted, like those of the railroad companies, in expending twice the sum necessary for performing what is wanted; and that they will, with a view to economy in their expenditure, apply human power or labor in a right direction, but that they will add to it physical power in all the forms which present themselves.

It is to be hoped also, that the dignified silence which pervades our government offices, will not be suffered to take up its abode at New Zealand House; and that whatever the Directors may order to be sent out, will be made known to their friends and the public, through the press. Lord Aberdeen's letter to the Board of Admiralty, dated in May, has not been before the world until October; it would have saved much continental irritation had it been published when written.

Some, perhaps, may think that much which is recommended to the Court of Directors to send out, is a list of minute details unworthy of their attention; but so far from this being the case, there is nothing so minute, if it will serve the brave emigrants, which they should neglect. Thousands have gone out confident that they had sincere friends in the Direction, who would seek, at the expense of personal trouble, to be of use to them in every way. Such bodies should bear in mind the trunk of the elephant: that noble animal can twist it round the oak of the forest, and wrench it from where it has flourished for a century—and after having hurled it away, as if to show his strength, turn the same trunk to another spot, and pick up a pin for his master.

W.

ADDRESS TO SCOTCH FARMERS.

BY GEORGE RENNIE, ESQ.

From the *Colonial Gazette*.

My name and connexions at least cannot be unknown to you. It is with no unpardonable pride, I trust, that I remind you of my father's connexion with the agriculture of Scotland. Early associations identify me with the feelings and interests of your body. I look, therefore, with confidence for a candid hearing when I invite your attention to an enterprise which I believe many of you may be benefited by joining in, the more so that I can offer you, as a guarantee of my sincerity, my having personally engaged in it, and risked upon its success my own property and my children's prospects in life.

At a time when everybody is complaining, you are perhaps more severely pinched than any set of men above the mere class of labourers. There may be exceptions, but, as a body, you have not for many years been able to lay anything past. If you can, by pinching and sparing, make both ends meet at the end of the year, it is as much as any of you can do, and more, it is to be feared, than most of you have done.

If you will but reflect upon your position, the cause of this is easy enough to be seen. It is not hard harvests, nor worn-out soils, nor spoiled markets; and if it be in part from high rents, these rents are themselves not the cause of your condition, but merely one of the effects or symptoms of that cause.

The truth is that there are more of you want farms than can get farms. If any one of you who has had the luck to get one were to give up his farm to-morrow, the landlord would be beset with a dozen applicants, each offering a rent quite as high, if not higher, before night-fall. You know this, and therefore stick to your farms, you that have got them; though you complain, and with truth, that it is a losing business.

* "Terry's New Zealand," p. 136.

† Ibid, p. 156.

Every year makes matters worse, for every year young men of your class are coming to that time of life when they look round them with a view to set up for themselves. Every year adds to the number of farm-wanters. Either a great many must go without, or the size of the farms must be diminished—one must be split up into several.

They may dispute elsewhere about the superior advantages of large or small farms, but we know in Scotland, by experience, that a tolerable-sized farm, managed by a tenant with some capital, and a number of decent cottars working for wages on it, is a better arrangement for all parties, than when each cottar was the laird's tenant, scratching his field or two to little purpose without capital or skill.

We know by experience that our Scotch system of good-sized farms, held by leases, is better for all parties than the old system; and, if you look to your present position, you cannot fail to see that, by the mere operation of your own successive numbers, you are in great danger of falling back into something nearly as bad as the old one. It is a duty you owe both to yourselves and children to struggle against this backsliding manfully.

Some might say—"Why stick to farming? Why not try some other occupation?"

It would be easy to show that the same overstocking will be found to prevail in all occupations in this country; and that, if any of you were from farmers to become merchants, or manufacturers, or tradesmen, you would only increase competition (already excessive) in the profession you choose, without benefitting yourself, or materially relieving those who continued farmers.

But there are other and better reasons for your wishing not to give up the farming trade: you have been bred to it and understand it, and are not so certain that you could understand another. You have been bred Scotch farmers—accustomed all your lives to live among Scotchmen—and are not sure, even if you could get farms in England or Ireland, that you would feel comfortable among people whose ways are so different. Like the matron in the scriptures, you doubt whether you could feel happy if you cease to "dwell among your own people." You are averse to the riskful anxieties of trade; you wish to pass through life cultivating your fields, pursuing a healthy occupation in the open air; you wish to have it in your power to indulge from time to time in our national sports; you wish to live under a decent minister, and you wish your children to have "decent schooling," as you had before them.

These wishes are natural and creditable to you. The scheme of life you chalk out for yourselves, if attainable, is a wise and prudent one. *And it is attainable.*

If there are not farms enough for all here, there is land enough and to spare in the colonies. Though any one of you, who was merely to cross the border and settle down there, would feel himself among a strange people and strange ways, that need not be the case if a number of us resolve to go together, and sit down neighbourly in a new country where we may make our own arrangements. It is not our hills and glens alone that make Scotland. It is our Kirk, our schools, the homely Scotch tongue, the bonspiel, the market, in short, all our Scotch ways. In any climate nearly approaching to our own, a knot of us can make at any time a Scotland for ourselves.

And this brings me to the object I have in view—to tell you that a party has been formed for the purpose of making a new Scotland in another land, and to invite such of you as have no better than the dreary average prospects of your employment here to join them. You will admit that in what I have said hitherto there has been no exaggeration—that I have rather under-stated than over-stated the hardships and difficulties of your case. I will weigh my words in the same scrupulous manner in describing the field of more profitable labour to which I invite you.

A party has been formed for the purpose of making a settlement in New Zealand. The majority of this party are Scotchmen. Their first care has been to make provision for Minister and Schoolmaster. They have already secured the services of an approved good minister, of a man who has experience in the discharge of ministerial duties, and who is moreover a judicious and warm-hearted friend, and, what is of no little importance in a new settlement, a skilful, practical agriculturist. The party will be located near each other, within a moderate parish distance, entirely among themselves. In so far as the comforts of social intercourse are concerned, they will find themselves from the outset, to all intents and purposes, in a Scotch rural parish. There will be no violent change in their habits of life; the training of their children in the way of their forefathers will be cared for.

There is one point to be noticed here—the length and anticipated cost and difficulty of the voyage. The mere voyage to North America is shorter, and the passage-money less. But that voyage and passage-money only set you down on the seaboard of the immense American continent. It is a long and tiresome and expensive way to Upper Canada or the "far west" of the United States, where good land in sufficient quantities is to be had cheap. It is not the mere distance and expense alone that render this additional land-journey irksome: it is the frequent changes from one kind of conveyance to another, the incessant "breaking bulk," and the danger done to the goods carried with you. There is this decidedly in favour of the long voyage to New Zealand, that you are packed up in the port here, with all your goods and chattels, and set down there, without any care or exertion on your own part during the interim, on the site of your future home. It is but one voyage, one packing and unpacking. The expense too is in reality not greater. According to our plan, each purchaser of one or more lots of land is entitled to a free passage for labourers, in proportion to the amount purchased. By another arrangement the price of a cabin passage (with every comfort, but without some superfluous luxuries in the way of rare wines) has been reduced to £35 for each adult male; and even this is further reduced to the purchasers of land in the projected settlement; for a portion of the purchase-money is set apart as a special fund to make allowances (in no case exceeding £25 per cent. of the purchase-money) towards the cabin passages of purchasers.

I now come to the prospects which open to the settler when he shall have reached his new abode. It is not my intention to hold out prospects of large fortunes rapidly acquired with little labour. There, as everywhere, prudence and industry will be required to make a man

prosper. But there prudence and industry are at least certain of their reward. For £120, a property, consisting of 50 acres of rural land, 10 acres of suburban land, and a town lot of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, can be had. The mere land is not all they get for their money: there is a labour market fairly supplied by means of immigration; roads, bridges, and other improvements; a church and school—a share in all these advantages is obtained for the money. The nature of the country is such, that there can be no great metropolis preventing the growth of other towns. Every settlement will have its own town, the centre of its industry—the resort of whalers for supplies of food and water—the resort of vessels to ship its surplus produce. Every rural lot on the settlement will be within a moderate distance of the town, and will have easy access to it by the roads, for constructing which funds are already allotted. The purchaser of one property may be set down on the settlement by the outlay of a few pounds beyond the purchase-money of his land. One hundred and fifty pounds would provide his outfit in indispensable furniture and stock, and suffice for his keep till he reaped his first harvest. Three hundred pounds would set an active and intelligent young man on his feet in the settlement. If wise, he would run up a native house on his fifty rural acres and settle upon them, reserving his ten suburban acres and town quarter acre to rent or sell as the increase of population raised their value. His fifty acres would give him ample employment, and would not be beyond his own powers. There is a steady market in New Zealand for agricultural produce. At Sydney there is a steady demand for it; and whalers and other merchant vessels are constantly calling along the coast for supplies. In this country for a young man possessed of £300 to take a farm, is little better than casting his seed into the sands on the sea shore: in New Zealand such a sum, with average intelligence and industry, can ensure a competence in a reasonable number of years; and as he will live among his own people and the institutions of his own land, the competence will be attained by healthy and moderate toil, surrounded by all that he has most prized since childhood.

Of course a still more favourable career opens to those who can afford to purchase more than one property. And there is room and fair prospects for those who bring nothing but their own heads and hands. The remuneration of the labourer must be such as to enable him, in a moderate number of years, to raise himself into the class of proprietors. And for young men who have had some education, and who possess a practical acquaintance with husbandry, there is also employment. Such is the confidence reposed in a Scotch colony that already many English capitalists, who do not intend to go out, are applying for land. They know that Scotchmen will make the land valuable. Here is an opening for young men as land-factors for absentee proprietors. The passage-money, and what may be required for outfit, may perhaps be raised by young men of respectable connexions by an arrangement with some life assurance company.

I have told you a plain story in plain language. I have reminded you that, in consequence of the great competition, farming in this country is not and cannot be remunerative to the majority, and that the evil must go on increasing. I have pointed out to you that a less capital than is here required for a farmer will make a landowner in New Zealand. I have indicated that there is a certain demand there for agricultural produce. I have pointed out the arrangements by which the settlers in the colony of New Edinburgh, about to be founded there, will find themselves at once set down in a Scotch parish. The intercourse between this country and that, though rather tedious, is regular. There are residents in the old country here whose pecuniary interests will be identified with those of the settlers. You need labour under no fear of being forgotten, or of being unable to learn how the friends you leave behind you get on. You will not be violently separated from all the associations of a former life, and thrown into a new and repulsive state of society. You will require to labour—that is the lot of man—but your labour will be sure of a reward. Moderate toil in a healthy climate will ensure competence for old age, and enable you to start your children with advantage in the world.

I do not wish you to take one word of this upon my authority. Inquire for yourselves. A very little observation will enable you to decide that here there is no prospect of things turning better. And as for the new land to which I invite you, there are plenty of men and books who can tell you all you need to know about it. Seek not for opinions, but for facts. Ask not whether this or that man thinks a settlement there likely to prosper; but what is the nature of the soil and climate; what the cost of going out and obtaining land or employment; what the character of the markets; what your prospect of finding there a society to your liking? If these questions are answered to your satisfaction, lose no time. There will be a little roughing at first; but what on earth worth having is obtained without sacrifice and exertion? Serious risk there is none; and we will find a new Edinburgh at the antipodes that shall one day rival the old.

In order to make you more fully acquainted with the details of our plan, I subjoin a copy of our correspondence with the New Zealand Company* (under whose direction the settlement of New Edinburgh is to be founded), together with a statement issued by them of the terms on which all purchasers of land will equally contribute to objects of the greatest importance to all. We propose to sail in a body at the end of next October, so as to arrive during the finest weather. Any who may be disposed to join us will obtain further information by addressing the committee at Edinburgh.†

GEORGE RENNIE.

* These documents appeared in the COLONIAL GAZETTE of July 8. † EDINBURGH COMMITTEE.—The Right Hon. the Lord Provost; James Aitchison, Esq., of Alderston; Colonel Anderson, of Winterton; Rev. Thomas Burns; W. Gibson Craig, Esq., M.P.; W. Cargill, Esq.; R. Cargill, Esq., W.S.; Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P.; R. Scott Moncrieff, Esq.; Robert Paul, Esq.; George Rennie, Esq.; Hugh Rose, Esq.; Dr. Smytman; P. M. Stewart, Esq., M.P.; J. Gibson Thomson, Esq.

ABORIGINES.

We have been favored with the following copy of a Letter from Dr. Hodgkin, one of the committee of the Aborigines Protection Society, to Dr. Thompson.

9, Lower Brook Street, Grosvenor Square,
London—26—7—1843.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—I am much obliged by thy important communication respecting the natives of New South Wales and New Zealand.

If other gentlemen returning from our colonies, or other countries partly inhabited by aboriginal tribes, would follow thy example, and communicate with the Aborigines Protection Society, very important results might be obtained, and the work in which the society is engaged would be greatly facilitated. Thy letter has been submitted to the Editors of the *New Zealand Journal*, who have so justly appreciated it as to give it a place in their columns, where I trust it may prove of service, not merely by the interest which it is calculated to excite, but as an example to travellers and editors. The letter, and the editorial remarks which precede it, suggest a few observations, which I will briefly offer.

The editorial remarks contain a quotation from a little pamphlet, entitled "England and her Colonies," published by the Aborigines Society, the immediate object of which was to call attention to the urgent necessity of supplying medical relief to suffering tribes, perishing by the diseases which they have received from their nominally Christian visitors.

The passage in question was quoted by the Society for a particular purpose, and from an important authority; but taken by itself, it may give an impression that the Society stands in the relation of an opponent to missionary societies, whereas it seeks to co-operate with them, and, whilst ever avowing the civilizing and preserving influence of Christianity, has aimed at rendering those services to the uncivilized which seem in some degree foreign to the avowed object of the missionary, though scarcely less than essential to his success. The Society has ventured to offer some suggestions to missionary societies in reference to their labors, and has itself received important co-operation from them.

Whilst the Aborigines Society is engaged in watching the progress of affairs affecting numerous interesting tribes suffering from injustice, and threatened with extinction, it is very far from being the opponent of colonization in the abstract. On the contrary, it recognizes its importance, and hails with peculiar pleasure any evidence of a tendency to improve on the part of those by whom it is practically conducted. The most striking instance of this kind has been furnished by the New Zealand Company, the merits of which in this respect, the Aborigines Society has repeatedly and gratefully acknowledged. Nevertheless much remains to be done, without which the fatal result which thou hast predicted is inevitable.

Thy views regarding protectorships are completely in accordance with those of the Society, which almost from the commencement of its existence has pointed out the theoretical and practical objections to the expensive system on which they are established. It is essentially erroneous and mischievous. As thou hast justly observed, the natives must be equally protected with the whites, and by the very same laws; but then they must be taught their rights, and, as far as possible, secured against the evil influences which operate upon them, by the diffusion of a better feeling towards them, and by the appreciation of their real importance to our colonies.

The experience of New Zealand has taught that the natives are the legitimate source of the most economical and productive class of laborers, which mere policy should induce us not to suffer to become extinct.

The points on which the Society mainly insists, are just dealing in respect to the purchase of land, the securing to the natives of an ample residue;—the organization of the native portion of the territory in connexion with that of the colony;—the placing a part of the executive in the hands of the natives, yet with certain superintendence and checks, and the consequent preservation of an influential and superior class of natives;—the establishment of efficient schools for the natives, and the giving of marked encouragement to native talent;—and lastly, but not least, the supply of medical assistance which thou hast so ably advocated.

Such being its objects, and as far as its means will allow, the labors of the Aborigines Protection Society, it is surely well worthy the regard and co-operation of Englishmen practically engaged in the establishment of colonies; and I hope the day may not be distant, when it may have to acknowledge their co-operation both at home and abroad, to a greater extent than it can do at present.

With best wishes, thine sincerely,

THOMAS HODGKIN.

To Dr. J. B. THOMPSON,
3, Down Street, Piccadilly.

NEW ZEALAND A HOME FOR OUR YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—The youth of both sexes in this country are in a precarious position—in a transition state, tending towards great good or vast evil. Intellectual, moral, and physical training, of a kind unknown to our ancestry, has operated powerfully; and it may very fairly be stated, that we possess a body of young people in the various classes of which society is made up, prepared to go forth and perform their duties on the stage of life in a way to do credit to their teaching. But in what a state is the arena on which they have to perform their parts! Crowded to excess in every department of public and private business, no opening offers itself that is not immediately beset by a host of aspirants, who elbow and jostle each other out of bread. The army, the navy, the learned professions, commerce, agriculture, with the still lower offices of retail trade, for the males: teach-

ing in music, the languages, the commoner branches of education, millinery, and shop-keeping, for the females, offer very inadequate returns for the amount of talent that exists amongst us, and yearning for suitable employment.

A glance at the present condition of every profession or calling for both sexes, and at the fearfully increasing list of candidates for future employment, will convince any one of ordinary forecast, who has had himself to struggle into employment during the last 20 years, what bitter disappointment, what heart sickening and hopelessness, awaits the majority of this interesting portion of the existing community, unless some means can be devised to extend the field of exertion for them.

Where is the parent with a family of children depending, under God, upon him for present and future support, that can contemplate this state of things without serious misgivings, by whom some new gleam of hope even in the distant horizon would not be hailed with heartfelt delight? Alas! the horizon encircling our parent isle seems too much obscured to afford a ray of promise, and our pilots are beginning to point to distant shores for peace and independence; to shores where those greatest blessings of the human lot may be obtained at some moderate outlay of mental and physical exertion.

Our colonies, more particularly the newly formed settlements of New Zealand, may be cited as unoccupied or scarcely occupied fields of exertion, where the energies and talents of their youth of both sexes may find free scope; and, under the high sanctions of religion and the laws, young hives of Englishmen and women may thrive in security, and help, though far removed, to sustain the ancient credit and renown of their fatherland.

It may very fairly be assumed that the machinery of society in any of the self-supporting colonies, founded on the Wakefield principle, will, after the first four or five years, be equal to that of any third or fourth rate town in the united kingdom: and, therefore, that young people consigned to the care of friends in those places, will, in all general respects, be better off than they would be at home; the distance forms the great difficulty, and yet, for a long time, it has been the custom for our youth of both sexes to find their way to the East Indies in search of a settlement for life, and this custom was common when but little provision was made for religious or moral observances; how different now is the prospect in the non-penal settlements of New Zealand, where every preparation is going forward to make them fitting places of residence for respectable society.

There is a growing expectation that we are on the eve of proving the superiority of the New Zealand flax to that of all other countries; should this expectation be realised, as it most probably will, New Zealand will take a most prominent lead, and offer employment for capital, and all sorts of labour, whether of the head or of the hand, with the full assurance of adequate return.

In agriculture, in the growing and preparation of the flax, in whaling, in the provision trade, capital must soon be employed: which so employed, will give a stimulus to all the ordinary occupations, necessary to the comfort and convenience of an English society, now rapidly growing up with the prospects of increased momentum from causes operating silently but surely in favor of New Zealand; to name these causes would be easy, but they are nevertheless many: of these it cannot be too often repeated, that a most potent influence is about to be brought to bear upon the settlement of this colony, springing out of the cordial and powerful co-operation of such men as the new governor, the bishop, and the recently appointed judge for the southern stations. The commanding position, the temperate and dignified bearing of the New Zealand Society, as evinced by its circular recently issued, the improved tone of the *New Zealand Journal*, its persevering advocacy of objects of vast importance to the colonists, and the courteous opening of its columns to all who desire the welfare of the colony—these are but a very few of the causes in operation, but surely there is no mistaking their tendency. Fearing, however, to intrude too much on your valuable space, I will reserve for a future communication some remarks upon other obvious causes of progression, and then endeavour to point out the sort of young people likely to be more particularly benefited by a removal to this place of refuge for the enterprising, intelligent, and industrious of all classes from the increasing and ill requited toils of the mother country.

Very respectfully yours,
KAPPA.

NEW ZEALAND TREE FERN.

Professor Meyen, in his Geography of Plants, refers to Forster's Voyages, as to the utility of this plant for food. Since it is almost as universal in the islands as the *Phormium tenax*, if Forster's account is correct, it affords great additional value to the settlements. It is generally supposed that it is the root which is eaten, but some of the Colonists have described the root as a disgusting food; but so far from its being the root, Professor Meyen points out that it is "the juicy amyloseous pith, which corresponds with the pith of the cygas or sago palm, and produces a stuff like sago, which being roasted is eaten like bread."

Forster, who describes it copiously, says that he has fre-

quently seen the white pulpy mass in the inner part of the wood eaten by the Sandwich islanders, who find it sweet to the taste, and very nourishing. This is a secondhand quotation from Forster; but it is requested of some of our friends at the antipodes to examine the fact, and give publicity to it, through the Wellington or New Zealand newspapers. The leaf of the fern is excellent litter for stock when in a dry state; this is an object, as it admits of the straw of all corn being used as their food. In various parts of France, it would be almost thought sacrilege to use straw for litter; there, leaves in the fall of the year, are gathered with great care for this purpose, while all straw is eaten. W.

CULTIVATION OF THE PHORMIUM TENAX.

Extracts of a letter from a settler at Wellington, in the *Colonial Gazette* :—

I am just now about to start the natives at scraping flax; an employment which they had quite given up on account of the absurdly trifling price offered to them by the traders. Calculating on £15 per ton as the price at which flax can be shipped here, I have entered into arrangements with a merchant in this place to give me £12 10s. per ton for it on the coast. I intend to have three stations—at Wanganui, Manawatu, and Otaki. By giving £9 per ton to the natives, which will pay them about 2s. per day for their labor, all expenses of collecting, storing, and pressing, may be paid, and a safe, if not remunerating profit, left—namely, £1 per ton. But I start this more with a view to the advancement of the colony than with the intention of engaging deeply in the trade myself, looking forward, of course, to the value of landed property, should our exports equal or surpass our imports. You will say that I am sanguine or mad when I speak of such a state of things in this early stage of the settlement; but I will show you how this is calculated, and I think you will acknowledge that the case is not impossible.

A native laborer, of average powers, can easily manufacture from 12lb. to 20lb. of flax per diem—I have been repeatedly assured by them that they could easily make a bale of 50lb. in two nights. The native population of that part of the coast and country, whose produce may be collected by vessels calling at Wanganui, Kaputi, and Manawatu, may be very moderately stated at 4,200 souls capable of scraping flax. Supposing these to make only 10lb. per diem each, you would have 42,000lb., or 18½ tons per diem, equal to 562½ tons per month.

Supposing the natives to work at flax six months only in the year (leaving them the other half of the year for their cultivations, their hymn-singing, and the exercise of their natural indolence or *vis inertia*), you would collect from that part of the coast alone 3,375 tons of flax per annum, forming a remittance home of at least £67,500 in return for imports. I will not extend the calculation to the district in the immediate neighbourhood of Wellington, where the natives are already hard at work, or to the rest of the islands. I have merely given you a calculation, much below the mark, to show how immense an export might be obtained from the *Phormium tenax* and the aborigines. My calculation merely applies to the coast between Kaputi and Patae, along which I feel pretty confident of being able to induce the natives to take up the trade on a large scale.

The subject of flax I consider of vital importance to this colony. With oil or copper as dead weight, and flax as top cargo, we might immediately go ahead of Sydney and other senior colonies, by at once exporting to an amount beyond our imports. I do not know whether my political economy is right, but it strikes me that the surplus must be laid out in luxuries and improvements; in short, in those things in which consists the wealth of nations. We ought to be kept in constant and accurate knowledge of the price offered for New Zealand flax in London, and of the quality and state of preparation best suited for the English market. Samples should be sent to the great linen manufacturers, and their opinions taken; and every possible item of statistics relating to New Zealand flax should be forwarded to Wellington in the most expeditious, as well as public manner. It is for want of this information that a great apathy is shown by the merchants of Wellington to the subject; and they are almost all unwilling to enter into the affair, declaring that the freight will be so great, and the price in England so small, as not to allow of so much as £15 per ton for it in Wellington. I think they are wrong: Mr. Hunter tells me that Russian flax is shipped and freight paid for it by the ton *weight*, and not measurement, and that flax ought to be taken home for £5 per ton, which would bring the expenses to about £8 per ton. The merchants now say that the expenses will be £15 per ton! and that they cannot expect more than £25 for it in England, leaving a loss of £5 per ton upon it. This seems rather absurd, when we hear that vessels are returning from India to England in ballast, and others getting 10s. per ton freight. I am in great hopes that the *Lady Legh* may take home a cargo of flax in the course of the next few months: at any rate, my exertions shall not be wanting to start the trade. An address which I had printed in the native language had a great effect on the natives. Many have begun to scrape flax in consequence, and others tell me that they are only waiting to see my stations established in order to set to work in earnest.

I have almost confined my letter to one subject, as I consider it the subject of the present era in New Zealand. We have many people who have gone on to their land of late, and are doing well; but money is getting scarce, and every one begins to feel that an export we must have. Even the farming can hardly produce an export of any consequence. Should we be enabled to compete with, or even surpass, Van Diemen's Land, in supplying New South Wales with grain, the market is but limited; and it seems, besides, that the greater part of these islands are far better adapted for pasture than for tillage. Let us grow grain for our own consumption, cattle for provisioning the ships with which we shall catch oil, and retain flax and wool as our staple exports.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers in the Country can have this Paper supplied direct from the Office by transmitting a Post-office Order to F. D. Lewis, British and Foreign News-

paper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Cornhill, for their Subscription, viz., 6s. 6d. for Six months, or 12s. for the Year. Books and Maps for review, and all Correspondence, to be addressed to the Editor, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, London.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1843.

We are again disappointed as regards the receipt of news from the Colony: but, at home, matters are beginning to look more favorable, and the New Zealand Company to show increased activity.

That the New Zealand Company are now beginning to tread in the path of systematic colonization, no one who has carefully watched their proceedings for the last few months, can possibly doubt. Whether this change for the better is their own voluntary act, or whether it has proceeded from the pressure from without of numerous practical suggestions, we cannot possibly state, but are inclined to think the latter inference is the more probable. We shall take, for example, the plans of Nelson and New Edinburgh—a section of land in the former requires an immediate outlay of no less a sum than £300, in the latter only £120—leaving a balance in favor of the frugal Scotchman of £180, a sum sufficient to provide him with a plentiful supply of good strong clothing, and some of the most useful implements of husbandry. It is true that the Scotchman will not have so much land for his money, as the purchaser of land in the Nelson settlement, nor at so cheap a rate *per acre*: but, as a *whole*, we have no hesitation in saying, that the district of New Edinburgh will be a much better paying district than that of Nelson, simply because "concentration" has been more studied, "detail" more attended to—eighteen hundred interests being concentrated on 120,550 acres; instead of one thousand interests being diffused over 201,000 acres. Again, the sections of land in the town of New Edinburgh are only a quarter of an acre each, an advantage as yet only known in the Company's flourishing settlement of New Plymouth.

Now that the tide of useful emigration is fast flowing in favor of New Zealand, we are glad to perceive that the Court of Directors have at last determined upon carrying into effect the economical or *Phœbe* system of cabin passages. The *Himalaya*, a fine, fast sailing vessel of five hundred tons burthen, is under engagement to the Company, to sail punctually on the 25th instant (on this principle), to their settlements of New Plymouth, Wellington, and Nelson; and we have had it from pretty good authority, that *already* nearly the whole of her cabins are engaged by parties who, in themselves, combine industry and capital. This is as things should be, and every inducement and encouragement ought to be afforded by the Directors to such colonists as these, while every impediment should be thrown in the way of those "do nothing" gentry, who are a pest to any colony to the shores of which chance may unluckily direct them. Again, the Court of Directors are using the best means they possibly can for filling up the vacant gaps in the Wellington district, by throwing into the market, to "intending colonists," small allotments of 25 acres each, at £2 per acre. Such arrangements as these are amongst the best means that could possibly be devised for rendering colonization popular and efficient.

The suggestions of Dr. Hodgkin and Dr. Thompson, which we quote elsewhere, will, we trust, engage the attention of the Directors. Certain it is that much yet remains to be done to give the natives full indemnity for the sacrifice of their patrimonies. The system of native reserves, for the adoption of which the Company deserves, and will certainly receive, all credit, must not remain a dead letter, but must be practically worked to the benefit of the native population. These reserves must not be allowed to acquire a slow value from the progress of cultivation around them: but ought at once to be put into a state to yield a revenue for the purposes for which they are intended.

The talk which has for so long a period been maintained as to the necessity of importing and adopting the *Phormium tenax*, we had hoped long ere this would have resulted in something being done: and although the calculations which are before the public as to the probable *remunerativeness* of the article, under a proper process, might reasonably be expected to move some of our great capitalists to undertake the importation, Capital, at present, appears to have so little faith in the possibility of emerging from the slough of despond in which all commerce at present is sunk, that we must, we fear, be content to rest a little longer in expectation.

We have pleasure in calling attention to our correspondent Kappa's views of the present prospects of the colony, especially as regards the education of the youth of the present day. We have already pointed to the immense benefit likely to result to the cause of education from the reservation of an education fund in the schemes of the New Zealand settlements, and from the "New Edinburgh" principle (first, we think, enunciated by the Catholic Emigration Society) of attracting to one settlement all persons of a common church, wherein no sectarian jealousy will interfere with the province of the schoolmaster.

Erratum.—No. 93, p. 184, line 12 from the bottom. In quoting from the supplement to Mr. Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Cottage Archi-*

ecture in last number, we observe that we have inadvertently given the name of Mr. Burns instead of Mr. Lamb as the designer and architect of the four cottages represented.

WELLINGTON.

The following letter is from a settler, who went out to New Plymouth about a year ago. The specimens of the Henau referred to, may be seen at the rooms of the New Zealand Society:—

No. 10 Section, Ohio, Wellington,
October 23rd, 1842.

DEAR SIR,—I take this opportunity, through the kindness of Col. Wakefield, to thank you for the New Zealand Almanack you sent me, also one for Dr. Kemball, who, not being here, I sold his within half-an-hour of its being in my possession, for five shillings; and I think I could have sold a dozen or two if I had had them. I don't know if you are anything of a naturalist (perhaps some of your friends may be), but, as a small token of my remembrance of your kindness, I send you in this parcel the foot of a New Zealand albatross, which measured fifteen feet from the tips of the wings. I have also sent on trial to Mr. — a specimen of the Henau bark, which I hope may prove an article of export from here. The natives use it for dyeing their flax of a beautiful black. There is a great quantity of it here, and we are much in want of an export trade. As yet, every ship that comes here takes our ready money in exchange for provisions, &c.; but I am in hopes that another year will ameliorate our condition materially, for there have been great improvements even since I arrived here, for we have grain of all kinds growing up the Hutt, but not in sufficient quantity for our consumption. The houses, too, begin to be pretty thickly scattered about Te Aro and Thorndon flats, each with a garden, so that vegetables are now plentiful, and we have not to depend (as last year) upon a few individuals, who charged most exorbitant prices. As far as regards quality, I never saw anything in England to equal the show at our horticultural exhibition. All succulent plants thrive wonderfully. I sowed some turnip seed which I brought with me, and among it was some groundsell, which came up, to my surprise, four feet high, whereas at home it is a little diminutive weed. Beans, too, I planted, which remained green all the winter; and I have now another crop off the same plants. You may, without fear, recommend any industrious person to come out here. Agricultural laborers have a decided advantage over the small capitalist. I know a great many who have their little plots of freehold; many have applied to me, offering labor for land. We have great trouble with the natives, who say they never sold this part of Port Nicholson to the Company. I have had many rows with them. They have done a great deal of harm to Mr. —'s land, in cutting down timber and clearings; not but what it is a good thing to have your land cleared, but then there is a way to do it with judgment. I have a spot of twenty acres, which commands a view of the whole of Port Nicholson and Petoni; the straits, very beautifully timbered, worth £30 per acre, which has all been burnt by the natives. I have applied to Mr. Murphy, police magistrate, Mr. Halswell, Spain, Clarke, &c., and can get no redress. The Acting Governor is expected, when I hope it will be settled. I will let Mr. — know the result.

I shall be most happy at all times to give you any information respecting our colony (impartially),

And remain, dear Sir, your obliged servant,

W. Bridges, Esq.

LETTER FROM A SETTLER.

DEAR TOM,—After a voyage of five months and three days, I have the pleasure to inform you we arrived safe in New Zealand, (after writing to you from Plymouth, where we lay for one month, and could not get out before, through unfavorable winds); we then sailed on till we reached Pernambuco, the sight of which was cheering to us all, a most delightful place, and where we got plenty of fruit of the most delicious sorts, and very cheap. We lay there a few days to water, and sailed again without seeing land till we reached New Zealand, and had a good passage all the way. It was the 17th February when we got in Port Nicholson, where we remained on board for a week, it being rather a contrary wind for landing. My wife's brother came on board, and helped to get our luggage to his home; he has got a double house, and has afforded us an asylum till I can build a house for ourselves. He is working at sawing; they get 18s. a head running measure for their stuff, the owner has 100 in 1100 for the timber; you must acknowledge they do well. The reason my not writing before was I was undetermined what course to take for a living, but have now bought 50 acres of land $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the port; it is very good land, pretty level, and beautifully timbered, and fine water. I have paid for the land, and bought it of Mr. Molesworth. James Barrow has 15 acres of the same section, so shall be neighbours together; they are all well. I have taken a lease of a quarter acre of town land for £8 per annum, on which I am building a good boarded house myself to put the family in, till I clear some of my land, and can build a house on it: shall then sell or let the leasehold. We are all in excellent health. I am a stone and half heavier than when I landed. Mrs. F. is getting fat. Caroline can scarce see out of her eyes; she is working at a respectable dressmaker's at 5s. per week, board and lodging. Ellen is well, William also, and Albert ditto; in short, we are all very healthy, and much heavier than we were before, in fact, I think this a very fine climate. Please to tell Richard Battam and wife we have wrote to Harriet, but have not received an answer yet; if they have had a letter from her let us know the particular parts. Go to Mr. Streatfield, ask him what money he collected for me, and let me know. I shall write again soon, and will then send you a more particular account of things, and of the country likewise. It is now our winter, and though we see the mountains topped with snow, can work strip shirt all day. If any one comes out let them bring their beds in barrels, lined with strong sheeting, well aired before hooping,

they are scarce here. And now, dear Tom, I must say it would be one of the greatest boons heaven could grant, if I could have the pleasure of being in company with my old friends and associates. I cannot form acquaintance here, they drink spirits to excess. Wages are as follows: bricklayers 8s. to 10s. per day, carpenters 10s. ditto, laborers 5s. ditto to 6s. ditto. We have many brick-kilns, and they begin to build with that material very much now, plenty of fine soft loam every where of great depth. Tell Mrs. B. Bet is very comfortable, and talks of seeing her again if she lives a few years. Remember me to all old friends and neighbours; give my respects; and hoping you and your's are in health,

I remain, your's, in friendship,
(Signed)

WM. FILL.

P E T R E (WANGANUI.)

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having read with much pleasure some extracts from Dr. Rees' letters, published in No. 88 of your Journal, I have selected from letters sent by a relative of mine such parts as relate to Wanganui, and which I beg to submit for your perusal, and that of your readers, if you should think fit, and

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. L.

Port Nicholson, Sept. 15th, 1841.

A great deal has been said lately about Wanganui by those that have been there—they all say it is an excellent place. I have not heard one fault found with it—all parties who have seen it describe it as far superior in climate and beauty to Port Nicholson,—that it is free from strong winds,—has continued fine weather even in the winter months,—a beautiful river and water frontage for the town sections,—that the land is becoming daily of more value, and that it is the chief and nearest farming district to this place. The land I understand is partly fern and partly forest, and very easily cleared.

Port Nicholson, Nov. 1st, 1841.

I have been to Wanganui, and find that the descriptions of it which I had prior to going, however vivid, were not over tinted—it far outshines this place in natural advantages. I have returned to Port Nicholson, only to make my arrangements for settling finally at Wanganui, having got rid of my original order for land at this place. I mean to purchase another for land there, and start as soon as possible to take possession.

Wanganui, Nov. 24th, 1842.

Wanganui is a most delightful place, and far surpasses any other part of New Zealand that I have seen. The river is a very fine one, the banks of it very high, forming a completely land-locked harbour. People are flocking here from Port Nicholson. The *Clydeside*, of from 200 to 300 tons (she took settlers from Scotland to Port Nicholson), was the first vessel of any size which came over our bar. She had settlers from Port Nicholson, and came over at just past the half tide, with 12 feet water. It is expected that settlers will, in future, come to Wanganui direct from the old country, as such plan will be much less expensive than having to stay at Port Nicholson, and will save considerable time. Your old medical friend, Dr. George Rees, is building a very large house at Wanganui, and has purchased a splendid district of land about six miles from the mouth of the river, just where travellers from the interior stop, and opposite the entrance of the little Wanganui. It has fine wharves, extending about half a mile along the bank of the river, where the width is equal to the Thames at Putney at high water, and having perfectly level and very rich land, extending to about the same distance from the bank, where it is flanked by a beautiful wood. It is called the "Knowsley Township," after the European name of our river, and being surrounded by the main roads, except where the noble river boundary is, it is very valuable. I had not been at Wanganui a week, before I felt as much difference in my health as I did when I used to leave London for a week. Indeed it is here one continued summer, and yet always beautiful breezes. Living too here is very cheap indeed. Oh! all you who have in England the dread of the tax-gatherer, or the providing for a large family before your eyes, come here, you need have little care for the morrow, provided you get a bit of land; indeed, the only regret is the loss of old acquaintances—here you are divested of a thousand cares habitual to you in England.

Wanganui, Dec. 29th, 1842.

There is no colony that enjoys the luxuries of life in such profusion as Wanganui. Notwithstanding that * * * * * is doing nothing whatever to encourage us, our land is rising in value every day. Three country sections on the back lines fetched here the other day £600—and the water frontages are invaluable, and yet we have no land sharking; it is simply the result of that value which nature herself has made the settlement. The brighter days of this place are yet to come. Wanganui, I am satisfied, will be the first, as it already is the best, of the company's settlements. Tell all who are interested, that Wanganui is very first-rate land, and that the greater part can be cleared at the rate of one man per acre per week; I have cleared at the rate of one man per fourteen days per acre. This place has been kept back as much as possible by all sorts of reports, it being the policy of persons at Port Nicholson to keep people from other places, in order that they may spend their capital there.

We have five magistrates, two resident clergymen, and a schoolmaster, appointed by the bishop. The company have done nothing for Wanganui; please make my compliments to them, and ask them to visit the *Clydeside*, and then say whether their agents are justified in abstaining from bringing forward a place—their best settlement—the river of which has admitted such a craft, and afforded her perfectly secure anchorage. You must shortly hear more and more of Wanganui. I have been here now above twelve months, and like it better and better every day.

NELSON.

Extracts from letters from Alfred Saunders, Nelson, New Zealand, to his friends in England.

Nelson, Nov. 17th, 1842.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—You say you consider my account of New Zealand very good, I certainly did not mean it as such. I was much at a loss what to say, the country was such a very uncommon one, the facts we were told were so very contradictory; in one garden every thing flourished, in another every thing faded. I had so confidently hoped that when I had seen New Zealand, I should be able to tell you just what sort of a place it was; but after landing, I found that most parties at Wellington had been landjobbing and shopkeeping, and scarcely any experiments had been made on the land; it was known that things would grow well in the wood, but I was not known whether they would grow in open land, so that I was obliged to adopt quite a different method of writing to what I had intended; and, instead of giving any opinion of the place to merely relate a few facts, and I was instantly convinced that I must stay here at least twelve months before I would give any opinion. I often think you must feel quite angry with me for not saying either one thing or the other; but you would know how it was, if you could only hear and see all that I do. I will give you an account of what I saw and heard the last time I was down in the town.

1st. C., a working man on fern land. "Things don't look over and above here, Mr. C." "No, nothing won't grow. I begin to wish myself thousands of miles from this mess of a place."

2nd. C., a farmer from Somersetshire, came in *Fifeshire*, has an acre in the wood. "Your garden looks something like a garden, Mr. C." "Oh, things do grow uncommon well here, I never saw anything like it in England: here's 80 stalks of wheat from one grain of wheat; here's radishes bigger than turnips, turnips looking beautiful, potatoe green higher than my head, parsnips, carrots, mangel wurzel, and all on't looking as nice as any body could wish."

3rd. Mr. T., chief surveyor. On a piece of fern land that was cultivated last year, has been dug up more than 14 months, has this year been well manured, has had a flock of sheep folded upon it every night for a fortnight, and part of it limed. "You don't now think this is decidedly the richest piece of fern land in the Colony, do you, Mr. T." "Its all very well for you croakers to come and look at this, but just go and look at my acre in the wood." "But who can afford to pay £100 per acre in wood land?" "Then go and look at Capt. N.'s fern land."

4th. Capt. N., Company's agent. "Well, Mr. T., are you putting up the mill yet?" "No, I am come to inquire how the 20 acres of wheat is getting on at the Waimea." "Well, I rather hope we shall save our seed!" "Yes sir, but the last time you told me to make haste and get up the mill; you said you should get ten sacks an acre from it." "Yes, but the fact is the wheat was not sown early enough, and the land must be broken up longer beforehand." "Do you think fern land would grow anything *then*, sir?" "There can be no doubt of it." "But Mr. T.'s will not sir; that was broken up last spring, and which he said was the richest land in the Colony." "I am quite at a loss to account for that." "So am I sir." "But have you seen my garden yet?" "No sir." "Just walk this way then." He then showed me into a garden on a piece of poor-looking fern land, that he said had no manure of any kind, and yet things looked almost as well as in C.'s garden. It had no shelter, nor anything; the fern root was not cleared better than others; and I could see no cause why it should so widely differ from other fern land in the neighbourhood.

5th. Mr. H., on an acre of fern and flax land, cultivated most beautifully. "Things don't look quite as you deserve to have them look here, sir." "No, Mr. T., I am sorry to find they do not. I am getting quite out of heart about it. I have laid out more than a hundred pounds upon this acre, and I shan't save my seed from any one thing."

After this, I come home and see our own acre, upon which I have "laid out" so many aching backs, and upon it I see every thing come up, and then die away. Potatoes do not die away; they come up, look very weak, and grow very slowly. In the part that lies in the swamp a few broad beans look well. After all this, what can I say? One thinks the failure on fern land arises from one cause, and some from another; and no one knows whether it will ever grow anything or not. "It is quite a mystery to me," and having long puzzled my brains, I now hand over a few facts for you to judge for yourselves. As to the climate, I have a much better opinion of it than I had; the coldest part of the winter was just the beginning of June. The rain continues abundant up to this time, and the nights are not so cold as I fancied them last summer. The atmosphere is generally beautifully clear, and most persons enjoy better health than they did in England, although on first landing so many persons died. Even in winter, though the wet days *are wet*, the fine ones are very fine.

We want no barometer here; rain never comes without warning. In fine weather, the clouds are above the hills; but before the rain comes, their tops are hid in the clouds. The snow upon the hill tops is a splendid sight in a clear warm day. I am going to leave home for near a month next Monday, to examine the 50 acre sections. Neighbour D. undertakes to look after my live stock, and I in return choose his section for him. At the Waimea, my fellow secretary and favorite teetotaler is stationed, so that I shall have quite a home there, and be able, I hope, to write when I am tired of walking; but at the Motuaka, I cannot choose between taking a snooze in the fern, or messing with a lot of tobacco-smoking natives. Misfortunes. The first setting of Spanish eggs under a hen that had stolen her nest in a very secure secret place, all the lot devoured by a native dog, for which I had the pleasure of hanging him. Forty-seven ducks hatched at once by six hens; was offered 2s. 6d. a piece for them the same day; one of my sows drove them into a ditch, and eat every one of them. This was on the very same day that I received your letter and S.'s; so that even that day was "a mixture as before;" but the acid bare far too small a proportion to the saccharine to cause a ferment. The brief

communications I have received since my first letters reached you, do not of course say anything about what you mean to do about sending the donkeys and pigs. I shall be glad to hear; as the former, more especially, would receive a hearty welcome just now; every one thinks they are much wanted. I often think I was the first that landed; i. e., I was the first person who landed here, who had not a good salaried appointment from the Company.

Your very affectionate brother,

ALFRED SAUNDERS.

A letter from Job and Eliza Best, of Nelson, New Zealand, to their relations of West Lambrook, near South Petherton, Somerset.

Nelson, December 25th, 1842.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER,—I have at last taken the opportunity of writing to you, hoping that it will find you in good health, as it leaves us at present, thank God for it. I will now tell you about the passage over. We had the first fortnight rough in the English channel. Eliza and Charles Best were very sick for a long time, the rest were not so bad. I was very well all the voyage. We had a very good passage after the first fortnight. We had it very hot under the sun, and after that very cold for a long time. We got to New Zealand August the 16th, being sixteen weeks on the voyage. We were kept at the depot a fortnight, and then we built a house. Charles Best and I are living and working together; we have five shillings for the work we had one for in England. We have plenty of wood for fetching it, and very good water just by where we live. We are come to a new colony, where there has been no inhabitants but for one year before we came here.

The land is not yet cultivated excepting the town acres, which are looking very well. The things which are growing in the garden are also looking well; such as potatoes, peas, beans, and wheat. I have been above twenty miles up the country; there is a plenty of good land there where it is cultivated. The farmers have not begun to work yet, but they are about to begin; there will be a plenty of work then for us all. At present the work is very scarce, but hitherto we have not wanted employment, and we are much better off than the poor people are in England. How foolish the people are to fear the water. I think I shall never see England again, for I am much better off than we were in England; for we have plenty of meat to eat, which we should not have if we were at home. The ships which came after us have landed safe, but they had nine weeks longer passage than we had. William, and all the rest are very well. The weather is very favorable for the growth of things, the rain being at times very hard, and the sun very warm after. The natives are strong men, and of copper color. They do not wear clothes like us, but blankets, which the white men sell them. We buy potatoes of them at a dear rate, but we shall soon have some of our own growth. Clothing is about the same as in England, excepting shoes, and they are very dear, (viz.) £1 10s. per pair. We can buy anything but cyder; there are at present no apple trees, but we shall soon grow some, and every thing else. Three ships have arrived with emigrants since we came, and about 2000 persons have joined us within the last year. If George and James come out, they had better come the same time that we did, and bring their working tools with them. Tell Christopher Talbot he would have been more comfortable if he had come out with us. Charles Best and I are now working together, having 2s. per week each. We work from seven till five. Our wives are earning as much as we did in England. I have bought a very good gun, and many other things, which I could not have got at home. The weather is very warm here now, and we all like our situation very well, and do not think of returning to England any more. The weather is not so warm here in summer as in England, and not so cold in the winter. I cannot tell you any more at present. Give our love to all inquiring friends.

Mill Street, East, Port Nelson, New Zealand,
Christmas Day, 1842.

At present things here are not so good as they have been—the Company having sent out so many laborers and mechanics before a sufficient number of capitalists have arrived to employ them; but still people are doing much better here than in England, and I frequently hear many say that they would not go home if they could have their passage paid back. The Company employ all men that cannot find masters, and give to the commonest laborers 14s. per week, and rations for his wife and family. From all that I can learn, from good authority too, in a few months we shall be in a flourishing condition in my business; it is likely there will soon be abundance of work. There are two gentlemen about, in a short time, to erect flax manufactories; another has brought over materials for a corn mill; and another is going to England, I am informed, for materials for another; and it is expected very shortly that we shall have steamers employed here—and there are only three or four engineers and millwrights, I believe—so that we shall have a good chance of doing well. I have invented a machine for cutting down trees, which will, I trust, in a short time, find employment for many hands, and do me much good. I have also invented a new kind of pump, which is much wanted here, and cannot be got at any price. There are no tools or materials to make them with; but I have hit upon a plan very simple, and yet very perfect, which will require no tools which are necessary for making them upon the old plan; and as soon as I get my house and garden finished I shall, I believe, have as much work for myself as I shall be able to manage for some time. I have built a house almost as large and respectable as the house in which the chief magistrate lives, and I have got two plots of excellent land for gardens; I have also got seeds in of almost all descriptions. My potatoes are up and doing well, and a good stock I have got in. My peas are up, as well as my turnips, radishes, and cabbages. I have brocoli, parsnips, spinach, lettuce, celery, Swede turnips, globe onions, mustard and cress, and they are all doing well. I am employed by the Company—our hours are 50 per week—so that I have opportunities to make my house and homestead very comfortable against winter, if I remain with them; but I intend shortly to begin for myself. In my log I will send you all

particulars of the climate, the nature of the soil, productions of the country, habits of the natives, &c. &c., of this picturesque country, which at present I cannot do. We have no Wesleyan missionaries here; but the members of all denominations (except the Church) have agreed, under present circumstances, to unite and worship together, and a large chapel has already been built by them (large, I mean, in comparison with the other buildings of the town,) which is a credit and ornament to Port Nelson. It was opened on Sunday, the 4th of December, when I had the honor and privilege to preach the first sermon, and open the first chapel in Port Nelson, when the Lord was with us.

We are anxiously expecting a Wesleyan missionary, as we are informed one is about to be sent here. The natives are very kind and harmless, and entirely under the control of the missionaries. They come here from all parts of the interior and sea coasts for many miles, and bring their Testaments with them, printed in their own language, which they prize much, and read with great facility; and so strictly do they observe the sabbath, that they will not so much as receive a present on that day, however valuable it may be. I have frequently had great pleasure in sitting in their tents, and hearing them read, which they do with the greatest facility. I should have written sooner, but have been waiting for the arrival of a schooner which trades regularly from this place to Hobart Town, by which route letters go more safely. I send these few lines by her, and in about three weeks shall forward my log as before stated, in which I shall state what sort of workmen are most wanted, and what sort of business is most flourishing, and more about this delightful country, its splendid scenery, &c. Storekeeping is the best business at present. A man with a little capital to commence a store, need look behind him no more. If I had had £50 when I landed, I could soon have realized a fortune. If you know any friends who are desirous of making a little money, and at the same time remaining at home, let them send me £50 worth of good Cheshire or other cheese, and I would guarantee to send them home in less than twelve months £100 in return; and this I doubt not I could do for three years to come, for as much as they choose to send. Shoes would also pay well; especially strong laced boots, well nailed. These at present are 30s. per pair, at the same time of a very bad quality. We have a bank here, with notes payable in London, so that they would get their money easily should they send anything out. Lard and butter are fetching very high prices: fresh butter 3s. 6d. per lb., and salt ditto 2s. 6d. per lb.

Please remember me to S. C. and C.

WILLIAM HOUGH.

In a letter from Mrs. Hough, at foot of the above, it is stated that the laborers who have 14s. per week from the Company, have also 10 lbs. salt meat, 10 lbs. flour, 1 lb. sugar, and 4 ozs. tea: also, that mutton is 1s. per lb., milk 8d. per quart, vegetables very scarce, green peas 6s. per peck, a good cabbage 6d., and flour 4s. per stone.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Extracts from a letter received by John Halse, Esq., of St. James's Palace, from his sons, William and Henry, at New Plymouth:—

January 7, 1843.

We have now lived amongst these people upwards of 15 months, and with the exception of one or two trifling disturbances, when possession was taken of some of their favorite spots of land (all claim to which they had disposed of), we cannot but speak well of them. Whenever any of us visit their paha, either near or far distant, we are always received and treated with kindness and hospitality, according to their peculiar customs. The native we mentioned in one of our letters, is still living with us; he is an excellent servant, good-tempered and trustworthy.

This settlement continues to progress as satisfactorily as we can expect, considering the few emigrant ships that have been sent here. All it requires is, a fair and impartial statement of its actual nature, capabilities, and those wants, which we consider ought to be supplied, to make this fine and beautiful part of the country as prosperous as could, perhaps, be desired. We hope we shall have additional moorings, and a jetty, which could be carried out at a trifling expense to the New Zealand Company, which would be, it is considered, amply repaid by the sale of their extensive lands here, which are level and good, with an abundance of fine timber, and the purest of water.

The chain suspension bridge over the river Waiwaikaho and the Devon line, are in a forward state, and we shall be very glad to see them completed. The country will then be opened and viewed to advantage, which cannot be at the present time. The river Waitera will prove, beyond a doubt, a valuable acquisition to this settlement. At spring-tides there is a rise of five feet on the bar, making it seventeen altogether—consequently, vessels of 200 tons should be able to go in. The distance from the bar to the Devon line is about a mile and three-quarters, and the first rapid is on the other side of the line inland, and is stopped at high water.

It should be well known that the casualties which have occurred to vessels off this place, have arisen not from a dangerous coast or stress of weather (as appears to be supposed in England), but entirely from the grossest negligence, and from intemperance. As nearly as possible, the aspect of the town is north-west. The prevailing wind here (and it is frequently noisy) is the south-west, and with this vessels can always go to sea. We are also subject to hard blows from the north-east, which are harmless. Next comes the south-easter, the strongest wind that blows in this country, and is also harmless here, as it blows off the land. And last, and we may with truth say least, comes the much-talked of north-wester, which blows on shore direct, and which our evidence here enables us to say is neither the prevailing nor the dreaded wind as reported. We always have ample notice of its approach, and when it does come (to use a sailor's phrase), "it doesn't blow home," and seldom lasts more than two days. These particulars are mentioned to show how shamefully erroneous are the accounts circulated respecting our roadstead, and it is owing to these misrepre-

sentations that vessels so seldom come here. The schooner *Ocean*, which arrived here the 23rd of July last, from Wellington, with a general cargo, left us Aug. 2, also the *Osprey*, Oct. 22, having ridden out the very hard gales at the moorings; and the captain of the *Bienheim* (which arrived the 19th of Nov.) had been so strongly prejudiced against this place, that he was afraid to hook on to the moorings—and kept off and on till he was convinced by several settlers who went on board, that his ship was perfectly safe—left us, after being here a fortnight, delighted with his visit, and determined, as we understood, to make known in proper quarters the safety of the anchorage in our roadstead, and the real causes of the loss of the *Regina*, and the narrow escape of the *Oriental* in 1841.

Our kind remembrances to all our friends. Those who have not yet heard from us in reply to their kind letters enclosed with your own, will, we hope, remain satisfied, for the present, with this acknowledgment of their receipt.

AUCKLAND.

The following letter has just been received by an inhabitant of Windsor from his son, who is residing in New Zealand:—

Auckland, Jan. 17, 1843.

"My Dear Father—I wrote about two months ago advising you to join us in New Zealand, and if I could add any thing to that advice I would say come without delay. New Zealand as a climate cannot be equalled; many of the natives speak of, and well remember, Captain Cook—this circumstance alone will testify their great age. As to the natives themselves the more I know of them the better I like them. If health and inclination allow you to come, be particular in taking a cabin in a good ship. I am about to purchase forty acres of choice land, about three miles from Auckland, and if you come you may consider it as your own. I have a fine garden and a large collection of excellent fruit trees; these I intend to remove to the farm to form an orchard immediately the purchase is completed. It is a beautiful little estate, commanding splendid views of the east and west coast of New Zealand. The land is very fertile, equal to the best Irish soil, beautifully wooded, with plenty of good water. I have a good property here and cannot return to England without making a great sacrifice. Do pray come. I assure you you will enjoy the voyage much. I would not advise you to bring goods of any description as our market is glutted with them; but bring money. I am bent upon the purchase of land and cattle, and if you join me I am sure you will not regret it. On the 13th of December last I was ordered to Tanaranga with the 80th Regiment, to attack a tribe of the natives, who it was reported had pilfered a small cutter; but on arriving there we found that, as usual, the Europeans were the thieves, for they had robbed the natives of potatoes, and put them into a cutter, which the natives had detained. I returned in three weeks to Auckland without a scar, and intend to go to Tanaranga tomorrow, merely to take charge of the stores, &c.; for which service I get ten shillings extra per diem. I hope to be enabled to return in about three weeks, as I dislike leaving home. I have not heard from you or Mr. S. for many months, and have received no answers from my letters of October and November, 1841; and as for English newspapers, I have not received one for this last four months. Mr. H., brother to Mr. H., of Ditton, has purchased one hundred acres of land, and, with his nephew, are working away at it in right good earnest. Our farming settlers are all well pleased with the land, and people are entering on farm speculations in all directions. Trade is rather dull. Mechanics' wages low, in consequence of such a glut from the colonies, but good farming men get quick employment, and are well paid. Female servants' wages are very high. Shopkeepers we have in abundance, and clerks and shopmen cannot get employment at any price; good shoemakers are much wanted. A person intending to farm should have at least five hundred pounds. Cattle are very cheap at present, and if I had capital I would purchase largely. I assure you, my dear father, our prospects are very cheering; we all are enjoying excellent health, and are now beginning to make up for the hardships we had to encounter in forming this new colony. Trusting you are in the enjoyment of health and every domestic happiness, and with kind remembrances to my old and dear friends in England, I remain, my dear father, your affectionate son,

"To Mr. G—t, Windsor."

"G. G."

A K A R O A.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Paris, July 18th, 1843.

We read in the *Times*, that with regard to New Zealand, to which M. Debouchage had directed his attention, M. Guizot observed, in the Chamber of Deputies, that the affair presented three delicate questions—one of sovereignty over a portion of the territory of New Zealand—another of private and civil right for the few French colonists who had been conveyed thither—and, finally, a question between the King, Government, and the Nantes and Bordeaux Company interested in the undertaking. "None of those three questions," added M. Guizot, "have as yet been definitively settled. I cannot accordingly enter into any explanation on the subject, but I can affirm that every measure calculated to maintain the rights of France, and protect the interests of the very few colonists settled in that island, has been adopted by the King's Government."

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

PHORMIUM TENAX.

The Society has, during the last fortnight, taken into serious consideration the question of the preparation of the New Zealand flax or Phormium tenax: and a committee appointed, in reply to an application from Mr. Donlan, to examine into the process invented by that gentleman, and to report, submitted the following opinion to a general meeting on the 26th inst.:—

The committee to whom Mr. Donlan's letter of the 19th July, 1843, was referring—have to report—

That, in obedience to references made to them, they had an interview with Mr. Donlan, who exhibited to them various specimens of the manufacture of the Phormium tenax, prepared by his process—which fully impress your committee with the importance of his invention to the colony of New Zealand; and they feel warranted in expressing an opinion founded on data, furnished by Mr. Donlan, of the expense of production under his process—that it presents alike the prospect of remuneration to the capitalist who may engage in it—and of being of great importance to the colony of New Zealand, Great Britain, and the absentee land proprietors: and under the peculiar circumstances of the settlement, your committee venture to express the favorable claim, which, in their opinion, any suggestions have to support and encouragement, which are calculated to perfect the Phormium tenax as a mercantile export from that colony.

The secretary was directed to transmit a copy of the report to Mr. Donlan, and also to the New Zealand Company, and respectfully to invite the attention of the directors to the important question to which the report has reference. The following letter, in reply, has been received from the Company:—

*New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings,
2nd August, 1843.*

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive, and submit to the directors of the New Zealand Company, your letter of 26th July, enclosing a copy of a report laid before a general meeting of the New Zealand Society, from a committee appointed to examine into the probable advantages and value of Mr. Donlan's process for preparing and manufacturing the Phormium tenax.

In reply, I am instructed to inform you that the directors are fully alive to the value of any suggestion calculated to perfect the Phormium tenax as a mercantile export from New Zealand—and they will at all times be happy to support measures for that object, in any way consistent with their duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient servant,
T. C. HARINGTON.

To W. Bridges, Esq.
Secretary New Zealand Society.

Under another head, we have stated our own views as to the duty of the New Zealand Company in regard to this matter.

SUBJECTS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

(Submitted to the New Zealand Society by Dr. Thompson.)

The system of emigration being again about to be renewed, under somewhat modified regulations, it would appear to me that the following circumstances should be borne in mind, and that something should be done at once, so as to guard against the present objections raised by parties in the colonies to the past mode of emigration. The first great object in transferring people from this country to the British possessions abroad, should be a more minute scrutiny, by proper officers, into the previous general character of the candidates for emigration, as it is of the greatest importance, not only to the present but future prosperity of the colony; more particularly if it be a new settlement, such as New Zealand, to introduce a class of well-conducted, industrious, and temperate mechanics and laborers. The next object should be, to send out no person, male or female, over the ages of 40 or 45; for in the number conveyed last year from Greenock, there were a good many persons, whose ages on the embarkation orders were 15 and 20 years less than their real age. Now this is a point of great moment, and it probably may be well here to state on what grounds. It has been found that parties over the above ages are generally invalidated during the voyage out, and are apt, should they get scurvy, to be totally incapacitated for any duty on board, but in many instances they have been equally so after they get ashore; in which case, they of course are rendered unfit for any duties, and eventually become not only useless as regards the object for which they had been sent out, but become an onus upon the colonial government.

The next object worthy the consideration of all parties interested in the future welfare of New Zealand, would be the expeditious settlement of the land claims, and of urging upon the Home Government the propriety of conciliating the *original settlers*, who have gone to considerable expense, and in many, indeed every instance that I am aware of, purchased, by a fair and legitimate mode of barter, the land they now claim from the native chiefs; and these parties who had the trouble and perseverance of being the first pioneers to these islands, should, from this very circumstance be entitled to certain privileges, which parties at a later period could not expect. The next object I think worthy the attention of this society, ought to be the necessity of impressing on the representatives of the Company in the colony, the importance of having the sections of land purchased in London, ready, and available for the purchasers on their arrival in the colony. This is a subject which has led to very considerable doubts and fears on the part of intending purchasers; but I am happy to find by reference to recent regulations on the part of the Company, that this objection is not likely to exist any longer.

I must here take this opportunity of stating that no gentleman could be more zealous and indefatigable in his exertions to carry out the views of the Company—and, at the same time, to assist and promote the interests of the parties who had purchased—than Colonel Wakefield, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making at Auckland, in November, 1842. One

great mistake, error in judgment I would rather call it, and one which I have already communicated to Lord Stanley, through Mr. Elliott, is the plan adopted at Auckland in the mode of surveying a square mile, or 640 acres. This square mile is cut up into narrow slips of from 100 to 150 acres, and in order to make a water frontage available to each section or farm, it is only from 11 to 18 chains at the water side. Now, to please the English or Scotch farmer, we know that his great object is to possess a compact, and if possible, a square farm or sections; but with one of these sections, the farmer should have a house at either extremity, and one in the centre, so as to be able to visit his men when they are employed at their respective points. It is inconvenient, in many other respects, which must at once strike any person conversant with agricultural affairs. The next fault with affairs in Auckland is one which I think only requires to be mentioned to see the correctness of the conclusion—and as it may be no harm to throw out the hint, with a view to its being guarded against in the future new settlements belonging to the Company, I would here beg to submit to the Society my views on this matter. At Auckland it has been a good deal the practice to put up at the public sales a great deal of the worst and most inferior land—indeed, the sales I witnessed during my stay in the colony were all of this nature. Now, I would submit that in all new settlements, either belonging to the government or a company, the most judicious plan to adopt would be to put up good sections, including waste or barren pieces, when adjoining these; by this means you not only ensure ready purchasers, but you thereby enable the purchasers to have a quick return from the soil, a matter of great importance to new settlers; but it also encourages others to become purchasers, seeing that with a little (comparatively speaking) amount of labor and small capital, these good pieces of land are made available for agricultural purposes. This plan has another decided advantage—it not only soon changes the aspect of the previously barren country, but it is the surest way to enhance the value of the more barren sections, and thereby would tend to benefit eventually the colony generally, as well as increase the funds, by the sales thereof. The upset price of land is too much, and will, I fear, very materially affect the future industry of the colony generally. With regard to bounty immigrants, it would be very desirable to put some check upon their returning to Europe within a certain period, or from proceeding to another colony. There should be a sort of tax imposed upon them, obliging them to refund, by a small sum annually, the original sum defrayed for their being conveyed to the colony: this would be just, and would secure a certain fund for purposes of immigration generally and permanently.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

(From THE BUILDER of July 29, 1843.)

We have, in previous numbers, made a few preliminary remarks on the origin of the system of life assurance in England, and on the establishment of the Equitable Office, as consequent upon the publication of calculations made by the late Dr. Richard Price. In a general sense there has hitherto existed but an imperfect understanding of the peculiarities or practice of the different offices, but which we shall endeavour to extend by reports similar to the annexed, by comparative calculations, and by information reaching us through various channels. The report of the annual meeting of the Norwich Union Society is interesting for two reasons; first, because it is an authentic summary of its transactions during an annual period, and shews the degree of estimation attaching to that particular society; secondly, reference is made therein to the number of new policies opened by the Equitable Office within a coincident term, and a comparison is instituted, proving the decrease of its business. This feature of the older society is one that indicates the approach of a cessation of its usefulness in a public point of view. The Equitable Society either closes its door against new assurances, really, or it does so virtually, by adhering to rates of premium, proved by its own experience to be greatly in excess. It does so, however, possessed of an unexampled accumulation of wealth; so vast, indeed, that it is not to be expected new assurers will be permitted to become participants without undergoing a probation of years before they find themselves within the line of demarcation prescribed (and it must be observed very justly so) by the owners of these funds. Thus the Equitable Society has been gradually assuming the features of a *Tontine*, to which it will probably every year advance more nearly, and until the current business of life assurance becomes a distinct and secondary consideration with its proprietary.

The Norwich Union Society was originally formed in the city of Norwich for fire insurance under able management, and, as we recollect, about the year 1806, added a life department. This was the period of the movement, and the Norwich had sufficient *stamina* in its constitution to transplant an offset in the metropolis, where it has ever since flourished. It is one of those associations that has had the foresight to reduce its premiums somewhat from the old Northampton standard (to use a builder's phraseology) of measure and value. As an example, at age 40, when men usually begin to think seriously of those provisions for surviving relatives, which affection and duty is constantly urging upon their attention, the premium required by the Norwich Union is £3 2s. per annum for each hundred pounds assured; a reduction upon the Equitable of ten per cent., the latter requiring £3 7s. 11d.

On Friday, the 7th inst., the annual general meeting of the members of the Norwich Union Society was held at the office in Surrey-street,

pursuant to public advertisement, E. T. Booth, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. Amongst the members who had assembled at the appointed hour of meeting, twelve o'clock, we observed Major-General Sir R. J. Harvey, C.B., Dr. Evans, T. Steward, Esq., W. J. Utten Browne, Esq., the Rev. J. Bailey, James Winter, Esq., George Durrant, Esq., J. O. Taylor, Esq., &c. &c.

The Chairman having briefly referred to the declaration of a bonus in the preceding year, reminded the meeting that they were now assembled in consequence of a resolution passed at a general meeting in January, 1842, that the accounts of the society should be annually laid before the assurers.

The Secretary, Samuel Bignold, Esq., then read the advertisement calling the present meeting; the minutes of the last general meeting of the society; and a subsequent resolution of the Directors in reference to the secretary's salary.

The Rev. J. Bailey said, he well remembered how strongly it was recommended, at the fullest meeting of the assured ever held, that an increase of the secretary's salary should be taken into consideration by the directors; he was sure that all the members of the society would be happy to learn that the directors had taken the matter into consideration; and he had much pleasure in proposing that the resolution of the directors be confirmed and approved.

Mr. Eagle Willett seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the accounts, which consisted of three tables—

1. The annual cash account of the receipts and payments of the Society, from the 1st July, 1841, to the 30th June, 1842.
2. The account of the capital of the society, as the same stood invested on the 30th June, 1842.
3. The account of the liabilities of the society, as the same stood on the 30th June, 1842.

These accounts having been submitted to the meeting, the Chairman then rose and said,—I am confident, gentlemen, that I am justified in congratulating you upon the state of the affairs of this society; whether we regard it by itself, or in comparison with other assurance offices. During the past year 344 policies have fallen in: the society has during the same period issued 360 new policies, and its capital has increased £34,000. These are the simple facts, so far as regards the state of the society itself. Then as compared with other offices. The Equitable office is one of long standing and of great magnitude. It is based upon the same principle as our own. We find by the published accounts of that society, that within the year 315 policies have fallen in, and only 145 have been issued, being a diminution of 170. It is a point most satisfactory to me to find, whilst the Equitable has not is-

sued one-half as many policies as have fallen in, this office has issued a greater number, and this notwithstanding the great competition of new offices; shewing that the Norwich Union Life Office continues to enjoy the esteem and confidence of the public. (Hear, hear.) Within the last few months we have been put in possession of the labors of the committee of actuaries, appointed to ascertain, from the documents of seventeen offices, including the Norwich Union, whether the experience of those officers confirmed the rate of mortality upon which premiums for life assurance were founded. The result of that inquiry goes to show that the rate of mortality is more favorable than that on which the premiums are calculated; and I learn moreover from our own actuary, Mr. Morgan, that the mortality according to the total experience of this institution is more favorable than the results of the combined experience of the seventeen offices alluded to. Another point is also cleared up by this inquiry—namely, in reference to male and female lives. It has been the opinion that female lives were longer than those of males. But this inquiry shews the fallacy of that opinion. From the ages of 20 to 50, females appear to be worse lives (considerably) than males—from 50 to 70, somewhat better; but taking all ages, the balance is in favor of the males. I am not aware that there is any other point upon which I need detain you. But taking all circumstances into consideration, I feel fully justified in congratulating you upon the state of prosperity which this office continues to enjoy.

W. J. Utten Browne, Esq., then proposed the following resolution:—

“That the position of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, as evidenced by the statement of its progress during the year ending June, 1842, is very satisfactory to this meeting, and such as fully entitles the institution to a continuance of that support which it has hitherto received from the public.

Mr. R. Steward seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said he was not aware of any other business, and therefore declared the meeting closed; and Mr. Utten Browne then said, that every assurer was convinced of the debt of gratitude they were under to the directors and to their excellent secretary; the object of his present resolution was, however, to propose a vote of thanks to their chairman, for his conduct in the chair.

The resolution was carried unanimously; and Mr. Booth having briefly acknowledged it, the meeting broke up.

HOME.

On the 24th July, at Wanstead, Mrs. Henry Chapman of a daughter.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON.

COMMITTEE.
DR. BOWRING, M.P.
REAR AD. SIR ED. HETHAM, C.B. & C.H.

JOHN ANSEL CLARKE, Esq.,

JOHN CONSTABLE, Esq.,

ALEXANDER CURRIE, Esq.,

EDWARD ELTON, Esq.,

THOMAS FREDERICK EVERINGHAM, Esq.,

VINCENT EYRE, Esq.,

WILLIAM GLEGG GOVER, Esq.,

GEORGE GUTCH, Esq.,

JOHN HALSE, Esq.,

EDWARD HINTON, Esq.,

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, BART.,

L. NATTRASS, Esq.,

R. H. PIKE, Esq.,

JAMES RUNDALL, Esq.,

JOSEPH STAYNER, Esq.,

JOHN WATSON, Esq.,

J. R. WINGFIELD, Esq.,

THOMAS WOOLLCOMBÉ, Esq.,

SECRETARY.
W. BRIDGES, Esq.

The objects of this Society are,

I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.

II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end,)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labors will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from the various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence, and co-operation, which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each Month at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order

W. BRIDGES, Secretary.

New Zealand Society's Rooms,
36, Old Broad Street,
7th June, 1843.

NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The impetus

which the favorable arrangements lately concluded between the Government and the New Zealand Company, and the favorable news from the Colony, may be expected to give to the Colonization of New Zealand, will obviously increase the usefulness of the New Zealand Journal, as a medium for the Advertisements of Colonial Publishers, Shippers, Outfitters, Insurance and other Companies; and, generally, of all advertisements, directly or indirectly, connected with Colonization.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, No. 3, Castle-court, Birch Lane, Cornhill.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES OF LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal Settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

NEW ZEALAND.

NOTICE. To Landholders and

others residing in England.—A gentleman who is about to proceed to WELLINGTON, New Zealand, as Agent to attend the cultivation of land, building, &c., would be most happy to arrange with parties who may be in want of an Agent to attend to their interest in a similar way. Respectable references can be given. Address, post paid, to A. B., No. 73, care of F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Birch Lane, Cornhill.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

F. D. LEWIS, Publisher of the “New Zealand Journal,” begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give (gratuitously) authentic information respecting, and also to facilitate the departure of Emigrants to New Zealand, or any of the other British Colonies.

F. D. L. will also be most happy to arrange Passages advantageously to parties proceeding to the Colonies. Plans and Terms of Ships may be had on application, at the Office of the “New Zealand Journal.”

Purchase and Sale of Land negotiated, Insurances and Remittances effected, Outfits and every thing requisite for the Colonies provided, on the shortest possible Notice.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Birch Lane, Cornhill. Office of the “New Zealand Journal.”

NOTICE.—ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

TO EMIGRANTS AND SHIP-

PERS to NEW ZEALAND and the COLONIES. J. VALLENTINE and SON, 60, Wych Street, Strand, beg to call the attention of the above to the various articles supplied by them, consisting of every requisite, either in Tools, Ironmongery, or for general use, and solicit a comparison of their quality and prices with those of any other house. Good Bell Tents complete 4s. per cwt. Gunpowder 1s. per lb. Nails assorted 2s. per cwt. Felling Axes 1s. 3d. each. Best Steel Pit and Cross-cut Saws 6s. 6d. each, &c. Information given respecting the Colonies. 60, Wych Street Strand, facing the King of Prussia Tavern.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS to NEW ZEALAND,

AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES, E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouses, 165, Fenchurch-street.

List of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

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TAGE, Farm, Villa, Architecture, and Furniture: containing numerous designs for dwellings, from the cottage to the villa, including farm houses, farmeries, and other agricultural buildings; several designs for country inns, public houses, and parochial schools, with the requisite fittings-up, fixtures, and furniture, and appropriate offices, gardens, and garden scenery; each design accompanied by analytical and critical remarks, illustrative of the principles of architectural science and taste, on which it is composed. By J. C. LONDON, F.L.S., E.S., &c. Conductor of the Gardener's Magazine, &c. Illustrated by more than 2000 engravings: the designs by upwards of fifty different architects, surveyors, builders, upholsterers, cabinet makers, landscape gardeners, and others, of whom a list is given. A new edition, with a supplement, containing above 160 pages of letter-press, and nearly 300 engravings, bringing down the work to 1842.

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Now ready, One Vol. small 8vo., 7s. 6d. cloth, with a Map and Twenty Illustrations.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and Eastern Province of ALGOA BAY, with Statistics of the Colony; by J. C. CHASE, Esq., a Settler of 1820, Secretary to the Society for exploring Central Africa, Author of a Map of the Colony, &c. Edited by Jos. S. CHRISTOPHERS.

Pelham Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

REGULAR TRADERS FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.

These splendid Ships are all of the First Class, have most elegant accommodation for Passengers, and engagements will be given for their days of Sailing.

FOR NEW ZEALAND, the SYDNEY, 600 tons, J. PORTER, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail August 30.

FOR SYDNEY, the GENERAL HEWETT, 961 tons, JOHN HART, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail August 10.

FOR SYDNEY, the CALEDONIA, 403 tons, JOHN LIDDELL, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine's Dock. To sail August

FOR SYDNEY, the HAMLET, A. I. 12 years, 500 tons, JOSEPH WILSON, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail September 1.

FOR HOBART TOWN, the JANE FRANCIS, 400 tons, W. CROSBY, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail September 1.

FOR LAUNCESTON, the INDIAN, 400 tons, W. CARR, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail August

FOR PORT PHILIP, the LONDON, 500 tons, J. GIBSON, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

FOR PORT ADELAIDE, the AUGUSTUS, 372 tons, JOHN HART, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail September 1.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the PORT FLEETWOOD, 190 tons, R. VIDLER, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail August 23.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who are constantly dispatching a succession of superior first-class Ships, (Regular Traders) to each of the Australian Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope.

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE,
34, Fenchurch Street, London.

Will meet with immediate dispatch, having room for a few tons of Measurement Goods only.

FOR WELLINGTON & NELSON, New Zealand. The splendid new Clipper Schooner, GOVERNOR, Commander, burthen 200 Tons, lying in the London Docks; has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For Terms of Freight or Passage apply to J. STAYNER, Ship and Insurance Broker to the New Zealand Company, 110, Fenchurch Street.

LAND ORDER, PORT NICHOLSON.

SOUTHEY and SON are instructed to Sell by Auction, at the Mart, on Tuesday, 2nd August, at Twelve, "A New Zealand Land Order," consisting of One Town Acre, in Wellington, Port Nicholson, and One Hundred Country Acres; the latter selected in the fertile and agricultural district of Manawatu. Particulars may be had, eight days prior to the Sale, at the Mart, and of SOUTHEY and SON, 191, Tooley Street.

CHEAP CABIN PASSAGES to NEW ZEALAND.—The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice, that arrangements have been made whereby intending Colonists may reach their final destination in New Zealand, going as Cabin Passengers, for the sum of 35 guineas for each adult Passenger, and children in proportion.

For further information, apply personally, or by letter, to the Secretary, at the New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, London.

By order of the Court,
T. C. HARRINGTON, Sec.
New Zealand House,
Broad Street Buildings,
21st July, 1843.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice, that they are now ready to receive applications from intending Colonists for the purchase of land in the Wellington district, available for immediate cultivation, in Lots of 25 acres, at the price of £50 per Lot. The terms of purchase, and all further particulars, may be obtained at the Company's house.

By order of the Court,
T. C. HARRINGTON, Sec.
New Zealand House,
Broad Street Buildings,
21st July, 1843.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY. INSTITUTED, 1808. CAPITAL INVESTED, £1,700,000.

Chief Office for London, No. 6, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

DIRECTORS.

E. T. Booth, Esq. Major General Sir R. J. Harvey, C.B.
Isaac Jermy, Esq., Recorder of Norwich. Dr. Evans.
Timothy Steward, Esq., &c.

SECRETARY—Samuel Bignold, Esq.
ACTUARY—Richard Morgan, Esq.

This Society has been established upwards of 34 years; all just demands upon its funds have been promptly and liberally settled; nearly two millions and a half have been thus paid away on expired policies, and to meet the existing engagements of the Institution it possesses funds amounting to upwards of a million and three-quarters almost wholly invested on real and government securities.

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The subjoined List of some of the existing Policies of the Society exhibits the aggregate amount of Bonus assigned to each of those Policies, including that declared at the General Meeting held on the 9th of September, 1842.

No.	SUM ASSURED.	BONUS.
477	1,000	776 4 10
951	499	431 10 5
170	1,000	445 15 6
751	1,000	468 7 4
1235	2,000	852 5 1
1378	1,500	619 3 4
1450	2,000	754 17 2
1444	1,000	519 10 7
1459	300	155 14 4
1745	2,000	1,117 1 11
1850	1,500	149 10 5
2570	1,000	531 6 10

Tables of Rates, &c., may be had at the Society's Offices in NORWICH, LONDON, EDINBURGH, and DUBLIN, and of the Agents in all parts of the United Kingdom.

Copies of the Directors' Report at the last General Meeting may be had on application to any of the Society's Agents.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to John Ridgway and Co., Liverpool; or to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company; or to

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Wakefield Esq
Blair
Lois et Cher
France



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asures of relief—for the appalling distress under which the producing classes of the country are groaning, as a result of the manifold evils flowing from the excessive disproportion which has been needlessly allowed to accumulate between the number of people to be employed and the means of employing them; nor can even sophistry or party spirit venture to treat as theoretic and speculative, this great practical question, now immutably resolved by the eminent success of the "Wakefield system," wheresoever it has been adopted.

The common sense appeal that has been made to the nation in regard to systematic colonization, by Mr. Charles Buller, in his speeches in the House of Commons, on two recent occasions, and the powerful reasoning they contain, have done much towards enlightening the numerous classes of individuals who were before profoundly ignorant of, or indifferent to, the matter; removing the film from the eyes of the prejudiced; and confirming in their previous convictions the many who had been advocates of the principles he so ably and strenuously upholds.

The best of all colonists are, unquestionably, the Scotch; and wherever they have planted themselves as bodies, not only have they pre-eminently flourished, but, by their example, imparted to the inhabitants of settlements in their vicinity the healthful, stimulative vigour of their own proverbial industry, frugality and perseverance. If such, generally, has been the successful issue of Scottish colonization in countries where the soil and climate have presented difficulties to the settler, how much more signally and rapidly is it likely to manifest itself in a country like *New Zealand*, where the climate is mild and temperate nearly the whole year round; and the land, though in parts thickly wooded, yet abounding in gently undulating tracts, extensive grassy plains and fertile valleys, fields, in a cultivated state, two crops in a year—wheat averaging sixty bushels, and potatoes sixteen tons, per acre!

But there is still another circumstance demanding notice as practically confirming the view here taken, namely, the prestige afforded by the striking success which, in despite of the many obstacles they at first encountered, has marked the progress of the three settlements already successively established by the New Zealand Company in different parts of the islands; viz: Wellington in 1839; New Plymouth in 1840; and Nelson in 1841.

The two former are situated on the northern island on the shore of Cook's Strait, at a distance from each other of about 180 miles; the intervening tract of country being, avowedly, the finest in the island. Wellington, from its central situation and capacious harbour, has all the requisites for becoming the great commercial emporium of the country; and, combined with this, it has in its immediate vicinity an abundance of superior land admirably adapted for agricultural purposes.

New Plymouth is situated in the Taranaki district, termed emphatically, from the peculiar fertility of its soil, the "garden of New Zealand," and is without dispute, the settlement best adapted for carrying on general farming operations on an extensive scale. It has no harbour; but the want is not very severely felt, Port Nicholson (Wellington) being the natural harbour for the whole of that side of the Strait.

A settler at New Plymouth, who had visited Wellington, thus writes of the capabilities of both places: "In fact, there is plenty of room in this one place for the exertion and capital of at least one hundred thousand Englishmen. At Taranaki there is an opening for at least a million of people; and the country there is open, so that you may have a clear view upon almost any of the rising grounds for at least thirty miles, and in some cases you can see land fifty miles off."

Nelson, situated on the West point of the opposite shore of Cook's Strait, on the Middle Island, combines in a modified degree the advantages peculiar to the two other settlements, having a commodious harbour and extensive plains of pasture-land, intermingled with valleys well suited for the raising of cereals. It was in the case of this settlement, that the novel feature in colonization was first applied, of attaching an enhanced price to the land, in order to provide a fund for religious and educational endowments, as also for public works, as roads, bridges, and the like.

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Captain.	Agent.	Start from.	Sail about.
New Plymouth.....	Himalaya	300	Burn	Stayner	St. K. Docks	Aug. 25
Wellington & Nelson	Governor	300		Ditto	Lon. Docks	
Wellington and Nelson	Sydney	500	Potter	Marshall	Lon. Docks	Sept. 15
Adelaide.....	Augustus	373	Hart	Ditto	Lon. Docks	Sept. 1
Hobart Town	Jane	400	Crosby	Ditto	Lon. Docks	Sept. 1
	Francis	400				
Lanncoston.....	Indian	350	Carr	Ditto	Lon. Docks	Aug. 25
Launceston.....	Louis	480	Pallot	Ditto	Lon. Docks	Sept. 20
Port Phillip.....	London	500	Gibson	Ditto	Lon. Docks	Aug. 30
Sydney.....	Caledonia	483	Liddell	Ditto	St. K. Docks	Sept. 10
Sydney.....	Hamlet	480	Wilson	Ditto	Lon. Docks	Sept. 1
Sydney.....	St. George	750	Narle	Ditto	St. K. Docks	Oct. 1

COLONY OF NEW EDINBURGH.

THE special colony under the above designation, which the New Zealand Company is about to establish, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, upon an eligible site in the Middle Island of New Zealand, is beginning to attract so much of public attention, particularly in Scotland, (that part of the kingdom whence the intended emigration will proceed) where the undertaking has been hailed by the entire press with a degree of approbation most encouraging, and a committee appointed to conduct the arrangements, the high respectability of the names of the members constituting which, affords the amplest guarantee for the integrity of their measures; that we have felt ourselves called upon as the chief organ of New Zealand intelligence, to respond to the general demand for authentic information on the subject, and have, therefore, been induced to re-publish in a collective form, in the present enlarged number, the whole of the documents which have already appeared in relation to the projected settlement and its assigned locality, together with such additional ones as we have been able to procure.

It is not necessary that we should here dilate upon the all-important topic of systematic colonization. Men's minds are becoming each day more and more impressed with a sense of the necessity of its speedy adoption and steady prosecution, as the sole effectual remedy—whatever value may attach to auxiliary mea-

NEW SERIES, No. 18.]

* See 'Letters from Settlers and labouring Emigrants to New Zealand,' page 61. Published by Smith, Elder and Co., 13mo. 1843.

† See 'Letters from Emigrants,' page 13.



The present white population of the three settlements is estimated at above 10,000 individuals: the total native population in the whole country at about 107,000; but the proportion of these on the Middle Island is very insignificant.

Wellington and Nelson possess each a Bank and a newspaper; while, in the whole of the settlements, provisions are abundant and reasonable,* live stock plentiful, and the profits of trade or agriculture, as also the wages of labour, abundantly remunerating.

From the copious extracts which we give elsewhere of despatches and reports received by the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company, from the Company's agents and officers in the Colony, it is manifest that the whole of the settlements are steadily advancing in prosperity, and that their prospects are as encouraging as can reasonably be desired. Nor, judging from the general context of the collective documents, is it less apparent that what is mainly needed to give permanence to the well-being of the colonists at large is their continued self-dependence, but, above all, the increased application of their energies to the CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL, as the essential condition of successfully developing the many other elements of wealth which lie within their reach.

The now forward state of the surveys generally,—the improved means of inter-communication operated by the numerous roads already formed, or in progress of formation at the Company's expense,—the existence of coal and other valuable mineral productions readily available in various parts of the islands,—the absence (in point of fact, no single case of personal violence of a serious kind, between a native and an European is on record) of that great drawback to a young colony, a hostile aboriginal population,—the facilities for inland navigation which the country, the more it is explored, is found to possess,—the singular abundance of eligible mill-seats which the streams are represented to afford,—the great abundance of excellent land inviting the husbandman's industry,—form, it must be admitted, a combination of circumstances well calculated to inspire the settler with confidence, and to render New Zealand, at the present moment, the most attractive of the British Colonies, whether for the investment of capital or the introduction of labour.

If to these considerations be added the restoration of confidence which may be fully anticipated from the period of the accession of an officer so competent and enlightened as Captain Fitzroy,—the satisfactory adjustment of all past difficulties in regard to land claims,—the natural stimulus that will be given to the productive powers of the old settlements by the demands of the new one for the supply, provisionally, of its wants,—the vigorous resumption by the New Zealand Company of its general colonising operations, consequent on the present measure,—and last, not least, the admirable system of cheap cabin passages, on the plan of the PRINCE, which the Company's countenance and support have been the means of successfully establishing,—it is not too much to predict that a new era is opening in the history of New Zealand, pregnant with the most beneficial results.

In the Wellington district, comprising an extensive area of good and fertile land, the average character and capabilities of which may be estimated from a perusal of Mr. Assistant-Surveyor Kettle's highly interesting narrative of his exploration of the *connected chain of valleys of the Hutt* (contiguous to Port Nicholson) Ruamahanga, and Manawatu, it is shown by Mr. Brees, the chief-surveyor's report, that, up to January last, no less than 1538 sections, equivalent to 153,800 acres, of preliminary country land had been actually surveyed, out of which quantity, 941 sections, equivalent to 94,100 acres had been selected by the respective proprietors or their agents; so that it is no more than reasonable to assume that a very considerable portion is already under process of profitable cultivation. The New Zealand Company, with a degree of zeal and enterprise, and at an outlay—the more commendable, because as yet uncertain of reimbursement, as in the case of Nelson—commensurate with the importance of the object to be promoted, has undertaken the formation of various lines of road, which, when complete, will extend from Wellington to beyond New Plymouth, thereby materially conducing to the promotion of that traffic and social intercourse which must confer so much real benefit on both settlements. It is, too, some eligible part of the fine undulating tract of country lying between Wellington and New Plymouth,—most probably at Wanganui,—that report designates as the spot where will be selected the 5000 acres of rural land which the Company, in the exercise of a sound judgment, has just announced its intention of laying out in 25-acre allotments, with a view to the accommodation of that valuable class of settlers, *practical agriculturists with small capital, whom the system of cheap cabin passages* before adverted to will be, as it has already been, the means of introducing into the colony in considerable numbers, and who, in all probability, would not have otherwise resorted to it. Their location, therefore, in the district indicated will form an additional bond of union between Wellington and New Plymouth; while, indeed, speaking generally, it is in this wise that the connexion of the different detached town-settlements with each other will be most effectually connected; for, as in Sicily of yore, so in New Zealand now, the successful colonization of the country is, from its peculiar physical features, essentially dependent on the successive planting, in the first instance, of isolated town-

ships on eligible parts of the coast, the intervening space being gradually filled up and acquiring depth and compactness, so as in the end to give solidity to the whole.

In New Plymouth, where, more particularly, the surveys are considerably in advance of the sales, the special sales of some of the Company's reserved sections, that are shown to have been effected at advanced prices, are the more satisfactory, because the purchasers have, in no case that we are aware of, (and we have good means of judging), been the result of a spirit of land jobbing, but have, on the contrary, been made by actual Colonists, having practical experience of the country and its capabilities, for the legitimate purpose of actual cultivation.

As regards the natives, the account which the resident agent, Mr. Wicksteed, gives of his successful repression, by pacific means, of an attempted aggression on the part of some factious individuals, proves sufficiently that firmness, tempered by moderation and justice, is alone needed to preserve a good understanding with the reputable members of the tribes, (and if with them, then, assuredly, with all the rest; inasmuch as not only did Mr. Wicksteed's manly and consistent conduct avert the threatened mischief, but actually elicited the approbation and respect of the natives themselves.

From Nelson, the intelligence is somewhat less diffuse than from the two other settlements; but the minute description given by the resident agent, Captain Arthur Wakefield, R. N., of the character and estimated capabilities of the different districts in which the accommodation, i. e. suburban, land is situated, amply compensates for the absence of more general news, and will well repay perusal by the actual proprietor or intending purchaser.

The whole of the accommodation land, comprising 1100 allotments, of fifty acres each, and equivalent, therefore, to an aggregate of 55,000 acres, had been surveyed, and, with the exception of thirteen choices reserved for future selection by the parties holding them, given out. The entire force of the surveying staff being thus rendered disposable, had been placed on the survey of the rural allotments; and from the vigour of the past proceedings of Mr. Tuckett, the chief surveyor, (to whom the resident agent takes occasion to award a just tribute of commendation,) there can be little doubt that, by this time, many of these allotments also have been given out, located on, and brought under partial cultivation.

From this satisfactory retrospect of the present and future condition of the settlements of Wellington, New Plymouth, and Nelson, the transition is both natural and easy to the contemplation of what may be anticipated in the case of New Edinburgh. Starting into existence, as it will, with such good examples before it; avoiding, through the experience which the past affords, many of the inconveniences to which the earlier settlements were unavoidably subjected; having maturer organization, as well as greater means and appliances to given ends; and, in fine, possessing in itself, from the select body of men, of one "kith and kin," who will carry with them their own associations, enjoy untrammelled and unchecked their own religious ordinances,† and who, though preserving their own usages, will be ready to welcome to a participation in their social rights, all those who may be willing to join them in their undertaking:—New Edinburgh, we say, emphatically, cannot fail to attain the fullest measure of prosperity that it may be possible to realize.

Nevertheless, the condition of this result must be that nothing be done hastily, nothing precipitated, but time taken to perfect all the preliminary arrangements both at home and in the colony, ere the first expedition proceed. In this respect we were glad to find that our view had been anticipated by the Directors; it appearing from a letter addressed by them to Mr. Rennie, the able projector of the enterprize, and in whose prudence we place much confidence, enclosing extracts of an instructional letter, in reference to New Edinburgh, to Colonel Wakefield, the Company's principal agent in the colony,—that they have determined to postpone the sailing of the first body of colonists from Scotland, from next autumn until the ensuing spring, in order that a sufficient interval may elapse between the time of their arrival and the date of the receipt of his instructions by the agent, so as effectually to enable him to make all requisite preparations for their reception and location. Both the letter to Mr. Rennie and its enclosure will be found inserted in another page.

The reasons assigned for this departure from the original intention, are so cogent and satisfactory, that no objection can be taken to them; and although it may, at first, occasion a little disappointment on the part of some of those who had made up their minds to emigrate in October, it is obviously to their advantage that the delay should take place, inasmuch as they will then know, immediately on reaching the colony, the precise locality allotted for their future dwelling-place; a benefit which the first colonists in the other settlements did not enjoy. A numerous and efficient surveying staff is now at the Company's disposal in the colony, and, therefore, it is to be anticipated that no delay will take place in the selection and survey of the site.

The general scope of the plan of New Edinburgh will be found fully set forth in the preliminary correspondence between

* See prices current in another page.

† We understand that an Episcopalian Clergyman has already associated himself with the intending colonists, so that Englishmen will at once have the opportunity of enjoying their religious ordinances.

the Company and Mr. Rennie; in the terms of purchase; in Mr. Rennie's sensible address to Scotch farmers, and in the paper headed "Points"—all of which documents we insert elsewhere. Suffice it that we here briefly recapitulate the leading features of the stipulations prescribed.

The site chosen is to be the best that may be available at the time of the selection being made, and to consist of 120,550 acres; the Company undertaking that the land shall be of the greatest value in the neighbourhood, with respect to fertility and accessibility. The land is to be divided into 550 acres for the town, 20,000 for suburban, and 100,000 for rural lots. The town land is to be subdivided into 2200 lots of a quarter of an acre each; the suburban into 2000 lots of 10 acres each; and the rural into 2000 lots of 50 acres each. There is to be reserved, free of charge, as a property for the future municipal corporation of the town, 200 town lots. One town lot, one suburban lot, and one rural lot are to constitute a single property. The Company reserves to itself 200 properties; the remaining properties being offered for sale to the public at the price of 120*l.* for each.

The purchase-moneys received from such sales are to be disposed of in the following proportions, viz.:

To the Company, as the price of the lands at 10 <i>s.</i> per acre	£54,000
For surveys, and other expenses of founding the settlement	30,000
For emigration	81,000
For roads, bridges, and other improvements	26,000
As a Church-building Fund	5,000
As an endowment for ministers	10,000
As a School Fund for building, and masters	10,000

The whole of the Emigration Fund, less 11,000*l.* reserved as an allowance to land purchasers towards defraying the expense of their passage, is to be expended in conveying from Scotland to the settlement emigrants of the labouring class, who may be eligible for free passages under the regulations prescribed by Government.

THE REGISTER OF APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE IS TO BE OPENED ON TUESDAY THE 22ND OF AUGUST INSTANT.

One important feature, of an entirely novel character, introduced into the plan, and which is well calculated to inspire purchasers with confidence in the good intentions of the Company, is the liberal concession (Regulation 12) of a reference to arbitration in case of any difference arising between the Company and any purchaser, as to the construction of the terms of their compact. The choice of the allotments is to be determined by a separate ballot in respect of each description of land, as in the case of Nelson. The ample provision made for emigration; for religious and educational endowments; for surveys, roads, bridges and other public improvements, sufficiently indicates provident foresight on the part of the projectors, and satisfactorily accounts for the enhanced price which is set on the allotments.

It only remains for us to advert to the locality pointed at as the probable site of New Edinburgh, namely, Port Cooper, at Banks's Peninsula, which is situated nearly midway on the east coast of the middle island. Concurrent testimony represents the whole tract of country extending from Lookers'-on Bay to Port Otago, between which two places Banks's Peninsula intervenes, as inferior to no portion of the islands, and *what* the character and capabilities of some of the favoured districts are, we have already had occasion to describe. It has been stated, on the authority of the captain of a whaler, that he effected a passage from the west coast, in a whale boat, through a channel leading from Cascade Point into a vast lake, which was connected again with a chain of minor lakes penetrating far into the interior, and that the land stretching around them was of a very superior description, consisting of extensive plains. Captain Wakefield, to whom this statement was made, asserts his belief in its accuracy.

At all events, it is now pretty well ascertained from actual examination, that the vast tract of open country stretching far inland, and commencing immediately in the rear of Port Cooper, *abounds in such land*; and as it is equally ascertained that Port Cooper is an extensive harbour of a very superior kind, the assurance is afforded that the two great requisites for the establishment of a commercial and an agricultural settlement in conjunction, are there pre-eminently combined. Port Cooper is, besides, the resort of a great number of whaling ships of all nations; a circumstance which could not fail to enhance its value in the estimation of keen-sighted enterprising Scotchmen established as a community on its shores.

The establishment of a colony of Scotchmen in the Middle Island had been advocated by Mr. Alexander Perry of Wellington, an intelligent Scotch gentleman resident there, son of Dr. Perry of Glasgow, anterior to the promulgation of Mr. Rennie's plan; as, in a letter to his father dated Wellington, June 10, 1842,* he suggests, in speaking of the profitable nature of the whaling trade, that "A company should be got up in Glasgow, and form a settlement connected with New Zealand, in the Southern or Middle Island, and secure to Scotland a part at least of the trade."

Various accounts of this and other parts of the Middle Island will be found inserted with the other documents. They comprise reports from Messrs. Duppa and Daniell, and Captain

William Mein Smith, of the Royal Artillery, (which is the latest,) and will well repay perusal. An interesting letter from Mr. George Butler Earp, of Wellington, formerly a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony, who is now in England, is also added to the other papers. It will be perceived from Captain Smith's statement, that he speaks of Port Otago, situated to the southward of Banks's Peninsula, as a very eligible spot for a settlement, and as being next in importance to Port Cooper. Of the Middle Island generally, Major Bunbury thus speaks: "I am inclined to believe that the capabilities of this island for purposes of agriculture have been much under-rated, to say nothing of its splendid harbours and mineralogical productions; and I am also certain that the intelligence and enterprising character of the natives, as well as the extent of its population, have been equally misunderstood."†

We here dismiss the subject for the present, earnestly requesting the reader to peruse the several documents to which reference has been made, and proposing to recur to it according as we may see occasion, and fresh intelligence respecting it may transpire.

COLONY OF NEW EDINBURGH,
TO BE FOUNDED BY THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

Governor,—JOSEPH SOMES, Esq.

Deputy-Governor,—HON. FRANCIS BARING.

DIRECTORS.

Henry A. Aglionby, Esq. M.P.	William Kjing, Esq.
John Ellerker Boulcott, Esq.	Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq. M.P.
John William Buckle, Esq.	Stewart Majoribanks, Esq. M.P.
Charles Buller, Esq. M.P.	Alexander Nairne, Esq.
Viscount Courtenay, M.P.	Lord Petre.
Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart.	Sir John Pirie, Bart. Alderman.
James Robert Gowen, Esq.	John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P.
Archibald Hastie, Esq. M.P.	Wm. Thompson, Esq. Aldm. M.P.
Sir Ralph Howard, Bart. M.P.	Hon. Fred. J. Tollamache, M.P.
William Hutt, Esq. M.P.	Edward G. Wakefield, Esq.
Viscount Ingestre, M.P.	George Frederick Young, Esq.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE COLONY OF NEW EDINBURGH, IN NEW ZEALAND.

I.—To JOHN WARD, Esq., Secretary to the New Zealand Company, 1, Cheesam Place, London, 23d May, 1843.

SIR,—The announcement that the questions, which affected the title of the New Zealand Company to land in New Zealand, have been satisfactorily adjusted; and that the Directors are now ready to continue their colonizing operations with renewed activity, induces us, and several of those friends who acted with us last year, to revive our plan for a new colony, to be established in connection with the Company.

Our present plan, however, differs in some important particulars from that of last year. If, as we hope may be the case, they may be deemed improvements, there will be no occasion to regret the circumstances with respect to the Company's title, by which the execution of the original plan has been so long impeded.

From the facility and success with which the Company, in less than four years, has established three distinct settlements in New Zealand—comprising among them a population of 10,000 persons, who have suffered no serious privations in conquering the first difficulties of a new Colony—we are led to the opinion that the preliminary preparations contemplated in our plan of last year, are unnecessary now. We are also satisfied of the advantage of leaving the choice of the locality open to the last moment, and that the decision should rest with those persons on the spot, whose means of judgment must be continually improving. The large surveying establishments of the Company, and the advanced state of the surveys in the present settlements, place a sufficient force of pioneers at the disposal of the Directors, and will enable them to avoid the expense and delay of a preliminary expedition for any future settlement. In this respect, it is obvious that the interval which has elapsed since our former communications with the Directors, admits of a valuable modification of the original plan.

For these reasons, we are willing that measures of preparation, including the choice of the place of settlement, shall be left to the Company's present officers in New Zealand. It seems desirable, however, for the satisfaction of those who may not fully perceive the real identity of the Company's interest, as respects choice of situation, with that of the purchasers of land in a new settlement, that the Directors should specifically engage to instruct their Agents to choose the very best place at the time open to selection. Instructions similar to those which were given to the preliminary expedition for Nelson, would be quite satisfactory.

Hitherto, it has so fallen out that the great bulk of the Colonists, as well capitalists as labourers, who have emigrated in connection with the New Zealand Company, have proceeded from England; and that Scotland has taken but small part in an enterprise for which her people are eminently qualified by their self-reliance, industry, perseverance, and prudence. We are desirous, therefore, that the proposed Colony should be made peculiarly eligible for Scottish Emigrants of all the various classes which constitute society,—that it should be a New Zealand settlement for Scotland. This object we think would be accomplished by an easy and unobjectionable process: we propose that the plan of the Colony shall comprise a provision for religious and educational purposes, in accordance with the principles of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; and that the whole of the Emigration fund, arising from the sale of the Company's land in the settlement, shall be employed in promoting the emigration of persons of the labouring class from Scotland only. If this suggestion were attributed to a narrow spirit of nationality, we should find our apology for it in the conclusive arguments by which the plan of a Colony in New Zealand for members of the Church of England in particular has been recommended to the Company. It is not an exclusive colony that we propose, but only a special one. New Zealand is wide enough for every body; and we only ask a fair share for Scotland, with

* See Letters from Settlers, &c. (ante) page 20.

† Parl. Papers, 8th April, 1840, p. 109.

the most efficient arrangements for securing religious ordinances, education, and concord in the Scottish settlement. It will be seen that we do not think of excluding any one from taking part in this enterprise. But while we shall rejoice if Englishmen, or Irishmen should be disposed to join us, after fully comprehending our scheme of endowments, we are confident that the plan of special settlements for particular classes, will greatly conduce to the rapid colonization of New Zealand in general: and we venture to say, in behalf of our own scheme, that the proverbial disposition of our countrymen to stick together and help each other, is a quality which deserves to be indulged, and fostered, as one of the most potent instruments of Colonization.

As respects the means of planting a Colony, sufficient experience has proved the soundness of the leading principle adopted by the New Zealand Company; namely, that of a contribution by all the purchasers of land, on equal terms, towards the purposes which are of essential importance to all, and which have the particular effect of giving to the land bought, a market-value exceeding its original price. Under this plan, the greater part of the purchase-money is indeed a trust-fund, confided to the New Zealand Company for specific purposes; but their strictly honourable administration of funds so placed in their hands heretofore, affords the best security that the money will be laid out, according to contract, for the purchasers; while the trust functions of the Company supply the only means hitherto found available in colonization, of at once enabling many persons unknown to each other, to contribute for common objects, and getting those objects pursued with the efficiency of a single and practised executive.

Such are the views with which we beg leave to submit the following propositions to the Directors of the New Zealand Company.

1. That, for the purpose of forming a distinct settlement, the Company shall appropriate 120,550 acres of Land.
2. That the Land shall be divided into 500 acres for the Town, 20,000 for Suburban lots, and 100,000 for Rural lots.
3. That the Town Land shall be divided into 2200 lots of a quarter acre each; the Suburban Land into 2000 lots of 10 acres each; and the Rural Land into 2000 lots of 50 acres each.
4. That there shall be reserved, free of charge, as a property for the future municipal corporation of the Town, 200 Town lots.
5. That 1 Town lot, 1 Suburban lot, and 1 Rural lot shall constitute a single property.
6. That there shall be reserved for the Company 200 properties.
7. That the remaining 1800 properties shall be submitted for sale at the price of 120*l.* for each property.
8. That the purchase-money received, viz. £216,000, shall be disposed of as follows:—

£54,000 to the Company, as the price of the Land at 10*s.* per acre.

£30,000 for surveys and other expenses of founding the Settlement.

£81,000 for Emigration.

£26,000 for roads, bridges, and other improvements.

£5000 as a church building-fund.

£10,000 as a provision for ministers.

£10,000 as a school-fund for building, and masters.

9. That the priority of choice in selecting the Lands comprised in each property, shall be determined by lot, for the Company's reserves as well as for the properties belonging to purchasers.

In submitting this proposal to the Directors, our object, at present, is merely to ascertain whether its principles meet with their approbation, and whether they would be disposed to give them practical effect, as soon as it shall be in our power to satisfy them of the existence of a sufficient body of intending Colonists, to justify such a course. Those whom we now represent are desirous of engaging personally in the enterprise, by emigrating with the first body of Colonists. We have no doubt of soon receiving a considerable accession to our number, if the leading features of our plan should be approved by the Directors; and we shall then be prepared to enter on the consideration of many details, which we have thought it better to omit from the present communication. We are, Sir, your very obedient servants,

GEORGE RENNIE.
W. CARGILL.
WENT. P. CROKE.

II.—To Messrs. RENNIE, CARGILL and CROKE.

New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, 25th May 1843.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to inform you that your letter of the 23d instant has been submitted to the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company, who, after having given it their serious consideration, desire me to express their general approval of the principles of the plan, and their readiness to undertake the trust-functions which it would assign to them.

After your own statement of the object with which your letter was written, it is scarcely necessary for them to add, that the final settlement of the plan, and especially of many details requiring careful consideration, must be the subject of future negotiation.

And I am further directed to state the wish of the Directors that no unnecessary publicity should be given to your correspondence with them on the subject, until the plan shall have assumed a more practical shape by the formation of that body of intending colonists, which shall be deemed sufficient to provide for the security and prosperity of the settlement, by means of the co-operation of a considerable number of settlers in the first instance.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WARD, Sec.

III.—To JOHN WARD, Esq., Secretary to the New Zealand Company.

1, Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, 24th June, 1843.

SIR,—Having just returned from Scotland with Mr. Cargill, I am enabled to report that the plan of a New Zealand Settlement for Scotland, as set forth in the letter to you of the 23d May, is very favourably received in that part of the kingdom. The small body of colonists who then addressed you have been joined by several others; and we are satisfied that the measure will meet with extensive support. I am, therefore, requested by my colleagues to communicate with the Directors of the New Zealand Company, for the purpose of maturing the plan, and giving it a practical character.

We are desirous of understanding from the Directors, that the choice

of the site of the intended Settlement will rest with the Company, subject to the approbation of the Governor of New Zealand, at his discretion.

We are of opinion that *New Edinburgh* would be an appropriate name for the Scotch Settlement.

We trust that the Directors will see no objection to declaring that the Company will not, in the case of any future Settlement, dispose of land at a lower price than the ten shillings per acre charged in the present case.

We are desirous that the Ballot for priority of choice shall be so arranged, that parties purchasing two or more allotments, or properties, may be enabled to have their land in contiguous blocks; provided that intimation of their wishes to that effect, be given previous to the drawing.

We, of course, rely that the Company will select in this Settlement such a quantity of land, as to provide that the 120,550 acres shall be of the greatest value in the neighbourhood, with respect to fertility and accessibility.

It appears to us desirable to determine at present, that in the case of any difference hereafter between the Company and purchasers of land, with respect to the execution of the contract between the parties, such difference shall be submitted to arbitration.

In conclusion, we beg leave to assure the Directors of our conviction, that if they should adopt the above proposals, and immediately frame regulations for the sale of the lands according to their usual method, a sufficient body of Colonists, being purchasers of land, will be ready to leave this country in October next.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE RENNIE.

IV.—To GEORGE RENNIE, Esq.

New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, 30th June, 1843.

SIR,—I am desired by the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and to acquaint you that they adopt the several proposals which it contains, and have determined to take the necessary steps accordingly for promoting the views of the gentlemen who wish to establish a Scottish Settlement in New Zealand.

With respect, however, to the proposal that the purchaser of more than one property shall be enabled to choose contiguous lots, the Directors are of opinion that such a right must be confined to the rural lands, and must not extend to land, on both sides of any river or main road.

The terms for the purchase of land in the new Settlement will be issued, as soon as the details shall have been agreed upon between the parties.

Among those terms, it will be necessary to provide that, in laying out the lands of the Settlement, the local Government shall be at liberty to make reserves, as property for the Natives, and for general public purposes.

The Directors also consider it desirable, that a portion of the fund, which the purchasers will subscribe for emigration, should be set apart for the purpose of assisting purchasers, being actual colonists, in defraying the cost of their passage to the Settlement.

Instructions will be immediately transmitted to the Company's Principal Agent in New Zealand, directing him to take the necessary steps, in concert with the local Government, for selecting the most desirable site for the Scottish colony, and to despatch a body of Engineers and Surveyors to the spot, for the purpose of surveying the lands, and making other preparations for the arrival of the Settlers.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WARD, Secretary.

TERMS FOR PURCHASE OF LANDS IN THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW EDINBURGH.

1. The (NEW ZEALAND*) Company has determined upon the formation of a new Settlement upon its Lands in New Zealand, to be called *New Edinburgh*; the site of which will be selected by the Company, subject to the approval of the Governor of the Colony. It is intended that the site chosen shall be the best that may be available at the time of the selection being made, and the Company will select in this Settlement such a quantity of land as to provide that 120,550 acres shall be of the greatest value in the neighbourhood, with respect to fertility and accessibility. The Company, therefore, hereby offers for sale 120,550 acres of land in the proposed Settlement of *New Edinburgh*, upon the following terms:—

2. The land shall be divided into 550 acres for the Town, 20,000 for Suburban lots, and 100,000 for Rural lots.

The Town land shall be divided into 2200 lots a quarter acre each; the Suburban land into 2000 lots of 10 acres each; and the Rural land into 2000 lots of 50 acres each.

There shall be reserved, free of charge, as a property for the future municipal corporation of the Town, 200 Town lots.

One Town lot, 1 Suburban lot, and 1 Rural lot shall constitute a single property.

There shall be reserved for the Company 200 properties.

The remaining 1800 properties are hereby offered for sale at the price of 120*l.* for each property.

3. A deposit of 10 per cent. on each property must be paid to the British Linen Company in Edinburgh, or to Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS, Bankers in London, on the Company's account, and the Banker's receipt produced and filed, previous to any application being registered at the Company's House. The residue of the purchase money will be required on a day of which public notice will be given. In case of default in payment of such residue by the day appointed, the deposit will thereupon become forfeited to the Company, together with all claim of the applicant to the land applied for.

4. On payment of his full purchase-money, each purchaser will receive for each 120*l.* so paid, three separate land-orders, viz. for the 50 acres of Rural land, the 10 acres of Suburban land, and the Town lot respectively. These lands are to be severally selected according to priority of choice, to be determined by lot as hereinafter mentioned.

5. Three several ballots for priority of choice of the Rural lots, Suburban lots, and Town lots, in manner to be arranged by the Court of Directors, will take place at the Company's House in London, in the presence of the Directors, and of such purchasers; or their agents, as may attend, on days of which public notice will be given. The choice of the lots of

* See above.

which, priority shall have been so determined, will take place in the Settlement as soon after the arrival of the first body of Colonists, as the requisite surveys and plans shall have been completed, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Company's Agent duly authorized in that behalf. Neglect or refusal to comply with such regulations in regard to any section, shall occasion a forfeiture of the purchaser's right of choice, and vest it in the Company's Officer on behalf of such purchaser.

6. It is contemplated that in addition to the reserves to be made by the Company for itself and for the Corporation, the Local Government will make such further reserves for the natives, and for public purposes, as it may see fit.

7. The priority of choice in selecting the Lands comprised in each property shall be determined by lot, for the Company's and Corporation's reserves, as well as for the properties belonging to purchasers. The ballot for priority of choice will be so arranged that any party purchasing two or more properties, may, with respect to Rural lots only, take them in a contiguous block, provided that notice in writing of his wish to that effect, be given to the Company three clear days previous to the drawing, and provided that such right of choice shall not extend to land on both sides of the river or main road.

8. The purchase-moneys to be received, viz., 216,000*l.*, shall be disposed of as follows:

£54,000 to the Company, as the price of the Land at 10*s.* per acre.

£30,000 for surveys and other expenses of founding the Settlement.

£81,000 for Emigration.

£26,000 for roads, bridges, and other improvements.

£5,000 as a church building-fund.

£10,000 as an endowment for ministers.

£10,000 as a school-fund for building, and masters.

The Company undertakes to apply the purchase-moneys, or so much thereof as shall be received, in the proportions stated, or as nearly so as may be practicable, to the several objects previously specified.

9. The whole of the emigration-fund, with the exception of 11,000*l.* will be expended in conveying from Scotland to the Settlement of New Edinburgh, labouring persons eligible according to the regulations established by the Government. The 11,000*l.* will be reserved as a special fund, out of which, and to that extent only, allowances will be made to purchasers, towards the cost of cabin-passages for themselves, their families, and servants, to the Settlement. The amount of the allowance will, in no case, exceed 25*l.* per cent. of the purchase-money paid by the colonists; and the fund being limited, as above mentioned, preference will be given to the applicants for the allowance, in the order of their application for the same. Particular regulations, relative to the mode of obtaining cabin-passage allowances, will be hereafter issued; but it is to be distinctly understood, that the Company reserves the power of granting, withholding, or adjusting the same, according to the merits of each particular case.

10. The Company reserves a discretionary power of suspending the sales to the public generally, in case it should be necessary to reserve any number of allotments for sale to actual colonists.

11. The Company undertakes not to dispose of its lands, in the case of any future Settlement, at a price which shall yield to the Company itself less than 10*s.* per acre as charged in the present case, in addition to the proportions of the purchase-money to be applied to special purposes.

12. In case of any difference arising between the Company and any purchaser, with respect to the construction of these presents, or the execution of the contract to be made between the parties, such difference shall be decided by two Arbitrators, one to be named by each party, or by an Umpire to be named by the Arbitrators.

13. The Register of Applications will be opened on Tuesday the 22nd August next, until which day no applications will be recorded. Written applications for allotments will thenceforth be received and registered by the Secretary of the Company, until a day of which public notice will be given, when the land-orders will be awarded strictly according to the result of the ballots; and all deposits received, will be returned, in case from any cause, the Company shall be unable to award the required land-orders to the whole of the applicants.

By order of the Court. JOHN WARD, Secretary.
New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, 1st July, 1843.

COMMITTEE AT EDINBURGH FOR PROMOTING THE FORMATION OF THE ABOVE COLONY.

The Right Honourable Sir JAMES FORREST, Bart.

Col. Robert Anderson, Winterton.	Robert Scott Moncrieff, Esq., Dalkeith.
James Aitchison, Esq., Alderston.	Robert Paul, Esq.
Isaac Bayley, Esq.	Hugh Rose, Esq.
The Rev. Thomas Burns, Ayrshire.	Andrew Rutherford, Esq., M.P.
William Cargill, Esq.	George Rennie, Esq.
Robert Cargill, Esq.	Dr. Smyttan.
William Gibson-Craig, Esq., M.P.	Patrick M. Stewart, Esq., M.P.
P. S. Fraser, Esq.	J. Gibson Thomson, Esq.
John Leadbetter, Esq., Glasgow.	The Rev. Dr. D. Welsh.
Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P.	

Parties desirous of information with respect to the Plans of the Body of intending Settlers at New Edinburgh, are requested to apply, by letter or personally, between the hours of 11 and 4, to William Cargill, Esq., at the Company's Office, 21, South St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh; or by letter, to George Rennie, Esq., New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, London. All letters to be prepaid.

ADDRESS TO SCOTCH FARMERS. By GEORGE RENNIE, Esq.
My name and connections at least cannot be unknown to you. It is with no unpardonable pride, I trust, that I remind you of my father's connection with the agriculture of Scotland. Early associations identify me with the feelings and interests of your body. I look, therefore, with confidence for a candid hearing, when I invite your attention to an enterprise which, I believe, many of you may be benefited by joining in, the more so that I can offer you, as a guarantee of my sincerity, my having personally engaged in it, and risked upon its success my own property and my children's prospects in life.

At a time when everybody is complaining, you are perhaps more severely pinched than any set of men above the mere class of labourers.

There may be exceptions, but, as a body, you have not for many years been able to lay anything past. If you can, by pinching and sparing, make both ends meet at the end of the year, it is as much as any of you can do, and more, it is to be feared, than most of you have done.

If you will but reflect upon your position, this cause of this is easy enough to be seen. It is not bad harvests, nor worn-out soils, nor spoiled markets; and if it be in part from high rents, these rents are themselves not the cause of your condition, but merely one of the effects or symptoms of that cause.

The truth is that there are more of you want farms than can get farms. If any one of you who has had the luck to get one were to give up his farm to-morrow, the landlord would be beset by a dozen applicants, each offering a rent quite as high, if not higher, before night-fall. You know this, and therefore stick to your farms, you that have got them; though you complain, and with truth, that it is a losing business.

Every year makes matters worse, for every year young men of your class are coming to that time of life when they look round them with a view to set up for themselves. Every year adds to the number of farm-wanters. Either a great many must go without, or the size of the farms must be diminished—one must be split up into several.

They may dispute elsewhere about the superior advantages of large or small farms, but we know in Scotland, by experience, that a tolerable-sized farm, managed by a tenant with some capital, and a number of decent cottars working for wages on it, is a better arrangement for all parties, than when each cottar was the laird's tenant, scratching his field or two to little purpose, without capital or skill.

We know by experience that our Scotch system of good-sized farms, held by leases, is better for all parties than the old system; and, if you look to your present position, you cannot fail to see that, by the mere operation of your own excessive numbers, you are in great danger of falling back into something nearly as bad as the old one. It is a duty you owe both to yourselves and children to struggle against this backsliding manfully.

Some might say—"Why stick to farming? Why not try some other occupation?"

It would be easy to show that the same overstocking will be found to prevail in all occupations in this country; and that, if any of you were from farmers to become merchants, or manufacturers, or tradesmen, you would only increase competition (already excessive) in the profession you choose, without benefiting yourself, or materially relieving those who continued farmers.

But there are other and better reasons for your wishing not to give up the farming trade; you have been bred to it and understand it, and are not so certain that you could understand another. You have been bred Scotch farmers—accustomed all your lives to live among Scotchmen—and are not sure, even if you could get farms in England or Ireland, that you would feel comfortable among people whose ways are so different. Like the matron in the scriptures, you doubt whether you could feel happy if you ceased to "dwell among your own people." You are averse to the riskful anxieties of trade; you wish to pass through life cultivating your fields, pursuing a healthy occupation in the open air; you wish to have it in your power to indulge from time to time, in our national sports; you wish to live under a decent minister, and you wish your children to have "decent schooling," as you had before them.

These wishes are natural and creditable to you. The scheme of life you chalk out for yourselves, if attainable, is a wise and prudent one. And it is attainable.

If there are not farms enough for all here, there is land enough and to spare in the colonies. Though any of you, who has merely to cross the border and settle down there, would feel himself among a strange people and strange ways, that need not be the case if a number of us resolve to go together, and sit down neighbourly in a new country where we may make our arrangements. It is not our hills and glens alone that make Scotland. It is our Kirk, our schools, the homely Scotch tongue, the bonspiel, the market, in short, all our Scotch ways. In any climate nearly approaching to our own, a knot of us can make at any time a Scotland for ourselves.

And this brings me to the object I have in view—to tell you that a party has been formed for the purpose of making a new Scotland in another land, and to invite such of you as have no better than the dreary average prospects of your employment here to join them. You will admit that in what I have said hitherto there has been no exaggeration—that I have rather under-stated than over-stated the hardships and difficulties of your case. I will weigh my words in the same scrupulous manner, in describing the field of more profitable labour to which I invite you.

A party has been formed for the purpose of making a settlement in New Zealand. The majority of this party are Scotchmen. Their first care has been to make provision for Minister and Schoolmaster. They have already secured the services of an approved good minister, of a man who has experience in the discharge of ministerial duties, and who is moreover a judicious and warm-hearted friend, and what is of no little importance in a new settlement, a skilful, practical agriculturist. The party will be located near each other, within a moderate parish distance, entirely among themselves. In so far as the comforts of social intercourse are concerned, they will find themselves from the outset, to all intents and purposes, in a Scotch rural parish. There will be no violent change in their habits of life; the training of their children in the way of their forefathers will be cared for.

There is one point to be noticed here—the length and anticipated cost and difficulty of the voyage. The mere voyage to North America is shorter, and the passage-money less. But that voyage and passage-money only set you down on the seaboard of the immense American continent. It is a long and tiresome and expensive way to Upper Canada, or "the far west" of the United States, where good land in sufficient quantities is to be had cheap. It is not the mere distance and expense alone, that renders this additional land-journey irksome: it is the frequent changes from one kind of conveyance to another, the incessant "breaking bulk," and the damage done to the goods carried with you. There is this decidedly in favour of the long voyage to New Zealand, that you are packed up in the port here, with all your goods and chattels, and set down there, without any care or exertion on your own part during the interim, on the site of your future home. It is but one voyage, one packing and unpacking. The expense too is in reality not greater. According to our plan, each purchaser of one or more lots of land, is entitled to a free passage for la-

bourers in proportion to the amount purchased. By another arrangement, the price of a cabin passage (with every comfort, but without some superfluous luxuries in the way of rare wines) has been reduced to 35 guineas for each adult male; and even this is further reduced to the purchasers of land in the projected settlement; for a portion of the purchase money is set apart as a special fund to make allowances (in no case exceeding 25l. per cent of the purchase money) towards the cabin passages of purchasers.

I now come to the prospects which open to the settler, when he shall have reached his new abode. It is not my intention to hold out prospects of large fortunes rapidly acquired with little labour. There, as everywhere, prudence and industry will be required to make a man prosper. But there prudence and industry, are at least certain of their reward. For 120l., a property, consisting of fifty acres of rural land, ten acres of suburban land, and a town lot of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, can be had. The mere land is not all they get for their money; there is a labour market fairly supplied by means of immigration; roads, bridges, and other improvements; a church and school—a share in all these advantages is obtained for the money. The nature of the country is such, that there can be no great metropolis preventing the growth of other towns. Every settlement will have its own town, the centre of its industry—the resort of whalers for supplies of food and water—the resort of vessels to ship its surplus produce. Every rural lot on the settlement will be within a moderate distance of the town, and will have easy access to it by the roads, for constructing which funds are already allotted. The purchaser of one property may be set down on the settlement, by the outlay of a few pounds beyond the purchase-money of his land. One hundred and fifty pounds would provide his outfit in indispensable furniture and stock, and suffice for his keep till he reaped his first harvest. Three hundred pounds would set an active and intelligent young man on his feet in the settlement. If wise, he would run up a native house on his fifty rural acres and settle upon them, reserving his ten suburban acres and town quarter acre, to rent or sell, as the increase of population raised them in value. His fifty acres would give him ample employment, and would not be beyond his own powers. There is a steady market in New Zealand for agricultural produce. At Sydney there is a steady demand for it; and whalers and other merchant vessels are constantly calling along the coast for supplies. In this country, for a young man, possessed of 300l., to take a farm, is little better than casting his seed into the sands on the sea-shore: in New Zealand such a sum, with average intelligence and industry, will ensure a competence in a reasonable number of years; and as he will live among his own people and the institutions of his own land, this competence can be attained by healthy and moderate toil, surrounded by all that he has most prized since childhood.

Of course, a still more favourable career opens to those, who can afford to purchase more than one property. And there is room and fair prospects for those who bring nothing but their own heads and hands. The remuneration of the labourer must be such as to enable him, in a moderate number of years, to raise himself into the class of proprietors. And for young men who have had some education, and who possess a practical acquaintance with husbandry, there is also employment. Such is the confidence reposed in a Scotch colony, that already many English capitalists, who do not intend to go out, are applying for land. They know that Scotchmen will make the land valuable. Here is an opening for young men as land-factors for absentee proprietors. The passage-money, and what may be required for outfit, may perhaps be raised by young men of respectable connections by an arrangement with some Life Assurance Company.

I have told you a plain story in plain language. I have reminded you that, in consequence of the great competition, farming in this country is not and cannot be remunerative to the majority, and that the evil must go on increasing. I have pointed out to you that a less capital than is here required for a farmer, will make a landowner in New Zealand. I have indicated that there is a certain demand there for agricultural produce. I have pointed out the arrangements by which the settlers in the colony of New Edinburgh, about to be founded there, will find themselves at once set down in a Scotch parish. The intercourse between this country and that, though rather tedious, is regular. There are residents in the old country here, whose pecuniary interests will be identified with those of the settlers. You need labour under no fear of being forgotten, or of being unable to learn how the friends you leave behind you get on. You will not be violently separated from all the associations of a former life, and thrown into a new and repulsive state of society. You will require to labour—that is the lot of man—but your labour will be sure of a reward. Moderate toil in a healthy climate will ensure competence for old age, and enable you to start your children with advantage in the world.

I do not wish you to take one word of this upon my authority. Inquire for yourselves. A very little observation will enable you to decide that here there is no prospect of things turning better. And as for the new land to which I invite you, there are plenty of men and books who can tell you all you need to know about it. Seek not for opinions, but for facts. Ask not whether this or that man thinks a settlement there likely to prosper; but what is the nature of the soil and climate; what the cost of going out and obtaining land or employment; what the character of the markets; what your prospect of finding there a society to your liking? If these questions are answered to your satisfaction, lose no time. There will be a little roughing at first; but what on earth worth having, is obtained without sacrifice and exertion? Serious risk there is none; and we will found a new Edinburgh at the antipodes, that shall one day rival the old.

We propose to sail in a body at the end of next October,* so as to arrive during the finest weather, and those who may be disposed to join us may obtain further information by addressing the committee at Edinburgh.†

GEORGE RENNIE.

POINTS RELATIVE TO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND.

This Colony is to have endowments for religious and educational purposes, exclusively adapted to Scottish Presbyterianism.

A Minister and Schoolmaster are to sail with the first party of Emigrants.

The settlers will, from the commencement, consist of all Classes, from the capitalist to the labourer, the latter of whom will have free passages, and be selected in Scotland.

The Settlers will thus, in some degree, be already known to each other; they will be at once united under the same pastor, and the young will have the education to which their fathers had been accustomed.

The site will be the best in New Zealand, (probably Port-Cooper), all restriction in this respect having been removed by the Home Government, and approved by the New Governor, who sailed on the 5th July.

On the arrival of the Governor, (or of the despatches which will be sent by the first ship,) the site will immediately be chosen, and the whole disposable surveying force in the Colony sent to it, and which will thus have four months' start of the first party of Settlers.

This together with the *schema of endowments*, is new, and gives a great advantage, as compared with the three settlements already founded by the New Zealand Company.

Capital and labour being supplied in proportion to each other, has proved the main element of successful colonisation; and there being a redundancy of both in the old country, it is something for Scotland to have 70,000l. applicable to the passage of labour, whilst, in the hands of the Company, its application will as heretofore, be *timed and proportioned* to the progressive demand for it.

The soil of New Zealand is first-rate, and the climate is unsurpassed. There agree is unknown, and the country is renovating to the health of all. "The thermometer in summer ranges between 65 and 75 degrees, rarely exceeding the latter, and in winter seldom falls below 40." The combined result of these is two crops a-year, and out-door feeding for cattle the whole year round.

New Zealand, in addition to its indigenous product of flax, and which, in due time, will be brought to account, is essentially a corn-growing and provision country. Its markets are now kept high by the tide of emigration, and by its position for selling refreshments to vessels of all nations engaged in the fisheries. But when its resources shall have been developed by emigration, its neighbourhood to New Holland, which is stamped by nature as an enormous sheep-walk, points it out as a future granary for the wool-growing population of these vast regions.

To the mechanic or labourer who may be selected for a free passage, "New Edinburgh" presents the means of at once bettering his own condition, and of relieving the labour-market at home; and in going to a country where every family can grow their own potatoes, and rear at least their own pigs and poultry, the price of provisions being advantageous to the farmer, can be no detriment to the industrious labourer.

To the farmer who is out of lease, it is for himself to compute, whether the application of the same capital to the acquisition and bringing under cultivation of his own freehold acres in "New Edinburgh," which it would cost him to start a hired farm at home, would or would not better the condition of himself and family. And let the working farmer, whose capital is small, observe, that labour is equivalent to capital, and also that he may grow and eat his own potatoes within six months of his arrival. It is in neither case a question of rapid wealth, but of the *sure and ample* return that soil and climate will make to his skill and industry.

The capitalist who pretends to no skill in farming must look to his own sagacity in applying part of his means with profit to the same objects, and in a country where he can vest his further means on first-rate mortgage, at a minimum of ten per cent. (bank interest being five per cent.) he may well trust in himself for the solid and useful employment of his all. Competition may deter or hurt him at home, but it cannot affect him there.

The New Zealand Company is no new concern. It was formed in 1839, and chartered in 1841. Its history and proceedings are fully detailed in the Parliamentary Records of 1841 and 1842. It was found entitled by the Crown to 1,000,000 acres of land by having laid out 250,000l. prior to 1841, when the sovereignty of these Islands was proclaimed by Governor Hobson. It has founded on these lands the settlement of Wellington in 1839, of New Plymouth in 1841, and of Nelson in 1842; and although its operations have since been suspended for a year, these three settlements are in a highly prosperous state, and contain an aggregate population of 10,000 souls.

At the first of these settlements, the Scotch are in such numbers and influence as to be in possession of the municipality. The Mayor is a Scotchman, and they have a Scotch minister settled amongst them since 1840.

The Scotch are also in sufficient numbers at Nelson to have applied for a Presbyterian minister.

It is therefore on good grounds that the Company has calculated upon public confidence in proceeding to found, on a system of still farther improvement—its fourth Colony of "New Edinburgh;" and it must be considered a compliment to our countrymen that Scotland should be first selected for giving effect to this system of improvement, as regards religious and educational endowments.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY TO MR. RENNIE.

New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings,
15th August, 1843.

SIR,—The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company have learned with much satisfaction the steps taken by you, during your recent visit to Scotland, for making known the intended establishment of a distinct Settlement on their lands in New Zealand, under the name of New Edinburgh. They have been equally gratified with the manner in which the announcement of this intention appears to have been received by persons of all classes in that part of the United Kingdom; and the pleasure is not less with which they have perused the sentiments in its favour, to which utterance has been given, generally, by means of the public press. These, coupled with the ample powers of selection so freely conferred by Her Majesty's Government, which I did myself the honour to communicate to you on the 10th instant, and the assured cordiality of His Excellency

* See Directors letter to Mr. Rennie dated 13th August.

† See above.

Governor Fitzroy, leave no room for misgiving as to the ultimate success of the undertaking.

But yet better to ensure that success at the least possible cost, the Directors are decidedly of opinion that it will be advisable not to precipitate measures, or proceed with too great rapidity. The well-known features of the Scottish character render it certain that the eventual energy of the intended Colonists will be in proportion to the caution exercised in the preliminary deliberation. To embark families in the winter is to occasion much additional anxiety, and, perhaps, privation, without any corresponding advantage; and the more time that is allowed for completing the surveys, in accordance with the instructions to the principal agent, of which an extract is annexed, the better will that obligation be fulfilled by which the Company stand pledged,—“that the site chosen shall be the best that may be available at the time of the selection being made.”

Upon these grounds it will evidently be expedient definitely to postpone the embarkation of yourself and the first emigrants until the spring of the ensuing year; and, accordingly, I am to request that, with a view to prevent disappointment, you will take care to make this postponement equally public with the terms of purchase, and other arrangements.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
To GEORGE RENNIE, Esq. T. C. HARRINGTON, Sec.

EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, TO COLONEL WAKEFIELD, THE COMPANY'S PRINCIPAL AGENT IN NEW ZEALAND.

FROM various communications which the Court of Directors have had with Governor Fitzroy, shortly before his departure, they feel assured that His Excellency will do all in his power to enable you to fix upon the two best spots in New Zealand as the sites of the two new Settlements which the Directors contemplate establishing.

The site for the New Edinburgh Settlement is that which you will have to determine first. In making this choice, the Directors wish you to bear in mind that the leaders of the Scottish Colony are very desirous to establish themselves in the Middle Island, of whose natural resources they have formed a high opinion. According to their present information, they seem to prefer Port Cooper to any other place. If you should agree with them as to the superior eligibility of that spot, the Directors trust that you may be able to secure the requisite quantity of land in that locality. But if this should not happen, or if you should be of opinion that Port Cooper is not the most eligible spot, you must never forget the essential importance of obtaining a good harbour at such a distance from any other Settlement as to secure to New Edinburgh the benefits of its own Emigration Fund. As to all other points, such as the quality of the soil and natural produce, the accessibility of rural land, and general facilities of colonization, the Directors prefer confiding in your experience and judgment, to giving you any precise instructions. Referring you to their pledge that the site of New Edinburgh shall be “the best then open to selection,” and reminding you that they consider an available harbour and some considerable distance from any other Settlement to be essential conditions of a good selection, they leave this matter in your hands, relying confidently on your sense of its importance, and of the necessity of promptly exercising a sound judgment with respect to it.

As you may receive this despatch before you hear of Governor Fitzroy's arrival at Sydney, you will probably occupy yourself during the interval in making the requisite preparations for sending an efficient body of surveyors, without delay, to the place that may be chosen for New Edinburgh. Captain Wakefield so very much prefers the plan of surveying by contract to that of employing salaried surveyors, and appears to find it so easily managed, that the Directors hope you may be able to pursue the former method. They, however, leave the choice to your judgment. But you must, at all events, take care that the work is entrusted only to the most efficient hands, selected, if you should find it desirable, from any of the Company's settlements.

I am desired to point out to you the expediency of commencing the survey at New Edinburgh with the suburban lands, after irrevocably determining the site of the town. By this means land for cultivation will be the sooner got ready for the agricultural settlers with small capitals, of which the Scotch colony will principally consist; and the division of the town-site into streets, &c., may take place after the first colonists shall have been put in possession of their suburban lots. With this suggestion, the Court refers you to its correspondence with Mr. Rennie, and the New Edinburgh terms of purchase (of which copies are enclosed), desiring you will so instruct the surveyors, that every promise made by the Company may be strictly fulfilled. It will be your duty to take Governor Fitzroy's directions with respect to reserves for the natives, and for public purposes.

Although the leaders of the Scotch colony are very desirous of leaving this country at the end of October next, the Directors imagine that it will not be in their power to do so, and even that a sufficient number may not be ready to depart before the ensuing Spring; and, indeed, it seems desirable that not less than six months should elapse between your receipt of these instructions and the arrival of any considerable number of settlers. At the same time the Directors would impress upon you the necessity of prompt and vigorous measures for getting the suburban land at New Edinburgh ready for occupation with the least possible delay.

REPORT ON PORT COOPER, BANKS'S PENINSULA, AND ON LOOKERS-ON OR KAI-KORA BAY, ON THE EASTERN COAST OF THE MIDDLE ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND;

Made to Colonel Wakefield by George Deppe, esq., and Captain Edward Daniell, 4th August 1841.

Port Cooper is situated in the N.W. angle of Banks's Peninsula; lying N.E. and S.W., from four to five miles in depth, and from a mile and a half to a mile and three-quarters in breadth; having from four to six fathoms water up to an island situated about three miles from the heads,

lying E. and W. nearly the whole breadth of the harbour, inclining, however, rather to the eastward, leaving thus a sufficiently broad channel on the west side for the passage of vessels higher up the harbour.

The hills on the eastern entrance of the harbour present a rounded and down-like appearance, with strata of rock of a highly volcanic nature showing themselves in parallel horizontal lines through the rich mould and dense herbaceous vegetation which covers their sides and tops: all the hills on this side of the harbour present this appearance, forming three or four bays, more or less deep, affording shelter for vessels, and each containing several acres of flat land at its head, available for building purposes, and for repairing vessels of easy draught of water.

At low-water, the head of the harbour presents a large mud-flat of blue clay from five to six hundred acres in extent, with a small stream of fresh-water running through it, the drainage of the several valleys situated at the foot of the hills enclosing the head of the harbour, and containing in all about 800 acres of positively flat land.

The sides of the hills on the western entrance are precipitous and abrupt for about a mile and a half up the harbour, where there is a break in them: they slope more towards the water's edge, affording not only considerable space for buildings, but likewise rendering it a no difficult matter to carry a road over them into a bay containing from 150 to 200 acres of perfectly flat land facing to the N.E. From the N.W. extremity of this bay the road can be continued over some rocks about a quarter of a mile in extent, to the south banks of a river which affords a good water-carriage of from fifteen to twenty miles in extent, but which from the circumstances of the river's winding round the foot of the several hills of the peninsula as they abut upon the isthmus, does not extend, in a direct line, further inland than from eight to ten miles: this river at its mouth, at high-water, covers a space of about 600 or 700 acres; a little distance up, however, its channel is narrowed to about eighty yards, gradually decreasing until at last it becomes a mere stream, too narrow and too shallow for boating: the depth of water in the river at low tide averaged from four to six feet, only one shallow, for about three or four hundred yards, presenting itself in the whole of its course until it becomes of no service whatever as a water-carriage.

We did not get bottom on the bar at low-water with a twelve-foot oar; and as the tide rises from six to eight feet, large barges could easily be introduced into the river for the purpose of removing the produce of the harbour for shipment, were it necessary. The channel over the bar lies in the direction of N. by E. and S. by W.; alongside and to the westward of some rocks which cannot be mistaken, over which a surf is constantly breaking inside the bar; a very curious angular-shaped rock about thirty yards in height projects into the stream, around which the channel winds, and then suddenly turns to the south bank of the river, and is then easily traced by the depth or shallowness of the water.

The isthmus connecting the peninsula with the main land is much more extensive than is represented on the charts; and instead of being a low sandy neck, as is there stated, it consists of the richest soil, covered with vegetation of most luxuriant growth, and being from four to ten and in many places twenty feet above the level of the sea; and nowhere does it present the appearance of ever being flooded: and from my own observation as I walked over it as our boat was going up the river, I think I may safely say that there is but a very small portion of land in comparison with the whole district which the plough would not completely drain, and that, in most instances, even that portion could be laid dry at a very trifling expense; for the few swamps that do exist have for the most part an outlet into the river or elsewhere, which prevents their forming lagoons in the wet season of the year, but which during the summer become so choked up with vegetation as to prevent the swamps from completely draining themselves; but under any circumstances they form so insignificant a portion of this immense district that they are hardly worth mentioning.

The soil appears to be of a very recent formation, consisting chiefly of a rich, dark, vegetable mould, with a sufficient admixture of clay to form a good wheat soil; and for barley, oats, potatoes, and in fact for all succulent roots, I may safely venture to say that a better description of soil could not be conceived. The substratum, which commences about a spit and a half under the surface, being of a sandy nature, renders the district sufficiently dry, as a sheep-pasture, to secure one against foot-rot. This circumstance too would lead one to think that Banks's Peninsula was, at no very great distance of time, an island, and that the isthmus has been formed by the surf on either side meeting and depositing a sand-bank, in the same manner that the tide meeting the stream of a river forms a bar across its mouth; and that in the course of time, vegetation of an inferior order has commenced upon it, and in its season died down, and thus gradually formed a soil for a superior kind of vegetation, and that in this instance it has been greatly assisted by the alluvial deposit from the hills of the peninsula; in fact, this very process appears to be going on at the present moment; for, as you recede from the sea-side, so the vegetation improves, and the barren sand which is washed up by the sea passes gradually into a rich vegetable mould.

As I have already stated, the isthmus is not so narrow as represented on the charts, but is certainly quite as broad as the peninsula itself, and it appears to be a part and parcel of the main-land, which forms an extensive plain extending as far as the eye can reach inland, and as far North as the Lookers-on; being the termination or rather commencement of a chain of lofty mountains covered with snow, which, abutting on the sea-shore at Kai-Kora, recede from the coast as they stretch away at the S.W. until they disappear below the horizon, forming the Western boundary of an immense plain, containing millions of acres of the richest soil, covered with grasses of most luxuriant growth, and dotted with groves of pine-trees, which become more numerous as you approach the mountains, with here and there a small lake or the bend of a river, presenting on the whole a most inviting and magnificent appearance. From the hills on Banks's Peninsula, water of considerable extent shows itself some distance inland: whether this is a lake or the branch of a river remains still to be proved: it was with the intention of ascertaining this that we started on an expedition up the river, imagining that as it wound its way through so plain a country its size would not decrease so rapidly as it proved to do. Under any circumstances, however, the country must drain itself in some direction, and future settlement will discover in which without stepping far out of the way.

Thus much we have, nevertheless, ascertained, viz. that Port Cooper

is a sufficient harbour for all shipping purposes, and that in the immediate neighbourhood of this port is an agricultural district unexceptionable both as to extent and fertility; and that the two are at this moment connected by a water-carriage of about two or three miles only, and that they can be connected by a land-carriage at a very trifling expense; and moreover, that there is a sufficiently available water-frontage to allow of the town's being placed at once upon the mainland, and thus form the keystone of an extent of country stretching along shore about 300 miles, and inland as far as the eye can reach, perfectly plain, and waiting only for the plough, and flocks and herds, to yield an enormous return to any one who may be inclined to venture an outlay of capital upon it.

Should the town be partly in the harbour and partly in the bay on the other side of the ridge of hills, the west side of the harbour will of course be the natural position for it.

There is a break in the hills at the head of the harbour, over which a dray could almost be driven in its present state, and which no doubt is immediately connected with the south side of the plain. Captain Daniell, Mr. Tyrrell, and myself, walked to the top of this range with no great difficulty to ourselves; but unfortunately, when we arrived at the top we were surrounded by so dense a mist that we could scarcely see ten yards before us: it appeared, however, to lead down in a S.W. direction; and as a native path leads likewise in that direction, there can be little doubt but that this will be the most immediate means of communication with that part of the district; this, however, could be easily ascertained on a clear day.

The whole of the peninsula, unlike the greater part of the Northern Island, consists of gently undulating downs, covered with the richest grasses and peopled by a very fine species of quail, which afforded us much sport: it is needless to add, that the river, which for the time being we called the Serpentine, was crowded with numerous tribes of ducks, shag, and divers.

The natives in this district are but few in number, and much more advanced in civilization than their Northern neighbours; being for the most part clothed in European dresses, speaking English, and using whale-boats, which they procure from the whalers in exchange for potatoes and wood. The potatoes grown on the peninsula are very fine, and much more mealy than those grown in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson, from the circumstance of the soil being of a lighter and rather dryer description.

The captain of a French whaler, the *Comte de Paris*, informed us that at the Lookers-on there is a passage through the hills leading into a plain stretching away into the interior of the country, between two ranges of hills, of sufficient extent, to use his own expression, "to make London and Paris,"—meaning that it was sufficient to support the trade of two towns of their magnitude: he stated, moreover, that he had himself penetrated inland, in that direction, to a green-stone lake, and that the country he passed over, and that which he saw extending around him on every side, surpassed every thing that he had ever before witnessed.

With regard to the growth of the vine in this district, he states that there is not the least doubt as to its thriving, as some he planted at Akaroa some four years since are bearing most luxuriantly.

It is supposed that at the Lookers-on (Kai-Kora) there exists a fine harbour: this, however, is a mistake, there being merely a rather extensive bay open to the S.E. It is true that there is an excellent harbour for small craft at the eastern extremity of a small promontory forming the southern boundary of the bay; which harbour is well sheltered from the S.E. by a reef of rocks running out in a N.E. direction to the extent of perhaps a mile or more, forming both in appearance and effect a complete breakwater, as it is backed up on the side exposed to the sea, with deep water inside. In fact, there is little doubt but that inside this breakwater, vessels might anchor with tolerable safety, as it is only exposed to the N.E. from which quarter it is never known to blow with any degree of violence. Steamers, however, will be able to carry on any extent of trade with this district, as the boat-harbour is certainly both sufficiently large, and has a sufficient depth of water for craft of from thirty to forty tons burden.

Both Captain Daniell and myself felt perfectly certain that the break which shows itself in the hills in a line with the promontory at Kai-Kora leads to an extensive district inland, before having heard the statement of the Captain of the *Comte de Paris* with whom we did not meet until we anchored in Port Levi; so that his statement may be considered more or less correct.

The extent of flat land at Kai-Kora, as seen from the sea, is not very great; we having calculated it at about 8,000 or 10,000 acres; but on again seeing it on our return it appeared more extensive. As we had a fair wind, we ran up the whole way close in shore, having thus a famous view of the whole line of coast from Port Cooper to Kai-Kora; which appeared to us to present no impediment to a person riding on horseback from the one place to the other, the hills intervening being easily traversed, and for the most part well adapted for grazing cattle and sheep.

Gore's bay as represented on the charts, does not exist; and Table Island is laid down too far south by twenty-eight miles, according to the statement of the master of the *Balley*.

It is altogether a mistaken notion as to its being so much colder at Banks's Peninsula than at Port Nicholson, or further north. We at least slept four nights in the bush, with merely a tarpauling over us, without being at all inconvenienced by cold. It has no doubt arisen from the circumstance of the snow-hills appearing, from their immense distance, to be but a very little above the level of the vast intervening plain; which merely goes to prove the immense extent of country between them and the sea-shore, and their enormous height.

LETTER FROM GEORGE BUTLER EARP, ESQ., LATE MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND, TO GEORGE RENNIE, ESQ.
London, August 15th, 1843.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, requesting my opinion as to the eligibility of the eastern coast of the Middle Island of New Zealand for the purposes of colonization; and also with regard to the fitness of Port Cooper as the harbour of a new and extensive settlement.

In reply to the first query, I beg to state, as to the Middle Island generally, that in the opinion of all those conversant with the subject,

this portion of New Zealand is even better adapted to the purposes of agriculture than the Northern Island; not so much from any superior fertility, for this is scarcely possible, as on account of the greater breadth of district to be obtained. This advantage cannot fail to ensure compactness and unity of operation in agricultural pursuits; the want of which, in the elder settlement of Wellington, in particular, has been felt to be somewhat injurious to the rapid occupation of land. In the Wellington district, the allotments are in some cases distant 60 miles from the centre of population. In many districts of the Middle Island a considerably larger number of allotments may be placed within a circle of twenty miles.

There can be no question whatever that the eastern coast of the Middle Island is preferable to the western shores. The latter are for the most part mountainous, and the harbours, as at present known, few, and of doubtful utility. Whilst, on the east coast, the mountains recede, leaving an extensive tract of fertile and well-watered plains between them and the ocean. The harbours possess the same excellent features which characterize those of the east coast of the Sister Island; indeed, as a general rule, there are few good harbours on the western coast of either island.

The climate of the Middle Island is also well known to be highly salubrious and equable; this, indeed, is the characteristic of the whole of New Zealand. The extremes of heat and cold are unknown, and the transition of the one to the other is gradual and seasonable. Notwithstanding the dogma of nautical men and others that 7 degrees may be added to the latitude of any place in the southern hemisphere to find its corresponding climate in the northern world, I have no hesitation in saying, that this is erroneous. The extreme south of the Middle Island would thus correspond with the 54th degree of north latitude, the fallacy of which will be at once apparent, from the fact that the immense forests of the southern part of New Zealand are ever green. Equally veracious are the reports industriously circulated as to the winds of New Zealand; the absurdity of these are, however, now too well known to require refutation.

With regard to Port Cooper, as the centre of the contemplated colony of New Edinburgh, I must premise that I have never visited it. But as it has always been my custom to acquire information respecting the districts of the Middle Island from every available source, I do not hesitate to say, that it is decidedly the best locality for your purpose. I well recollect the return of our esteemed colonists Captain Daniell and Mr. Duppa from their exploration of its vicinity, and they were enthusiastic in their eulogies both of the harbour and district. I know of no two men in the colony upon whose judgment in these matters I would more implicitly rely.

The commercial resources of the harbour, when fully developed, though they are by no means equal to those of Wellington, will prove very considerable. It will form the focus of the whale fishery on the east coast, by far the most extensive fishery in New Zealand. The harbour of Akaroa, at present in the hands of the French, is only a few miles distant and 300 sail of whalers are known to have entered that port. Should the Colony of New Edinburgh be established at Port Cooper, supplies of every kind must of necessity be drawn from thence for the purposes of the fishery; especially as the French at Akaroa are now compelled to pay duties on all importations, a measure, which, from apathy or some more unaccountable cause, had been too long delayed; from the moment Port Cooper becomes a British settlement, the importance of Akaroa will merge into it, and there can be no question but, as the colonization of the Middle Island extends, the harbour of Port Cooper must become the principal commercial depot.

With regard to the agricultural capabilities of the Port Cooper district, I have never heard two opinions; all accounts agree in describing them as of the very first consequence. Captain Daniell's report you are of course in possession of, and I have heard many others in the colony speak in the same eulogistic terms. A very clever farmer from Port Nicholson, Mr. Deans, has formed a little colony in the vicinity of the harbour, upon the principle colonially termed "squating;" and I have too high an opinion of his judgment to imagine that he would squat anywhere but in a good place. Few men know more of the capabilities of New Zealand soil than he does, and you will be fortunate in having so excellent a pioneer.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction that a place of so great importance as Port Cooper, is likely to be occupied by a colony of your enterprising countrymen; this alone will be a guarantee for its success. We have numerous Scotchmen in Wellington, and I am sure my fellow colonists will agree with me, that to their industry, enterprise and general praiseworthy conduct, we may attribute no small portion of the success of the first colony. May your new undertaking prove equally prosperous. I am, dear Sir, Yours very truly,

To G. RENNIE, Esq.

G. B. EARP.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT BY CAPTAIN SMITH, R.A., ON THE MIDDLE ISLAND.

On Wednesday, 16th November, having procured a guide, I proceeded to walk from Akaroa to Pigeon Bay. This journey is frequently performed in three hours, but in consequence of the number of pig tracks, it is difficult in some places to make out the true path, and my guide unfortunately took a false one; we went astray and wandered about in the bush for three hours before we recovered the path; and we did not reach Pigeon Bay till near sun-set.

Pigeon Bay is a deep inlet on the north side of Banks's Peninsula, about six miles long, nearly straight, and from a mile and a half wide. It is easily accessible, unless the wind is blowing strong from the S.W. It has no bar, the general depth of water varies from six to nine fathoms, increasing with tolerable regularity; the rise of tide is about six feet, except at the Springs, when it rises seven feet. Pigeon Bay is generally considered a good and safe harbour. The prevailing winds, as in all other parts of the peninsula, are from the N.W. to S.W., these are the most violent. Strong north-westers seldom blow more than six or seven hours; but if it works round to the S.W., which it sometimes does, it generally lasts three days, seldom more. The holding ground is very good, and there are no dangerous rocks or shoals either

inside or outside of the harbour. The country round Pigeon Bay is very hilly; that towards the entrance is well adapted to the depasturing of sheep and cattle, it is almost entirely covered with grass. Further up the harbour it becomes wooded; on the west side at about 3½ miles from the entrance, there is a valley through which a fine little stream of water runs. This I think contains from 600 to 800 acres of good land, which is thickly covered with timber. At the mouth of this valley I found a very good house, which has been lately built by two young Englishmen, who live there and occupy themselves in sawing timber, and cultivating the soil, which appears to be very rich. At the head of Pigeon Bay, there is I think about 3,000 acres of flat land; through this a fine little stream flows; at high water, boats may go nearly half a mile up it, but they may land on the beach at all times of the tide, as the water is, close to the shore, deep.

I have no doubt but that a road may be made from Akaroa to Pigeon Bay, and this being accomplished, there will be no difficulty in carrying a branch road towards the S.W. angle of the peninsula, and by the north end of the Lake Wihola to all parts of the great plain lying between Banks's Peninsula and the roots of the southern alps. Cattle have been driven from Hoeshore, which is at the S.W. angle of the peninsula and near the plain, to Akaroa in about eight hours, at a time when there was not a track of any kind; my informant was one of the drovers. The roads must necessarily be hilly; but as there is not a great deal of wooded land to pass through, the surveyor will not I think have much difficulty in finding out the best lines. Materials for mettling the roads will be found abundant and good.

Should Pigeon Bay ever become the site of a settlement, the best situation for a township will be found close to the water at the head of the harbour: its form may be compact and convenient, the stream running through it would afford an abundant supply of fresh water, and it would stand at the extremity of the line of communication between Akaroa and the interior. The soil is a rich alluvium, producing abundance of fine timber of the best kinds; the substrata are loam and clay, which appeared to me to be fit for making bricks. The house of the Englishmen who live here is plastered with it. On Thursday 17th, having seen what I could of Pigeon Bay, I proceeded in a whale boat to Port Levy, distant about three miles. The coast is bold and rocky, but there are no dangerous reefs, nor did I observe any rocks projecting more than 100 yards from the cliffs. The easternmost head of Port Levy is rocky though not high; the westernmost, which also forms one of the heads of Port Cooper, is high and perpendicular, receding a little from the general line of coast: the entrance to these two harbours cannot easily be mistaken; from this point the high lands of the peninsula begin to fall off towards the great plain. Port Levy is about a mile wide, and about six miles long, it is straight: its direction slightly inclining to the east of north.

The harbour of Port Levy is easy of access with almost all winds; there is no bar; the depth of water at the entrance is nine fathoms, shoaling gradually to three opposite the native settlement, and there is no necessity for vessels to go higher for either wood or water, or for any other purpose: the usual anchorage is off the Bluff, which in shape much resembles a sperm whale's head; the ordinary tides rise about six feet, the springs seven feet. It is high water at the full and change of the moon about half past 5 o'clock. The holding ground is a blue clay, and very firm. It is considered an excellent harbour, and well sheltered from all the prevailing winds. The N. and N.E. winds, which draw up the harbour, are seldom either violent or enduring; from the appearance of the hills, I supposed it subject to flurries in N.W. and S.W. gales; but I am told this is not the case except in a trifling degree, as the former wind draws up Port Cooper which is close by, and the latter draws down, thus relieving Port Levy from their ill effects.

Port Levy, though an excellent harbour, is quite unfit for a settlement, and especially for a settlement on a large scale, as there is no place fit for a Township. There are five valleys containing altogether about 400 acres of tolerably level land, and 4 are well timbered, but there are only 2 of these which could be connected, and neither these nor any of the others could be made to communicate with country land, without very great difficulty and expense. The native population here amounts to about 150 persons, the white population varies from 20 to 30. Both the natives and white people here appear to be industrious, and to be clearing a good deal of land for cultivation. The natives will not permit the ships which visit this harbour to supply themselves with wood, but keep a large stock on hand to sell. Their settlement is on the eastern side of the harbour; the white people are all with two or three exceptions settled in the valley opposite. Having completed an eye sketch of Port Levy, for I had no instruments to assist me, I proceeded to visit Port Cooper, which is just round the high Bluff as I have stated before. This harbour is considerably larger than Port Levy, is equally accessible except in strong S.W. winds, it has about the same depth of water, and the holding ground is equally good; but on the whole it is not considered so good a harbour as Port Levy, because the most prevailing and violent winds draw through it, producing a considerable swell. There is, however, near the entrance on the east side, a small bay in which four or five vessels may ride nearly land-locked, and sheltered from all winds; on the same side there are several small bays, which are excellent harbours for boats, and small craft. The shores of Port Cooper like those of Port Levy, are bold and rocky, the hills above them are nearly of the same character, but more rugged, especially on the west side. There is only one valley in this harbour in which there is any wood near the shore, that is the valley in which the natives, about thirty in number, are settled, on the west side, about a mile above the reefs. There are some patches of wood on the hills, but they are difficult to approach. Having reached the island, which rises to about 250 feet above the level of the harbour, I landed on the shelly beach, and ascended the hill, in order to correct and complete my sketch. During my walk there, I flushed several quail, and from that circumstance I gave it the name of Quail Island. I now crossed again to the east side, and from thence to the native settlement, sounding as I went: at this part of the harbour the greatest depth I found was 3½ fathoms. Having reached the native settlement, we pitched on a place close to it for the night's bivouac. We were soon visited by a number of the natives, who told us that some of their women had discovered, a day or two before, the mast and sail of a whale boat, and afterwards the boat itself, it was a green boat with a red

nose, and red stripe; they had also picked up two French books, which they showed me; one was a volume of Corneille's works, the other was an arithmetic. Nothing was seen of any of the people belonging to the boat; but from the way the wind had been blowing for some days past, the natives concluded that she must have been coming from the Northward.

Being anxious to see something of the great Plain to the westward, I ascended to the top of the hills at the back of the settlement; from thence I had a magnificent view of that part of the Plain, to the N.W. of the Peninsula; I was prevented from seeing that part which is to the S. W. by the intervention of some of the other hills. I could see the River Putarikamut, which winds about through the plain; this river empties itself into the sea, about six miles from the entrance of Port Cooper. I am told that though this river is narrow, there is water enough for boats to ascend 30 miles, and that the same point may be reached by land in a distance of less than 10. At 9 miles further, there is another river, called the Wai Makaridi. This is considerably larger than the Putarikamut. I am told, at its entrance it is about ¼ mile wide, and that it soon spreads into a broad basin. Vessels of 50 tons may go up five miles; the river then dividing into several branches. Beyond this, at the distance of about 13 miles, is another river called the Kai-ipoia; the weather was not clear enough for me to see it. At some distance up the Putakiramut there has been a farm; Messrs. Dods and Davis of Sydney were the proprietors, and Mr. Hariot was the superintendent. The farm was abandoned for certain reasons about eighteen months since, but much valuable property in the shape of houses, farming utensils, stacked wheat, &c., were left. These were all destroyed by fire about nine months ago. The natives had set fire to the banks of the Lake Wihola, for the purpose of catching eels, and the fire ran across the Plain, destroying the farm in its route.

Early on the following morning, I proceeded with my survey and soundings. The harbour above the island divides itself into three bays. The water is shoal in all; the middle bay is for the most part dry at low water. At its head, the low land is swampy, and the hills at the back are low but rugged. A road might easily be cut through them to the great plain, near the banks of the Wihola. I could see this part of the country, and the 90-Mile Beach in the distance, from the hills above the native settlement; and the only place near Port Cooper on which a town could be laid out, appeared to me to be beyond the low rugged range, at about three miles from the shallow part of the harbour. The tide was low, so it was impossible for me to approach the head of the harbour in the boat, and the walk would have occupied more time than I could spare, as I had already overstaid the time appointed for my meeting with Mr. Price at Port Levy. I was therefore obliged to be satisfied with a distant view.

Having completed my sketch of the harbour, and taken such soundings as I thought necessary, I made the best of my way back to Port Levy, which I reached in the afternoon. Mr. Price joined me on the following day: we sailed on the same evening, and were forced to put back next morning. We were delayed by light contrary winds for two days, when we started a second time, and after a very rough and stormy passage of forty hours' duration, we anchored safely in Port Nicholson.

I have now, Sir, reported upon all the harbours I have visited, and to the best of my recollection have stated all the most important particulars relating to each; and it appears to me on mature consideration, that (should it be the intention of the New Zealand Company to establish a settlement in New Munster), Akaroa will be found best suited to the purpose. The harbour is quite as accessible as any other; it is more extensive, has the best site for a town, and is in the neighbourhood of the most extensive tracts of land, adapted to the purposes of grazing and agriculture.

Akaroa is the resort of the greatest number of the ships employed to the southward of the Bay of Islands in the whale fishery, and as many as fifteen, I have been told, have been seen lying there at a time. The two last reasons for preferring Akaroa to any other port in New Munster, will apply to the other harbours on Banks's Peninsula. Should it not be expedient to establish the settlement on any of these harbours, Otago will be found preferable in every respect to Bloomfield Harbour (the Bluff.) It is more easy of access, has more room for shipping, a better site for a town, and has more land fit for grazing and agricultural purposes in its immediate neighbourhood. On the shores of Foveaux Strait, I think Port Somes (called the Neck, and sometimes Pattarson's River) or Port Adventure, will be found best suited to the purpose of a settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Yours, &c.,
W. M. SMITH.

EXTRACTS FROM RECENT DESPATCHES AND REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, FROM THE COMPANY'S AGENTS AND OFFICERS IN THE COLONY:—

FROM COLONEL WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, PRINCIPAL AGENT, TO THE SECRETARY.

Wellington, 28th January, 1843.

SIR.—The roads which are now completed, or in progress, are the Petoni road, which admits a dray the whole distance of six miles to the Hutt, and which, being macadamized, requires no repairs but occasional removals of slips of earth from the adjoining bank. The new road to Porirua, which, passing through the valley of the Kai-warra-warra, at about a mile from Wellington, avoids the steep ascent of the old native path which we had converted into a bridge road, opens some of the finest sections in this neighbourhood, and forms a good commencement of and junction with the bridge road, which has hitherto been in use for communication with the coast in Cook's Straits. The Karori road commences at the junction of Hawkstone Street and the Tinakori roads, and running so long as it continues in the town as a carriage road, continues as a pack-bullock road through the belt and first country sections adjoining it, till it opens to settlers the level of the Karori district, which contains the finest timber in this neighbourhood, and soil only inferior to that of the valley of the Hutt. The two last means of communication have already induced some settlers of capital and experience to build good residences, and to commence agricultural operations on this section.

The bridge road to Porirua, which we had run hastily over for the purpose of opening a communication with Manawata, Wanganui, and New Plymouth, was occasionally obstructed in the winter, by reason of the overhanging trees, which I am now removing, and this will widen the line to the extent of twenty-six feet, thereby admitting the sea and wind without making a dry road.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WAKEFIELD.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.
Wellington, 26th January, 1843.

Sir,—I take advantage of the *Clydeside* loading in part at this port for England, to forward to your address, in compliance with the instructions of the Court of Directors, one ton of coals procured at Massacre bay, and brought to this port for sale.

I am happy to say that the Company possesses some very valuable coal fields in its territory. Massacre bay and Wanganui, near Cape Farewell, have been found to contain very large veins capable of easy working. I also send some specimens of coal and limestone, lately discovered at Mokau, forty miles northward of New Plymouth.

The river offers facilities for exporting these materials, by admitting vessels of 150 tons burthen. This is the only specimen of coal I have seen found in the northern island of New Zealand, although lignite abounds in the neighbourhood of the Thames.

I send you also, to be presented to the Court of Directors on the

part of Mr. Commissioner Spain, some specimens of copper ore collected by himself on the Great Barrier island, at the mouth of the gulf of Shourake.

The seam of copper lately discovered there, is now in process of working by a Sydney company, and promises to be profitable.

The sulphur that was sent to England last year in the *Planter*, was collected on Sulphur or White island, in the bay of Plenty, where it is found in parts, on the surface, to the depth of six inches. There is also sulphur at Mount Edgcombe in the bay of Plenty, but it has not hitherto been turned to account, and I believe is not very pure.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WAKEFIELD.

REPORT FROM SAMUEL CHARLES BRES, ESQ., PRINCIPAL SURVEYOR AT WELLINGTON, TO THE PRINCIPAL AGENT.

Survey Office, Wellington,
January 14th, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you of the progress of the surveys.

In my last report, I expressed my determination that the land announced for selection on the 2nd instant should be ready in time, which I have much satisfaction in stating was accomplished, the selection taking place according to the advertisement, as you are aware. I have had the numbers of the sections on the plans compared with the register, and have prepared the following statement from them:—

PRELIMINARY COUNTRY LAND SURVEYED AND CHOSEN.

Districts.	No. of sections thrown open to selection previous to April 8, 1842.	Total No. of sections thrown open to selection January 2, 1843.			Total No. of sections chosen up to January 5, 1843.			No. of sections remaining unchosen.	
		No. of sections remaining from selection, April 7th & 8th.	Number subsequently surveyed.	Total.	No. of sections chosen previous to April 8, 1842.	No. of sections chosen January 2, 3, 4, 1843.	Total.	No. of sections thrown up.	
Town.....	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—
Evans' bay.....	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Watts' peninsula.....	12	—	6	9	12	6	18	—	—
Ohio.....	18	—	—	—	18	—	18	—	—
Karori.....	25	—	—	—	25	—	25	—	—
Makara.....	39	—	—	—	39	—	39	—	—
Ohariu.....	37	2	59	61	35	52	87	—	—
Kai-warra-warra.....	—	—	7	7	—	7	7	—	9
Harbour.....	69	17	—	17	52	—	52	25 having been chosen in Dec. 1840, under Sir G. Gipps' restrictions.	42
Lowry bay.....	—	—	5	5	—	4	4		1
Hutt.....	74	—	103	103	74	65	139	1 having been chosen by mistake; an agent acting without authority.	38
Kinapora.....	35	—	—	—	35	—	35		1
Porirua.....	73	—	—	—	73	—	73	—	—
Tukapu.....	39	—	—	—	39	—	39	—	—
Morokivi road.....	—	—	34	34	—	20	20	—	14
Pawai-tangi-nui.....	69	36	—	36	33	—	33	—	36
Horokivi valley.....	—	—	76	76	—	39	39	—	37
Horowenaa.....	186	107	6	113	79	6	85	—	107
Manawatu.....	101	4	454	456	97	146	243	—	312
	788	166	750	916	622	345	967	26	597
								Deduct sections thrown up.....	26
									941

Messrs. Sheppard, Tiffen, and other assistants, have been engaged in preparing complete sets of the plans, which will be ready in a few days. I dispatched Mr. Whitehead to verify the survey of Watts' Peninsula, and shall have this portion of the plan properly corrected. Mr. Kettle has been cutting some lines, which will correct a portion of the survey at Ohio. Upon your suggestion, I have allowed each of the surveyors and cadets leave of absence for a week, which some have already availed themselves of.

The number of men employed on the roads during the last few weeks has been very great, which no doubt partly arises from the partial suspension of the surveys lately. The colony, however, has benefited by this circumstance, since the roads have proportionately advanced. The line of the Karori road is carried to a distance of about three miles from the top of Hawkstone Street, but the road is not finished thus far. The question of carrying roads through this country may now be considered at rest, since a more difficult portion is seldom seen, yet the line is perfectly available.

Agreeably to your instructions, I prepared plans and particulars of a portion of the line of coast by Porirua harbour to Waikanae, and inserted an advertisement in the *Gazette* inviting tenders; but those received for the contract being considered high, none were accepted. I have half the men applying to the Company for employment on the Karori road, and the other half on the line of diversion of Kai-warra-warra hill, commencing from the termination of contract four, and so into the old Porirua road. I have also inspected the bush clearing on each side of the old Porirua road, which you have let, and have examined the line with a view to the necessity of deviations; the princi-

pal one occurring at Rata hill, about two miles from Kai-warra-warra by the old road, where an alteration is absolutely necessary. I shall endeavour to improve the road at other parts without deviating. The new Porirua road is carried to a distance of about two miles from Kai-warra-warra, and is a cart road properly ballasted.

In reference to my future operations, it is my intention to remeasure and clear where necessary the Porirua and Tukapu districts, cutting the back line of the sections of the latter, and the same with the Pawai-tangi-nui, and to tie those with my surveys; also, to connect the district of the Upper Hutt with the lower, and to examine the country up the Hutt, for the purpose of ascertaining the best route for a road, which, after passing through the whole of this district, I shall endeavour to lead to the Wai-ra-rapa: various other tie lines are also wanting to complete the survey. The whole of the sections chosen have also to be pointed out to the proprietors, and the remaining town areas of Wellington. I intend to finish these matters at once.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL CHARLES BRES,
Principal surveyor and civil engineer.

EXTRACTS FROM DESPATCHES FROM I. T. WICKSTEED, ESQ., RESIDENT AGENT AT NEW PLYMOUTH, TO THE PRINCIPAL AGENT, AND TO THE SECRETARY.

New Plymouth, October 31st, 1842.

The brief visit of the bishop of New Zealand and of the chief justice has been productive of good effects: the marked cordiality between these personages and myself, as representative of the Company, will

serve to increase my influence with the native population, with whom the Europeans are now on very good terms, and no probability of any thing like a rupture can, at present, be discerned.

Several small vessels have been in the roadstead during the month, the weather being unusually boisterous; and their cargoes have been all loaded without accident of any kind.

November 12th, 1842.

The surveys in this settlement are now so far a-head of the actual and prospective demand for land, that I feel justified in making a very considerable reduction in the expenditure of this department.

November 29th, 1842.

The *Blenheim* arrived at New Plymouth on the 19th instant; and on the 20th and 21st nearly all the emigrants, including all the women and children, with their baggage, were safely landed. There was one man ill with a hurt in his leg, and he is now convalescent. One death, that of a child born on board, occurred; with these exceptions, the emigrants appear to have suffered no sickness.

On the afternoon of the 21st, the weather became boisterous, and the *Blenheim*, which had not been put to the moorings (through the captain's needless fear of their strength), went to sea. She returned on the 27th instant, and has since been safely discharged of cargo, and the emigrants on board.

November 30th, 1842.

The entrance to the Waitera has been carefully sounded, buoyed and beacons erected. I hope soon to send a small chart with the soundings, &c., to be lithographed, and then distributed in this and the neighbouring colonies. Whilst large vessels can hold to the moorings in the roadstead in bad weather, smaller craft may find a safe harbour in the Waitera.

The men not employed on the Waitera road are opening up lines of communication with the Company's reserved land now offered for sale, in many districts unsaleable without this outlay; which is amply repaid by an increase in the price of land. I hope soon to report satisfactory progress of the road behind Mount Egmont to Wanganui, on which the natives are now busily engaged.

December 9th, 1842.

I have the honour to report sales of some of the Company's reserved lands in this settlement.

Although it is not my intention to subdivide sections into small plots, I made an exception to this rule in the instance of a piece containing about an acre, on the banks of the river Hu-a-toki, where the Company's store-house is built. Retaining the land at the mouth of the river (where a boat harbour may, probably, be constructed at some future time,) and a sufficient space about the store-house, I divided the remainder—say three-quarters of an acre—into eleven allotments, which were offered for sale at the rate of one pound per foot frontage, with forty feet back. Six of these have been sold for £229 10s. 10d.; and I feel sure of disposing of the remainder on the same terms. I have also sold seven town quarter-acre sections at prices varying from £15 to £40, and a detached plot of twelve perches for £12. Two suburban sections on the Wai-wai-kaiho, have been purchased by—, one for £200, and the other for £150. Another suburban section, into which the Carrington road leads, has been taken by Messrs— and —, for £225. I must observe that the erection of the Wai-wai-kaiho bridge, (which will be completed this summer) enhanced the value of the land bought by—, to the extent of at least £100. The whole cost of that work will soon be covered by the increased value given thereby to the Company's lands.

One of the passengers by the *Blenheim*, will probably become an extensive purchaser. All the *Blenheim* passengers express themselves much pleased with the Taranaki district.

An entire map of the settlement, as far as it has been surveyed and laid out, is nearly ready to be forwarded.

December 31st, 1842.

I am happy to inform you that coal of excellent quality and in great abundance, has been found within a day's sail of New Plymouth, on the south-eastern bank of the Mokau river. I forward a sample, which is surface coal, and resembles what in England is called "cancl." This specimen is part of a piece brought from Mokau by Mr. Copps, whom (having no use for his services as a surveyor) I despatched to Mokau, for the purpose of obtaining trustworthy information respecting the existence of coal there. Mr. Copps reports that there are two large veins sixteen miles up the river, (the distance by land is much less) on this side of a rapid, and another beyond the rapid. The water is between two and three fathoms deep at the banks' side. There is excellent lime-stone forty miles up the river.

I have entered into a contract with Mr. John Spencer, who accompanied Mr. Copps, and has more influence with the natives than any other European at Mokau, to deliver a few tons of coal at New Plymouth. There is no doubt of its selling at a price to cover all expenses; and I hope the time is not distant when the Company will derive a considerable sum by way of royalty from the working of these mines.

A few of the natives of New Plymouth, (the only troublesome ones in the neighbourhood) having commenced fencing in a road, and some sections belonging to the Company, and some individual proprietors, for a potato ground, in disregard of my remonstrances, and although there was equally good land at their service within a few yards of their intended inclosure; I got together a large party of the Company's men, aided by several settlers, and pulled down the fence. They put it up again early the next day, and I again caused the stakes to be pulled up. Whilst I was engaged in directing one of the surveyors to mark out the line of road, and shew the natives very distinctly the land they might occupy, one of the latter menaced me with his tomahawk, and he having thus committed a legal assault, I gave him in charge to one of the constables, who, after a slight scuffle, took him to prison. This, as I anticipated, had the desired effect: and the natives, seeing I was in earnest, very quietly took the land offered to them, and are now in good humour again. The imprisoned native was

soon released, Mr. Creed, the missionary, becoming bail for his keeping the peace for twenty-four hours—all I required. You will please to observe, that Mr. Cutfield, a magistrate, accompanied me on the first day, and by his presence and example aided in taking down the fence. I state these circumstances thus particularly, to obviate any misrepresentation. The result is the same as at the Wanganui and the Waitera; and it may also be remarked that, as in those cases, so in this, the great body of the natives, including the most influential, are well enough pleased with what has been done.

FROM CAPTAIN ARTHUR WAKEFIELD, R. N., RESIDENT AGENT AT NELSON, TO THE PRINCIPAL AGENT.

Nelson, January 12, 1843.

Sir,—I beg to forward herewith a complete plan of all the accommodation land, (including the town of Nelson,) consisting of eight districts, viz.—Suburban North; Maitai and Brook Street Valleys; Suburban South; Waimea East; Waimea West; Waimea South; Moutere, and Motueka.

From these districts, the whole of the accommodation land has been duly selected, with the exception of thirteen late choices, which have been reserved by the agent of the proprietors, in whose hands they are. I shall endeavour to describe generally the above districts, for the information of the Court. Suburban North consists of hilly land, generally covered with fern, but interspersed with wooded valleys, frequently containing good land. The fern land is also of a fair description. The Maitai and Brook Street Valleys, contain eleven sections in each, of similar land; but from their proximity to the town possessing an increased value. Some of these sections, as well as some in Suburban South, comprise very pretty spots for building. Suburban South is composed of similar land to Suburban North, with the exception of some of the sections being on a plain at the foot of the hills, which contains some good land. Some of the sections are stony, and some consist of flax swamps. Waimea East is composed of a similar mixture; the stony land and the flax swamps prevailing. However, we have already ascertained that there is a fall of three feet into the Waimea, and that the land can, consequently, be drained; and it is the opinion of many, that the stony land will produce good crops of barley. It is now covered with a varied, rich vegetation—fern, tutu, European flax, aniseed, wild geranium, &c.; and, in places, with good grass. This district is bounded on the west by the Waimea, and on the south by the Wairoa.

Waimea west, comprises what may be properly called the valley of the Waimea. This district is more or less timbered, and contains land of an excellent description. The lower part, which has been formed by deposits from the river, is somewhat stony, and has no timber, but is usually covered with very good pasture. Cattle thrive in this district in a surprising degree. The middle part of the district affords some beautiful sites for buildings and farms.

The Moutere valley runs in a south direction from the river's mouth, which is within three miles of the Motueka, until it reaches within four or five miles of the Waimea. It consists of a finely timbered valley of about nine miles in length, with numerous branches from it more or less timbered, with small streams tributary to the river, which runs through the centre. The soil in this district is different from that of the other wooded lands in the country, being a yellow clay, with less upper soil; but the timber is similar to that in the Waimea, and the fern and sow-thistle grow to a great height wherever the timber has been destroyed. The difference is probably owing to the surface-water not finding an outlet to the river. There are, also, in this district some pretty spots for location; and some practicable farmers, who have visited it and are about to locate there, are of opinion that they will have as good crops of grain as in any of the other districts.

The Motueka district contains two valleys: that of the Motueka itself, and that of the Rewaka. Both of these valleys are partially timbered with the best pine, and the soil of the richest description, and produces the best potatoes I have seen in New Zealand. Its only drawback is the difficulty of getting at it; as the river has several mouths which cut the country up, and are, at times, difficult to cross, and not at all easily bridged, owing to the freshets.

This is the only district where there are any natives resident; and, up to this time, I may say we have been all but entirely free from any interference on their part, with the regular settlement of the district. The communication between the Motueka and Nelson is, at present, by boat. The distance is about sixteen miles; and the sea and land breezes are peculiarly adapted to a rapid intercourse. A road by land, however, need not be despaired of, connecting Nelson with it through the Waimea and Moutere. There is no mountain or hill to prevent it.

Thus the Court of Directors will perceive that nearly 60,000 acres have been surveyed, within an average distance of about sixteen miles of Nelson.

I must take this opportunity of stating for the information of the Court, that infinite credit is due to Mr. Puckett, for his judgment in defining the districts, and his zeal and energy in prosecuting the survey, as well as for the uniform facility he has given to proprietors and their agents, to make selections according to their due right of choice.

The greater part of the survey force will now be directed to Coal Bay, and I hope we shall have two or three hundred sections ready for selection, before the end of the summer. I have despatched Mr. Cotterell, the surveyor, to the east coast, to ascertain whether there exists a pass into a plain in a south-west direction, from the spot where he struck on the Wairoa, in his former journey: upon his return I shall be able to decide where the remainder of the country land shall be taken.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WAKEFIELD.

REPORT FROM MR. CHARLES H. KETTLE, ASSISTANT-SURVEYOR, ON THE VALLEYS OF THE HUTT, RUAMAHUNGA AND MANAWATU, TO THE PRINCIPAL AGENT.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, according to your instructions, I have ascended the Manawatu river, beyond the Tararua and Ruahine mountains, and returned to Port Nicholson, passing down

the valley of the Ruamahunga to the head of the lake Wairarapa, and entering the valley of the Erratounga, or Hutt, at the foot of the Tararua mountains.

I was accompanied by Mr. Wills, one of the cadets, and five men to carry our provisions and blankets; these, with Eahu the chief of Ohau, and six of his people who went as guides, composed the party.

We left Kare-Kare, the head-quarters of the surveying staff at Manawatu, on Thursday, May 5th, and arrived at Wellington on Wednesday, June 8th. I beg to submit to you my journal, which contains every information I was able to obtain relative to the country.

Thursday, May 6th, 1842.—Left Kare-Kare in the whale-boat, at nine o'clock, and proceeded up the river: arrived at Riwa-riwa about three o'clock, P.M. It is unnecessary for me to describe this part of the country, as the surveys have extended as far as this point, and every information has been given on the plans which have been laid before the public.

Friday 6th.—About two o'clock, P.M., came to a Pa called Puketara; it belongs to Watanui, and is built on the summit of a high fern hill on the north bank, about eight miles above Riwa-riwa. From this we had a fine view of the country to the northward, through which a fine stream, called O'Roua, flows, and joins the Manawatu, about half a mile above the Pa; it is from fifteen to twenty yards wide, and navigable for canoes for a considerable distance up, where there is a large settlement. This stream, the natives say, has its source very near the Rangitiki river; it will eventually prove of great importance to the settler, as the country through which it flows is well adapted for a grazing district, and would at the present time afford ample pasturage for large herds of cattle. The banks of the river, from this to the place we encamped at for the night, are about twelve feet high, and thickly timbered with Tawa and Kaikatis; there are no native clearings, but they are commencing at one place. We encamped on an old potatoe ground, about thirteen miles above Riwa-riwa, and forty-six from the mouth. A vessel of fifty tons burthen might go as far as this with perfect safety, but here the river suddenly becomes obstructed by trees, so that at present it is not safe even for a whale boat to proceed any farther. The bed of the river becomes of a shingley nature here, a sure sign of a strong current.

Saturday 7th.—This morning by seven o'clock we had our luggage in the canoes again, and resumed our journey. The current of the river now became so strong that the natives dispensed with the paddles, and had recourse to poles to propel the canoes. About nine o'clock I went on shore at a potatoe garden called Karaka, from which I had a fine view of the Toi-toi flat, which extends from Riwa-riwa to near the foot of the Tararua. The bank of the river here is about thirty feet high; the level of the flat is visibly lower than the top of the bank. The natives informed me, that when the heavy *waipuki* or freshes come, the water leaves the river at a point some distance up, and rushes across this flat towards Kare-Kare; but at present it is quite dry, and not of a swampy nature, as the generality of the *Toi-toi* land about this part of the country. We procured another canoe here, and divided the luggage, while my men walked round the river by a Mauri track, that we might proceed faster. The second reach above the potatoe ground we found to be very bad; it has several small falls, caused by the trees, which make the current so strong that four natives with their poles could but just make the canoe stem it. The bed of the river is composed of shingle, and nearly 140 yards wide. At noon stopped at a small settlement called Tiatoka, where we made a meal of some *tutees* roasted in the leaf of a tree called *heraurekau*. These leaves will not burn, and they are wrapped round the bird, so that none of the fat can escape; the bird cooked in this manner is really very delicious. We again pushed our canoes off and proceeded. The river now begins to present a very different appearance, the banks which are mostly composed of shingle are flat, the water shallow, so that a person can wade; and the immense totara trees which lie in its bed show that terrific floods must have rushed down at some time. About four o'clock, P.M., the sky became very threatening, so that we landed at some huts for shelter. The rain coming on we were obliged to stay here for the night. The land on the north bank about this part, appears to me to be superior to that on the south.

Sunday 8th.—On account of the heavy rain we were not able to proceed till ten o'clock this morning.—About noon we came to a place called *Puteke*. This is the most difficult and dangerous place we have yet encountered on the river, from the immense quantity of timber which lies in it. Some time ago Watanui and some of his people were nearly drowned here. They were going down the river, and when they came to this spot the canoe came round broadside to the current, and was dashed to pieces amongst the timber. About one o'clock P.M., an approaching thunderstorm compelled us to land, and take shelter under some native huts. We found two natives here, who informed us that Kurupo, the Ngatikihuni chief, had come overland from Hauriri, and was staying at a Pa, a short distance up the river. The weather continuing very unfavourable we did not proceed any farther to-day. This evening we cooked some meat in a copper mauri or *hangi*, being the native term, which is an excellent method of cooking. A hole is dug in the earth, and a large fire made in it, on which large stones are placed to heat. As soon as the fire has burned down the remaining embers are taken out, and some of the hot stones laid carefully round the bottom of the hole. A small quantity of water is then poured on the stones, and the meat laid on them. The remaining hot stones are then laid on the top of the meat, and then a layer of grass; the whole is then covered over with earth, so that none of the steam can escape. The meat remains in the earth for two hours, when the hole is uncovered, and the meat dressed in excellent style.

Monday 9th.—Rose at daybreak and found the river had risen several feet from the late heavy rain: the canoe that joined us on Saturday returned. Started at seven o'clock, and after proceeding about a mile from our encampment, the natives showed me the point at which the water leaves the river, when the freshets come down, and crosses over the *toi-toi* flat: this happens merely from the want of a proper embankment at a sharp turn of the river at the end of a long reach. A small expense would render this flat (which on a rough guess consists of about 30,000 acres) perfectly dry. About two miles farther on we saw some Totara trees, the first we have seen on the river; this is about thirty

miles from Riwa-riwa, and sixty-three miles from the mouth. Here I purchased three eels of a native for six heads of tobacco, each eel being a yard long and sixteen inches round. About this part the river is much clearer of timber than it is lower down, but the banks are rather low. Here, on the south side of the river, a red gravelly cliff of an average height of fifty feet commences, and runs in a northerly direction to the mountains; this is in fact the bank of the river. At times the water runs at the base of it, and when by the bend of the river the cliff is sometimes half a mile from the edge of the water, the intervening space is merely a flat shingly point covered with scrub, over which the water must spread when the freshets come down. About eleven o'clock we reached the Pa, *Hahimate*. It is a miserable place on the north bank, about thirty-three miles above Riwa river, inhabited by a part of the Panciri tribe. As soon as we entered the Pa, a mat was placed in the front of the chief's hot-house for us to sit on. The natives informing me that Kurupo was in the house, I went in to speak to him. He told me he was on his way to visit Watanui, and that he would return in a few days; he wished me to wait and go over to Hauriri with him to see the country; he appears to be very desirous of having white men settled there. Eahu and Kurupo met on much more friendly terms than I expected, as their tribes have been at war with each other for many years. I gave Eahu some flour that he might treat his friends, and in a short time a meal was served up of potatoes, rumeras, rarakas, and porridge. As the natives would not proceed any farther to-day, I crossed the river in the afternoon to see an old Pa called Turitea, where the great chief Winakau formerly lived; he is buried by the side of his house in the trunk of a tree hollowed out, and the outside carved in the shape of a man's head; the face is tattooed exactly as the chief was himself, and under the chin the feathers of his war canoe are placed to represent his beard; the head is about nine feet high, over it is formed a roof of his mats, and the wild grass and shrubs have grown up round it, so that altogether it has a very curious appearance. The whole place is tabooed—everything that was in and about the house when the chief died remains there still. By the side of this old Pa a small stream called Kiuwitea runs into the river; we passed two other small tributaries as we came up to-day, one of which, called Katirana, the natives say, canoes can go a considerable distance up.

Tuesday 10th.—About eight o'clock we began to ascend the river again, my men walking round the shores. After proceeding a little more than half a mile we came to a fall, where I was obliged to get out of the canoe, as it was rather dangerous, and walk round the bank for a short distance: at this point there are two shingle islands which form three different channels; proceeding a little farther, the river flows at the foot of the red cliff again, which at this part is eighty feet high.—Eleven o'clock—came to immense quantities of totara; it seems as prevalent here, as kaikatis is about Te Mairi. I got out of the canoe here, and walked across a neck of land whilst the canoe went round; on this point there are about 100 acres of fern land; the soil very rich, and manuka is very prevalent about this part, particularly on the north bank. We stopped at some huts, and partook of some potatoes and small fish with the natives. I engaged another canoe here to take some of our things, for which I am obliged to give three shirts. The river now becomes a series of rapids, the bed in many places being a visibly inclined plane, so that it requires great exertion to propel the canoes. The timber on the north (which is not so fine as that on the south side) is nearly half a mile from the edge of the river, while the space between is covered with grass, *toi-toi*, and manuka. We stopped for the night at a Pa called Kopianui; it has an elevated situation on the north bank; the natives are a branch of the Panciri tribe called Ngatirarau. We passed several small tributaries to-day, but none of them of any importance. Totara and rimu still abound. The natives have been telling me this evening that we shall reach the mountains to-morrow, and must have two more canoes, as the men cannot walk much farther round the bank.

Wednesday, 11th.—The canoes were launched again and proceeded, whilst we walked round the shores, as the rapids are very numerous, the fall in many places being six feet in two chains. At half-past eleven o'clock we reached the foot of the mountains where the Manawatu runs between the Tararua and Ruahine ranges. Here a large stream called Te Poangina falls into the Manawatu,—it is about forty yards wide, and navigable for canoes; it has its source in the Ruahine mountains, and runs at the foot of them till it joins the Manawatu. At the entrance of the pass the river divides and meets again, forming an island of about six acres. By a meridian altitude of the sun I found the latitude of this point to be $40^{\circ} 17' 27''$ S. I made two sketches to illustrate this place, one shewing the Poangina joining the Manawatu, the other shewing the entrance to the pass between the two ranges. The character of the river to-day has been similar to that on the preceding days. I judge the distance of the mountains from the sea by the river, at eighty miles.

Thursday, 12th.—The breadth of the river at the pass is reduced to 20 yards, and in its bed are large masses of stone over which the water pours with great force. The scene now presented to our view was picturesque in the extreme. On either side the lofty rocks sometimes projected so as nearly to meet; sometimes perpendicular, and at others having a slight inclination similar to the rocky cliffs on the road from Wellington to Pitoni. How the Totara and Rimu grow to the perfection they do on these rocky plains, I am at a loss to conceive. After proceeding about half a mile through the pass, we came to a fall of fourteen feet, caused by masses of imbedded rock, over which the water falls with tremendous violence. Here we were obliged to take every article out of the canoes, while the Mauries contrived to get up the fall with great dexterity—two or three men standing on a rock at the top with a strong rope attached to the head of the canoe, by which they hauled it up, and two men in the canoe assisting with their poles at the same time. The well-proportioned figures of the natives stood out in fine relief with the scene around us; and their wild cries, as they urged each other to increased exertion, gave a romantic tone to the scene, which had a considerable effect on the mind. This fall is called Koteanuatanga; the natives say the Evil Spirit lived there formerly. At length being safe over the fall, our luggage was again placed in the canoes, and we once more resumed our journey. The remainder of the pass beyond the fall (which may be termed nothing more than a series of rapids), is about two miles and a half in length. On emerging from this pass, which the natives call Te Apiti, the river resumes its former appearance; the current is not so

strong, and the body of water is considerably diminished. We continued about three miles beyond the pass, when the natives hauled their canoes ashore at some huts on the north bank; they complained of being very tired, from the great exertion used in polling to-day. Whilst the men were preparing dinner, I crossed over to the opposite bank, which is about fifty feet high. From a potatoe garden there I had a delightful view of the country. I immediately commenced a sketch of it, but was not able to finish it, as the weather was very hazy, so that I was not able to see the distant mountains.

Friday, 13th.—Whilst the men were preparing poles I crossed over to the opposite bank, and finished the sketch I commenced yesterday. The day being clear, I had a delightful view of the country. Immediately at the back of the Ruahine range, a fine valley extends as far as the eye can reach, through which a small stream, called Mangatu, flows and empties itself into the Manawatu. A small undulation of the country lies between this and the extensive valley through which the Manawatu flows, in a north-easterly direction towards the East Cape. The Puketoi mountains, which I suppose to be distant about twenty miles, form the back ground to this fine country, which is covered with forests of totara. *These valleys must be extensive*, as the natives inform me that canoes can go a three weeks' journey up the river from this point. I was not able to see the country to the south-east; but as our route lies through that part, I shall be able to describe it at some future time. About noon we got our luggage into the canoe, and in an hour reached the point at which the road strikes across the country. Here a fine stream, about thirty yards wide, called Te Moawango, falls into the Manawatu; it comes from the eastern side of the Tararua, and is navigable for canoes a long distance up. The Manawatu up to this, receives only four tributaries of any importance: the Tokomaru, a short distance above Te Mairi; Te Oroua, eight miles above Riwa-riwa; Te Poangina, at the entrance of the Apiti; and Te Moawango, where we left the river at a distance of ninety miles from its mouth, and five miles beyond the Tararua and Ruahine mountains. The natives have a very curious tradition of the Manawatu; they say that it was formed by a spirit in a journey from the East Cape to the coast on the opposite side of the island, and that this Atua, or spirit, whom they call Okatia, was an immense totara, that possessed the nature of the worm, or eel. We are glad to leave the river, from the trouble we have experienced from the natives. Some Mauries who were staying here joined us, and we started immediately; our road lay through a perfectly level country, heavily timbered with totara, rimu and tawa. After walking about three miles we came to a potatoe garden, where I determined to bivouack for the night. The natives made six large fires, round which we slept.

Saturday, 14th.—Our road this morning lay up the course of the Moawango, which we waded seven times, and then came to another potatoe ground. Here we found four or five Mauries. A man came on to this place last night, to inform the old chief that we were coming. He had a large pig killed for us, which was very acceptable, as our provisions were getting very low. The old chief (named Takawa) who lives here is of a little importance; he made a long speech, expressing his desire for white men to settle here. He was very glad we had come to see the country, and would go with us for two or three days to direct us on the road. The kindness we have received from this old man exceeds all I have ever witnessed before from a Maurie. The native who assisted us yesterday left us here: it appears that Eahu took him from the Ngatikihuni when he was an infant, but has given him his freedom since he has been grown up. At noon we started again, crossed the river once more, and shortly afterwards the road led us over a low range of hills, from the summit of which we saw a large tract of level country before us. About three o'clock we came to some huts, where I thought it advisable to stop, as the weather was inclined to be rough. The timber to-day has been principally totara; and the hill we have passed over is quite available, being neither high nor steep.

Sunday, 15th.—Resumed our journey at half-past seven o'clock this morning, though it rained heavily, and shortly after crossed a river, about thirty yards wide, called Te Mangatainoka: it comes from the Tararua Mountains, and flows into a river called Te Tiraumea, which has its source in the Puketoi range, and flowing in a tortuous course through a large tract of fine country, empties itself into the Manawatu. We did not see the Tiraumea, it being a considerable distance to the eastward of us. At noon came to a potatoe ground, where there were five natives. (By this runs a stream, fifteen yards wide, called Makakahi; it has its source in the Tararua, and flows into the Mangatainoka. We stopped here and boiled some tea, as we were all very wet and cold, the rain continuing to fall heavily. At one o'clock p.m., crossing the Makakahi, we continued our journey through the bush, till three o'clock, when we came to an old hut, where we stopped, as it was likely to afford an excellent shelter against the stormy night. *Our road to-day has lain through a fine level country, with magnificent timber and very little underwood.*

Monday, 16th.—The night has been most terrific from thunder and rain; but the weather has improved this morning. We continued our journey through the bush on the bank of the Mangatainoka, till one o'clock p.m., when we were compelled to stop, as we could not cross the river in consequence of the freshet caused by the heavy rains. We encamped on an open space, where there were about thirty acres of grass land, on one side of which was a sloping bank, about forty feet high, where I made a sketch of the Tararua Mountains, and took the bearings of the principal peaks: Te Apiti bore from me 355°, or 5° west of north, distant twenty-six miles; and the highest peak 260°, or 80° west of south.

Tuesday, 17th.—Heavy showers again this morning. The old man (Takawa), after having given us directions how to proceed to the valley of the Ruamahunga, left us, to return to his settlement. We resumed our journey, and in half an hour crossed the Mangatainoka again: we had great difficulty now in finding the track, as it is not a trodden path similar to that we have previously followed. Takawa had told us that if we kept the Mangatainoka on our left, we should fall in with a path that comes over the Tararua range from Tokomaru. We continued wandering through the bush in search of this path till three o'clock, without success; and as the rain continued to fall very heavily, we thought it prudent to stop and erect some kind of shelter for the night.

Wednesday, 18th.—We were much delighted to find the weather im-

proved this morning; and in better spirits than the preceding day, we began to search for the path again, which we were fortunate enough to find in about half an hour; we then crossed the Mangatainoka for the last time. *Our path still lay through a level country, finely timbered with totara and rimu, and having an abundant supply of water from the numerous brooks which flow in various directions.* At noon we crossed a low range of hills, and found ourselves again in a fine level country, through which we travelled till it was nearly dark. The distance we have walked to-day I estimate at thirteen miles.

Thursday, 19th.—Having eaten the last of our provisions this morning for breakfast, we started, hoping to reach the plains of the Ruamahunga before night, where we expect to find a native settlement. After walking about two miles, we crossed three successive ranges of small hills, between each of which a small stream runs; these may more properly be termed broken country, (the distance over them not being more than two miles, when we were again in a level country.) A little before noon we crossed the Makakahi for the last time. Here I obtained the sun's meridian altitude, which gives our latitude 40° 41' 57" S. After leaving the Makakahi, our road lay up the course of a stream called Mangawinaw, which falls into the last-mentioned river. We crossed this stream seven times, and at two o'clock began to ascend a long and rather steep hill; we reached the summit in about half an hour, where we had a glimpse of the plains through which the Ruamahunga flows below us. By half-past three o'clock we reached the foot of the hill, round its base the Ruamahunga flows in its course from the Tararua mountains; it has been previously reported that it has its source in the Puketoi mountains, which is incorrect. The hill over which we have passed may be avoided, as there is a small valley about a quarter of a mile to the eastward of it. Thus then we have a good communication from the Manawatu to the beach at Palliser Bay; but whether there is an opening from the Ruamahunga into the valley of the Hutt, I have yet to discover. The bed of the river, which is composed of large stones, where we crossed, is about thirty-three yards wide, and the water not more than three feet deep. Having crossed the river, we were detained again, not being able to find the road; we searched, without success, till it was nearly dark, when I determined to bivouack here for the night; it being too late to erect a hut, we made a large fire, and slept round it. I was fortunate enough to shoot five pigeons to-day, which I divided amongst the party for supper.

Friday, 20th.—Having nothing to eat, we had not the trouble of preparing breakfast this morning; so as soon as daylight permitted, we resumed our search for the path. After walking a short distance round the river, we left it, and crossing some fern land, came upon the path, which continued through fern and grass for about five miles; we then entered a grove of totara, and shortly after, emerging from the bush, were delighted with the prospect that lay before us; *large tracts of grazing land interspersed with groves of trees, stretched to the distance of twelve miles, or the whole width of the valley, while the Ruamahunga flowed in a sinuous course at the foot of the hills which skirt the northern extremity of the valley.* The path which we were following led to a Pa, which we saw about two miles distant; the Mauries discharged their guns; a man came running from the Pa towards us, and returned as soon as he had ascertained who we were. The natives here belong to the Ngatikihuni tribe, and Eahu was doubtful as to what reception he would meet with. As we approached the Pa, the shouts of "Naumai" and "Haromai," accompanied by a discharge of muskets, became distinctly heard from the men, who were assembled outside, while the women on the roofs of the houses waved their mats as signs of welcome. As soon as we entered the Pa, mats were spread for us to sit on, and the slaves were immediately at work scraping potatoes for us. In a short time a repast of potatoes, Indian corn, and pork, cooked in fat, was laid before us. I observed the meridian altitude of the sun, and found our latitude to be 40° 49' 55" S. As soon as the meal was finished, the chiefs began to speechify, and as there was no probability of our proceeding any farther to-day, I ascended a bank at the back of the Pa, and made a sketch of this part of the valley. Mr. Wills and I took up our quarters in a hut with the natives, but slept very little, as they were talking to Eahu the whole night.

Thursday, 21st.—I had great difficulty in getting the Mauries to proceed this morning. I tried to induce one of the Ngatikihuni to go with us to Wellington, as we are to take a road that Eahu is not acquainted with, which is a much shorter route; but they are all missionaries here, and will not be away from their Pa on a Sunday. I purchased as many potatoes as my men could carry, and started again at eleven o'clock; our road lay down the western side of the valley, about four miles from the foot of the Tararua range, *mostly through grass land; the soil appears to be very rich.* About noon we crossed a small stream (Waipowa), that falls into the Ruamahunga, and entered the bush, which consists principally of totara, rimu, and mataihi. After walking about two miles and a half through this, we came into grass land again, which is about a mile wide, and extends the greater part of the distance across the valley. As there was no track across the grass, we were at a loss to know where to enter the bush again in arriving at the opposite side; we searched for the path till dark, but without success. We now entered the bush, and made a fire, when to our great surprise we found we were on the path we had been looking for so long; we were unpleasantly situated, as there was no water near us; the natives made torches of bark, and went in search, but could find none, so that we were compelled to eat raw potatoes to satiate our thirst.

Sunday, 22nd.—Having no water here, we started as soon as it was daylight, intending to breakfast at the first stream we came to. Our road lay through the bush for a mile, when we came into an open country again. A few yards from the bush flows a river about forty yards wide, called Te Waingawa; it comes from the eastern side of the Tararua, immediately at the back of Otaki, and falls into the Ruamahunga. We tried to ford it, but were not able, as the water had risen considerably, and the current was rapid, from the snow melting on the mountains. As we must stop here till the freshet goes down, and there being every appearance of rain, we erected a hut on the bank of the river, whilst the Mauries went out to shoot pigeons; they came back in the evening with twenty-three, so that we fared well.

Monday, 23rd.—We found the river more swollen this morning than it was yesterday; and as it continued to rain heavily, I determined on

returning to the Pa for a fresh supply of potatoes. We went back as far as the Waipawa, where I stopped, as it was a good situation for me to make an observation for longitude, and sent three of my men, and three Maories to get the potatoes, and a pig, if they could purchase one. As soon the weather became more favourable, and we erected a hut, where I determined to stay till the men returned. In the evening I made a sketch of another part of the valley.

Tuesday, 24th.—About two o'clock this morning I made a lunar observation between the moon and the planet Jupiter, by which I find the longitude to be $176^{\circ} 0' 8''$ E. About eleven o'clock the men returned, bringing with them a pig and some potatoes; a native also came with them from the Pa, with the intention of going with us to Wellington. By one o'clock, P.M., we were again proceeding on our journey, and at three o'clock reached our former encampment, on the bank of the Waingawa, where we stopped, intending to cross and proceed in the morning.

Wednesday, 25th.—After crossing the river this morning, our road lay, for about two miles, through fern land, over which we proceeded very slowly, the surface being covered with sharp stones, which were very trying to the feet of the natives. The road now entered the bush again, through which we walked till four o'clock, when it began to rain as usual. We have crossed several small streams to-day: the principal are, the Mangatanera, ten yards wide; another about the same size, called Puawango; and a third, the Pukaiti, where we encamped. These streams all come from the Tararua, and flow into the Ruamahunga. A bark hut that had been erected by the natives, in some of their pig-hunting excursions, afforded an excellent shelter for the night.

Thursday, 26th.—Started early this morning, though it rained heavily. Our road still lay through a fine level country, abounding with magnificent timber, and having an excellent supply of water from the numerous small streams that flow from the Tararua. This valley is overrun with wild pigs; and the land, for miles together, is completely ploughed up by them. The dog that we have with us, caught a small one, which will be useful, as our potatoes will not last much longer. At noon the road emerged from the bush into some open fern country, through which a river called Ta Waiohine, having its source in the Tararua, flows to the Ruamahunga. Previously to seeing the river, the natives expressed an opinion that we would not be able to cross, as it would be considerably swollen from the late rains; and as it was nearly a mile from us, and the rain continued to fall heavily, Eahu proposed lighting a fire in the bush whilst two of his slaves went to examine the state of the river. I well knew the tardiness of these fellows, and was certain they would say we could not cross, as an excuse for not proceeding further to-day; so I sent one of my men with them. As I had foretold, the natives on their return said, it was impossible for us to cross; and the white man reported, that the river had risen considerably, but not so much as to deter us from crossing. We started immediately, and, on arriving at the edge of the river, found that several of the slaves had staid behind in the bush. I saw Mr. Wills and the men get safely over to the opposite bank, and then returned with Eahu to hasten the Maories. At last, the natives having all reached the edge of the river, we took a long pole, with which we stood along abreast of each other, and holding it up with one hand, walked into the river, and crossed with very little difficulty, the water reaching to the armpits. This is an excellent method of crossing a rapid river: those that are not so strong as the rest, have a good support, and they all act with a combined force against the stream. I have not had dry clothes on for the last three days, and was bitterly cold after crossing. I was pleased to find that my men had made an immense fire in the bush, round which we stood and dried our clothes as they were on, none of us having a change of any kind, and our blankets being as wet as the rest of our things. The Waiohine is about thirty-five yards wide, and navigable for canoes; it is not so rapid as the Waingawa, but the water is deeper. The bank on the north side is steep, and about twenty feet high; while that on the south is low and shelving. We stepped the bark off the totara tree, and constructed a hut here, to shelter us from the rain during the night.

Friday, 27th.—On proceeding again this morning, we found the path crossed the river; but this we were unable to do, as the river had swollen during the night; consequently we had to ford our way through the thick bush, for the distance of a mile, when we came again into open fern country, over which we walked for nearly two miles; the rain coming down in torrents, and all of us being in a very miserable condition, I thought it prudent to retreat to the nearest bush and provide some means of shelter, as from the fatigue we had endured lately, it was almost impossible for us to proceed. As soon as we regained the bush, some began to strip the bark off the trees for huts, while others endeavoured to get a light with a musket; but, our hands being so benumbed with cold that we could not feel anything, we stood nearly an hour in the pouring rain before we succeeded in getting a fire. The surface of the fern-land we have passed over to-day, is covered with large stones; beneath them there is a fine soil capable of producing almost anything.

Saturday, 28th.—After walking nearly a mile through fern, we came to a river called Tau-ware-nikan; it has its source in the Tararua, and flows into the lake of Waitarapa, of which we had a glimpse here. The bank of the river on the north side being forty feet high, and perpendicular, we had to walk some distance round to find a convenient place for descent: we reached the foot of the bank by sliding down a Manuka tree. The river, at the point we crossed, is about thirty-five yards wide; at others more and less, the water is too shallow to admit of a canoe passing up. We now walked through high fern again, keeping close to the range of hills called the Remutaka, which bound the valley on the west, that I might be able to discover an opening into the Hutt, should any exist. There being no trodden path, the walking became both tedious and difficult for the distance of a mile and a half, when we entered a belt of bush. On coming again into the open country I saw an opening in the hills which I thought might probably communicate with the Hutt; thither I directed my course, and soon fell in with a small stream (Mangatawai) coming from that direction. On following it up some distance, I found there was no communication; but a number of gullies meeting, and each contributing its small supply of water, form at last a considerable stream. We now retraced our steps till we came to the fern land again, through which we forced our way for the distance of a

mile and a half, when we found ourselves on the bank of a stream called Otauri. I determined on seeing if there was any communication up this stream, and after following it a short distance, encamped for the night.

Sunday 29th.—We consumed the last of our provisions this morning, and resumed our journey, following the course of the stream, which we waded very frequently. It was evident, from the broken twigs we saw, that some one had been up this way not long since. We followed the stream till noon, when there appeared no likelihood of our getting through this way. Eahu and another Maori now ascended a hill to see which was the best direction to take, but it coming on to rain heavily, again, the hills were so shrouded by clouds that we were unable to make any observations. Descending the hill again we erected a hut for shelter. We are now in a very unpleasant situation; we have no food, and do not know when we are likely to get any. I am now very anxious to get home, as, from the inclement weather we have experienced, and the coarse diet upon which we have been obliged to subsist—having had neither tea, sugar, nor flour for the last twelve days—we are getting into a very weak state. At one time to-day I thought of returning to Waitarapa, and going to Wellington by the beach; but on second consideration, the main object of this expedition being to see if there is any communication with the Hutt, I banished the idea, and determined by some means to get home by the Hutt.

Monday 30th.—Long before daylight this morning I awoke, and found a stream of water running under me, and my blankets so saturated, the hut not being water tight, that I had not a dry thread on me. The rain, having put the fire out, we were obliged to lie in this deplorable condition till daylight, when we made a fire and aired our clothes. It continued to rain so hard all day that it was impossible for us to proceed in this condition. Eahu has saved about a dozen potatoes; Mr. Wills and I each got one for breakfast and another for supper; this is all we have had to eat since yesterday morning. About six o'clock P.M. the sky cleared, so that I expect a fine day to-morrow.

Tuesday 31st.—Awoke this morning and found it was raining again. I determined to proceed over the hills, and shortly after daylight commenced the ascent. On arriving at the lower part of the ridge we continued on the top, still ascending higher peaks. The weather being so wet and misty, we could see nothing of the surrounding country, so as to give an idea of the best course for us to take. We continued till nearly noon on this ridge, still rising till we were at a great height, when it became evident that this route was not practicable, so I determined to return in a straight course to the Lake of Waitarapa, and see if I could discover another place where I might find a practicable entrance. We descended this hill, which was very steep, until we came to a running gully, which we followed, the hills on either side being nearly perpendicular. These gullies having a great fall, render the travelling exceedingly dangerous; we were obliged to leap from one stone to another, which being very slippery, often caused us to fall with great violence into the water. As we descended we found other gullies falling into this, which at last form a considerable stream. This afternoon the weather improved, which conduced to raise our spirits a little, and when we found ourselves entering the valley again, and our dog catching a small pig, we began to revive exceedingly. We ascended a bare hill, on the north-west side of the valley, to ascertain our position; found we were about two miles below the head of the lake, and eighteen from the beach at Palliser Bay. I had a fine view of the lake Waitarapa, which I will describe when I give a general description of the Ruamahunga valley. We descended and encamped in the bush by the side of the stream, which falls into the lake. It rained so heavily again this evening that we were obliged to use our blankets for the roof of the hut. We partook of some pork and cold water for supper, it being the first food we have tasted, with the exception of two potatoes, since Sunday morning.

Wednesday, June 1st.—Eahu informs me that he went over into the Hutt from this place about twenty years ago. I am resolved to try this route, as he says he remembers it well. As we must have provisions to go on with, I determined not to move from this encampment to-day, and several of us started off early this morning with our guns and the dog to catch pigs. After a hard day's hunt we succeeded in catching four, three of which were a tolerable size, the fourth only a suckling. The Maories also killed two, so that we hope, with care, to be able to hold out for the rest of the journey. The land in this part of the valley is covered with fern, low bush, and flax, a considerable quantity of which has been burnt.

Thursday, June 2nd.—Left the camp early this morning, and very shortly after leaving the fern land, fell in with the old track of Eahu's party; this we followed for some distance; but on ascending the hills, lost it for a considerable time, but again found broken twigs on the summit. Here Eahu directed our attention to a remarkable object at some distance from us; this was the top of a high precipice, down which, he told us, a small waterfall flowed, whose course he and his party had followed up, and by that means crossed the mountains. I took a bearing, and all started off with renewed vigour. Ascending and descending several hills, we at length came to the stream, and accordingly followed its course for a long distance up the gully, but were not able to reach the summit of the precipice by the afternoon, as we had expected. About three o'clock we stopped to encamp. Had we been without Maories, we should have been pushed on, and I dare say been on the other side of the pass before night; they, however, were fearful that the night would come on without our finding a place level enough for an encampment, and as they are awkward people to thwart, and we entirely depend upon them to conduct us to the Hutt, we are continually obliged to give way to them. Very little rain has fallen to-day. One of my men (Alexander Grant) is exceedingly ill to-day: eating fresh killed pork without any salt, and having nothing to drink but cold water, has made us all very unwell.

Friday, 3rd.—Continued our journey up the bed of the fall this morning, and succeeded with much less difficulty than I expected in reaching the summit of the precipice, the dangerous part being about 200 feet high: this place is called Kotehoro. Crossed several hills, and to our great joy, from the summit of one of them, Eahu descried the Pakuratahi, a stream which he states flows to the Hutt. To this we made all haste, and after about half-an-hour's walking, reached it. We

then crossed, and endeavoured to follow its course, walking through the bush, but were soon obliged again to wade, owing to the steepness of the hills, which on both sides of the river here approach quite close to the water's edge. We continued travelling on in this way until three o'clock, when we were obliged to stop, being dreadfully wet, having waded the river eleven times, and been exposed to the rain, which has poured in torrents all day. Several of us very ill to-day, especially Grant, whose illness is very alarming.

Saturday, 4th.—This morning the weather was so bad, that none but persons having (like ourselves) the fear of starvation before them, would ever think of leaving shelter. There being a tremendous fresh in the river, we were obliged to push on as best we could through the bush by its side, and travelled on for about six miles, when we encamped for the night. In general the land near the river is hilly, and covered only with high bush; here and there we find some fine level and well-timbered land. Nearly all the men are in very bad spirits to-day, and seem quite worn out from constant exposure to this dreadful weather.

Sunday, 5th.—Rose this morning soaked through and through, our huts having been completely deluged by the rain, which fell during the night with greater force than ever. Obligated, however, to start, after a breakfast of a mouthful of pork and some cold water, and followed the Pakuratahi for about a mile and a half. The land at this part of the river is excellent, being perfectly level and covered with fine timber,—totara, rimu, and tawai. About eleven o'clock turned from the river, in search of a path which our guide said would lead us to the Hutt; we lost an hour in searching. I then took a bearing, and walking due west, shortly found the broken twigs indicating the track; we then started at a brisk rate again, and to our great joy, reached the river Hutt about three o'clock; and after walking along the east bank for a short distance, stopped for the night under some totara trees, which offered a good covering for our huts. Our course from the Pakuratahi to the Hutt (about four miles) lay through a quantity of very excellent land. We were about three miles from the Tararua when we came on to the Hutt. There is a great quantity of fine level and well-timbered land in this part of the valley, on the eastern side of the river; but on the western side, there is no available land, as the hills approach close to the water's edge.

Monday, 6th.—The morning breaking beautifully, we left our encampment and proceeded on our journey down the river. After walking about an hour, we crossed a tributary about twelve yards wide, whose name I was unable to learn. The land on this (eastern) side of the river still continues very fine, and is covered with a great variety of fine timber. About eleven o'clock we perceived some broken twigs, indicating a track; this we followed for a considerable distance, until it crossed the river, which we were unable to do, as there was a freshet in it. At noon, being exceedingly hungry, we went down to the water's edge and picked some wild cabbage from a shingle bank. We shared the last of our pork for breakfast this morning, amounting to about two ounces each man: all we have to live on now is wild cabbage. Having no track, we were obliged to force our way through the bush (which is here very bad) until nearly dusk. None of us ate a mouthful of anything to-night. We made a large fire, and slept round it.

Tuesday, 7th.—Off by daylight this morning; and notwithstanding our empty stomachs, made good way through the bush. The land on this side is still fine and level. Crossed two small tributaries, and at noon heard the report of a large gun, which we supposed to be the mid-day gun at Wellington. About one o'clock P.M. we, to our great joy, came to a surveyor's cutting; but after following it for a short distance, found, to our great vexation, that it crossed the river, which it was quite impossible for us to wade. Pushed on through the bush (which is here almost impenetrable) till half-past three o'clock, when being very much exhausted, we stopped on a shingle bank close to the river, in the highest section that is at present laid out on the Hutt.

Wednesday, 8th.—Started at daylight, and walked on but very slowly, the bush being very thick. About eleven we fell in with the surveyor's line again, and shortly after came to Mr. Mason's house. Mr. Mason, on hearing that we had been without food for three days, received us in the most hospitable manner, providing the whole party (fourteen in number) with an excellent meal, for which, as may be supposed, we were all very thankful. After about an hour's rest, we started off for Pitoni, where we arrived about four o'clock, and reached Wellington about six o'clock, truly thankful at having reached home safe and well, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties and hardships we have had to encounter.

It now only remains for me to give a general description of the country through which we have passed. The valley of the Hutt at the present termination of the survey is nothing more than a gorge, the hills approaching the water's edge on both sides of the river. The hills, however, very soon fall back on the eastern side, where there is a great quantity of fine land extending to the foot of the Tararua; on the western side there is no available land. In crossing from the Hutt to the Pakuratahi there is some rugged, but a great deal of available land. The formation of a road from the Hutt to the valley of the Ruamahunga will by no means be easy of accomplishment; I am quite confident that there is no communication between these by a valley. A range of hills called the Remutaka must be surmounted; they are a branch of the Tararua, and run in a southerly direction till they terminate in the western headland of Palliser Bay. To carry a road over, a careful examination would be required to be made of the hills and sections of the country taken. This would occupy some time, and the expense would be very considerable, for which, however, I consider the value of the districts it would be the means of laying open, would amply compensate.

The valley of the Ruamahunga is often called (from a large lake that is in it) the Wairaraha valley. The lake is about thirteen miles long, and of an average breadth of five miles. The lower end of the lake is about seven miles from the sea, with which it communicates by a continuation of the Ruamahunga river; but the natives tell me that the land between is of a swampy nature, and of little or no value. From the head of the lake to the top of the valley is a fine level tract of about forty-five miles long and ten miles wide. The direction of the valley is about N.N.E., and it is bounded on the east by the Tararua, on the west by a range called Maungafaki, on the south-east by some high mountains called Te Haurangi, which terminate in the eastern headland of Palliser Bay,—on the south-east by the Remutaka, and on the

north by the Rangitauoa hills. Between the Maungafaki and the Rangitauoa there is an open space of several miles, which must lead into some fine country beyond. The greater part of the valley is covered with fern and grass, but there is a great quantity of wooded land, the timber being principally totara and mataihi. The river Ruamahunga, from which the valley receives its name, comes from the Tararua, and flows down the eastern side of the valley, receiving numerous streams until at last it falls into the lake. As we came down the western side of the valley, we saw but very little of this river; the natives inform me that it is of a considerable size, and not obstructed by timber.

From the Ruamahunga to the Manawata (a distance of fifty miles) there are large tracts of finely timbered and level land, with a good communication, so that if we had an opening from the Hutt to the Ruamahunga, I believe we could then have a good communication with the whole of the interior of this island, by Taupo and Rotoura to the Thames. On the eastern side of the Tararua and Ruamahunga there is that which is rather scarce on the western,—mataihi for making roads, which the bed of every river and brook affords. The immense quantity of available land still remaining on the Manawata, the value of the river as a means of communication, and its applicability to the purposes of machinery, must render it a most valuable possession.

In conclusion, it gives me much pleasure to be able to state that I received every assistance from Mr. Wills (surveying cadet) both when making my compass sketch at the Manawata, and on our subsequent journey to the Hutt. In drawing up this report I have compared my journal with his notes on the trip, which I found to be very correct. I must also express my satisfaction at the conduct of the five men whom I selected (from the staff at Koro-Koro) to accompany me during the whole journey. They have shown every disposition to forward the objects of the expedition.

CHARLES H. KENTON, Assistant Surveyor, N. Z. C.
Wellington, June 21st, 1842.

CHURCH SETTLEMENTS IN GENERAL.

We subjoin a letter, which we received too late for publication in our last paper, from a "Nonconformist," on the subject of a Church of England settlement in New Zealand. We insert the letter with much pleasure, because it affords us an opportunity of offering an explanation which is as easy as it may be useful; in regard to the principle involved in the formation of Church, or Kirk, or Sect settlements in general. Our "Nonconformist" objects to a Church of England settlement, inasmuch as he thinks that the Church has churchified all settlements, and will thus introduce still further the principle of intolerance into our colonies. It is not here our business to be either the apologist of the Church, or its impugnor in any shape; but it appears to us a strange thing to dispute the right of the Church or the Kirk, to form its own settlements with its own money. A Church of England settlement, on the principle of the Kirk of Scotland settlement, would be the very reverse of a State Church one—the State would have nothing to do with it—it would be self-supporting—and would, in very truth, pave the way to the general acknowledgment on the part of the Church herself, of the value of the self-supporting principle. "Are not all the colonies under the British crown," says our correspondent, "either now, or in the act of becoming Church of England Colonies?" Possibly: and what better mode of preventing even the desire to exercise undue influence over the consciences of other communities, than to induce the Church of England (to its own manifest advantage), to establish its own settlement? By doing so with its own reserved fund for ecclesiastical and educational endowments, we are only taking for granted the fact that differences of opinion exist, and the way to put an end to, by amalgamating, sectarian differences and jealousies, is to render each religious community independent and self-supporting. Not, however, that a Church of England settlement is to exclude Kirk of Scotland men from its shores, nor a settlement under the Kirk, to repel the man of the Church; but where each has his own house, the Kirk may be the guest of the Church, and the Church the guest of the Kirk.

The Nonconformist asks if the Kirk of Scotland settlement is intended to exclude the adherents to the free Kirk? We have ourselves pointed to the benefit likely to result, in particular to the Free Church pastors, by the general adoption of this Kirk settlement principle, in that it offered a hearth and home to those deprived of them from conscientious scruples; and, indeed, the first Minister of New Edinburgh has actually been selected from this very Free Kirk. We trust that our Nonconformist is answered. Let him rest assured that Churchmen and Nonconformists have nothing to fear, but that Religion and Common Charity have everything to hope, from the principle here advocated.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR.—In your Number of the 22nd July, you inform your readers that you have received a letter from a clergyman in the South of England, desiring to know if it is in contemplation to form a Church-of-England Colony in New Zealand? The simplicity with which the enquiry is made is certainly somewhat amusing; and I was ready to imagine your correspondent had either just waked up from a long sleep, during which strange visions of fanatics and sectaries, "Jews, Infidels, and Heretics," had haunted his imagination; or that he had just arrived from some foreign clime; and, in setting his foot on his native shores, had snatched up that number of your Journal which announced the somewhat novel project of a Scotch Colony in New Zealand. Church of England Colony! said I to myself. Are not all the colonies under the British Crown, either now, or in the act of becoming "Church of England Colonies?" Why, sir, every year is extending and consolidating the blessed influence of the State Church over them. We have Bishops of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; of Jamaica and Barbadoes; of Gibraltar and Malta; of Tasma-

nia and New Zealand; and we are told from head-quarters, that it is designed to extend Church of Englandism to every dependency of the British Crown. But, Sir, if I was amused at the simplicity of your correspondent's enquiry, I was somewhat startled at your announcement; and am rather at a loss to understand what is intended by a "Church Settlement," such as is expected to engage in its support "many churchmen of reputation and influence."

Why, sir, what do these churchmen want? So far as regards New Zealand, they have already a Bishop;—a prelate, if report say true, of an amiable and exemplary character; and one who has at heart the moral and religious welfare of the islands, as well as their civil interests in all matters coming within his cognizance. They have, beside, ample endowments provided by the liberality of the Company; and those vastly enlarged by the contributions of churchmen at home. Surely, thought I, this must be sufficient to satisfy every reasonable "churchman;"—if anything beyond this is expected, it must be a settlement where no other form of worship is allowed, and where the toleration of other sects is prohibited. But is it possible that a system of things, such as existed in the days of the Stuarts, and the palmy times of the High Commission Court, and Star Chamber, can be desired? Or is it for a moment to be imagined that the liberal and respectable body of men who constitute the Court of Directors would sanction such a system? The liberality and statesman-like views which have hitherto marked all their proceedings, forbid the supposition; and however the men who devised the "Factories Bill" may have strained every nerve to bring the entire education of the people under the control of priestly domination; yet the entire overthrow of that precious scheme seems to give pretty good reason to believe that the British Parliament would never sanction it.

But, sir, if it does not mean this, what does it mean? From such a colony, are dissenters of every name and grade to be entirely excluded? Or are the lands on which it is to be located to be open only to such purchasers as shall, with their hearts, if not with their hands have subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles? Or are no labourers to be sent thither but such as have been made Christians by baptism, and confirmation, administered by the "successors of the Apostles?" The Court of Directors has hitherto acted liberally; while, as members of the establishment (which it is presumed most of them are) they have largely provided, as was natural they should do, for the erection or endowment of episcopal churches;—they have also held out with equal hand, similar provision to other bodies of Christians, who may be inclined to apply for it. Is this a feature which is to be excluded from future settlements, in order to render them attractive to "churchmen of reputation and influence?"

It is evident from the clergyman's letter, that the Colony of New Edinburgh has elicited his enquiry; but although this projected settlement is designed to be connected with the "Kirk of Scotland" rather than the "Church of England," it surely can scarcely mean to the exclusion of that respectable body of men, lately belonging to the Scottish establishment, and now known as the "Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland?" I can easily imagine that the object of the Scotch for enterprise and moral worth, will, in the minds of the Directors, and of reflecting men, point them out as peculiarly suitable for colonists; and it is natural to suppose that in such a settlement, provision for and preference of the Presbyterian Church would be a strong inducement to the men of North Britain to embark in such an enterprise. But surely an exclusive colony could not have been intended; and while the late ecclesiastical movement in Scotland has caused so many respectable and able men to secede from the establishment, among whom, as has been argued in your pages, many valuable emigrants, lay and clerical, might be found to swell the tide of colonization,—can it be that the door will be closed against men who have "suffered the loss of all things" for conscience sake; and whose new and altered circumstances may induce them to seek another home in the islands of the southern hemisphere?

However, the Directors do really contemplate the establishment of exclusive and intolerant settlements in New Zealand, the sooner the public are apprized of it the better, as I imagine it will materially change the public opinion as to the desirableness of those islands, as a place of permanent settlement for a large number of useful, industrious, and intelligent members of the community.

I am, Sir, Your constant reader,
Sheffield, 3rd August, 1843. A NONCONFORMIST.

ECONOMY IN CABIN PASSAGES.

[We are disposed to doubt whether such economical arrangements as those here suggested by our esteemed correspondent, "W.," in the chartering of ships are possible. But the propositions may lead to useful inquiry in other quarters.]

The following passage is in the eighth paragraph of the Seventh Report of the New Zealand Company, printed at page 135 of the 89th (extra) number of the Journal.

"The ship *Phæbe* conveyed to the colony a most valuable class of capitalists, who preferred husbanding their resources "to paying the high rate of passage." The Company certainly would do wrong to lend its assistance to any other persons, but to those who are anxious to husband their resources. At any rate, if your drinkers of champagne and claret choose to go, let them find their own way; the Company should never place itself in a position to be charged by a colonial minister with the scattering of any luxury upon the beach of their settlements—this system may be reserved for those who go to Australia under the auspices of the Colonial Office itself. But the Directors of the Company go on to say, that they "trust they may succeed in effecting some permanent arrangement, whereby persons disposed to emigrate with means of their own, may be enabled to do so, by regular opportunities, AND "AT A COST NOT EXCEEDING THAT OF THE PASSAGE FROM THIS COUNTRY TO UPPER CANADA, OR THE WESTERN STATES OF AMERICA."

Now the passage to Upper Canada, or the Western States of America, is only partly paid when the emigrant arrives in the

Saint Lawrence, or at New York. It is there that the real expense begins, which is much greater than the sea voyage to either of those places. It is then the difficulties occur, seldom foreseen by those who embark, who fancy that crossing the sea is every thing.

Emigrants to New Zealand, land, and are provided for, close to their place of destination; the Company, for the laboring classes, finding house, and work, and food; an immense advantage, which cannot be furnished to them by American emigration.

As to the cost of passage to New Zealand, that upon the same terms as was paid in the *Phæbe*, is a very dear, and not a cheap one.

1st. What should be paid for the ship? this should not exceed double that paid to Canada or the United States. Let a paper upon this subject be consulted, which was printed in the 77th number of the Journal, page 302, entitled, "Passage to New Zealand;" it is in it clearly shown that the shipowner will be well paid if he receives for his vessel going to New Zealand, double what is paid to the western shores in America.

2nd. The feeding of the passengers. These consist of two classes, cabin and steerage passengers.

Of the *first*. Selection is quite as important as amongst the steerage emigrants. None but the healthy, the moral, and the small capitalist, should be allowed to avail themselves of the benefit of the Company's chartered ships; quality, rather than quantity, should be the object of selection. Perhaps it would be best if a rule was made, that they should satisfactorily show that each head of a family had £1000 at his disposal, with which to buy the necessary quantity of land, to pay the passage out, and to go on with until his land produced a return.

Secondly. Would not a soldier's rations be luxuriant food to an emigrant laborer? The quantity was stated in an article entitled "Steerage Passengers," printed in the 82nd number of the Journal, at p. 54, upon the authority of Dr. Hodgkin, from his excellent work on "The means of promoting and preserving Health, p. 211."

The following is the quantity of food provided for a French soldier, 1½ lbs. of ordinary bread per day. In France, three sorts of bread are made, in 10, 12, and 14 lbs. The price is alike this day, 25th of July, 1843, 35 sous. The soldier has the worst sort, with half a lb. of the best for his soup; half a lb. of meat, which he eats in two meals; 2 centimes of vegetables; 3 centimes of brandy during three months of summer. Out of their pay they contribute 2½ centimes per day for firewood, for cooking their food, and warming their rooms in winter; and 10 centimes a week for washing their shirts. Each soldier has 100 centimes, 20 sous, or 1 franc per day, which is thus divided: 45 centimes for bread; 37 centimes for meat and vegetables; 1½ for washing; one-third of a centime per day, paid monthly, to a barber for shaving and cutting hair; 10 centimes for privy and trifles flung into a general fund, called the "mass;" and there remains 7 centimes for his pocket. But we refer to an English soldier's pay, out of which he lives well for 6d. The voyage to New Zealand, 120 days, as far as his food is concerned, ought to be done for £6. Now one-half of the emigrants are women, who do not eat as much. As to the steerage passengers, mark what is done in most parts of France: two meals a day; consisting of fish, flesh, and fowl, a dessert, clean table cloth, a room to eat in, a good fire in winter, for 60 francs per month. Hundreds of English half-pay officers live at this rate. Now the four months voyage to New Zealand would be 240 francs, or £10. One-half again of these emigrants are women. These calculations are made to provoke discussion from others much better informed upon this important subject. W.

CHARACTER OF THE ABORIGINES.

As a further proof of the superior character of the New Zealanders, Dr. Thompson has called our attention to the following facts, as elicited on the recent inquiry by Governor Shortland, into the cause of the disturbances among the natives at Tauranga, on the east coast of the Northern Island. The difference was amongst the Maketu and Tauranga tribes, and was as follows, as detailed by Mr. Spain:—

December 6th.
From the statement made by these natives it appeared that, about a fortnight since, two Europeans and some Maketu natives came from Maketu in a boat bound to Auckland, and put into Katikati, and were afterwards detected by the Tauranga natives stealing potatoes and kumeras from their tapued ground, and in consequence of which they seized the boat and cargo (consisting of pigs and blankets) as payment for the theft and trespass, and brought her to Tauranga. During the affray, and the excitement consequent upon the seizure of the boat, a lad about 12 years of age (belonging to the Maketu tribe) ran away to the bush (through fear, it is supposed,) and had not since been heard of. About this time James Farrow, a European, of Tauranga, bound to the north with a cargo of live pigs, was obliged to put into Katikati on account of bad weather, and met with the two Maketu natives, who were in the boat when she was seized by the Tauranga natives, in a destitute condition. They applied to Farrow to give them a passage in his boat to Maketu; but he told them that they might accompany him to where he was bound, Tauranga, and on his return he would get

them forwarded to Maketu. They consented to this arrangement, and went on board with him, and he fed and clothed them. The boat was moored near the shore, with a rope from the stern attached to it, so that the persons on board could land at any time; and one morning Farrow and the two natives went on shore to look at the weather from a high point of land, where they could obtain a view seaward, the former leaving his own native boy on board, with orders to look after the boat during his absence. On their return, the two natives ran down before Farrow, jumped into the boat, cut the stern rope attached to the shore, hauled up the anchor, and put to sea. Mr. Farrow's native boy jumped into the water and got on shore, from fear of being tomahawked; and the two natives menacing Mr. Farrow, told him that when he gave them back their boy (alluding to the boy who had run into the bush) they would return his boat. It appears they then sailed for Maketu, and having taken 20 or 30 of their tribe on board, returned in Farrow's boat in two or three days afterwards to the Mayor Island, which is inhabited by a part of the Tauranga natives, called the Ngaiterangi tribe; and some of them having dressed themselves in European clothes, the natives on shore being ignorant of what had happened, pulled off in a canoe to the boat (with which they were well acquainted), expecting to find Farrow on board. The Maketu natives then fired into the canoe, when she was upset, and they ultimately killed five of her crew, and took two lads with them to Maketu. They also took the five dead bodies with them, part of which they eat, sending the remainder to Rotorua, which is the head station of their tribe, for a feast at that place.

The Tauranga natives being anxious to see the Governor, for the purpose of having a *koroero* with him, his Excellency determined that it would be better to postpone his interview with them until he had learnt the result of the mission to Maketu; and he requested that myself, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Meurant, should proceed to the principal pah, and explain matters to them. We went there accordingly, in the Governor's barge, but, on our first arrival, the chiefs appeared to take very little notice of us, and showed no disposition for a conference, so we continued to walk about the pah. After we had been there about an hour, they began to assemble around us, when the following *koroero* took place, through Mr. Meurant, the interpreter. Poe-poe, a chief who had accompanied us from Auckland in the *Victoria*, commenced first, as follows:—

"You have deceived me in the affair of the Thames, when you told me the government would take notice of it; I cannot place any more confidence in the government. If you are any length of time about the late affair (meaning the massacre at Mayor Island), I will take it in hand myself—it is my own flesh and blood they are eating. If government will promise that they will take it in hand directly, I will have nothing more to do with it; have it done while I am alive—if you are any length of time about it I shall be dead, and shall have no pleasure in seeing it done. I have come your road, and I hope you will take my cause up; I consent to give it over into the hands of the government, upon condition that the persons who killed my people at the Mayor Island are served the same as Maketu was, who killed the white people: the crime is the same, there is no difference. If government does not take it in hand directly, I will get the whole of the Waikato tribe to assist me in thrashing them. Oh! that my grandfather had understood the white people's law or manner of proceeding!"

Teuiha, another chief, spoke as follows:—
"True for the last speaker. If you drag it out for any length of time, we will not pay any attention to you. In former times I was considered as a man of consequence amongst my own people, and could always avenge my own injuries—but you have stepped in between us, and made me as insignificant as the lowest amongst us, and I hope you will now take my cause in hand; do it while I am here, so that I can bear witness to it—because, if I return, I go to Waikato (meaning to collect his forces), and every one there has got it on the point of his nose, waiting to fly upon them. If it was not for you, I would this very day rise and fall on them, but as I have given it over to you, I will go to the opposite side of the river, and look on, and if I see you are getting the worst of it, I will spring in and help you; as I have suffered, I wish to partake of the satisfaction of beating them."

The chiefs having signified, through the interpreter, that they had nothing more to say, I rose and addressed them, as follows, Mr. Meurant interpreting sentence by sentence:—

"When Pairaia committed the crime you mention, the Governor thought that he did not understand the laws of the white men; but he caused a notice to be given in the *Maori Gazette*, telling the Maories the laws of the white men, and warning them that if they committed such crimes in future they would be punished according to the laws of the white men. The Governor is come here for the purpose of protecting you, and he will not be a long time about it; he will not leave this place until he has seen justice done to you. He has sent great white rangatiras to Maketu to-day, to inquire into the matter, and when they return he will send for you, and hear all you have to say. It is good that you have left this affair to the Governor, and when you see with your eyes what the Governor has done, you will all be satisfied. The Governor will compel the white man to give you payment for the potatoes he stole, and then

you must return him his boat; but let it be moored off your pah—if the Governor sees you using it he will be angry, and take it away—because it is not just that the white man's boat should be used by you, and he be punished too. The Queen sent the Governor to protect the Maories, who are her children, and to do them equal justice—and therefore he was obliged to send first to Maketu to inquire into all the circumstances of the case, before he could decide: but he will not be long, and you shall see him when his messengers return. The Governor will send white men to live amongst you, and prevent your enemies from again attacking you, so that you and your children may in future cultivate your lands in peace."

I returned and reported the result of my conference to the Governor, and then went on board.

CAPTAINS AND SURGEONS OF EMIGRANT SHIPS.

At page 262, of No. 73 of the *New Zealand Journal*, of October 29, 1842, there are extracts from letters from a gentleman of great good sense, who went out to Nelson, and which should attract the attention of the Directors of the New Zealand Company. Capt. Arthur Wakefield investigated the conduct of the captain and surgeon of the *Lloyds*, and refused them a certificate. This system of investigating and reporting by the Company's agents on the conduct of the surgeon and captain on arrival, should be a part of their duty.

Mr. Somes, at the public breakfast given on the departure of the Nelson Colony, (see *New Zealand Journal*, No. 44, Sept. 18, 1841, p. 231,) proposed the "healths of the commanders of the vessels about to sail for Port Nelson, and congratulated the Company on their having been able to engage the services of men skilled in navigation and seamanship. He could depend on them for the comfort of the steerage passengers—cabin passengers could take care of themselves; and he had no doubt that the certificates on their arrival in New Zealand would be highly satisfactory." This observation of Mr. Somes, should be followed up by the Company's agents at the antipodes with more publicity—where the conduct of a captain and surgeon deserves it, it merits being spoken of with approbation; the publicity stimulates others to follow their example. When their conduct has been bad and negligent, as in the case of the *Lloyds*, it ought to be made known, as a warning not to employ such persons again.

Dr. Rutherford, R.N., who has been four times to Sydney as surgeon-superintendent of convict ships, and who has never lost two per cent. under his care, attributes scurvy solely to damp and sloth. He never allows washing between decks, and obliges all to take exercise daily. The New Zealand Company should direct their agents at Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth, to make a return of deaths during the passage, of the conduct of the captain and surgeon, together with any remarks which may strike them as important on each ship, and that the report should be published in the Nelson and Wellington newspapers, and in the *New Zealand Journal*. W.

PLOUGH FOR FERN ROOT.

In Mr. Patrick Matthew's work on naval timber and arboriculture, at p. 143, will be found the following remark on Monteth's Forester's Guide.

"Our author's mode of preparation of turfy, peatmoss soils for planting, we think good, but conveniently applicable in heathy moss ground, only with the assistance of the late Mr. Tinlayson's ingenious devise of the self-clearing plough. At every seven feet of breadth, Mr. Monteath excavates a deep rut, by means of a plough with three coulters and two mould boards: two of the coulters cutting each a side of the rut, the other dividing it in the middle, and the double mould board turning out a furrow on each side. He passes this plough twice along in forming the rut, each time turning out from four to six inches in depth, so that the whole depth of the rut is about ten inches." Mr. Terry, in his *New Zealand*, p. 254, speaking of fern, remarks that "it is on the richest soil that this plant most luxuriates, and having for ages been incessantly vegetating without molestation in the same spots, the roots of the decayed plants have, from time to time, become the soil for their own seeds, and now form a continuous, accumulated mass, combined with the original soil." It is probable that the Scotch plan for peat moss will, very likely, be found to be well adapted to raising the roots of fern previous to burning. The beam, instead of one of 3 or 4 inches wide, as with a common plough, must be at least 18, and perhaps if the Essex wheel coulters were placed in it, the stem of which having the angle of the scarifier, it might be found to answer. But an implement so made, should be sent out by the Company, and, of course, it cannot be used without powerful horses, or at least four mules. W.

CLIMATE OF NEW ZEALAND.

The cabbage palm, *areca oleacea*, thrives in latitude 41° in New Zealand, whilst in 36° at Chili, it degenerates to a dwarf plant, and comes to nothing.

Some of the settlers would oblige the well-wishers of New Zealand in England by giving some account of it in their papers. A numerous New Zealand public is fast forming in England, who are anxious to hear the most minute account of all which

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can be met with, or which occurs in the settlement: and to gratify their English friends, settlers ought to communicate their observations through their local newspapers, and their own accounts will be sure to be printed in the *New Zealand Journal* or *Colonial Gazette*. W.

COTTAGE ARCHITECTURE.

We continue our extracts from Mr. Loudon's valuable hints, on the improvement both of Cottages and Cottagers, at home as well as in the New Colonies. The following description of the almost "model" village of Harlaxton, is from the encyclopædia of Cottage Architecture, from which we have already made several extracts. We hope our Scottish friends in particular, will make use of these suggestions as far as they can be rendered applicable, in a somewhat different climate from our own:—

The Village of Harlaxton is situated about nine miles from Grantham, in Lincolnshire, and occupies a portion of the bottom of a broad fertile valley, through which runs a stream of pure water, that expands into a broad pond near the ancient Manor House of Harlaxton, one of the oldest manorial dwellings in England. We have seen many ornamental villages, both at home and abroad, but none so original, and so much to our taste, as this of Mr. Gregory's. Some of old date are too like rows of street houses, such as those of Newnham Courtenay near Oxford, and Harewood near Leeds; others are too affectedly varied and picturesque, such as that at Blaize Castle near Bristol; and some have the houses bedaubed with ornaments that have not sufficient relation to use, as when rosettes and sculptures are stuck on the walls, instead of facings being applied to the windows, porches to the doors, and characteristic shafts to the chimney-tops. We recollect one near Warsaw, which is a repetition of the Grecian temple, with a portico at each end; and one at Peckra near Moscow, every opening in which has a pediment over it, with highly enriched barge-boards. In some villages, the attempt is made to ornament every house by trellis work round the doors and windows, which produces great sameness of appearance, and, if ornamental, is so at the expense of comfort; the creepers by which the trellis work is covered, darkening the rooms, and encouraging insects; while, in other villages, the cottages are so low and so small, that it is obvious to a passing spectator that they cannot contain a single wholesome room. However, though we find fault with villages ornamented in these ways, we are still glad to see them; because any kind of alteration in the dwellings and gardens of country labourers can hardly fail to be an improvement on their present state, both with reference to the occupiers and to the country at large.

The great value of Mr. Gregory's improvements in the village of Harlaxton is, that all the leading features have some kind of relation to use, and are, in fact, to be considered more as parts added to the very plainest cottages, in order to render them beautiful. All the cottages were built by Mr. Gregory's predecessor in the plainest possible style, but fortunately substantial and comfortable, and two stories high; some of them single, and some of them double; and almost all of them of stone, some yards back from the street, and surrounded by ample gardens. In improving them, Mr. Gregory would appear to have been guided by the following considerations:—

1. *To bestow the principal expense on the main features, such as the porch, the chimney-tops, and the gardens.* Almost all the cottages have porches, some projecting from the walls, and others forming recesses: the latter have sometimes open places like loggias over them; and the former, sometimes roofs in the usual manner, sometimes balconies, and occasionally small rooms with gable-ends, or pavilion roofs, according to the style. The greatest attention has been paid to the chimney-tops, which are in some cases of brick, and in others of stone; sometimes of English domestic Gothic, at other times local English, such as those common in the neighbourhood of the Lakes or in Derbyshire, &c.; Italian, French, or Swiss, chimney-tops, of different kinds, also occur. The gable-ends are finished with crow-steps in the Belgian and Scotch style in some cases, with Gothic parapets in others; and various descriptions of barge-boards are used, wherever the roof projects over the end walls. Porches, cornices of brick or stone, ornamental cornice boards, and stone or wooden brackets, are also introduced in front, as supports or ornaments to the roof. Every garden has been laid out and planted by Mr. Gregory's head gardener; creepers and climbers being introduced in proper places, in such a manner as that no two gardens are planted with the same climbers.

2. *Always to have some architectural feature in or about the garden, as well as on the cottage.* For example, almost every garden here has its draw-well, and each of these wells is rendered architectural, and ornamented in a different way. All the wells are surrounded by parapets, either circular or square, of openwork or solid. Some are covered with roofs supported by carpentry, others with roofs supported by stones, round or square; some are in the form of stone cupolas: in some, the water is raised by buckets suspended from a picturesque architectural appendage; in others, it is raised by pumps attached to wooden framework of most original construction, massive and architectural; and so on. All the gardens are of course separated from the street by a fence, and there are not two of these fences in the village exactly alike. Some are hedges rising from the inside of dwarf walls; some are walls like those of sunk fences, the garden in the inside being of the height of the top of the wall, which is covered in some cases with a plain stone coping, in others with a brick coping; in some with a stone coping in the Gothic manner, in others with an Elizabethan coping; in some with a parapet of openwork, in others with stone or brick piers for supporting horizontal bars of wood for creepers, as in Italy, or without being connected by bars of wood, but terminating in rough earthenware jars for flowers. Each front wall must, of course, have a gateway to enter to the garden and the cottage, and no two of these gateways throughout the village are alike. Some are wickets between wooden posts, others Gothic or Elizabethan gates between stone piers, square or round; some are close gates, in the manner of many in Switzerland, in others the gates are under arches, some of which are pointed, and others round-headed; some have pediments

over the arches, others horizontal high-raised copings, as in the neighbourhood of Naples; and some have small wooden roofs or canopies after the manner of the gateways to the country houses in the neighbourhood of Dantzic. The gateways, in short, afford great variety of character. Besides the front boundaries of the gardens, there are the side boundaries, which are also varied, partly in a similar manner, and partly differently. In some cases, the boundary, though sufficiently well known to the occupants, does not appear at all to the stranger; in others it is of holly, of box, of laurel, of thorn, of flowering shrubs, of fruit trees, or of a mixture of several or all of these, with or without architectural piers, bee-houses, arbours, covered seats, tool-sheds, or other appendages. The gardens, it may be observed, are all laid out differently. In some, the main walk from the street gate to the porch is of flagstone, in others it is paved with small stones; in some with wood, in others with brick; in some with gravel, and in others with broken stone. It is edged with box, with thyme, with ivy, with a broad belt of turf, with a raised edging of stone, or with a flat belt of brick, and sometimes even with wood. The gardens are variously planted, and in some there are very properly trees and shrubs clipped into artificial shapes; two spruce firs from very handsome balls.

3. *Never to employ two styles or manners of architecture in the same cottage, or at all events not to do this so frequently as to lead a stranger to suppose that it has been done through ignorance.* We omit what may be said on the necessity of keeping the recognised eras of the Gothic distinct, as well as the Elizabethan, Swiss, Italian, &c., as sufficiently obvious. In every cottage and its accompaniments, the appearance of one system of construction should prevail, as well as one prevailing direction in the lines of the masses. For example, in a Swiss cottage, with its far projecting eaves and its surrounding balcony, horizontal masses, lines, and shadows are decidedly prevalent; and, beyond a certain point required for contrast, it is not desirable to introduce any vertical masses, lines, or shadows. The windows, therefore, in such a house, should be broad rather than high; and, as those of the ground floor are protected from the weather by the balcony, and those of the upper floor by the projecting eaves, the very simplest form of dressings to the doors and windows is all that is required. To surround them with rich dressings, or protect them by cornices or pediments, such as indicate the purpose of throwing off the rain, or casting a shade on the glass, would be in bad taste, because it would be superfluous, or working for an end that could not be attained: it would, in fact, be counteracting nature, and setting at nought the principles of art; not to speak of weakening the associations connected with style independently of the use of parts of walls and roofs.

4. *Not altogether to omit objects purely ornamental, where they can be introduced with propriety.* There is no reason why a cottage garden should not have its sculptural ornaments as well as the garden of a palace; and it is quite reasonable that in both cases the occupant should endeavour to get the best ornaments he can afford. Formerly, the doctrine used to be, that the dwelling of the cottager ought to be low, in order to be expressive of humility; and void of exterior ornaments except creepers and flowers, to express the condition of life, or, in other words, the poverty of the inhabitant. But the cottager is now becoming a reading and thinking being; and having a taste for health, comfort, and ornament, in common with other classes of society, he requires, higher and better lighted and ventilated rooms; and these, as well as his garden, he will ornament as far as his circumstances will permit. The time has gone by for one class of society to endeavour to mark another with any badge whatever; and therefore we would wish all architects, when designing cottages, to abandon their long received ideas. "In the construction of cottages, as well as of all other kinds of buildings, great care should be taken that every part should be in its proper character; for nothing can appear more absurd or out of place, than to see mouldings or ornaments which belong to the regular styles of architecture introduced in a cottage." This was published in 1805, in a work on Labourers' Cottages, by an architect of eminence; but in 1840, in the recently improved cottages throughout the country, we see the "mouldings and ornaments which belong to the regular styles of architecture" as carefully applied as in larger dwellings; and, fortunately, vases of the most elegant forms are so cheap, that no cottage parapet seat, or bee-house, need be without them. What is most offensive to taste, both in the gardens of the wealthy and of the poor, is the misplacing of sculptural ornaments. In Harlaxton village there are sundials and vases, of different forms and kinds, most judiciously placed; for example, as terminations to piers to gates, or along parapets on piers or other preparations, on the piers at the ends of stone seats, &c. In how many instances, not only in cottage gardens and on cottages, but in the gardens and on the buildings of the wealthy classes, do we not see vases set down where they have no legitimate right to be placed whatever; in places from which they might be removed without ever being missed, or without any derangement to the scene in which they were put, but of which, in an artistical sense, they formed no part. Some of the situations proper for vases are: where the vase forms the termination to an object, as to a pillar of a gate, a pier or pilaster in a wall, or a detached column, &c.; where lines of walks or of walls join, meet, or intersect, as in the centre of a system of beds for flowers, or at the angles made by the junction of walks in a pleasure-ground; where niches in buildings, or gravelled or other recesses along walks, are prepared for them, &c. In all cases where a vase is put down in a garden, it ought not only to have a base formed of one or more plinths, but a pedestal to raise the vase nearer the eye, and above the surrounding vegetation, as well as to give it dignity of character. No ornament whatever, whether in a garden or on a building, ought ever to be placed in an inconspicuous situation, or in the less noble parts of the grounds or edifice; and no ornament ought to be made use of which is formed of a material of less value or durability than the material or object on or against which it is to be placed. Hence the bad effect of rootwork and rusticwork in many situations in gardens, and in verandas and other additions or accompaniments to brick or stone houses.

5. *To indicate the occupation of the inhabitant, where it can be done.* For example, the smithy, or blacksmith's forge, when properly introduced, can never be mistaken, nor the carpenter's shop. These two village tradesmen require houses, yards, and gardens, peculiarly arranged, and afford fine sources of variety. The shoemaker may

have his stall as a projecting appendage, and the tailor his workshop. Some of the cottagers will possess cows, others pigs or rabbits; some pigeons, and all more or less poultry. The provision required to be made for these kinds of live stock affords interesting sources of architectural and picturesque effect; though in small villages a common cow-shed, as well as a common bakehouse, wash-house, and drying-ground, is frequently found preferable. The house of the schoolmaster adjoining the village-school, and the house of the clergyman near the church, will always be principal objects; and shops for the sale of different articles speak by their windows. Every large village ought to have an open shed, or other public building, in a central situation, to serve as a kind of market or gossiping place, and also as a playground, or place of amusement, for the boys in rainy weather.

Whoever intends to ornament and improve a village, we would strongly recommend to study Harlaxton. It is impossible to reflect on that village without imagining what a continued scene of ornament and appearance of comfort all England, and even all Europe, would present, if proprietors would follow the example of Mr. Gregory. Happily, in this country, many have been engaged in this work for a number of years, and considerable progress has certainly been made. Though the best mode to succeed is to have the very best advice at the commencement, and submit every elevation that is to be carried into effect to an architect of taste, yet let those who do not value advice of this kind make the attempt with what knowledge they have, or can derive from books, or from observing what has been done by others, and they cannot fail to do good to a considerable extent. The way to insure artistical buildings throughout the country is, not so much here and there to employ a first-rate architect, who may erect a splendid mansion with a handsome cottage as an entrance-lodge, as to create a demand for architectural taste and knowledge among country builders, carpenters, masons, and bricklayers, generally, since it is by these persons that the great majority of country buildings are both designed and executed. For the general improvement of cottages, therefore, we must educate the eye of the country carpenter and mason, and give the cottager himself a taste for architectural and gardenesque beauty.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1843.

We have left ourselves but space to call attention to the more important of the documents presented in this Number, the greater proportion of which are for the information of our Scottish friends. Our desire has been to make the present essentially a "New Edinburgh" Number, at the same time that we have given place to what intelligence has lately reached us relative to the Settlements already formed. Our dates extend to the 11th of February, Auckland—4th of March, Nelson—and 31st of March, Wellington, and from the Nelson and Wellington papers we quote some gratifying statements also as to the progress of Taranaki. The extracts from Mr. Smith's and Capt. Daniell's Reports as to the advantages of the Middle Island, bear out the favourable opinions formerly expressed by Major Bumbury in his Report to Captain Hobson in 1840, quoted in the first article of the present paper; while the existence of a connected chain of rich valleys in the neighbourhood of Wellington described in Mr. Kettle's Report, fully rebuts the assertions which have been hazarded as to the deficiency of fertile back-ground to that district: these Reports taken together give most promising evidence of the great capabilities of the whole colony.

We refer our readers to the details: which are full of interest, and claim a careful perusal at length.

WELLINGTON.

The following is from the *Gazette* of the 8th and 11th March:—

"The schooner Governor Hobson was launched from the slip on Saturday last, after having undergone a thorough repair. We believe the barque Indemnity is the next vessel to be placed on the slip.

"The barque Eleanor, 490 tons, Captain Holderness, which arrived in this port in November, 1841, from Sydney, and sailed for Bombay, was totally consumed by fire on the 27th of September last, whilst lying in Allepee Roads, supposed to have been set on fire by the crew. The Eleanor was bound from Bombay to Calcutta, loaded with salt and coir rope.

"We some time back urged on the town council the pressing want of a market-place. No steps have as yet been taken to remedy the evil, though the want of such a place of resort is becoming more apparent every day. Through a market not being in existence, Wellington presents the curious anomaly of five or six different prices being obtained for the same articles, in various parts of the town, at the same time. We consider a market-place one of the few things that would really benefit this borough.

"No less than six hundred vessels have arrived in this port since the first formation of the settlement, a period of little more than three years. We wonder if this bears out the statement that no vessels can beat into our harbour, when one-half of the above number have worked in against strong head winds. Only one or two slight accidents have occurred; and we question if many harbours can show such a list of arrivals, without at the same time having to record more fatal results than we have."

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT FOR WELLINGTON.

Corrected up to the 30th of March, 1843.

We annex the last Price Current published in the Colony: and we take occasion to direct particular attention to the gratifying fact that the

Prices of various articles of consumption are now from 30 to 40 per cent lower than they were twelve months ago, while labour maintains nearly the same favourable position as formerly.

PROVISIONS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bread—Per 2 lb. loaf.....	0	0	5½	0	0	0
Beef—Fresh, carcase per lb.....	0	0	7	0	0	0
Butter—Irish, per lb.....	0	1	4	0	1	6
Fresh	0	2	6	0	0	0
Mutton—Carcase, per lb.....	0	0	7	0	0	9
Pork—Fresh, carcase, per lb.....	0	0	4	0	0	0
Potatoes—New Zealand, per ton.....	2	10	0	5	0	0
Cheese—Pine Apple.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dutch	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hams—Yorkshire, per lb.....	0	0	9	0	1	0
Rice—Common, per cwt.....	0	14	0	1	0	0
Good	1	10	0	1	15	0

TOBACCO (in bond.)

Tobacco—Negrohead, per lb. in bond.....	0	0	10	0	1	0
Cigars—Havannah, per 1000	4	0	0	0	0	0

SPIRITS.

Wine—Sherry, per dozen.....	1	4	0	2	0	0
Brandy—First quality, per gallon, in bond.....	0	5	0	0	8	0
Rum—P. B. P., per gallon, in bond	0	4	0	0	5	0
Gin—Pale, in bond	0	8	0	0	0	0
Ale—In bottle, per dozen.....	0	12	0	0	14	0
Porter—Dunbar, in bottle, per dozen.....	0	12	0	0	14	0

LIVE STOCK.

Mares—Brood	50	0	0	90	0	0
Working Bullocks—Per pair	30	0	0	40	0	0
Hire of ditto—Per day, a team and driver.....	1	0	0	2	0	0
Sheep—Each	0	18	0	1	5	0
Cows—Milch	15	0	0	25	0	0
Poultry—Fowls, per pair	0	8	0	0	16	0
Turkeys, each.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pigeons, (wild) per pair	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ducks, do. do.....	0	5	0	0	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eggs—Per dozen	0	2	0	0	2	6
Coffee—Java, per lb. (well supplied)	0	0	6	0	1	0
Candles—English Wax, per lb.....	0	3	6	0	0	0
Mould	0	1	2	0	0	0
Dips	0	0	10	0	1	0
Flour—1st quality, per ton of 2000 lbs. (heavy stock)	18	0	0	22	0	0
Mustard—Per dozen.....	0	0	0	0	18	0
Muskets—Walnut stocked	0	0	0	0	15	0
Milk—Per pint	0	0	2	0	0	0
Oil—Linedeed, per gallon	0	6	0	0	7	0
Black, in cask, per ton	16	0	0	0	0	0
Sperm	75	0	0	90	0	0
Pickles—Assorted, per dozen quarts	0	16	0	0	0	0
Plank—Port Nicholson per 100 feet	0	12	0	0	16	0
Sugar—Refined loaf, per lb.....	0	0	0	0	10	0
Salt—Liverpool, per ton, (overstocked).....	3	0	0	5	0	0
Soap—Hawes', London, per ton	30	0	0	0	0	0
Starch—Per lb.....	0	0	9	0	0	0
Scantling—Per 100 feet	0	0	0	0	14	0
Shingles—Per 1000, N. Z.	0	14	0	0	16	0
Tar—Coal	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tea—Hyson skin, per chest.....	9	0	0	10	0	0
Turpentine—Per gallon.....	0	6	0	0	0	0
Boat Hire—Per day, without hands	0	10	0	1	0	0
With hands.....	1	10	0	2	0	0
Wages—Mechanics, per week	2	0	0	3	0	0
Labourers	1	8	0	1	10	0

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Valparaiso	2	10	0
Sydney	2	0	0
Nelson	2	0	0
Taranaki	3	0	0
Akaroa	3	0	0
London.....	6	0	0

EXCHANGE ON SYDNEY.

Bank Bills, Thirty days after sight, 2 per cent. premium.
On London, nominal.
Private, nominal.

DUTIES.

On Spirits, per gallon, British	0	4	0
Ditto Foreign	0	5	0
Snuff, " " }	0	2	0
Cigars, " " }	0	2	0
Tobacco, manufactured	0	1	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured	0	0	9
Wines, 15 per cent. } With 10 per ct. ad.			
Tea, Sugar, Flour, Wheat and other grains, 5 per ct. } ditional on Invoice.			

CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST.

Bank Discounts, 10 per cent.—Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

NELSON.

The news contained in the *Nelson Examiners* of 25th Feb. and 4th March, which have just reached us, although gratifying as far as it goes, embraces little of what is new. The Acting Governor had visited the Settlement, which he left for Taranaki, on the 22nd of February. It was understood that, during his stay, the following appointments were made:—

H. A. Thompson, Esq., to be Judge of the County Court; W. L. Shepherd, Esq., Clerk of the Court, and, for the present, also to be Magistrate; G. R. Richardson, Esq., to be Crown Prosecutor; W. O.

Cantley, Esq., to be Registrar of Deeds, and, for the present, also Postmaster; A. Macdonald, Esq., to be Sheriff, *pro tem*. Mr. Thompson to act as Police Magistrate, until the opening of the court.

CROPS.—Some remarkably fine seed potatoes had been raised from seed brought from England, by the Rev. J. Saxton. The potatoes of the first crop from seed, seldom, it was noticed, exceeded the size of a large marble. In this instance, the specimens were as large as a full sized duck-egg, and the sorts appeared to be all of a superior character. Mr. Saxton had tried numerous experiments in his garden, which is on fern land of a superior, but not the finest description, and had received but little preparation, and the results have been most satisfactory as regards general fertility. Among other matters of curiosity, he had early frame peas, which were merely scratched in without digging, and flowered early in the spring; they had been earthed up occasionally, and had continued growing and bearing up to that time, when they looked as fresh and green as ever, and had an excellent crop on them. Some beans, which had yielded very largely, were cut down close after the first bearing had been gathered, and the second growth is now looking unusually strong and healthy. Potatoes planted in trenches, similar to celery, and treated by filling up with earth, in the same manner, have produced the usual crop at the bottom, and on the stalk upwards to the surface, fine potatoes have grown. It is observed that it is possible that similar treatment or very high earthing might tend to check the inclination which potatoes had here to throw out smaller ones from the base of those already half grown.

THE COMET.—The unexpected meteor which has excited so much speculation amongst the savans and the vulgar of this hemisphere, seems to have not less set the wise men at the antipodes a stargazing. We notice several comments upon its appearance, and upon comets in general, in the *Auckland Chronicle*. The following notice from the *Nelson Examiner* of the 4th March is all we have room for.

A remarkable comet, of very considerable magnitude, was first noticed on Thursday evening. Its tail, when the nucleus was near the horizon, had an inclination to the northward of the zenith, of about five degrees. Last evening, the nucleus was observed to dip below the hills at about half-past seven, while the tail did not disappear below them until about half-past eight; and what was very remarkable, a distinct and strong ray (but at a greater inclination from the zenith than the tail, and forming an acute angle with it) stretched far up into the heavens, some thirty or forty degrees beyond the tail. When the nucleus of the comet was near the horizon it bore about southwest by west. It appears to be travelling to the southward, and may probably not be visible in the northern hemisphere.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

The *Nelson Examiner* bears ample testimony to the good qualities and promising character of New Plymouth:—

From the commencement of our paper, says the *Examiner*, we have always felt desirous of recording the progress not only of Nelson, but of the colony of New Zealand generally. All the other settlements of importance have their respective newspapers, in which their capabilities and their wants are from time to time duly set forth and commented upon; but the only information hitherto published respecting New Plymouth, has been an occasional paragraph in the *New Zealand Gazette*, and one valuable communication from a gentleman residing there, which appeared in our own columns about six months since. If so little is known of this interesting district in the two neighbouring settlements, we cannot feel surprised at a complaint which recently appeared in a Plymouth paper, stating that they knew positively nothing of what their countrymen were doing. The return of a fellow-settler from a recent trip to New Plymouth enables us to communicate a few facts, which we believe will be interesting to the majority of our readers.

The situation of New Plymouth, in every respect but that of having no harbour, is probably the finest that could be conceived. The land is principally fern of recent growth, with shrubs and young trees interspersed, the whole having been at one time wooded, but cleared and cultivated by the natives, who, until within the last ten years, had resided there in considerable numbers. It is therefore easily cleared, the fern-root being much less difficult to eradicate than that of longer standing. The country is of an undulating character, and free from the description of hills which unfortunately is rather too frequently met with in most other parts of New Zealand. One of the great advantages of this is that the whole settlement is formed in one block; the suburban lands forming a belt behind the town, and the rural lands immediately behind these. The population (amounting to 1000 Europeans and about 300 Maories) is essentially agricultural. Unlike most new colonies, there has hitherto been little rage for storekeeping, and the majority of the settlers are residing on the land they are cultivating. There are very few laborers who have not their one or two acres of garden or potatoe ground, a circumstance that must in a great degree tend to promote their independence and happiness. Although provisions are dearer than at Nelson or Wellington, neither mechanics nor laborers have ever received the wages that have been paid in those places.

We hope to be able to make some arrangement by which we shall be able for the future to give more information, not only as regards New Plymouth, but the many other settlements along the coast which are fast forming; and should our present number reach Wanganui, we shall be happy if any friend there will acquaint us with what the settlers are doing.

FLAX.—The growth of this article, of which so much has hitherto been imported into this country from foreign states, has been greatly increased, and so successfully it appears in the present year, that the flax society in Norfolk have found it advisable to engage competent persons from Belgium to pull, tie, and shock it.—(From the *Sensinel*.)

The following extract from the *Gazette*, which refers to the progress being made at New Plymouth, is highly satisfactory:—

“We continue to receive highly favourable accounts from this settle-

ment. Numerous settlers, arrived from England in the *Blenheim* and *Essex*, with considerable capital, have given a fresh impetus to the already decided tendency of the proprietors of land to agricultural pursuits. The absence of a harbour, so far from being an injury to the settlement, has been positively advantageous, by forcing the settlers to the cultivation of their fertile land, instead of speculating in town allotments, and water frontages, or the fashionable colonial habit of store-keeping. The roads made by the New Zealand Company, particularly that running the whole length of the settlement to the Waitera, facilitates the occupation of the land, and the transport of produce to the town and anchorage.

“The entrance to the Waitera river has been carefully buoyed, and beacons erected. Whilst large vessels can hold to the moorings in bad weather, smaller craft may find a safe harbour in the Waitera.

“The *Essex* emigrant ship and two small schooners were safely discharged of passengers and cargo in two days and a half.

“The road to Wanganui for horsemen and cattle will be completed during this month. Fine coal and limestone have been discovered at Mokau, forty miles north of the Sugar Loaf Islands. The river will admit of vessels of 150 tons burden.

“It is rather a curious statistical fact that, of thirty births which have occurred at New Plymouth within these few months, no fewer than twenty-eight were females. Only one death has occurred in the settlement during five months. The white population numbers nearly one thousand souls.”

Continuation of a table of the weather at New Plymouth, kept by the Messrs. Halse. The last portion of it appeared in our Journal of the 10th Dec. last. The blanks (which are to be regretted) were, we understand, unavoidable.

1842.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	General Observations.
May 12	29.50	65	calm.
13	29.90	70	”
14	30.10	67	S.E. breeze.
15	29.95	71	S. breeze.
16	29.60	65	S. breeze.
17	29.80	68	calm.
18	29.85	66	”
19	29.90	66	”
20	29.95	64	”
21	29.85	58	S.E. breeze
22	29.85	62	W. breeze.
23	29.70	61	”
24	29.85	60	N. wind.
25	29.50	58	N. gale—heavy rain—lightning.
26	29.10	58	S.W.—heavy rain all day.
27	29.	57	S.E.
28	29.	63	showery—S. breeze.
29	29.90	59	S.W. wind.
30	29.70	51	S.W. wind.
31	29.60	54	breeze.
June 1	29.50	60	calm—showery.
2	29.55	61	calm—showery.
3	29.60	52	S.E.
4	29.60	54	S.E.
5	29.70	55	S.E.
6	30.10	67	calm.
7	31.	66	N. wind.
8	29.90	53	calm.
9	29.90	56	N. wind.
10	29.65	51	N. wind—heavy rain all night.
11	29.20	54	N. wind—heavy rain all night.
12	29.50	64	S. wester.
13	29.90	64	S.E. breeze.
14	30.15	69	breeze.
15	30.	58	W. wind.
16	29.90	60	W. wind.
17	29.75	58	”
18	29.60	55	S.W. breeze.
19	30.	56	W. breeze.
20	30.5	57	”
21	29.95	59	”
22	29.60	57	gale from S.W.
23	29.50	56	”
24	...	...	W. gale.
25	...	...	”
26	29.50	54	wet all day.
27	29.75	53	heavy rain at intervals during day—hoar frost morning thermometer 33.8 a.m.
28	33.12	43	thermometer 33.8 a.m.
29	...	...	”
30	...	...	”
July 1	...	...	”
2	...	...	”
3	...	...	”
4	...	...	”
5	...	...	”
6	...	...	”
7	...	...	”
8	...	...	”
9	...	...	”
10	...	...	”
11	30.10	55	W. breeze.
12	29.80	58	N. wind.
13	29.75	53	S.W.—showery.
14	30.	53	calm.
15	30.5	52	”
16	30.10	53	hoar frost, ice $\frac{1}{2}$ crown thick.
17	30.10	56	calm.
18	30.35	53	hoar frost, ice $\frac{1}{2}$ crown thick
19	30.30	53	calm.
20	30.20	54	”
21	30.5	56	breeze.
22	29.55	54	calm.
23	29.38	56	rain.

24	29.40	57	calm.
25	29.40	57	"
26	29.50	55	"
27	29.50	56	"
28	29.40	56	N.W. and S.W. breeze—rain.
29	28.95	54	strong N.W. gale—heavy rain.
30	29.5	57	S.W. gale—rain.
31	29.30	56	strong S.W.—rain.
August 1	29.45	56	calm.
2	29.70	50	S.E.
3	29.95	50	"
4	30.	52	calm.
5	30.	55	S.E. gale.
6	30.	56	S.E.
7	30.	56	calm.
8	29.90	55	"
9	29.75	56	overcast.
10	29.70	54	calm.
11	29.65	56	"
12	29.60	58	heavy rain.
13	29.40	54	S.W.
14	29.55	56	showery.
15	29.60	56	rain.
16	29.80	56	calm.
17	30.	54	"
18	29.90	58	rain.
19	29.65	54	rain all day.
20	29.70	56	showery.
21	29.75	58	calm.
22	29.80	58	"
23	29.95	58	"
24	30.15	56	"
25	30.25	56	"
26	30.30	60	"
27	30.40	59	"
28	30.25	59	"
29	30.10	61	"
30	30.15	59	"
31	30.20	58	calm.
Sept. 1	30.30	56	"
2	30.40	61	"
3	30.30	59	"
4	29.70	56	rain and strong N.E.
5	29.30	63	"
6	29.15	56	"
7	29.40	58	showery.
8	29.95	59	calm.
9	30.20	57	"
10	30.30	60	"
11	30.20	59	"
12	30.	58	rain.
13			"
14			"
15			"
16			"
17			showery.
18			"
19			S.E.
20			"
21	29.90	60	calm.
22	30.	58	"
23	30.	58	"
24	29.95	59	breeze.
25	29.90	59	N.W.—rain.
26	29.30	58	variable wind.
27			showery.
28			calm.
29			"
30	30.	59	breeze.
October 1	29.80	58	N. wind and rain.
2			"
3			"
4	29.80	60	"
5	29.90	60	S.W. breeze.
6	29.95	59	breeze.
7	30.	60	S.E. breeze.
8	30.	59	S.W.
9	29.95	59	calm.
10	29.50	58	hard gale during night.
11			strong N.E.—showery.
12	29.50	56	"
13	29.45	59	breeze.
14	29.80	60	calm.
15	29.16	58	stormy.
16	29.18	58	stormy.

AUCKLAND.

WE have *Auckland Chronicles* to the 11th of February; but they contain nothing important. Much space is taken up with cricket-matches and amusements, and extracts from the English papers.

Mr. J. I. Montefiore had brought an action against the Postmaster-General, for neglect in not dispatching a mail by the *Tryphena* for Sydney. Mr. Montefiore had not only paid the postage of certain letters, but one shilling extra for registration. The neglect arose from the mails having been delivered not to the harbour-master or the coxswain, but to two of the crew, who did not put them on board. The Postmaster was fined 5*l*.

KAURI SPARS.—About a year ago, a proclamation was issued in the *Government Gazette*, at Auckland, warning the public against

cutting or destroying *Kauri* on the demesnes of the crown. The *Auckland Chronicle* recalls attention to this proclamation, which was issued in consequence of a conviction on the part of the British Government of the value of the *Kauri Spars* for the British Navy; and observes, that the most effectual means for preserving the *Kauri* timber, is for the Lords of the Admiralty to make known their wants, specifying the quantities and qualities they may annually require. In the course of the last five years, it is observed that a considerable quantity of spars had been shipped to England. At first they were carried home by the store ships employed for the purpose by the Admiralty; afterwards they were obtained by contract. These contracts were occasionally ill performed, and accordingly the storeship system was again had recourse to. It is strongly urged that in order to give an impetus to the trade, a recurrence should be made under proper regulations, to the contract system, by which regular and systematic employment would be given for a considerable amount of labor and capital. And the commercial friends of the colony are recommended to bring the subject under the notice of the Government. We confess that we are not sufficiently informed upon the comparative advantages of the Contract and Government Systems to offer an opinion: but we hope that the importance of encouraging such a staple export as the *Kauri*, may meet with due attention; and we most heartily concur with the *Auckland writer*, that "these are no times for inaction. Every man is at length tremblingly alive to the fact that to prosper, the settlers must produce. It is high time, also, to prove to the public at home, that New Zealand has something to export."

A cargo of flour was daily expected from Valparaiso. The trade between the Colony and Chili, it was anticipated, would soon increase rapidly, when once it was found that they could have a valuable and available return cargo.

THE NATIVES.—Nothing, says the *Auckland Chronicle*, can more strongly show the rapid advancement of intelligence of the aboriginal race of these islands than the fact of several chiefs having become purchasers of small schooners and cutters. Pomare, a powerful chief of the Ngapuhi tribe (Bay of Islands) and suite have arrived in Auckland, in two schooners, navigated by this well known chief's own people. Several other instances are within our knowledge of the same kind; nor is the advancement of these interesting people confined to the northern district of the colony, which has been so long settled by Europeans of almost every nation, but it extends itself to the remote southward, where civilization may be said to be only now uplifting its head among the aboriginal race. Wm. Weeridi, son of a powerful chief of Opuke, beyond the East Cape of Capt. Cooke, was in this harbour a few weeks ago, when he completed the purchase of a large schooner, well known as a coasting trader, named the "Black Joke," payment having been made in live pigs. The war canoes, which in times past have been the scene of so much bloodshed, are fast growing into disuse; and the Aborigines are adopting the usages of their civilized brethren, in which they evince a ready and illing aptitude.

TOUR OF THE ACTING GOVERNOR.—We quote the following account of Mr. Shortland's visit to the Company's settlements, from the *New Zealand Gazette* of 3d March, just received:—

"HIS EXCELLENCY'S VISIT TO THE SOUTHWARD.—By the arrival of the government brig, on the 25th March, the tour of the Acting Governor among the southern settlements of the colony, was brought to a close. His Excellency's journey was attended with the most favourable results. Of these, not the least important were the arrangements whereby he placed the claims of the New Zealand Company on such a footing, as to ensure their speedy adjustment; a boon for which the settlers who have acquired land from the Company, more particularly in the districts of Wellington and New Plymouth, where there are many native claims unsettled, are not likely to be ungrateful. His Excellency's stay at Wellington appears to have afforded him great satisfaction—certainly his reception there, when compared with the feeling which was supposed to exist towards him, was particularly flattering. There was a levee extremely well attended, and a ball given by the bachelors of the settlement, at which their good taste and gallantry was appreciated by a numerous and respectable party. Sites were chosen for several public buildings and the defunct corporation were promised speedy resuscitation; and last not least, the anniversary of the arrival of the first emigrants at Port Nicholson, afforded a good opportunity for another merry-making, which was conducted in a most spirited style.

"From Wellington, Mr. Shortland sailed for Akaroa, which port, however, owing to the violent contrary winds, the brig was unable to make, and consequently put into Pigeon Bay, (about 14 miles on this side of Akaroa) whence a party walked overland to the settlement.

"The country about Akaroa is described to be of the first description, and peculiarly calculated for depasturing cattle, and stock of all sorts. Native grasses abound throughout plains of very considerable extent from Akaroa all the way to Otago.

"Returning to Wellington for a few days, His Excellency next sailed for Nelson, where he arrived on the evening of Sunday, 12th February, after a very short passage. Here, as at Wellington, all seem to have had cause for being in excellent humour, and probably, not the least cogent reason for such happy dispositions, was the distribution of some few hundreds of Her Majesty's coin in the liquidation of the major part of the outstanding accounts against government, some of which, if report says true, had been standing an unconscionable time. The Nelson settlement is stated to have made extraordinary progress, and the settlers seem to be most fortunate in having a gentleman at their head as the Company's Agent, of so much sterling worth as Captain Wakefield.

* Akaroa is a harbour at the extremity of Banks's Peninsula, Port Cooper, the probable site of New Edinburgh, being situated at its junction to the main land.

"The Government party were delayed some days longer at 'Nelson,' than was the original intention, in consequence of the brig having unfortunately got ashore on the Boulder Bank, in going out of Nelson Harbour on the night of Saturday, the 18th; and this circumstance, combined probably with a report which reached Nelson of the arrival at Wellington of the *Westminster*, with emigrants from England, curtailed the visit to Taranaki (New Plymouth), the most beautiful of all the Company's settlements. Enough, however, appears to have been seen of it to impress all parties with the belief that it is a very thriving community.

"Upon the whole, we see great reason to congratulate His Excellency on the satisfactory termination of a journey, by which he seems to have 'done the state good service' in many ways; not the least of which has been, the creation and cherishing of that spirit of good feeling and fellowship throughout the colony, which is the foundation of all good."

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

THE Society has now finally revised its Rules and Address, which will next week be issued to the Members and friends interested in the prosperity of the Colony. The Members will observe that Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Chatham, members of whose family are resident in Wellington, consented to be nominated the Vice President of the Society. The present revival of interest in New Zealand, more especially by the organization of the New Edinburgh Colony, and the exertions of its founders and friends in Scotland will, it is trusted, afford an opportunity for very useful exertion on the part of the Society. The Committee is now in correspondence with parties in the West of Scotland, with the view of forming local corresponding Committees in that quarter.

At the last meeting of the Committee the following suggestions, in continuation of those which appeared in the Journal of the 5th instant, were submitted in a letter to the Chairman by Dr. Thompson.

MODEL AGRICULTURAL FARMS.

In addition to the remarks contained in the last Number for August 5th of the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL*, regarding matters of importance to the Government and New Zealand Company, I would further urge the necessity for adopting the system of model agricultural farms, upon which the emigrants going out from the Government or Company may be very advantageously employed, at the then current rate of wages, according to the respective trades of the people. This would be a most desirable arrangement, and have a salutary effect in more ways than one. In the first place, it would be a great object to have immediate employment for the people, and thereby afford them at once a means of support; and by a well-regulated system of farming, under experienced colonial stewards, prove in a very short time a source of pecuniary advantage to the Colony, and be also the means of testing the most judicious and successful method of rendering the soil available for agricultural pursuits. It would besides be a good precedent for settlers of capital, but who were not well initiated in the rotation of crops and in the many other absolute requisites for a colonial farmer; for it is quite obvious that a European going out to any of our British possessions, however well versed he may have been in his knowledge of agriculture as practised in England, will find himself considerably deficient as regards the best mode of turning his adopted land into a desirable estate, so as to make it productive and suitable for agricultural purposes. This is not to be wondered at, when we consider the difference in climate and soil, and many other operating causes, as compared with home.

These model farms would be the most expeditious way of proving the efficacy of the system of clearing, draining and fencing, and enable the steward to try the different grasses, and test the ones best suited to the soil; and as soon as the land was available for it, he could direct his attention to the rotation of crops system, and acquire in a short time, by a strict regard to requisite observation on these points, a certain practical amount of knowledge which, without this model farm system, cannot well be acquired in new colonies by private individuals or new settlers: it requires a few years to enable a person to put all these matters to the test; whereas if this system here suggested were acted upon, it would be the best school for the new arrivals to study at, and thereby afford them the readiest means of information, and save much valuable time and probable loss of capital by an outlay on a system of farming not requisite or suitable to their new country. It would have a happy effect, not only on the habits and prosperity of the recently arrived emigrants, but also prove beneficial to the Colony at large and to the surrounding neighbourhood, who would adopt the system pursued at the model farm. It may also be made available for the purpose of employing and initiating in agricultural pursuits, and thereby encourage habits of industry in the younger members of the emigrants; and, what may prove still a greater desideratum, would be the extension of similar advantages to the aboriginal inhabitants, affording thereby the readiest way to a friendly and mutual intercourse, and tend no doubt, by-and-bye, to the adoption of a like system amongst the different tribes in the interior. The improving and breeding of cattle may be pursued at the same time. Thus, in a few years, we may see established in our colonies, what are of such paramount utility in this country, namely, agricultural, horticultural, and cattle shows; and the sooner such desirable objects were introduced into new colonies the better. I would also suggest that ploughing matches should be encouraged, and if small prizes were offered in each of these departments by the Colonial Government or the representative of the Company, I think it will be admitted that nothing could have a better effect. It would be the means of enriching the Colony and the parties therein resident, and probably arouse from their present indolent and, I regret to add, dissolute and dissipated habits, many young and thoughtless persons, who have spent their capital, and in many instances sacrificed their healths, by the adoption of a mode of life, after their arrival in the Colonies, which they would blush to think should be known to their friends in Europe. I think this system of model farms would be most desirable in all our Colonies—Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, and the Cape of Good Hope, Port Natal, &c.

LIFE ASSURANCE APPLIED TO COLONIZATION.—Having said so much on the subject of model farms, it may now be desirable to offer a few sug-

gestions on the most desirable plans to be pursued by the small capitalist; and in doing so, I must take this opportunity of giving my most decided opinion, from my knowledge of colonial matters, during my brief sojourn in Antipodean regions, to the system of Freehold Assurance as developed in several papers in the Journal, and more particularly in the article headed "Young England" in the last Number,—and which, from a due consideration of all its bearings, I consider to be a most judicious and absolute requisite in the Company's new settlements. I not only express my own opinion on this matter, but, having submitted the idea to parties more capable of offering an opinion and more conversant with similar systems, they have expressed themselves quite pleased by the likelihood of such a plan being adopted. Its benefits to the small capitalist, and eventually to the Company, are too obvious to require any further comment. If adopted, it will prove the readiest way of making the resources of this interesting Colony available, because it will very readily enable the small but zealous, hard-working capitalist to go to work, and these are the class of men who prove, after all, the most useful and invaluable acquisition to a new colony. I confess I am myself satisfied, from what I have witnessed abroad, that some such scheme of assurance is well worthy of the notice of the Home Government. It would, when once understood in this country, induce many respectable and industrious small capitalists to avail themselves of the present system—I am happy to say, improved system—of immigration to our Colonies. It would be an encouragement to such people, who are really wanted abroad, and not the *malley*, ill-assorted, immoral class, who have been sent out under the old "bounty system." I trust this is a matter which will be deemed well worthy the attention of the Society and the Company.

CLASSIFICATION OF EMIGRANTS.—I would also beg to direct attention to what would be found a great advantage in sending out a large number of emigrants in one ship. It would be desirable; when this was the case, that a large house or depot should be taken at the out-port from which the ship was to sail, and that the people should be at least for some days assembled there, and arranged into their respective messes, putting those who had a previous knowledge of each other into the same mess, and berthing them with regard to the same object; by this preparatory arrangement and discipline, you would obviate many complaints and unpleasant circumstances on board, giving to the head of each mess his ration ticket, and holding him responsible for the good and orderly conduct of his respective mess, obliging him also to attend to the ventilation and cleanliness of the berths of his mess-fellows; and in case of any complaint or neglect on their part, to report the same to the Surgeon Superintendent. This would tend in a great measure to obviate the many petty sources of discomfort on board ships with a large number of emigrants. It would be desirable to adopt a similar plan with the females, putting the young women under the controul of matrons, unless under the protection of some male friends or relatives, which would always be very desirable. The establishment of schools on board would be most requisite, and the employment of the people in some capacity would be very desirous; both as regards their moral conduct and general health.

JETTIES, LANDING-PLACES, &c.—In concluding these remarks, I feel induced to offer some suggestions, consequent upon the inconvenience which we felt on our arrival at Auckland, and which in all new settlements, either belonging to the Government or a Company, should be attended to and guarded against in future cases. What I refer to is the want of a jetty or some suitable landing-place, and the great necessity there is for having some large depot or reception-house prepared to receive the people on their landing, and where they may be retained for some short time, until they could be drafted off or dispose of themselves to the best advantage to the settlers requiring their services in their respective callings. This reception-house would answer as a temporary asylum for the *invalids* or *sick*, and also be available for the people who may prefer to remain in the employ of the Government or Company. There was no such arrangement at Auckland; and having arrived at a very unusually stormy and wet period for the season of the year, October, the poor people suffered a good deal, being obliged to crowd them into small Raupo native huts, where they had the rain upon them as much as if they had been living in the open country. I would urge the necessity of having these preparatory requisite arrangements made before the people should arrive in the Colony, and that due notice should be given to the colonial representatives of the numbers likely to be sent out each season, and the period at which they might be expected to arrive in the Colony. By attending to these few suggestions, I think,—indeed, I am confident, that a great deal of comfort would accrue to the people, and that it would have a happy effect in more respects than one. If a chaplain could be provided for large emigrant ships, it would be also a most desirable object, as it would be likely to have not only a good moral effect during the voyage, but a more permanent one, after their arrival in the Colony.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.*

THE Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the most disregarded, perhaps, of all the available lands of the Crown, is yet not least worthy of regard. We hope that Mr. Christophers' volume may be the means of directing the attention of the Government to the means of supplying the great and only requisite of labour to promote the successful colonization of South Africa. The Cape of Good Hope is the "half-way house" to New Zealand, and the advancement of the one Colony cannot but tend to the benefit of the other. The work is carefully compiled, and contains a great quantity of readable matter, especially as regards the capabilities of Natal and the Eastern Coast of the Cape.

* The Cape of Good Hope and the Eastern Province of Algoa Bay, &c. &c., with Statistics of the Colony. By John Centlivres Chase, Esq., a Settler of 1820, Secretary to the Society for Exploring Central Africa; Author of a Map of the Colony, &c. &c. Edited by Mr. Joseph S. Christophers.—Pelham Richardson, Cornhill.

ERRATA.—In Messrs. Halse's letter, in last Number, for "noisy wind" read "severe wind;" and for "evidence" read "residence."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The objects of this Society are,
I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.
II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.
III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end.)
IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labors will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from the various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence, and co-operation, which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each Month at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order,
W. BRIDGES, Secretary.
New Zealand Society's Rooms,
36, Old Broad Street,
7th June, 1843.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL COURT of Proprietors of the New Zealand Company will be holden on Monday, the 21st day of August, instant, at 1 o'clock precisely, at this house, for the purpose of taking into consideration, and if approved of, accepting a Supplemental Charter or Royal Letters Patent, and that at the said Meeting it will further be proposed that the said Court shall give the necessary consent to enable the Court of Directors of the said Company to raise at lawful interest a sum of money not exceeding in the whole £100,000, upon the security and credit of any portion of the subscribed capital of the said Company for the time being, not called up, and of the profits of the undertaking, and of the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other property for the time being, of the said Company, or any or either of such proposed securities, or of any portion thereof respectively, and for all and every or any of the foregoing purposes, to grant, execute, and issue debentures under the seal of the said Company, or to mortgage or charge all or any part of the said proposed securities, or any of them, pursuant to the provisions of the Company's original Charter of Incorporation, and said Supplemental Charter respectively, or either of them.

By Order,
F. C. HARRINGTON, Sec.
New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings,
August 4, 1843.

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For further information, apply personally, or by letter, to the Secretary, at the New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, London.
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DOES NEW ZEALAND POSSESS THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY?

The departure of the Himalaya, full of intending settlers of the most valuable class, and loaded with goods, is one proof more, if proof were wanting, of the successful working of the Phoebe, or Economical Passage System. And, now, the Directors of the New Zealand Company are convinced of the value of the principle, the absolute necessity of its adoption, and the duty which they owe to their Shareholders and to the Colony, vigorously and undeviatingly to carry it into effect, without regard to any individual interests.

The success of these economical experiments is a certain augury of the success of the great experiment of New Zealand Colonization; and we take this opportunity to dwell a little upon the results which are likely to flow from the prosecution of the system in future. We shall best do this by recalling what are considered to have been the causes of *adversity* in another great Colony—New South Wales, to wit, and marking in what respects New Zealand is safe from the operations of these causes, or is likely to be operated upon by causes of an opposite character. The causes of the New South Wales depression are enumerated by the *Australian**, as 1. The premature termination of transportation and assignment, 2. The abundant emigration of 1839, 40, and 41, as compared with the inferior quality of emigrants so introduced, and the abrupt stoppage of emigration, in the course of the year last past. 3. The extravagant over-speculation during the three years in question. 4. The importation of large quantities of grain and salted meats, which, for the most part, were paid in cash. 5. The high rate of interest of money, together with the monopoly of Bank discounts. 6. The prodigious sums in cash sent out of the colony in exchange for emigrants. 7. The depreciation of the value of wool in the English market.

1. To the first cause enumerated, it is very obvious New Zealand has never had any thing analogous. The supply of labour has been from the first contributed on a system which is capable of indefinite extension, by the extension of land sales, and no sudden stoppage of these need be apprehended, unless by the culpable mismanagement or apathy of those at home, with whom rests the

* We are indebted to the *London Mercantile Journal* for this enumeration, quoted from the *Sydney Australian*.

business of colonising. 2. The emigration to New Zealand during 1839, 40, and 41, was at least as abundant as the emigrating capital demanded; but was for the most part select as regarded age, physical capability, and character. In these respects, therefore, no element of evil corresponding to that stated by the *Australian* as affecting New South Wales, has been at work in New Zealand. But as regarded New Zealand as well as New South Wales, apathy was the order of the day during the last year; the public lost faith in all great schemes, and the stagnation which was exhibited in commerce at home extended to all colonial undertakings. The experiment of the Phoebe and the Blenheim, however, was tried during this period of depression—the New Zealand Company, coerced, no doubt, to a great extent, by public opinion, honorably determined to give the principle of economy a fair trial—and the result was an undoubted triumph. If there was any deficiency of labour in the colony, or if, at this time, such deficiency is still complained of, the Phoebe experiment has paved the way to its effectual cure: and not only so, but the success of that experiment may convince the most shortsighted that not only labour, but abundant capital, is now certain to be supplied, to develop all the resources of the colony, agricultural, pastoral, and commercial; and that the small capitalists, men who combine in themselves industry, intelligence, and means, will speedily render available the flax, timber, oil, and other staples of the colony.

3. Speculation and land jobbing in the settlements of the New Zealand Company have, both at home and in the colony, prevailed undoubtedly to some extent; but industry and activity, and the use of means to attain honorable independence, have been the rule among the settlers. Land jobbing, like many other things, while it is, doubtless, to be more honoured in the breach than in the observance, is not altogether unproductive of benefit to the community, under due restrictions, especially where the land jobbers supply an emigration fund in the very first place; and it is also to be affirmed that many of those accused of mere land jobbing have been far from backward in aiding the advancement of the colony, by means of outlay authorised through their agents. As to commercial over-speculation in the new settlements, with the exception of the "sad mistake" of Auckland, this accusation can hardly be brought against New Zealand. There may have been rather too much shopkeeping and storekeeping in Wellington at first; but even there, they are now at work in the bush, and in Nelson and New Plymouth, agriculture and production are the order of the day.

4. The importation of meat and flour from Sydney and Valparaiso has been going on to some extent in New Zealand. This in a new colony was absolutely necessary. But this is in a fair way of being rectified, and Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth, will shortly produce more than enough for their own consumption. Herein, too, the cheap passage system will work advantageously. Capital, alone, was wanting to make the whole colony self-supporting, and by and by an exporting community: and that capital will be supplied by the Phœbes and Blenheims, and Himalayas. Then, instead of sending to Sydney for grain or meat, New Zealand shall send its grain and its meat and other commodities to supply the less favoured colonies of Australasia.

5. The high rate of interest, which the *Australian* recommends should be controlled by the Legislature, will subside of itself when the economical passage system shall have supplied the requisite elements of competition. Usury laws are a pitiful remedy for an unhealthy state of the circulation; and worse than useless, if the high rate of interest, as may very possibly be the case, arises from the high profits of cultivation.

6. New Zealand has not had to send out any money for emigrants: so that with this we have nothing to do.

7. The depreciation of the value of wool at home is also a matter irrelevant here; though the time may come when New Zealand wool may be brought to compete in the British markets with the Australian.

With the causes of evil that have brought about the crisis in New South Wales, New Zealand is thus shown to have little to do; the certain causes of prosperity are still more obvious. These are the energy and the character of the settlers, and the healthy system upon which the colonisation of the country has been organised; the abundance of fertile land, and of available harbours, and the



session of many staple articles, the value of which is now becoming universally recognised, and which, but for the fearful commercial depression which has prevailed in this country for some years, would by this time have been developed to the mutual advantage of the colony and England.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY. EIGHTH REPORT.

We subjoin the Eighth Report of the Directors of the New Zealand Company, submitted at a Special Meeting held on Monday, the 21st ult. The meeting was convened for the purpose of raising a loan of 50,000*l.*, to aid in the first establishment of the projected Kirk of Scotland and Church of England settlements. The Report, it will be observed, represents the present position and prospects of all the already-established settlements as highly favourable. To bring about this favourable position, an outlay has been incurred of nearly half a million, two-fifths of which were the capital of the Company, the remaining three-fifths being the proceeds of land sales to the public. The Company, it is further stated in the Report, are now on good terms with the Government, and this fact, there can be no doubt, is the cause of the unexampled interest which has been evinced by the Scotch people in the new settlement. The name of the Government is a tower of strength, without which the Scot will not be persuaded to risk his person or property; and this having been at length firmly secured to the undertaking, has led to the great confidence exhibited by the North Britons at this juncture:—

At a Special Court of Proprietors of the New Zealand Company, held at the Company's House, in Broad-street Buildings, London, on Monday, the 21st of August, 1843:—

Joseph Somes, Esq., Governor, in the Chair:

Read—The Notice convening the Meeting, dated 4th of August, 1843, and published in the *London Gazette* of the same day, and the *Morning Chronicle* and *Morning Herald* Newspapers of the day following:—the Eighth Report of the Directors, dated this day; and the Supplemental Charter granted by the Crown, dated 4th Aug. 1843.

I. Moved by Mr. Sheriff Pilcher; seconded by Norman M'Leod, Esq.;

Resolved: That the report now read be adopted; and that the Supplemental Charter presented to this Meeting is approved; and that the same be accepted and adopted, and the same is by this Court of Proprietors accepted and adopted accordingly.

II.—Moved by Thomas Frederick Everingham, Esq.; seconded by Alexander Currie, Esq.

Resolved: That the consent of this Court be, and the same is hereby agreed and declared, that the Court of Directors shall have power at any time or times hereafter, to raise, at such lawful rate of interest as to them may seem proper, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole, the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, upon the security and credit of so much of the subscribed capital of the Company as is not now called up, and of the profits of the undertaking, and of the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other property for the time being of the said Company, or any or either of such proposed securities, or of any portion thereof, respectively; and for all and every or any of the foregoing purposes, to grant, execute, and issue debentures under the seal of the said Company; and to mortgage or charge all, or any part of the said proposed securities, or any of them pursuant to the provisions of the Company's Original Charter of Incorporation and said Supplemental Charter, respectively, or either of them.

III. Moved by Joseph Dowson, Esq.; seconded by Captain Thomas Thompson:—

Resolved:—That the Court of Directors do set apart and appropriate out of any monies that may come to their hands, in respect of any future sales of the Company's lands in New Zealand, one fourth part of the net profits arising therefrom, for the purpose of creating a fund to be called "The Guarantee Loan Fund," until the same and the interest, dividends, and annual proceeds thereof shall be equal, at the least, to such part of the sum raised by the Company, under and by virtue of the last resolution, as shall for the time being remain unpaid; and that the Directors have free power to lay out, advance by way of loan, or otherwise invest the said fund, or any part thereof, upon such securities in Great Britain, real or personal, as the Court of Directors shall from time to time deem expedient, and to accumulate the interest, dividends, and annual proceeds thereof respectively, until the same, together with the principle monies constituting such fund, shall equal in amount the sum so raised, and remaining unpaid as aforesaid; and such guarantee loan-fund shall be set apart and held for the purposes of guaranteeing the payment and discharge of all monies raised by the Company in manner aforesaid; and, subject thereto, and to all costs, charges, damages, and expenses, if any, which may be incurred or sustained in respect of the same, the said fund shall be applicable for the general purposes of the Company.

Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart., in the Chair.

Resolved: That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Governor, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

THE REPORT.

The notice just read sufficiently describes the object with which your Directors have called you together on this occasion; but they owe you a full statement of the grounds on which they are induced to ask for your permission to increase the available capital of the Company by means of a loan.

From the very commencement of the operations of the Company till the present time, its available, or paid-up capital, has not exceeded the sum of £200,000. During the period of more than four years the Company has carried out those extensive proceedings, of which the success was described to you in the Report to the last General Meeting of Proprietors. It is obvious that those measures could not have been accomplished; that three distinct settlements, comprising a population of at least 10,000 souls, could not have been founded in a new country

16,000 miles off, with a capital of only 200,000*l.* Still less could it have been expected that a company with no larger capital would acquire a property of about a million of acres of fertile land in the most favourable positions of a colony, in which the minimum price of waste land is fixed by the Legislature at 1*l.* per acre. A far larger capital would, in ordinary circumstances, have been deemed not more than sufficient for the purpose. It is the signal confidence of the public in the company which has enabled us to perform so much with such inadequate means of our own. It is the purchasers of our land who have enabled us to colonize and acquire landed property, on a scale for which, if that confidence had not been extended to us, our own capital would have been totally insufficient. While our own capital has been only 200,000*l.*, our actual outlay for colonizing purposes has been nearly half a million. The difference, your directors must repeat, was supplied by the confidence of the public. It is true that, in return for this confidence and this supply of colonizing means, the company continues to dispose of its property upon a system which does not merely provide for the ultimate advantage of the shareholders, but which combines with the pursuit of their advantage, arrangements the most beneficial for previous purchasers of the company's land, and of the colonists of New Zealand in general. In disposing of our property in land, we do not (as we are at perfect liberty to do, except as we are bound in honour by spontaneous engagements) seek only to obtain the highest price, and to put the whole proceeds of sales in the pockets of the shareholders; but, in order to promote colonization, in order to carry out the public objects with which this company was established—the portion of the sale-price of lands which we retain for the company, amounts to only half the legislative minimum price, and thus enables purchasers with benefit to themselves, to contribute, in the form of a higher price, to those public objects in each settlement which tend to promote colonization, and enhance the value of landed property. Your Directors are satisfied that this system, particularly when regard is had to the sections of land which the Company reserves for itself in the midst of settled districts, and of which the whole future purchase-money will be at the disposal of the Shareholders for their own use, amply provides for the ultimate profit of the Shareholder, and obviously tends also, from its tendency to promote sales and colonization, to accelerate the realization of that profit.

Your Directors, however, have long been of opinion, that the paid-up capital of the Company would prove inadequate to carrying on, with the best effect, this system of combined public and private advantage. The whole of that capital has, in fact, been invested in the acquisition of land. This is the only mode of investment contemplated by the Company's original prospectus, and the subsequent charter. That the investment has been made beneficially, is proved by merely comparing the sum laid out with the land acquired, and the amount of colonization in the neighbourhood of that land; whereby its value is sure to be maintained and gradually augmented. But while the whole paid-up capital is thus laid out, the mode of investment is still going on. You are aware that in the Company's settlements, the surveys and certain public works are carried on at your expense, under an engagement with her Majesty's Government, that the Company shall be repaid in land for this outlay. The proceeding is really the same for the Company as if so much paid-up capital were directly invested in the purchase of land from the Crown; with this difference, however, that it is impossible to calculate beforehand the exact amount of the outlay for which the Company is to be remunerated in land. It is, principally, with a view of carrying out the engagements of the Company with respect to surveys and public works, that an addition to the small paid-up capital of the Company, (small, that is, in comparison with the great undertaking in which the Company, is engaged), is now required.

And, this increase of available capital for investment in land, is the more requisite at this time, in consequence partly, of the acquisitions of land which the Company will soon have made at Auckland, and which will call for a colonizing outlay at the earliest practicable moment, and partly in consequence of a very important concession which her Majesty's Government, having in view the public interest in promoting the most rapid progress of New Zealand Colonization, has thought fit to make to the Company. In the selection of the land acquired by past outlay in colonization, the Company, instead of being confined, as by its original Agreement on this subject with the Crown, to the districts on either side of Cook's Strait, is placed at liberty, with the sanction of the Local Government, to select sites of New Settlements in any part of New Zealand. The consequence has been, that two plans of fresh settlements have been submitted to your Directors. With respect to one of them, the documents published in relation to the intended Scottish Settlement show what has been done. It is proposed that the plan of the other Colony shall contain a scheme of large endowments for religious and educational purposes, in connexion with the Church of England. As it is intended that this Colony should be on a larger scale than any hitherto adopted by the Company, the plan of it will probably not be ripe for publication till the beginning of next year. But in the meanwhile instructions have been transmitted to the Company's Agents in New Zealand, desiring them to lose no time in choosing the sites of both Settlements, and to proceed without delay in surveying the lands for New Edinburgh and preparing the spot for the reception of the first body of Colonists, who will sail from this Country in the ensuing spring. Your Directors are happy to acquaint you, that the plan of the New Edinburgh Colony has been most favorably received in Scotland, and that they look forward with confidence to eminent success for this measure, carried on as it will be with the experience which your Directors and the Company's servants in New Zealand have acquired in the art of colonizing, with benefit to all the parties concerned.

Having arrived at the conviction that it was most expedient to increase the available capital of the Company, your Directors had to decide between recommending a call on the subscribed shares, and raising money by way of loan. They have determined on proposing the latter course to you. Their reasons for this conclusion are stated in the following letter from the Governor of the Company, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings: 20th July, 1843.

My Lord,—On behalf of the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company, I have the honour to prefer our application for a supplemental Charter, for the purpose of curing certain technical defects which are found to exist in the Company's original Charter of Incorporation.

In order to carry on our operations with vigour, the Directors find it necessary to increase the amount of capital at their command, and after consideration of the different ways in which this might be done it appears to us that the most advisable would be by way of loan. We do not choose to have recourse to the sale of our lands in any way inconsistent with the principles on which we have hitherto made our lands available to the colonization of New Zealand. And although a large sum might be raised from capitalists disposed to speculate, by the sale to them of land, at something below the Government price, the Directors are very averse to such a mode of meeting the present emergency, both as involving an undue sacrifice of property, and as interfering with the best system of colonization.

An increase of stock is another mode; but, in the present state of the money-market, the Directors do not consider it to be practicable.

An apparently simple and more certain way of raising Capital would be to call in Subscriptions from the parties who are under engagement to pay up the remaining 100,000*l.*, which make up the subscribed Capital of 300,000*l.* Such a course, however, appears to us objectionable, because it is desirable for a Company which, in the course of its business, is continually subjecting itself to great liabilities in addition to its actual expenditure, to leave the unpaid instalments of its shares to fall back upon to satisfy those liabilities.

For these reasons, the Court of Directors have preferred resorting to the plan of a Loan. No difficulty exists in the way of procuring it; and money has, in fact, been offered to the Company at a moderate rate of interest; and we were about to raise the loan forthwith when the unexpected legal difficulty occurred which has occasioned my present application to your Lordship.

It appears to be the opinion of eminent counsel, whom the Company has consulted, that it is doubtful whether we have the power to raise a loan by way of mortgage, without first calling up the unpaid instalments, amounting to 100,000*l.* If this construction of the Charter be the right one, we should have not only to call up the instalments, but to enforce payment by all requisite legal process, before borrowing. This would obviously render the loan impracticable; because, although we are not convinced that the objection would be held to be valid, still, inasmuch as it has been raised by Counsel of eminence, no Mortgagee could be expected to advance money on a title in which there is even such an hypothetical flaw, and the objection, whether reasonable or not, is equally fatal to our present object.

Under these circumstances, we are obliged to apply to your Lordship, requesting that you will be pleased to advise the Crown to grant to the New Zealand Company, a Supplemental Charter, giving it specifically the power of raising money in its present position; a power, which we submit, was evidently intended to be given us by the original Charter, however defective its wording may be held to be. I have the honour to enclose a draft of the proposed Charter. Your Lordship will see that this draft makes no mention of doubt being entertained, but proposes merely, that the power should be granted to us, as one which we do not now possess, by way of extending our powers. As we have never yet borrowed money, no difficulty can arise from recognizing the existence of this defect in the powers possessed by the Company.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
JOSEPH SOMES, Governor.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, &c. &c. &c.

Your Directors trust that you will concur in the reasons which have induced them to ask your permission to raise 190,000*l.* by way of loan. If you should grant them that permission, it is not their intention to avail themselves of it at present for a larger amount than 50,000*l.* And they are further desirous of acquainting you that they propose to provide for the repayment of the money borrowed, by undertaking that some fixed proportion of all the receipts of the Company on account of land-sales shall be set apart for this especial purpose.

In concluding this Report, your Directors wish to inform you that all their recent information from the Company's different Settlements, is of the most satisfactory nature, and to express to you how much they feel obliged to Lord Stanley for the cordiality and promptitude with which his Lordship met their wish to obtain a Supplement Charter. The foregoing letter from the Governor to Lord Stanley explains why it was deemed advisable to procure this supplementary grant from the Crown. Your Directors cannot doubt that you will gratefully assent to it, and authorize them to express to Lord Stanley your thanks for his kindness in affording you this further means of carrying out the undertakings of the Company with facility and success.

New Zealand House, 21st August, 1843.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting Whereas under and by virtue of certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain bearing date the twelfth day of February in the fourth year of Our Reign We have of our especial grace certain knowledge and mere motion given granted and ordained that certain persons therein named or referred to should be one Body Corporate and Politic by the name of the New Zealand Company to be established for certain purposes therein mentioned and have all and every the powers therein set forth to enable them to carry such purposes into effect And Whereas the said New Zealand Company have humbly besought Us to extend the powers in Our said Letters Patent herein-before recited contained Now know ye that We of Our especial grace certain knowledge and mere motion have granted ordained and declared and by these Presents for Us Our heirs and successors Do grant ordain and declare That the Court of Directors

of the said Company shall have power at any time or times hereafter and from time to time with the consent of a Court of Proprietors specially convened for that purpose in manner directed by Our said recited Letters Patent to borrow and raise at any lawful rate of interest any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole Five Hundred Thousand Pounds upon the security and credit of any portion of the subscribed capital of the said Company for the time being not at such time called up and of the profit of the undertaking and of the lands tenements hereditaments and other property for the time being of the said Company or any or either of such proposed securities or of any portion thereof respectively and for all and every or any of the foregoing purposes to grant execute and issue Debentures under the Seal of the said Company or to mortgage or charge all or any parts of the said proposed securities or any of them and to affix the Seal of the said Company to all such Deeds and other Legal Instruments as may in the opinion of the said Directors be requisite for the more completely effecting all or any of the purposes aforesaid and it shall not be incumbent on any Mortgagee to ascertain or inquire whether the money so advanced be required for or towards making up the amount for the time being authorized to be raised by way of mortgage but the circumstance of the same being borrowed or taken up by the Court of Directors shall as between such Mortgagee and all claiming from through or under him and the Company be conclusive evidence of the fact. That in case the whole or any part of the said sum of Five Hundred Thousand Pounds hereby authorized to be raised on mortgage shall afterwards be required or shall be desirous to pay off or shall have paid off the whole or any part of the principal sum secured by such mortgages or debentures or any of them then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the Court of Directors with the consent of a Court of Proprietors specially convened as aforesaid for such purpose and either immediately or at any time thereafter to raise a further sum or sums at the like or such other rate of interest as the Court may think proper and so from time to time as often as the same shall happen but so nevertheless that there shall not be borrowed or owing under and by virtue of our said recited Letters Patent or of these presents for principal upon mortgage at any one time more than Five Hundred Thousand Pounds in the whole In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made patent Witness Ourselves at Our Palace at Westminster, this Fourth day of August, in the seventh year of Our Reign.

L. S.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

EDMONDS.

THE FISHERIES.

We are glad to observe that two morning papers, the *Standard* and the *Herald*, have lately taken up Colonial subjects with some appearance of earnest conviction as to their importance. The following observations on the state of the South Sea Fisheries, and on the extraordinary neglect of that source of wealth on the part of the British shipper, are taken from a late city article in the former paper:

"The colonial capital embarked in the fisheries is by far too slender to produce any general effect, and it follows as a consequence that there is a good opening for the employment of shipping on a greatly extended scale from the mother country. The following summary of the shipping employed according to the latest return from the United States will give some idea of the value of the fishery to the south of the Equator, and its great importance in a national point of view. The number of ships employed, with the tonnage and number of men is:—

650 ships.....198,000 tons.....16,000 men.

Of which were employed in Sperm Oil 360, and 290 in fishing for common Oil. The capital employed about twenty millions of dollars, more than half of which was expended in outfit alone, and the annual produce for the year 1841 exceeded seven millions of dollars. A large share of this branch of industry might successfully be prosecuted from the Australian Colonies, and it is estimated that it would sustain not less than 20,000 of a marine population in comparative comfort. It is quite obvious also, that in the present depressed state of the shipping interest there would be no difficulty in procuring the necessary number of trained seamen in the mother country; and with such a prospect before them it seems rather strange that the necessary enterprise is not forthcoming on the part of capitalists already engaged in the trade."

Strange, indeed, it is, that the necessary enterprise is not forthcoming, and yet not more strange than the apathy which seems at present to wrap all enterprise round "like a cloak." Sir Isaac Goldsmid, the other day, at the general meeting of the New Zealand Company, in disclaiming all praise for at once coming forward in aid of the loan required by the Company, said "the truth is, we do not at this time know what to do with our money." That is to say, we do not know what to do with it, to make more of it. And yet we have it from a gentleman who has been three years in New Zealand, that he never during all that period observed one British whaler on the coast, though he has seen at one time eighty American sail prosecuting the trade there. British capital seems to be infected with Peel's do-nothing policy: and is content to live on a bare interest rather than risk its hoarded gold bags in any thing that savours of speculation—in any thing large or extensive. The *London Mercantile Journal*, a paper which treats of Colonial matters in general in a tone of vigor and straightforwardness, commenting on this subject, observes that Mr. Charles Buller would act wisely to urge the importance of this and other sources of commercial greatness, abounding in the Australian and New Zealand Colonies, rather than divert attention from these to the consider-

tion of the mismanagement of Canadian lands. True it is, that Australasian resources are of more immediate importance, and are capable of being developed by aid of British capital and talent in a comparatively short period, and while we need not regard Canada the less because we esteem New Zealand more, we fear that the British Government will not take the trouble to look at two great Colonial questions at once. By dint of constant appeals, they may be made to interest themselves in the Cape, or in Canada, or in New Zealand; but it will be in one at a time. But in truth, it is not to the Government but to the British mercantile community that we must look to do the needful in the present matter, namely, to establish an emporium in New Zealand, as a centre of operations, from which a large whaling establishment, supported by British capital, and carried on by British hands, here idle and abundant, may be fitted and refitted. This must be and by be done, and that both Nelson and New Edinburgh will not overlook the necessity and value of the work, we need not doubt: but it might be done at once. If Britain had only a title of the faith and enterprise of the United States, the Flax, Timber, and Oil of New Zealand would, long ere this, have been the means of enriching the mother country, and relieving her commercial difficulties. We shall see now whether Scotland, too, will be content to sleep upon it.

THE ABORIGINES.

In Mr. Poulett Scrope's *Mémoire* of the Life of his Brother, the late Lord Sydenham, we find the following memorandum among the thoughts of that accomplished Statesman:—

"Cattlin is probably correct enough in his description of the Indians in their prairie or forest life. But I wish he had exhibited them in the demi-civilized state, in which I have the honour to be 'their Great Father,' as you probably have seen in the newspapers. They are ten times worse than wholly savage. It has been a great mistake to attempt to settle or Christianize them. Whether baptism alone will save their souls and send them to paradise, instead of their own traditional hunting grounds, I cannot determine, but certainly their works will not. They have acquired the most disgusting vices of civilized life, and none of its refinements or advantages. They should be amalgamated with white men, and not separated, if they are not to remain in their wild state. I have a village of them eight miles from here, a perfect pest, and the most debauched, idle, and quarrelsome set of men and women in the country. The attempt has failed everywhere."

Thus it appears on all hands that civilization ever begins by sending a sword among the tribes it would release from barbarism: to adopt the remark of Sir Joshua Reynolds on a certain class of artists—the natives lose nature without finding art: and in the transition state, like that of mischievous boyhood, they have neither the simplicity of the child nor the manliness of the man. But it is worse than useless to lament the partial amalgamation of the Anglo-Saxon and the Mauri—the evil, for some evil has hitherto resulted to the health and character of the latter race, is not an end but a means; and will speedily correct itself. For, indeed, while the docile native has too easily drunk in the lessons of his first base tutors—the runaway sailors and convicts, who, under the apathy of the British Government, established the law of no-law at the Bay of Islands—that very docility will enable them gradually to adopt better examples if presented to them: and we know that such example is not now wanting, and that shortly we may look for frequent departures of true-hearted English and Scottish Colonists, who, with the heroic adventurers who have already made their homes at the antipodes, will establish a better state of things among the natives. That the New Zealanders, in intellect and heart, possess the elements of advancement, we refer almost *passim* to our own Journal to demonstrate. They have, occasionally, it is true, failing to appreciate the system of reserved lands and other means intended for their benefit, been unruly and stubborn; but their generosity is attested by many instances, in which they have exposed their own lives to save those of the English. One incident contained in a private letter, dated Massacre Bay, Feb. 3, 1843, just received by a gentleman in town, may be presented appropriately in this place. We quote the writer's own words, and trust the recommendation with which he concludes has been adopted:—

"Two of my companions, with their men, have just arrived in a sad plight: they were capsized in a canoe, and those who could had to swim for it. Two men, who could not, were carried out to sea on the canoe (bottom upwards) for above half a mile. These were saved by the courage and perseverance of a native chief, Epiko. He was in the water swimming with the canoe three-quarters of an hour. He managed to land with it, and fell senseless on the beach from exhaustion. He is a fine fellow, six feet high, and well proportioned, and although he is as strong as a lion, they said that ten minutes more of it would have killed him. I much doubt whether a white man would have exerted himself so much for a native. It would be as well if we got up a subscription and made him a handsome present." And this was in MASSACRE Bay! It were well that it retained that name—*lucus a non lucendo*.

"They should be amalgamated with white men, and not separated," says Lord Sydenham of the Indians. Until this be done, indeed, it was premature of him to assert that "it has been a great mistake to attempt to civilize or Christianize them." To Christianize as most churchism has attempted to Christianize, from the

time of the Spanish in Mexico to that of the white monsters in Sydney, is indeed a subject more for the melancholy ridicule of Knickerbocker or Punch, than for serious dealing: but though missionaries may in too many cases have been missionaries of mammon, we are not to despair, now that the English Government at last decrees the subject of Aboriginal civilisation not beneath its notice; when a Merchant Company lays down Christian principles for its own guidance in the matter, and an Aborigines Protection Society devotes itself to the native amelioration.

THE MIDDLE ISLAND.

We last week laid before our readers a reprint of all the published documents relative to the projected settlement of New Edinburgh, together with extracts from the Reports of Mr. Duppa, Captain Daniell, and Captain Smith, descriptive of the probable site. The passage we quoted from the report of Captain Smith was all that we considered requisite to submit on that occasion. The rest of his report, which bore upon the character of other parts of the South Island, we thought it better to reserve for publication by instalments, for the benefit of our general readers. Before proceeding on the present occasion to present that portion of the report as we can find room for, we shall premise a brief summary of the more material information relative to Port Cooper, which is to be gleaned from the extracts already made.

Port Cooper, we learn from these extracts, is a sufficient harbour for all shipping purposes, and in the immediate neighbourhood is an agricultural district unexceptionable as to extent and fertility. Between the harbour and this tract of land a water carriage already exists of about two or three miles, and facilities for a land carriage at a small expense. A town, with ample water frontage, might be constructed, to form the keystone of a country stretching along shore about 300 miles, and inland as far as the eye can reach, perfectly plain, and adapted to yield an enormous return for the outlay of capital. While natural facilities for intercommunication exist, abundance of material for metalling roads is to be found; and there is not a great deal of wooded land to pass through. As in New Plymouth, the great breadth of district will conduce to compactness and unity, and a large number of allotments may be placed in a comparatively small circle.

The soil, of apparently recent formation, is chiefly a rich dark vegetable mould, with sufficient clay for the growth of wheat; and for all other crops eminently adapted. Grass also is found for pasturage; and the sandy substratum is a guarantee against foot rot, in the event of flocks being depastured. The climate is mild enough to admit of sleeping under a tarpauling in the bush, and the vine has been successfully cultivated in the neighbourhood.

As a commercial site, also, Port Cooper possesses many advantages; and will probably make it the centre of the fisheries on the Eastern Coast, at present mainly in the hands of the French.

The natives in the district are few, and in a state of civilisation, wearing European dresses, speaking English, and engaging in petty traffic.

Having thus recalled shortly the main "points" of advantage in the probable New Edinburgh, we may now commence our general extracts from Mr. Smith's report on the Middle Island, of which Port Cooper forms a part:—

"Wellington, Dec. 12, 1842.

"Sir,—In compliance with your request, made in a letter to me dated Sept. 14, 1842, I embarked in the cutter Brothers, on the 16th September, and sailed from Port Nicholson on the same day, with a fresh gale from the N.W. I have visited all the harbours mentioned in your letter. On our return from the southward, we entered the harbour of Akaroa, with a strong gale from the S.W. The wind, as the heads are high and bold, and the entrance the narrowest part of the harbour, became gusty and baffling, blowing in squalls from all parts of the compass. The vessel was under a close reefed mainsail, second gib and foresail, and all hands, nine in number, were on deck, watching the squalls, and shifting the sails accordingly, thus we were enabled to make a little progress towards the anchorage; we were somewhat more than a mile from the heads, and were becalmed, the vessel's head looking up the harbour, when suddenly a furious squall, such as I had never seen before, struck the water close to the vessel; the water rose in a dense white cloud of foam, and the vessel was struck full on her broadside. She heeled over, and before measures could be taken to avoid the fury of the blast, the vessel upset. Most providentially, she fell over on the starboard side, her boat was on the larboard side of the deck, it was not lashed, and instantly floated, all who could do so got into her. We were eleven in number. Unfortunately there was a native woman and two little children in the hold: these could neither be got at nor could they escape. The boat was soon clear of the wreck, and after a long and dangerous pull up to the bay in which the French settlement is, we all, through God's mercy, landed in safety.

"Mr. Robinson, the resident magistrate, immediately ordered his whale boat, and accompanied Captain Bruce on board the French corvette *l'Allier*. Commodore Labaud, who is ever ready to assist the unfortunate, piped away his launch with 18 oars, to tow the vessel, if possible, into shoal water, and anchor her there till the gale was over. Two attempts to reach the vessel were made, but the gale was so violent, that they proved utterly fruitless. In the evening, as it was more moderate, a whale boat with six oars went away to seek for the vessel. After a long search, they found her,

she had sunk, and righted in sinking, about twelve feet of her topmast projected above the water.

"The following day was spent in fruitless endeavours to raise the cutter; for this purpose the Guido brig was employed, and Commodore Labaud sent his boats with about fifty men, anchors, hawsers, and tackles, to assist.

"Saturday, 12th, was spent in the same manner, and ended as fruitlessly.

"In consequence of this unfortunate occurrence, I have to deplore the loss of my instruments, drawings, journal, and other memoranda of information.

"All that I can do now, Sir, is to give you the best account I can of my voyage from memory:—I left Port Nicholson on Friday, 16th of September. At noon on the following day I observed for the latitude the parallel of the Kai-koras; we were at some distance from the land, but I could see an opening in the hills, which led to the belief that it was the place, said by Cook 'to have the appearance of a fine harbour.' In this, however, I was deceived, for on the following day the winds being light but contrary, Captain Bruce determined to stand in shore to look at it, as it might prove useful as a place of shelter in some of his coasting trips. What I had seen proved to be an opening in the hills, through which a river appeared to run. The country beyond seemed level and extensive, as I could only see one hill a long way back, the features of which were neither steep nor rugged. A few miles to the northward we could see a long tongue of land projecting about six miles from the main. This, from the descriptions I had heard, I knew at once to be the Kai-koras. As we approached it, I went to the mast head. On the south side of the tongue was a deep bay, which I thought would afford good shelter for vessels from the winds to the northward of east. I saw a rock in it over which the sea broke, this at the time I took to be a whale, for it had much the appearance of one. Towards the eastern extremity of the tongue, a reef projects to the distance of about half or three-quarters of a mile. Another projects from the extremity towards the east. As we passed close outside of this, we could find no bottom with ten fathoms of line. On the north side there is a third reef; this is situated about half way between the extremity and the main. From this point I observed that there was a broad belt of kelp through which I could not perceive any passage; the water inside was smooth. The land, of which I estimated there might be about 15,000 acres, appeared to rise gradually from the beach to the base of the mountains. The lower slopes appeared to be covered with grass and fern, with occasional patches of timber; the wooded land appeared to be more continuous, as it approached near the foot of the hills. The high range of snowy mountains here begins to recede from the coast towards the S.W. The wind now freshened, and we stood off the land; the breeze soon became a gale, and the captain thought it prudent to set his storm trysail and gib, and run back for Port Underwood in Cloudy Bay. This we reached on the following day about noon. The entrance to Port Underwood having been once seen, will easily be recognised by the high land over the western head. It is the highest land on that side of Cloudy Bay. But as this is not generally known, strangers, I am told, frequently pass Port Underwood as there is another bay a little further on to the westward, which has much more the appearance of the harbour. Strangers, too, are often deceived by two remarkable trees near the bottom of the bay, which appear very like a brig under sail, nor do they discover their mistake until the shallowness of the water makes it apparent.

"During my stay in Port Underwood (three or four days), I made a sketch of the harbour. Of this I had the honour to transmit you a tracing by Mr. Guard, who was about to sail for Port Nicholson. The tracing will have given you some information with regard to the shape, size, bearings, and soundings, of Port Underwood. As a harbour, I consider it excellent, it is easily accessible, has no bar, and though not land locked, the largest ships may find perfect shelter from the worst weather in some of the bays, in which will be found from four to six fathoms, even near the shore. The general soundings in the middle of the harbour are from eight to ten fathoms. The bottom is muddy, and the holding ground very good. The tide rises about seven feet, and eight and a half at the springs. The time of high water at F. and C. is about six o'clock, p.m. The land surrounding the harbour is hilly, and generally steep; the soil is clay, covered with a stunted growth of fern; patches of brushwood may be seen here and there; in the bays there is generally a small quantity of land which might be made available for agricultural purposes, varying from one to one hundred acres, and some of these patches are partly under cultivation. In the district of the Wairoa, there appears to be a considerable quantity of level land, and I was told that there was no doubt but that an easy communication could be made between this and the Pelven's river, but the many opinions which were offered to me regarding the extent and quality of the soil on the banks of the Wairoa, were so conflicting, that I found it impossible to form a correct judgment of either one or the other.

"Leaving Port Underwood with a light wind, I had an opportunity of making an outline sketch of the heads of the harbour and the land on each side. This was appended to my plan, which I regret to say has suffered the same fate which the rest of my drawings and papers did. We passed Cape Campbell with a fine, strong fair breeze, but it died away in the afternoon. Our progress toward's Bank's Peninsula was very slow, this was caused not by

light winds alone, but on this side of the coast there is always a northerly current, which the ebb tide setting to the southward has not the power entirely to overcome; and, in addition, the flood tide is said to run seven hours, the ebb tide only five. The character of Bank's Peninsula is quite different from that of any other part of the east coast of this island, and having been once seen, cannot be mistaken; its shores are bold and rocky; the land on the sea board undulates and is covered with grass and fern, it rises gradually to the rugged topmast hills of the interior; this land would, if I may judge from its appearance, afford excellent grazing to a very large number of sheep and cattle; there is but little timber visible. About the fourth day after leaving Cloudy Bay, we found ourselves off the heading of Akaroa, and were soon enveloped in a dense fog. We had, however, taken careful bearings for the entrance of the harbour, and were half way to the usual anchorage before we could see either side. The fog having partially cleared, we stood into the bay in which the French settlers have established themselves, and came to an anchor within half a mile of the shore.

"Akaroa is situated at the south-east end of Bank's Peninsula; the heads of the harbour are remarkable, and may easily be distinguished by the navigator. The north head is much the highest, off it is a rock which is called the Long-boat, from its shape and appearance. The south-head, called by the French "Tête de fer," is a perpendicular rock of a very dark grey colour, there is a reef at the foot of it, but it is not considered dangerous. The breadth of the entrance is about three-fourths of a mile, the direction about W. by N., S. by E. This is the narrowest part of the harbour, and the most dangerous in strong south-west winds, from the baffling and heavy squalls which rush down from the high lands on both sides, and during strong south-west winds it is thought imprudent to attempt the entrée. The Atlantic American ship was driven on shore here some years ago, and she went to pieces. In moderate weather it is considered perfectly safe and easy of access. The depth of water inside the heads is about 14 fathoms.

"The only reef inside the harbour is on the north shore, off Green's Point; it extends a full quarter of a mile from the point. The shores of this harbour are bold, high and rocky for the first mile within the entrance, but they improve in character higher up. All the points are rocky; but in the bays the land rises gradually from the water's edge, forming beautiful valleys, some of these contain more than 1,000 acres of good land. I have said the shores are rocky, the rocks for the most part are very hard and difficult to work, their characters are various; trap and iron stone are most prevalent.

"The situation chosen by the French for the site of the town, is, I think, all things considered, the best in the harbour, though not the most extensive. It covers a space of about 350 acres, included in three vallies, and the intervening hills, which are somewhat steep, though they might well be built on. This site might be increased to three times its present size, if necessary, by carrying it across the next hill in the German Bay, when there will be found not less, I think, than 700 acres. The beach in front of the present township is for the most part very stony, and might be injurious to boats landing in boisterous weather; this defect, however, may easily be remedied; the upper part of the beach is flat, sandy, and the water shoal for some distance; some few acres might be reclaimed here, and the shape of the bay improved at the same time. The whole beach in front of the German Bay is flat and sandy, mixed with mud. The same character extends to all the bays above this part of the harbour. The greatest part of the present township is timbered land, some parts are, or have been, covered with fern. The soil appears to be very good, for all sorts of vegetables, corn, clover, and grass, grow to perfection. The principal timbers which are useful for building purposes are the rimu, matai, kahaikatea, and totara; the latter is used much for shingles; the kowai is also considered a good wood for this purpose. Good brick clay is very plentiful here, and bricks are burnt. The principal cement used is clay, mixed with a little lime, made from shells, this latter material however cannot be procured in any quantity here. The township is well supplied with water, as a fine little stream runs in each of the valleys.

"The country round the harbour is hilly and very picturesque, many of the valleys contain a considerable quantity of land, which when cleared might well be cultivated, the sum of them all, amounting in my estimation, to about 10,000 acres. A very large proportion of this is covered with timber, the principal varieties I have already mentioned. Though the hills generally are high, and in some parts very steep, a road may easily be made from Akaroa to Pigeon Bay. From the head of the harbour even now, people walk from one place to the other in three hours easily. I have very little doubt but that a road may be made also from the bay on the south side of the little peninsula across the hills, to the banks of the lake called Wihola, and thence into the main land. The slopes on the harbour side of the hills, I judge of from what I have seen myself, and Mr. Robinson informs me, that having once passed the top of the hills, the descent into the main land is much more gradual. The materials for metting the road are, I think, abundant and very good. The country through which this road would pass is for the most part free from timber, but covered with grass and fern. The French and German settlers here have cleared a considerable quantity of land. Their gardens appear to be very productive; I observed all kinds of vegetables in abundance, and some wheat. On my way to visit the German settlement, I noticed some of the fern land

under cultivation; I asked how it had produced, and was told that in the first year it yielded so little, that it was scarcely considered worth sowing a second; The Germans then commenced clearing some of the wooded land in the valley below; but this required much time, and they were induced to try the fern land a second year, when it produced so well that they were determined to retain it, and the third year it has produced a much larger crop than it did in either of the former years. The French settlers have a few working bullocks and cows, but by far the largest part of the cattle at Akaroa belongs to Captain Rhodes, of Wellington. He has about 100 head, I am told; I saw most of them, and they were looking in fine condition. Pigs are not abundant here, but poultry is increasing rapidly, and will shortly be very abundant. There are, I am told, a good many wild pigs in the bush. Quail are plentiful, and there is a bird said to be a species of pheasant; its plumage is brown, but handsome, it is, however, but rarely seen in this neighbourhood. There is a large white crane, the plumage of which is said to be very beautiful, frequently seen walking about on the mud banks near the head of the harbour. This bird is common, I believe, in all parts of the middle island; I do not remember ever to have seen one in the north.

"The rocks in this neighbourhood are principally trap and ironstone in various forms, in some cases much resembling granite. There is also a great deal of the red ochrous earth, called *ko-kowai*, which the natives use to paint themselves with. I have heard that lime is to be found in the neighbourhood, but I did not meet with any in my walks.

"For an account of the climate, I must refer to the table sent me by M. Simon, one of the lieutenants of l'Allier. It is made after the model of a table I constructed at Port Nicholson, and will, I think, when reduced to English measure, form an useful means of comparison.

"The first part of the coast from Banks' Peninsula towards the south is low and shingly, and is called the ninety mile beach. At the back of this is a large lagoon which is forty miles long by about thirty miles wide; this is called *Wihola*. The water from this lagoon filtrates through the shingle generally, but there are seasons when the water accumulates to a degree sufficient to enable it to force a regular channel. *Wihola* is fed by several small streams, but there is one up which a boat may ascend some distance, as I have been told. I could not learn what was the depth of water in this lagoon, but it is well known that whale boats can go to any part of it, and this alone will be sufficient to render it a feature of considerable importance to future settlements formed on the plains.

"At the end of the ninety mile beach is the river *Horewenua*, at this point the country begins to rise into gentle hills, at least they appeared so at the distance from which I saw them. *Timaru*, which was formerly a fishing station, is between *Horewenua* and the point called *Patiki*. From hence towards the south, the coast assumes a different character, it is rocky but not very high, the land also becomes hilly, and in some places much broken. It does not improve materially till after *Shag Point* is passed, which is about thirty miles from the entrance of the harbour of *Otago*, from whence, under certain states of the atmosphere, it is visible.

To be continued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SITE AND NAME OF NEW EDINBURGH.

We have received communications from two respected correspondents urging two alterations in the plans of the Scottish colonists; the one as regards the site, the other as regards the name. While we need but observe that the accounts we have already published of *Port Cooper*, and its neighbourhood, amply excuse the predilection of the founders of *New Edinburgh* for that locality, we would also lay down the dogma that *New Edinburgh* having received its name, must keep its name. The reasons suggested by our correspondents for his alteration of the name, to wit, to *Holyrood-town*, are worthy of record. "Holyrood, he observes is a name not only the most ancient and most renowned in Scotland, but one of the most celebrated over the whole world. *Holyrood House* was built in the year 1124 by *David I.* of Scotland; it has been successively the Royal abode of the Kings of Scotland; of *Mary, Queen of Scots*; of *Son James VI.*; of *George IV.*; of the deposed Kings of France, *Louis XVIII.* and *Charles X.* *Holyrood* is a name connected with the most important and most glorious periods of Scottish History: it is a name which the Scots have as much cause to be proud of as that of *Edinburgh*, for it recalls the unvarying kindness and hospitality shewn by the natives of *Edinburgh* to Kings and Princes, who under misfortune were glad to seek an asylum on the shores of Scotland.

The other correspondent, to whom we have made reference, points to *Mædonnell's Cove*, as a more advantageous site for the *New Settlement*. We are well aware that on the east of the north Island, there is abundance of good land, and that the cove is not unpossessed of attraction for settlement, but the *New Edinians* cannot but do well to establish themselves in the very centre of the *New Zealand Fisheries*, in the neighbourhood of a good harbour, and amid thousands of acres of fertile pasture and cornland. It may be useful, for a future occasion, to quote our correspondent's remarks on the site he recommends for a settlement. Referring to the report, he "recommends" what is laid down in the Maps as "*M'Donnell's Cove, Hawkes Bay*," but called by the Natives, "*Aoriri*," where is to be found a safe, well sheltered roadstead, in 8 fathoms water one mile from shore, a good port and an open smooth capacious river with three fathoms water on the bar, and from seven to nine fathoms within. Sites for a sea-port town, only second to *Port Nicholson* at the entrance, and for the chief city, in a beautiful spot ten miles up the river, in a magnificent valley, surrounded by 200,000 acres grass land, besides

600,000 more of rich, cleared, alluvial land ready for the plough, without expense; this important spot is free from swamp, intersected by three large rivers and numerous tributary streams, has also three extensive groves of superior timber, adapted for either building or fencing: indeed, he further adds, "I have seen no place equal to it in *New Zealand*, either for grazing or agriculture." Such are the words of one who has travelled many a mile, through brake and briar—seriously and deliberately recommending this favoured place to any future body of settlers, bending their course to these shores; it is distant from *Port Nicholson* 120 miles, and is said to communicate inland across the country by means of that noble river *Maniwatu*—the natives are few and kindly disposed towards Europeans, whom they wish to have settled among them.

CHURCH COLONIES.

"A friend to *New Zealand*" writes us in a similar strain to our "Non-conformist" in last number, protesting against the project of a church colony, and insisting that we have in no degree met "Non-conformist's" objections. We are sorry to be misunderstood, but we cannot afford further space than to repeat that a Church of England Settlement would no more be a State-church establishment than the *Kirk of Scotland* one of *New Edinburgh*; that neither the one nor the other is intended to be exclusive, but merely special, (a most important and readily apprehended distinction;) that the Church, by adopting the principle, adopts a self-supporting principle, the healthy and successful operation of which will demonstrate the ability of Churches, Kirks, and all other sects and religious denominations, to advance, unaided and untrammelled by State endowments: that any sect has as much right to purchase land and endow itself with a reserved fund, as to buy a plot of ground in *London*, and thereon found a chapel and congregation; and that all sects may act in this way, yet not excluding one another; and that for these reasons the *New Edinburgh* principle will pave the way for a spirit of Christian toleration and widemindedness in *New Zealand*, such as has never yet been traced in the history of Christendom. Let the "Nonconformist," and the "Friend to *New Zealand*," remember that toleration is a mutual thing—that all sects must tolerate one another—and that even the abuses of churchism must be tolerated till society unites to remove the causes which necessarily operate to produce them.

PANAMA

We regret that the paper referred to by *W.* has not come to hand. The subject of the *Panama* route, we had intended to treat at some length in this paper; but have reserved our own observations till receipt of the communications. By next number we expect also to be in possession of an illustrative woodcut, representing the different routes proposed at different times across the *Isthmus*.

PHORMIUM TENAX.

"An Observer" sends us very useful suggestions on this subject. We are also in receipt of other communications on the merits of *Mr. Donlan's*, *Sir George Farmer's*, *Mr. Pope's*, and the native processes of preparation, for which we shall endeavour to find room in our next.

SEEDS.

J. D. H.—The subject of gathering, packing, and transmitting seeds will be treated fully in our next.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1843.

Mr. Kettle, one of the Surveyors of the Company, who reported on the rich valleys which form the background of *Port Nicholson*, has just returned to England, by way of *Valparaiso*, which he reached in the *Brougham*, and brings very gratifying intelligence of progress, to the middle of *March*. Among other dispatches, *Mr. Kettle* is the bearer of a letter from *Mr. Edward Jerningham Wakefield*, dated *Wellington, March 10, 1843*, from which, as it presents a summary view of the condition and prospects of the several Settlements at that time, we have pleasure in being enabled to present copious extracts in this place.

"These settlements," says *Mr. Wakefield*, "seem to be on the point of emerging from the despondency at one time felt on account of the expenditure of all the capital brought out here, without the production of any export."

We have previously stated that it was anticipated that by aid of native labour, large quantities of flax would be prepared and shipped this season. The letter referred to thus details progress in this matter, and what is remarkable, goes to confirm the opinion that the native mode of preparation is capable, under proper superintendance, of being followed with greater advantage than any other yet devised by the mechanical ingenuity of the Colonists.

"The natives are all hard at work at the flax all over the neighbourhood of this place. I have just returned from *Ohau*, beyond *Otaki*, where I went on a flax missionary trip, and have established trading stations for it at *Waikani* and *Otaki*. In a few days I proceed to *Manewatu* and *Wanganui*, for the same purpose. The native inhabitants of the harbour (*Port Nicholson*) have already produced from ten to twenty tons. Of the various machines and inventions put forth by their various originators, the old native plan seems to me to be the best, because it separates the good one-sixth part of the leaf from that part of the leaf which only contains an inferior fibre. All the *pakeha* (or white man's) machines, on the other hand, merely remove the vegetable matter, and leave you the whole of the fibre, both good and bad: time, however, will show

whether this distinction is of any importance. In the meanwhile, we must work the native process. Flax begins already to accumulate in the stores at the head of the bay, and I do not doubt but that we shall export some hundred tons in the course of the next few months. The bark of the *hinau* tree, from which the natives obtain their black dye, is also being collected in considerable quantities for export."

WELLINGTON.

Money, it appears, is still the want of the Colony; but the settlements, notwithstanding, are now beginning to develop the "self-supporting principle:"—

"Notwithstanding the loud cry raised by the mercantile men of "no money"—the town is rapidly and steadily increasing. The ground swept by the fire is again completely covered with substantial wooden and brick houses; these latter are being built of two stories in every quarter of the town, and the demand for bricks exceeds the supply. At the same time, I think a good many people are getting on to their land, and small patches of cultivation form *Oases* among the forests of the Porirua and other districts."

NEW PLYMOUTH.

New Plymouth, in the opinion of the writer from whom we have quoted above, is in the position of *enjoying* a want, namely the want of a capacious harbour, the possession of which for a district adapted by nature more for agricultural than commercial pursuits, we have ourselves, on previous occasions, contended to be not an unmixed good.

"Taranaki seems to be flourishing beyond all measure. With scarcely any town, for the inhabitants all ruralize and farm, with an unsurpassed soil, and unexceptionable climate, with a population almost direct from the *country* in England, and uncontaminated by the neighbourhood of a harbour, (the want of which seems really to have been a blessing to New Plymouth); it fairly realizes its proud name of "the Garden of New Zealand," and seems to have no bad quality but its new fangled name. No Taranaki settler can be induced to change his abode for any other place, or to call his adopted home anything but Taranaki. Grumblers, calumniating travellers, railers against New Zealand in general, and even Auckland officials, concur in describing Taranaki as the finest place they have yet seen. Though I have never been there since white people have pitched their dwellings on the land, I can perfectly understand this feeling of enthusiasm, and can vouch for the truth of the description from hearing so many settlers at that place declare they will never leave it; and so many men whom it seemed impossible to satisfy, who go round there on a chance trip in a schooner, most probably resolved to be disgusted, and who return in ecstasies to pack up their goods and chattels, and settle quietly down at Taranaki."

"Coal and limestone have been found in large quantities, and easy of access, on the banks of the Mokau; and they talk of making Waitara a fine tide harbour; both great points for the settlements. William (Colonel Wakefield) starts in expectation of finding a bullock road from Waimate (fifty miles north-west of Wanganui) inside Mount Egmont to New Plymouth, finished. Great credit is due to Wicksteed for his management of the plantation. Every one who praises Taranaki praises Wicksteed; and I never saw a case in which a man more completely or triumphantly overcame great prejudices universally entertained against him at first. Good and bad, honest and dishonest, gentle and simple, concur to award this meed of praise to him."

In another place, it is observed—

"I forgot to mention that the Company has already sold land at Taranaki to a large amount, beyond the original sections: this will doubtless be accounted the best proof at home of the progress of the colony."

NELSON.

The news of Nelson contributed are scanty, though confirmatory of the favourable statements previously received.

"Nelson, too, seems to prosper. The fact that many of the settlers have been able to go at once from the ship to their suburban sections, has told strongly in its favour. Coal is obtained from Massacre Bay at 10s. per ton, and retailed in Nelson at 27s. to 30s."

In addition to the news presented above, we glean but little from the *Gazettes* of the 8th and 14th of March, which have reached us since that of the 31st, from which we made extracts in our last. We perceive, however, that preparations for the forthcoming Whaling Season were making on every side. The sloop *Royal William* had departed for Hawke's Bay with a party; and whalers had arrived from the southward, for the purpose of enlisting a strong body to proceed to Kaikora. By the time the *Brougham* again arrived from Valparaiso, it was expected that a sufficiency of oil would be produced, to enable merchants to send her with a cargo direct to England.

AT WANGANUI the Annual FETE and REGATTA was celebrated on the 27th of February. Besides rifle matches, canoe, and boat races, by white men, &c., &c. the sport consisted of rifle shooting, canoe racing Boat sailing, &c., with the old established amusements of jumping in sacks, wheeling barrows blindfolded, jingling, and the other facetia, usual on such occasions.

A Canoe race by Maories was contested by about 20 large canoes, each containing from 15 to 30 men; the appearance they presented is described as imposing in the extreme, the animated gestures of the Chiefs, the regularity of the men, and the correctness with which so large a number of canoes were managed, created great admiration.

The minor sports succeeded, and the whole concluded with a feast given to the Natives.

The weather was propitious, and the banks of the river afforded a scene, seldom, if ever, witnessed, on the shores of New Zealand. The white population, amounting to nearly 200, with about 15,000 natives, who had assembled from all parts of the district to witness the sports of the

Pakeha's, were present; the behaviour of the maori's was marked with the greatest propriety; the utmost harmony prevailed, and the day was spent with evident satisfaction by all.

A controversy had arisen between the two Wellington papers as to the working of a JURY ORDINANCE, the *Colonist* contending that the act required the jurymen to be freeholders, whereas there were no freeholders in New Zealand; the other alleging that the difficulty existed only in the imagination of his cotemporary, and strengthening his own views by an elaborate disquisition on the difference between legal and equitable freeholds; and freeholds as respected quality, and freeholds as respected duration.

THE TITLE QUESTION is a more serious difficulty which still appeared to hem in the colonists on all sides, shaking confidence, says the *Nelson Examiner*, by its threatening aspect. We need not, however, touch upon this, as the difficulty is now virtually removed, and the minds of the settlers will be set at rest on this point on the arrival of the governor. A particular case, however, had excited great dissatisfaction. The property of a servant of Dr. Evans had been destroyed by a chief named Rangihaiata, on the ground of its being built on land for which no equivalent had been given to the natives. On an indictment being preferred, a true bill had been found by the crown prosecutor against the chief. But Chief Justice Martin, in spite of this, had refused to grant a warrant for the chief's apprehension on the ground that he would thus be deciding the disputed point of the *status* or legal position of the natives. We do not profess to be lawyers, but such a judgment in the eye of common sense appears to be not only unjust but injudicious. All this, however, will speedily be rectified.

A Dr. Nugent had confessed to the destruction of the mail bag on board the *New York Packet*, on her voyage from London to Wellington. He had opened all the letters, for the purpose apparently of appropriating any monies in them: but found none except the duplicate of a money order entrusted to him for Mr. Wilson of Wanganui.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *New York Packet*, 269 tons, Gregory, arrived at Wellington, from Sydney, on the 6th of March.

The *Indus*, 425 tons, Mackenzie, had sailed from Wellington for Valparaiso on the 9th.

The *Clydeside* sailed from Sydney on the 12th of April.

The *Zarifa* and the *Arequipo* from New Zealand via Valparaiso have arrived, bringing news to the end of March.

The *Ursula*, 28 days out from London for Wellington, has been spoken in 20 south.

HOME NEWS,

THE HIMALAYA.

The Himalaya went out of dock on the day announced, to the disappointment of a few passengers who could not believe that Shippers could so strictly keep faith with the public, and who are therefore constrained to join the vessel at Plymouth. This punctuality is as it should be, and will, by and by, tell in favour of the Owners, and the Company. The Himalaya was full of passengers and of goods; and already intending settlers are booked for the Ship to follow on the same plan, although its name is not yet announced.

Our readers will be well pleased to observe a regular line of vessels on the same economical principal is to be laid on immediately.

The annexed is a list of the passengers by the Himalaya, with their respective destinations; the cabin passengers take with them considerable capital, and a more valuable or useful set of small capitalists has not yet been secured for New Zealand:—Mr. and Mrs. Martin and family, Nelson; Mr. and Mrs. Creagh and family, Wellington; Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson and family, Nelson; Mrs. Lowe; Mrs. Crouch; Messrs. Davies, New Plymouth; Mr. Farnham; Mr. Thatcher, New Plymouth; Mr. Hall, New Plymouth; Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, New Plymouth; Mr. Phelps, Nelson; Mr. Martin, Nelson.

Steerage—William Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, H. Worthams, Sutton, Levi, Baines, Walker, Holden.

A number of pigs, for the purpose of improving the breed in the Colony, are dispatched by this vessel.

MODEL FARM-HOUSE AND FARMERY.

Some suggestions were contributed by Dr. Thompson to our last number on the expediency of establishing a Model Agricultural Farm in the Settlements, with the view of testing experimentally the best modes of adapting agricultural knowledge acquired in this country to the peculiarities of another soil and climate; of proving the efficacy of the system of clearing, fencing, and draining; of trying the various grasses, and determining which are best suited to the soil; of improving the breed of cattle, and by means of bounties, prizes, and ploughing matches, &c., giving encouragement to laudable improvements. To promote in detail a general system of improved farming in the New Zealand settlements, it may be useful to present from time to time, such practical observations as may come under our notice, on the subject of pasture and agricultural farms and farmeries; and, in pursuance of this intention, we submit here, from a useful architectural journal, a design and explanatory description of a fifty-acre pasture farm, which it may be useful to intending farming colonists to consider.

MODEL FARM-HOUSE AND FARMERY.

Plans and Description of a small Model Farm-house and Farmery, in the immediate neighbourhood of a small town and applicable to town Form-houses generally, with remarks.

BY A YOUNG PROVINCIAL ARCHITECT.

As the progress of science, arts, and manufactures, and indeed of refinement in every thing, advances with such rapid strides, and as the wants and necessities of all the various grades and branches of society increase in proportion to such advancement, and as a necessary consequence of it, so, in course of time, and by the due operation of the salutary effects of its increased means of comfort, convenience, and even luxury, will it be the sure means of creating in the breasts of those who have hitherto existed remote from its influence—and amongst these may perhaps above all others be ranked the farmer—a desire to participate in its advantages. So sure is it to draw them forth, out of the state of pristine ignorance, and I may say almost semi-barbarism, in which it has ever been the fancy of too many of our farmers in the more remote and sequestered villages, obstinately to secede from all other society and influence, and render themselves so exclusive: and to this circumstance, in a great measure, is attributable their apathy or averseness to the introduction among them of anything new, of anything without a precedent, of anything, in fact, which has not been done a thousand times before. Nevertheless, as one portion of society advances in refinement and luxury, the other and inferior portions will not fail, in due season, to follow; though the period may appear somewhat remote to the more short-sighted or unthinking part of the community. I think we have only to look around us, to discover an every-day proof of this. Indeed, the vast march of intellect in the improvements and inventions which characterize these extraordinary times, render a change in the habits and general life of the farmer almost an absolute consequence of them. There is, I say, therefore, much to be hoped for in the way of improvement, even in their condition yet.

Moreover; this view of the case, even in a metaphysical, or rather in a moral light, becomes interesting, and is well worthy the devotion of our best faculties to its amendment and promotion, inasmuch as by the very fact existing of the necessity and the employment of proper men to provide superior comfort and accommodation for those who have not hitherto had the enjoyment of them, will not fail of calling into action some of the better and more refined sympathies of our nature, at least in the minds of all reflecting persons. And we are well aware, that whatever will do this, has a decided tendency to the ultimate enlightening and benefit of mankind at large. And so it is, that the subject of superior economy and convenience, in the planning of farm-houses and farmeries, has of late been so much more attentively studied than it formerly was.

Indeed a much superior system now prevails with regard to these things in the country than formerly obtained; and it is not now considered such superfluous expenditure to employ an architect even for the erection of a more insignificant building than a farm-house; and I am convinced that gentlemen are gradually falling into a proper appreciation and employment of the talents and services of architects, who must be poor architects indeed, who are not able to save their employer the amount of their commission, in a proper and equitable surveillance of the works in their different stages of commencement, progress and completion. For, in spite of that great and irremediable detraction from its usefulness, the great number of interlopers and upstarts (and which even the society of British architects cannot prevent or put down), the profession still maintains a dignity, which does, and ever will, cling to those professors who do honestly and conscientiously follow up the principle of protecting the interests of the employer from the rapacity or extravagance of the builder, and on the other hand, of securing the interests of the builder from the avarice or injustice of the employer. There are, of course, other offices attached to the profession of the architect, which I need not here take up any more time to dilate

further upon, as they have been sufficiently discussed by older and abler hands than me; however, I cannot, *en passant*, forbear animadverting upon one which has very often and forcibly struck me, and that is, their genius in design, and its appreciation. It has often to me been matter of astonishment, the little notice bestowed by most, and by the "profanum vulgus" in particular, upon erections which possess no magnitude, while at the same time they may possess great intrinsic merit, as far as the genius of design is concerned; and, on the other hand, how much attention is paid by them to buildings possessing magnitude, and which at the same time to an enlightened and intelligent mind, shall be utterly devoid of interest. This I think might be, and is to some, a source of considerable annoyance and disappointment; and certainly so to all young architects, unless, indeed, they happen to be thorough philosophers, and really such in fact. Indeed, I have known little things which were tasteful and excellent in their kind to be passed by almost unnoticed, while things of greater magnitude and far less merit, indeed some of them in the most barbarous and execrable taste, I have heard pronounced "very pretty." I could give instances and comparisons of this (even local instances and comparisons) but I think the former might appear needless, and the latter invidious; therefore I forbear. However so much for the appreciation of the labours of—(that enlightened and intelligent class of professionals)—architects!

Following up the former portions of my remarks, I beg leave to present, for your consideration and insertion, the annexed sketches and description of a small farm-house and farmery, recently erected from the designs, and under the superintendance of Henry Ward, Esq., an architect of great merit and experience, in the small town of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the Staffordshire Potteries. It was built upon the glebe land, and is immediately attached to the rectory house, in the outskirts of the town. It has about fifty acres of land attached to it, which is all pasture-land, it being principally used as a farm for the production and sale of milk.

Fig. 1 shows the ground plan of it, drawn to a scale of 32 feet to an inch, and including the whole of the buildings; and if the reader will have the patience or the goodness to accompany me for a short time, I will just explain to him the figuring on it. We will begin, first with the dwelling-house, in which No. 1 is the kitchen or living apartment, 14 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 6 inches; No. 2, the entrance, with a small hall; No. 3, a place for hats, coats, &c.; No. 4, the staircase; No. 5, the pantry, with proper shelves all round; No. 6, the parlour, 13 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches; No. 7, the dairy, 12 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 9 inches; No. 8, the brewhouse or wash-house, 12 feet by 11 feet 9 inches; No. 9, coal place; No. 10, the privy; No. 11, the ashpit; No. 12, the pump; No. 13 is a paved pathway from the wicket gate to the front, and also to the back offices; Nos. 14 and 15 are small garden plots; No. 16, the wicket-gate or door to the house; No. 17, the door in the division-wall from the house into the farm-yard; No. 18, the piggeries, one for store, and the other for fat pigs; No. 19 is the fodder binn to the first three stall cowhouse; No. 20 is a three stall cowhouse; No. 21, the calf-house, or occasionally a loose box; No. 22, a two-stall stable; Nos. 23 and 24 are the corresponding fodder binn and three-stall cow-house to Nos. 19 and 20 on the other side the stable; No. 25 is a similar fodder binn to the two-stall cow-house, No. 26; No. 27 is the cart-shed, which also contains the smaller tools and implements of husbandry; No. 28 is the fold-yard; No. 29 is a part in the same where the manure is placed, with a sunk part for the liquid portion of it; No. 30 is the entrance gates to the farmery; and No. 31 is a sort of occupation road leading out of the town to a village beyond.

On the chamber plan there are three bed-rooms, the dimensions and positions of which are determined, and will be better understood from the ground-plan and elevations. Originally a bed-room, or rather a cheese-room was to have been obtained by carrying up the dairy another story; this, however, was not done.

The loft for the hay and straw extends over the whole length of the stable and calf-house. There is also a loft over the cart shed, which is now used as a poultry-house.

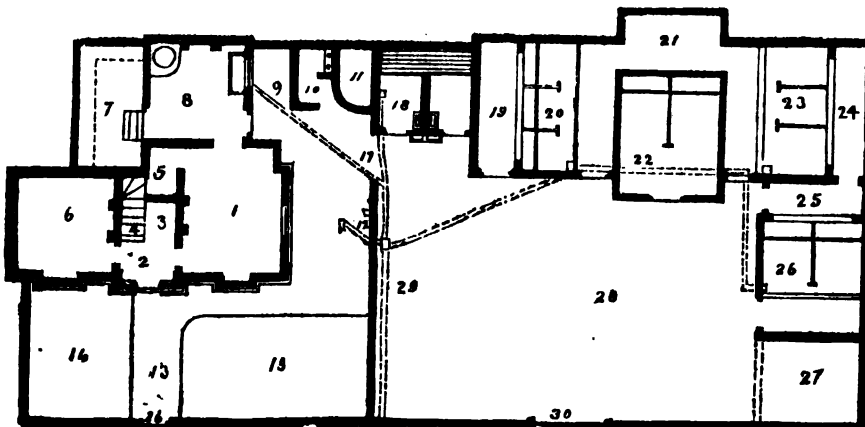


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the farm-house, without (as I have subsequently explained) the farmery, which is to such a scale as to be perfectly intelligible without any further description; only I may just mention that its picturesque effect is greatly enhanced by the

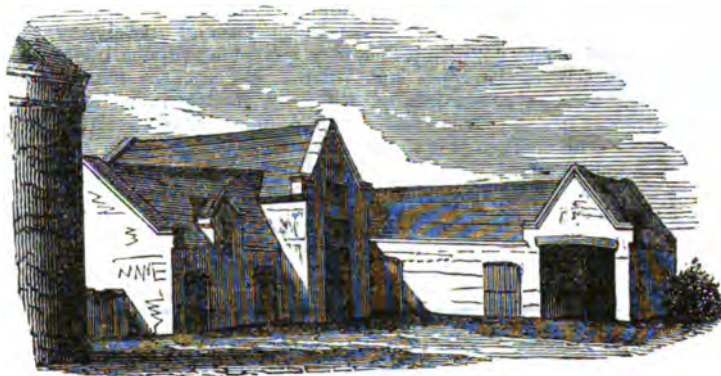
ornamental, chequered, or diamond glazing in all the front windows, which is done in small squares (diamond-wise) and larger irregular octagons,



Fig. 2.

Fig. 3 shows the fronts of the farm buildings, taken in the same view with the other; indeed it will be seen that one is a part cut off from the other, as is explained hereafter. Moreover these two

views are taken, presuming the division and boundary walls to have been removed.



A description in detail of all the requisite fittings and conveniences to such a building is needless, as so much has been treated upon, and with such great talent and practical experience, in many very excellent recent works. But I may just mention a few desirable conveniences and advantages requisite for such things, and possessed by this. It must ever be considered an acknowledged advantage, and a desirable acquisition, to have the window or windows of the living apartment to overlook the farm yard, and indeed the whole premises, if possible; this, it will be seen by reference to the plan, is so contrived. A great consideration in a farm like this is the dairy, upon which its maintenance may be said almost totally to depend, and this is conveniently situated on the north side of the house, and sheltered too on all sides by trees and shrubs. The general objection to the front doors of such houses as this, rendering the apartments less private by opening into one of them, is here avoided by the small entrance hall. The privy is rendered private by the screen-wall. The pump is conveniently located, and made to supply the house on one side the wall, and by a spout through it to supply the farm-yard, also having a stone trough under it for the cattle to drink out of. The pigsties have the advantage of close proximity to the brew-house, dairy, &c., and yet not too near for any disagreeable effluvia to reach them. The farm labourers can feed the cows from the fodder bins without having to enter the cow-houses at all. The calf-house is so contrived as to apply with

equal advantage to either cow-house, and equally to the stable, as a loose-box, and in which a thorough ventilation is secured by means of a lattice window in each projection. The cow-houses are ventilated in the simple manner of leaving brick-end holes through the walls in the form of diamonds, and when the cold becomes too severe, they are stopped up with hay. The drainage is shown by the dotted lines on the ground-plan, where it will be seen that all the drains are taken into the common sewer, which runs out of the town up the occupation road (No. 31), and empties itself in the fields beyond. The drainage was therefore effected in this instance with facility; and the subject depends so much upon locality and circumstances, that I shall offer no further hints upon it here.

I have sent you the drawings in this form; that is, a ground plan and perspective views, in preference to geometrical elevations, as it shows it in fewer drawings (though perhaps a little more trouble to me), and at the same time exhibits all the defects as well as the advantages of a design. Indeed, I consider I am doing you and your readers service by giving it so much in detail, for I think it of little use giving a building like this, actually executed, and as a model, unless with all the details of construction, &c., possible; it is thus rendered more interesting to all practical men; and this may, I trust, be some excuse for my trespassing on you to so great a length on so small a matter. The builder, (I speak of the man) will be far more gratified with it in this form, than with a rigma-

role on the theory and principles of designing such things, with a long disquisition on the habits and mode of life of the well-known domestic animals, though that may be, indeed is, all very excellent in its place. In short, in this form I think it is likely to prove practically and generally useful.

As I have trespassed so much on you, I will refrain from giving the specifications, but will content myself with just noticing the heads of the construction and material; then I think any country builder, almost, would be able to execute one according to it, or nearly so, modified and adapted, as circumstances or locality would in all probability require. The whole of these erections are of the best red brick, with stone dressings (this of course will depend entirely on locality). The jambs and arches to the doors (which are not of stone), and also the chimneys, are formed with splayed or coated bricks, made for the purpose. The whole is paved with dust bricks, and covered with tiles, and capped with folding ridge tiles, all bedded in haired mortar and pointed or touched inside. All the doors and windows to the main house have wrought stone-jambs and heads, cornices, copings, &c.; the rooms good freestone chimney-pieces and flag-stone hearths. All the doors to the out-buildings have toolled hook and catch stones; pannelled doors to all the principal rooms, and strong ledged doors to the rest and to the out-buildings. A wood floor to the parlour and the bed-rooms, and wood staircases with handrail, bannisters, and newel, &c. The whole of the inside of the main house is plastered, with a cornice

in the parlour; the inside of the outbuildings is white-washed, two coats. The dairy has a lattice window in the north side, with five or six steps down into it, and has arched and paved stallages all round it. The brew-house has a proper grate, boiler, and sink-stone. The pig-sties have an outer trough built up, in which the wash is put to feed them, and shutters down an inclined plane inside, into the troughs; this requires no straining in the person feeding them, to lift the bucket over the wall. The cow-houses have proper racks and square tank channels, with doors in two parts, the advantage of which is well known. The stable has sunk channel, good oak division and stall posts, and a manger lined with slate, and also slate perpendicularly on the wall, up to the underside the rack; this has the advantage of always being clean, and the horses are not able to *grind* it as they do a wooden one; it is lighted and ventilated by a fan-light over the door, hung on pivots, and I consider this much better than a window, where it can be obtained; the rack is semicircular, of cast iron, with a Jacob's ladder and trap-door to the lofts above. The gates to the yard are good wooden ones, with stone posts. All or most of the windows have casements. And all the apartments are simple, airy, and well lighted and furnished.

The design, externally, is remarkable for its very picturesque grouping, taken as a whole, which is perhaps best shown by Fig. 4, the back façade fronting the rectory-house. Now, as this front would have been a serious eyesore, in presenting nothing but a



Fig. 4.

dead, blank wall (only the distance of a large field) to the inmate of the rectory-house, the Rev. John Wickes Tomlinson, the rector, and a gentleman of taste in such matters, wished to have some relief shown by means of blank doors and windows, as, had he planted it out (which, I believe, has since been done) their growth would have been so slow, as to have been a considerable time in shutting out the objectionable view.

I am sorry that the size of your periodical would not permit the insertion of the whole of the fronting, that is, of the house and farmery in connection, as the house would then have been reduced to such a scale as to appear to disadvantage; and I have such a decided antipathy to having my drawings to an unintelligibly small scale, that I would sooner leave them out altogether.

It will be observed that I have throughout described them as new buildings, because, as such, I considered them applicable to

farms of this description and size generally. But, in this instance there was the complication of pulling down the old farm-house and stables to the rectory-house, which were considered an eyesore, and the old materials re-used in the construction of the new buildings. Indeed, very strong and excellent roofs were made out of the old oak timbers from it.

In conclusion, I may observe, that though I may have been going over ground oftentimes trodden before, and as the arrangement of small farms, from the nature and habits of the animals to be provided for, must, of necessity, be "much of a muchness," still every new combination of forms will require a fresh description; and I think there will be found something both to interest and instruct in the convenience of the plan, and the characteristic style and effect of the elevations.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

CORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 19.

This evening the attention of the members was occupied in an interesting manner by the delivery of a lecture by Professor Owen, on the *Dinorius*, or extinct gigantic species of bird of New Zealand, on which occasion the chair was taken by Lord Adair. This bird was one of the most extraordinary additions to zoology which modern times have seen. The causes which led to the discovery were, that about three years since a person called at the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons with the fragment of a bone for sale, which he said was that of a gigantic eagle of New Zealand. At the first inspection, however, which he made of it he decided that it was part of a bone that belonged to a bird, but not a bird of flight, as it wanted the air cells with which such are furnished. It was much larger than the bone of the ostrich, and differed very much from that of the *apteryx*, a bird whose wings were reduced to the lowest rudiments. In the course of three years he obtained further information on the subject, through a gentleman who had gone out to that country, and who, at the house of a church missionary, saw large collections of the bones of these birds, of which the aborigines possessed some traditional knowledge. They said that their grandfathers formerly hunted them, and ascribed to them several healing virtues. The largest ostrich was nine feet high, but the *dinorius*, comparing the bones in existence, must have been 16 feet high. This bird was confined to New Zealand, and as it appeared only in the north of that island a question arose as to this peculiarity. It was

however, well known that all countries had their peculiar birds. The ostrich was known only in Africa, and the three-toed ostrich only in South America. The cassowary was long known because a denizen of the old world, but it was confined chiefly to the islands of Java. When New South Wales was discovered the emu appeared, and in New Zealand the singular bird the *apteryx* was discovered. The Dutch found the dodo in the island of Mauritius. In other parts of the world large birds had also been found, and the footsteps of birds as gigantic as that of the *dinorius* were discovered—birds so gigantic as that their existence was received with a considerable degree of doubt and hesitation. It was thought that they belonged to some extinct reptile race, but the light which science had shed upon the subject attested the truth of their real origin. Professor Phillips gave some observations in support of the above, in which he stated, that the researches of geology gave instances of remains far more ancient in point of date than that of the *dinorius*, and equally so as to size and conformation. Such investigations tended to bear out the opinion of the poet Lucretius as to the changes which terrestrial bodies are perpetually undergoing. If there were a doubt as to the former existence of some of those extraordinary beings of which mention had been made by naturalists, there could be no doubt but that in our own country there once existed a species of deer which compared to the present animal, was the *dinorius* compared to smaller birds.

Professor Lyell, who next followed, in some observations said, that in America were footmarks of a frog, which did not try like *Esop's* frog, to swell itself to the size of an ox, but was as large as an ox itself.

THE "TIMES" ON THE PREPARATION OF COLONIES.

One of the most gratifying signs of the times as regards the prospects of systematic colonization is presented by the *Times* of last Tuesday, which contains an elaborate and most sensible paper on the importance, the absolute necessity of extending the new principle of colonisation, so as speedily to render new settlements, in every sense of the word, *attractive*. Communication, intercourse, education, it is there contended, must be encouraged in the very outset; the means must at once be provided for producing *comfort*, and for giving a stimulus to the investment of capital.

"Mr. Buller, indeed, has proposed a very simple and straightforward way of cutting the emigration knot. What is the real difficulty? Not want of labour; for thousands are constantly arriving on the shores of our colonies in search of work, both able and willing for employment, yet that employment (we speak of our North American colonies especially) is not to be found; and still more are ready to embark the instant they should be secure that employment were plentiful. Nor is it want of scope for that labour; for millions of unreclaimed acres of wood and fertile field afford ample room for the development of their resources, and give abundant promise of repayment to the enterprising settler whose diligent and persevering application shall work them out. Neither, of course, is it a deficiency of the actual means and elements, the unwrought ore of national prosperity. Nor is it simply want of capital; for there are abundance of isolated capitalists—whom, however, their very isolation and want of concert with each other disable from making any permanent impression upon the general state of the colony. But the requirement is—a *systematic general application* of capital in such a manner as to secure to any private or particular investment a certain realization."

The *Times*, however, looks upon Mr. Buller's recommendation (in order to render Canada, in particular, attractive and valuable,) to borrow money, and make roads, bridges, churches, villages, in the faith of its return in the increased prosperity and development of the colony, as "very Utopian and very pretty;" and while admitting the evils which have arisen from the profuse grant of Canadian lands, is not perfectly satisfied either of the justice or practicability of the government resumption of all waste lands in Canada, the value to be paid to the owners when the land shall have been sold under an improved system. But, says the *Times*, and, without arguing the question of mismanaged colonies, we are glad indeed to have such an enunciation of principle from so influential a quarter—

"We quite subscribe to, and indeed zealously uphold, the doctrine, that in any newly founded colony—in any colony whose treatment is

res integra—and of which the soil is in the possession of the Government, the far-sighted policy of providing first, and at some expense, for the *public* welfare of the colonists by the establishment of all those institutions of civilised life which alone distinguish mankind from the community of the beasts, is as sound and sagacious in theory as it is usually neglected in practice; the custom being to provide for present temporary wants, and to yield to the temptations of private advantage or corruption just '*prout occasio postulet*,' without any care or forethought or concern."

It may be said that in these days wherein opinion is becoming all powerful, the government of England is almost a "*Press*"-ocracy; and to the premiership of such a government the *Times* may, from its high position lay claim. To the *Times* and to other such organs of opinion, must we in future owe the success and adoption of all great measures of policy; and if, during the recess which has now commenced, these true representatives of the people in the parliament of the press will but follow up the good step now made by the *Times* in the right direction, systematic colonisation will, in the ensuing session, come before the other parliament at Westminster with new and more powerful claims to attention.

Mr. Rennie's New Edinburgh Colony will, also, materially tend to pave the way to a further extension of the preparation principle; and, with the aid of Scottish energy and hopefulness, will lead certainly to the profitable investment of capital in New Zealand. Even the first missionaries of the modern system (for few missionaries indeed see at first beyond the bare principles they enunciate) insisted that, were we to apply any of the purchase money of land to other purposes than the supply of labour, it would be impossible to know when to stop, and that it was unfair to tax the land purchaser for the general benefit: forgetting that the argument both as regards "drawing the line somewhere," and taxing the landlord for the whole was just as good against a sufficient price for supplying labour as for supplying other requirements of society; while it is too readily assumed that the land is not the true source of all taxation—the very custom-house of nature. Now, no one seems to oppose the extension of the doctrine of sufficient price to embrace a price sufficient for all public purposes of a preliminary character: and the further application of this enlarged principle will, by and bye, by enabling the government and the instruments of colonisation to establish settlements at once, and in the very outset attractive both to labour and capital, tend to make emigration a thoroughly popular theme, as, under Providence, it is designed to be a thoroughly efficient and self-acting safety-valve for the discontent and over-competition of English industry and enterprise.

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Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, No. 136, Bishopsgate-street.
W. BRIDGES, Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

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VICE PRESIDENT.
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SECRETARY.
W. BRIDGES, Esq.

The objects of this Society are,
I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.
II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.
III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information

respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end.)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labours will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from the various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence and co-operation which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The Subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each Month, at One o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 26, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order,
W. BRIDGES, Secretary.
New Zealand Society's Rooms,
26, Old Broad Street,
7th June, 1845.

NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The impetus which the favourable arrangements lately concluded between the Government and the New Zealand Company, and the favourable news from the Colony, may be expected to give to the Colonisation of New Zealand, will obviously increase the usefulness of the New Zealand Journal, as a medium for the Advertisements of Colonial Publishers, Shippers, Outfitters, Insurance and other Companies; and, generally, of all advertisements, directly or indirectly, connected with Colonization.
F. D. LEWIS, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, No. 3, Castle-court, Birch-lane, Cornhill.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES.
E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting Business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouses, 165, Fenchurch street.
Lists of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Bedding, &c.

NOTICE.—ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

TO EMIGRANTS and SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND and the COLOMBS.—J. VALLENTINE and SON, 60, Wych-street, Strand, beg to call the attention of the above to the various articles supplied by them, consisting of every requisite, either in tools, ironmongery, or for general use; and solicit a comparison of their quality and prices with those of any other house. Good bell tents, complete, 48s. each; gunpowder, 1s. per lb.; nails, assorted, 21s. per cwt.; felling axes, 1s. 3d. each; best steel pit and cross-cut saws, 6s. 6d. each, &c. &c. Information given respecting the Colomes, 60, Wych-street, Strand, facing the King of Prussia Tavern.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.
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Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India-agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

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MR. G. B. EARP begs to inform parties about to proceed to New Zealand, that he has made arrangements with the New Zealand Company to despatch a regular series of first class ships to the above Colony, every six weeks or two months, according to the season of the year. These vessels will sail under the following regulations:—

1. Every ship will be subject to the control of the Company, as regards the bill of fare, as well for the chief cabin passengers, as for those in the fore cabin.
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3. The price of a chief cabin passage will be only 35 guineas, little more than the cost of conveyance to Canada, or the United States of America; fore cabin, 20 guineas. The Dietary for each upon a liberal scale, approved of by the New Zealand Company.
4. All provisions and cabin accommodations will be subject to the inspection of the Company's Surveyor.
5. All purchasers of land, themselves proceeding to the Colony, will receive a drawback, in all cases equal to the passage of one Adult, in some cases more, thus securing what is equivalent to a free passage.
6. Each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon, and will be provided with medicine, and medical comforts, according to the Company's regulations.

In consequence of the strictness of sailing, no freight will be received on board later than the morning of the day previous to the one named for sailing.

Mr. Earp, having resided for some years in the Colony, will be happy to afford every information respecting New Zealand, to parties proceeding by his ships. Emigrants availing themselves of this, will thereby save much useless trouble and expense.

The next ship will be laid on immediately on Mr. Earp's return from despatching the "Himalaya" from Plymouth, and will sail punctually on the 1st of November ensuing. Full particulars in the next Journal. For passage apply to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, and for freight or passage, to G. B. EARP, New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings.

N.B.—The above ships will call at New Plymouth, should sufficient inducement offer.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

F. D. LEWIS, Agent for the "New Zealand Journal," begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give (*gratis*) authentic information respecting, and also to facilitate the departure of Emigrants to New Zealand, or any of the other British Colonies.

F. D. L. will also be most happy to arrange Passages advantageously to parties proceeding to the Colonies. Plans and Terms of Ships may be had on application at the Office for Advertisements of the "New Zealand Journal."

Purchase and Sale of Land negotiated, Insurances and Remittances effected, Outfits and everything requisite for the Colonies provided, on the shortest possible Notice.

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TO BE SOLD.—A half-section at Nelson, New Zealand, comprising half town acre, No. 450, choice. Half accommodation section of 50 acres, No. 931, choice. Half rural section, of 150 acres, No. 484, choice. For particulars, apply to John Gibson, No. 9, Catherine Street, Devonport.

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KITCHEN RANGE AND STOVE may be seen in operation at No. 3, Arthur-street East, near the Monument, or at the Cavendish Hotel, Jernyn-street, St. James's, where it has been in daily use nearly four years. It combines economy, efficiency, simplicity, and great cleanliness. All the operations in cooking are easily performed. Steaming to a large extent. It is constructed for large or small families, schools, hotels, and public institutions, and for Emigrants, to whom it offers every peculiar advantage. Baths can be heated, and hot water conveyed to any part of the house. References and prospectuses may be obtained at No. 3, Arthur-street East, near the Monument.

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BAZAAR, 58, Baker Street, Portman Square, London.—Gentlemen about to furnish or settle abroad, will find here the largest assortment of *General Furnishing Ironmongery* ever offered; Tin, Copper, and Iron Cooking Utensils; Table Cutlery, best Sheffield Plate, German Silver, Papier Tea-Trays, Tea-Urns; *Shoes, Kitchens Ranges, Fenders and Fire-Irons*; with Baths of all kinds—Shower, Hot, Cold, Vapour, Plunging, &c.; together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Works, for Conservatories, Lawns, &c.; and Garden Engines, which are constantly kept on hand by the Proprietors of this Establishment, and in the largest quantities. All articles are selected of the very best description, and offered at exceedingly low prices, for cash only, the price of each article being marked in plain figures.

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gether or separately, Two Preliminary Land Orders, each comprising one town acre, in Wellington, and 100 acres of rural land, both the rural sections being selected in the fine district of Manawatu.

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ADVANTAGEOUS ESTIMATES

are offered for the Outfit of Gentlemen proceeding to New Zealand, India, Australia, &c. Naval Officers upon that station equipped with every necessary, including Cabin Furniture, Under Clothing, Uniforms and Accoutrements, at prices the most economical, and of quality not to be excelled, at BLACKMAN'S Outfitting Warehouse, 14, Gracechurch Street. Price Lists forwarded to any part of England.

TENDERS FOR LOAN, NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company are prepared, under certain Resolutions agreed to at a Special Court of the Proprietors, held on the 21st inst., at this house, to receive Tenders, until Wednesday, the 6th of September next inclusive, for Loans of Money, in sums not less than Five Hundred Pounds each, for a period of Three Years, but determinable earlier, at the option of the Directors, on giving Six Months' Notice.

Copies of the Resolutions and Terms of Tender may be obtained on application at this Office.

T. C. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, 23rd August, 1843.

CHEAP CABIN PASSAGES to

NEW ZEALAND.—The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice, that arrangements have been made whereby intending Colonists may reach their final destination in New Zealand, going as Cabin Passengers, for the sum of 35 Guineas for each adult passenger, and children in proportion.

For further information, apply personally, or by letter, to the Secretary, at the New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, London.

By order of the Court, T. C. HARRINGTON, Sec.

New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, 21st July, 1843.

NEW ZEALAND.—J. STAYNER,

Ship Insurance Broker to the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony.

General Shipping business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded, goods shipped, &c., 110, Fenchurch-street.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—City of London Subscription Rooms, and Central Emigration Office, established for the purpose of procuring and communicating authentic information in regard to the sale and purchase of Lands, for facilitating the departure of Passengers, and obtaining Free Passages for Emigrants, the transmission of Small Parcels and Merchandise, for providing Outfits, and for effecting Marine and Life Assurances, and furnishing general information to parties proceeding to her Majesty's Colonies; under the management of Messrs. SMYTH and FABIAN, Colonial and Commercial Agents, Australian Chambers, 33, Gracechurch-street, London.

The Reading-Rooms will be open, to Subscribers, from nine in the morning until six in the evening, supplied with the London morning and evening newspapers, and other periodicals of the day, and with Australian and other Colonial newspapers and periodicals,—the latest pamphlets and most valuable works on the Colonies, &c.; likewise a register of arrivals and departures of ships, list of passages engaged, and passengers expected to arrive.

A Subscriber in the Colonies, or absent from London, may appoint a proxy as his representative, to act in his behalf of the resources of the Establishment.

Parties proceeding to the Colonies, can have their Passages negotiated on the most advantageous terms, combining economy and comfort, without any charge. Plans and Terms of Ships proceeding to the Colonies may be had or sent on application. Baggage collected, shipped, and insured.

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Persons in the Country connected in any way with the Colonies, and who may be desirous of despatching Parcels or Letters to their Friends, are informed, the same can be forwarded through this Agency, on stating their contents and probable value.

Commissions of every description transacted in London for parties residing in the Country or the Colonies, with the greatest attention and despatch.

Emigration Agents residing in the Country will be entitled to the privileges of this Establishment.

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Office for Advertisements.—At F. D. Lewis's British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Office, 3, Castle Court, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.



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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843.

PRICE 6D.

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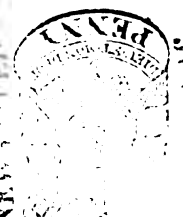
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PANAMA.

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Nearly half a century ago, the practicability of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, to connect the Eastern with the Western World, was canvassed; and now, for several years, has it been known, that no physical obstacle exists which may not be overcome by science and energy. The total breadth of country from side to side is fifty miles. The river Chagres, on this side of the American Isthmus, is navigable for eighty miles, and the Farfan, on the Pacific side, for seven; so that only twenty-five miles of almost level

country remains to be cut through, and in that length of line no point higher than thirty-three feet above the level of the sea occurs. The difference of level between the Caribbean and the Pacific, again, is in no case more than thirty-six feet; at high water the Pacific is only half a fathom higher than the Atlantic; at low water the Atlantic is one fathom above the Pacific; and sometimes the one and sometimes the other preponderates on other occasions. The Caledonian Canal, a more difficult and formidable under-



taking, cost nearly 17,000*l.* per mile, or on the whole, nearly one million sterling: the Panama Canal, which might be named the Canal of the Nations, need not cost so much; for the reports of Baron Humboldt, in 1799, and of Mr. Lloyd to Bolivar, in 1827, leave the impression on the mind that the facilities are much greater.

The advantages of such a canal—of such a bridge of water—are, however, more apparent than the facilities of its execution. China, and the Eastern Archipelago, the Australian Continent, and last, not least, the Great Britain of the South, will be brought, some of them one-half nearer to us, and to all the voyage will be shortened by six weeks. England will thus be enabled to consolidate her commercial and her colonial empire; and all the nations of the world will be brought into closer commercial union and mutual dependence. Above all, as most concerning our own readers, the expense, the fatigue, and the danger of a Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope voyage being saved, New Zealand will be rapidly colonized by capital as well as labour; and her flax, and oil, and timber will make her the undoubted jewel in the British crown. A commerce, including that of the United States and the Continent, as well as our own, which has been calculated to embrace an annual amount of tonnage conveyed round the two capes referred to, of one million of tons, will participate in an advantage greater than has yet been secured to the world since the discovery of America. The many thousand tons of cocoa, and of other commodities, shipped from the shores of the Pacific, would at once find their way to the West Indies and to Europe; the sugar and coffee of the West Indies and Brazils would speedily traverse the ocean to the Antipodal communities; the productions of the East and the South would, in like manner, be stimulated, and find a ready conveyance to Europe. Europe would exchange her wealth with the West and the East and the South; and England would, indeed, become the very workshop of the world.

If it is asked, why all this has not been done, we shall answer, by the Irish method, by a multiplicity of questions. We shall ask, why the British have allowed the French and Americans to appropriate all the whaling trade among colonies belonging to Britain herself?—Why, neither by the New Zealand Company, the Government, nor any other power, exertion has been used adequately to stimulate and develop the great resources of New Zealand; why, even after certain conviction of its evil consequences, the dear passage system was, till very lately, encouraged, to the sore discouragement of the colonists; why, only now do we see any signs of the extension of the Wakefield system of colonization to render colonies attractive at the outset, as in New Edinburgh? The answer to all these things is, that apathy and selfish interests have for centuries prevented all classes—and beyond all doubt prevented the nations, from coalescing for any grand and universal object; and it is only by a unity of purpose and active exertion that, above all, can the great work we now advocate be accomplished for the good of the world.

Private individuals and private bodies, we have reason to believe, have received certain privileges from the New Grenadian Government to execute the work here proposed; but neither are the necessary means forthcoming apparently among these individuals, nor is it desirable that the highway of the ocean should be monopolized by any power less than the British empire herself; and it is to be desired, that even she should refuse such monopoly, and come forward in this matter, as the advocate of a universal free trade; and unite with the other nations interested in a work involving the welfare of all the world.

Before proceeding to submit to our readers a valuable proposition which has been transmitted to us for publication by an esteemed correspondent, we shall premise here a comparative statement of the three different communications which have been proposed from time to time to be made across the isthmus, which connects the Southern Continents of America.

These three routes are:—

1st—By the Isthmus of Panama.

2nd—By the Lake of Nicaragua and the Rio San Juan.

3rd—By the Isthmus of Tehuantepec:

I. BY THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—The Isthmus of Panama takes its name from a small, but, for its size, very populous town, on a gulf formed by a deep convexity on the East coast of the neck of land connecting North and South America. The town contains 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are several merchants of wealth and enterprise. Upon the Atlantic side, we find the little town of *Chagres*, at a short distance from which is the extensive harbour of

Puerto Bello: to the right and left of the meridian of Panama, a great number of conical hills present themselves, which rise from plains, frequently very extensive. Between Chagres and Cham these hills are not so numerous nor so high, and are frequently separated by wide plains. Chagres is at the mouth of a very tortuous and rapid river, flowing from the interior of the isthmus.

Since the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Nunez de Balboa, much *talk* has been expended as to the feasibility of joining it to the Atlantic at the place described. We have already referred to the researches of Humboldt. In 1827, Bolivar, the Liberator of Columbia, employed the English engineer, Lloyd, to make a survey of the district. From his Memoir, published in 1829, we learn that he commenced his labours, in company with a Swedish officer of the name of Falmark, in March, 1828. The line they surveyed commenced at Panama, and was conducted along the old road, by Puerto Bello, to the head of the river Chagres. Their joint observations have determined the relative levels of the Atlantic and Pacific, to which we have already referred, confirming also the calculations of Baron Humboldt. The result of their survey was the proposal to form two railways, to commence at the same point, near the junction of the rivers Trinidad and Chagres, and to take the direction the one of Panama, and the other of the village of Chorrera. As the Chagres is partially obstructed by a bar, Mr. Lloyd recommended that a communication should be formed between that river and the Bay of Limton, which offers excellent anchorage, and which could, with little expense, be made one of the most commodious and secure harbours in the world.

The line since projected for a CANAL, and which is now urged upon the commercial world, passes from the junction of the Trinidad and Chagres, which are navigable for eighteen miles of the route, through the Lake of *Vino Tinto* (as is exhibited in the illustration), to the river Farfan, on the Panama side, a distance of twenty-five miles; that river thence being navigable for seven miles, completes the whole distance.

II. BY THE LAKE OF NICARAGUA.—Near Panama there is a large lake, taking its name from a little village called Nicaragua, the capital of Guatemala; this lake is navigable by the largest vessels of war.

From the opposite side of the lake, flows the *Rio San Juan*, which empties itself into the Atlantic: a very deep and rapid river, and encountered in its course by eleven considerable cataracts.

On this line two modes have been suggested for forming a communication across the isthmus. The one proposed to improve the navigation of the Rio San Juan, and to turn the rapids, by means of a canal, to be further extended from the lake to the Pacific. The other plan was to make use of the river *Tipitapa*, to enter another smaller lake called *Managua*, whence a canal was to be constructed to the Bay of Cochagua, passing through heights less elevated than those on the other line.

III. BY THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.—Below the Lake of Nicaragua, the mountains form a high chain, crowned with numerous volcanic peaks, stretching across Guatemala to Mexico. At the extremity of this chain is the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This country is traversed by the *Goazocoalos* and *Chimalapa*; the former flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, the latter into the Pacific. The *Goazocoalos*, it has long been believed, might be made with advantage available for a communication between the oceans. Cortez, animated with the hope of finding that which all Spain was dreaming of—a secret passage across the Continent—caused a survey to be made; and after the conquest of the province by the Spaniards, the road was frequently traversed by Spanish merchants.

The Mexican Government have since then made surveys of the district, but great difficulties present themselves in the rapids, which would require to be diverted in making use of the rivers in conjunction with a canal.

Such is a succinct statement of the various projects which have hitherto been propounded to carry into effect the great object contemplated. The Directors of the New Zealand Company have also shown themselves fully alive to the immense importance of the undertaking; and though it is our belief that to affect any good, we must, to some extent, be disposed to find fault occasionally, so as to induce movement and progress, we cannot, in this place, overlook the fact that, in their reports, the Directors have done all that, during past discouragement, they could be expected to do, namely, to impress the public with the importance and desirableness of the object. On the 26th April, 1841, in a dispatch to Colonel

Wakefield, it is laid down, that "in these days we are not to be startled at any proposal for saving space and time by means of steam navigation." And the dispatch goes on to point out that the voyage to New Zealand might, by lines of steamers to and from England, Panama, and New Zealand, be materially reduced, avoiding gales as well as saving time. A hint was even given of the propriety of employing part of the dividend fund of the company in the prosecution of such a measure. We shall be excused for repeating in this place a statement of the advantages in point of dispatch which would result from the contemplated communication as respects the colony of New Zealand. At present the average passage from England to the Cape of Good Hope is 100 days. By means of the West Indian mails continued to New Zealand, through the Canal of Panama, the voyage would be as follows:

To Jamaica	21 days.
„ Panama	4 „
„ Valparaiso	10 „
„ New Zealand	25 „

60 days.

We may now proceed, without extending our resumé, to present to our readers the new proposition submitted to us; and we do so with our hearty concurrence in the views expressed:—

NEW PROPOSITION FOR A CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. BY W.

The cutting through the isthmus of land which bears this name, is not a work of magnitude which will bear any comparison to the fame and the glory which will attach to the age in which it is effected—the joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—the avoiding the storms which attend doubling the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, bringing the Polynesian, the Chinese, and the Australian seas within the reach of home—is an object of such vastness, that it is now attracting, especially on the Continent, the attention of men of all classes, and its importance is evidently not confined merely to merchants and sailors. All take a deep interest in its accomplishment—the members of our Royal Society, Humboldt, Arago, and other men of scientific reputation. It may be safely asserted, that the immense effects which must be produced from it on the intercourse of the nations of Europe and America, will stamp it as one of the greatest triumphs of art over nature accomplished in any age. Ought it to be the work of a company of individuals, seeking high interest for the investment of their property in the expense of doing it?—Ought it to be the work of a nation?—Ought it to be the work of a Continent? These are questions to which we would reply:—Let the Governments of the great nations of the earth join at least in ONE ACT OF PEACE, and contribute to the expense of creating the world's highway, over which the ships of all may pass without paying one shilling of toll for its creation. A trifle for keeping it in repair is another matter; but as far as forming it goes, let it be by common contribution, made common property. From individuals the money for the necessary expense neither ought nor can be collected; it is public opinion which must justify our ministers to propose it to other nations, but the meeting or the signature of masses for this purpose is very unnecessary. Fifty men in England might be named whose signature should carry sufficient weight with the Ministers to set them at once at work. We will name a few:—The Marquis of Northampton, the Duke of Somerset and a dozen more of the most celebrated men of science; Lord Ashburton, the Hon. Francis Baring, John Abel Smith, Samuel Gurney, and a dozen of the greatest merchants and bankers; Joseph Somes, Aaron Chapman, George Frederick Young, and a dozen of the largest shipowners; Earl Devon, Charles Buller, Henry Ward, Gibbon Wakefield, and a dozen gentlemen who have taken the most conspicuous part in promoting systematic colonization: as well as science, ships, colonies, and commerce, represented by those already named. It would be well if such as Lord Morpeth, Lord Sandon, representing Liverpool, Lord Brougham, who, in addition to his love of science, has held the olive branch of peace between Great Britain and France, and others, who might be named, were to pray the Queen to direct her ministers to propose to France and the United States to contribute for this great common object. Mr. Everett, at present in England, is not an ordinary person, and might be well consulted—Louis Philippe is one who would rejoice in being called on to take part in the benevolent work—it is almost unnecessary to name the conspicuous and estimable Guizot, perhaps the first statesman of the age

in which he lives. In this he will be supported by Monsieur Arago, and all the members of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Institute in France. Great confidence may be placed in the Prussian Government, through the means and influence of Humboldt, lending it a helping hand. What, then, does it want but a committee of persons to draw up the memorial, and ask these individuals for their signature? We will venture to suggest who should form this committee:—The Chairman of the East India Company, the Chairman of the New Zealand Company, the Governor of the Bank of England, Earl Devon, the Governor of the late West of England New Zealand Company, Lord Sandon, Mr. Charles Buller. If they should name amongst themselves a secretary, he will draw up the memorial, and apply for the signatures, and a deputation must then wait on the Premier, as was done lately upon the subject of systematic colonisation.

The highway to India was opened through the exertions of an individual, Mr. Waghorn. That great blessing of the time in which we live, postal communication, has been adopted also through the persevering efforts of one individual, Mr. Hill.

The French newspapers are full of the subject of cutting the American Continent in two, all admitting the necessity—nay, the benefit—of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Panama; but since Monsieur Arago's statement, that the Messrs. Baring had contracted to do it—a most erroneous statement—England has for some time been attacked as monopolising the commerce of the world by this act. The best answer to this senseless vituperation would be, for our Government to propose to the French Government to contribute money and men to effect it. The same should be done with the Government of the United States.

Little doubt can be entertained of the possibility of effecting this work by those who will take the trouble of reading the account given of it by Mr. Lloyd, an English gentleman serving on the staff of General Bolivar in 1827, which account has been printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1830. His plan was taken up by Mr. M'Gregor, the then British Consul at Panama, the present Secretary to our Board of Trade. The object of this paper is to draw forth public opinion, so as to justify Mr. M'Gregor and such as him, to act. Mr. M'Gregor, in conjunction with Don M. Hurtado and Don Parades, merchants of the first consequence at Panama, procured from the government of the country a license to cut the canal, upon the plan of Mr. Lloyd; * formed a company for the purpose, and a quarter of the necessary funds were subscribed. Don Manuel Hurtado had been the resident minister in London from the Republic of Colombia, and Don Parades was a gentleman who had received his education in Europe, and both are described, as adding to a large store of information, much liberality of sentiment; but Mr. M'Gregor was recalled, and the scheme has been abandoned.

In 1832, the American Railroad Journal announced, that it was in contemplation to form a company for the purpose in the United States. An account of this, and its abandonment in consequence of the death of Mr. Biddle, has been given in the French paper, the Siècle, of the 14th of August.

There was a public meeting held in London on the 17th March, 1842, Mr. Cotton, of Port Phillip, in the chair, the object of which was, "the shortening of the passage from this country to New Zealand and Australia, via Panama." A company for the purpose was then proposed, but nothing has come of it.†

Monsieur Humboldt, being in Paris, stated to the Academie des Sciences the possibility of the canal being cut; ‡ that a commission

* Mr. Lloyd's plan has been printed in Vol. I. of the Nautical Magazine. (Copied into the New Zealand Journal, at p. 146 of the 37th number, for June 19, 1841.)

† In the New Zealand Journal (p. 3 in No. 52) of Jan. 8, 1842, a long letter, signed "A Friend," dated from Bath, Dec. 13, 1841, referring to observations which had been made on it in the Courier and Morning Herald—gives a great deal of information upon the subject.

‡ In Vol. II., page 97, of the Geographical Society will be found the notes of Chevalier Emanuel Friederichsthal, upon the heights, &c., of the ground. (Reprinted at page 3 of the New Zealand Journal, as above.)

† A report of what passed will be found at page 79 of the 58th number, for April 2, 1842, of the New Zealand Journal.

‡ This report will be found at page 59, No. 62, for March, 4, 1843, of the New Zealand Journal.

There is also a resumé of the subject at p. 123 of the 86th number of the New Zealand Journal, for May 27, 1843.

Its being done by the union of governments is hinted at in a paper signed Kapps, at No. 93, page 182, of the New Zealand Journal for July 22, 1843; and at page 189 of the same number a report is given of the late statement of M. Arago to the Academy of Sciences at Paris

had made a report to the Government of New Granada; that an estimate of the expense had been formed, and that it might be done for fourteen millions of francs, or 650,000*l.*

M. Guizot has also named it in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, placing confidence in the statement of Monsieur Humboldt.

But the whole of this amounts to but talk; it is time to act. Great confidence cannot be placed in the statement of M. Humboldt, that it can be done at so small an expense as 650,000*l.* If it can be done for this, so much the better; but what is recommended is for the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States, to agree to advance a million for the purpose, and each to send four hundred convicts to do the work.

Convicts have lately been sent to the Falkland Islands to complete some public works there. The writer of this has just seen four hundred able-bodied liberated galériens at work in cuttings for the railroad between Orleans and Tours. It is easy to select healthy, strong, and able men from the bagnes at Brest, Rochford, and Toulon; it is equally easy to take them from the prisons of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and it is believed from the penitentiaries of the United States, and the completion of their work should be their liberation.

Everything must have a beginning: public opinion is in its favour in France, as shown by the subject being spoken of constantly in its newspapers, of all colours of politics.

The New Zealand Company, its Directors, Shareholders, Agents, Colonists, &c., are, perhaps, more than any others interested in the cutting through of the Isthmus of Panama: let but its indefatigable governor invite the gentlemen proposed as a committee to meet him at New Zealand House—an hour will effect the whole. The memorial will be agreed upon, signed by the committee in the first instance, others will gladly follow, and complete success may be anticipated.

Since the preceding observations were put in type, we have observed, from the Cherbourg correspondence of the Times, that the French Government have now launched the steamer Darius, the first of a line of fourteen packets of 1,000 tons, and 450 horse-power, (constructed by English machinists and engineers), destined for their colonial possessions in the West Indies, for Chagres and Panama; and that a line is forthwith to be established between Valparaiso, Lima, and the newly acquired colonies of Otaheite and the Marquesas, in the Pacific.

EMIGRATION VERSUS CHARITY.

From the last number of Fisher's Colonial Magazine we extract the following summary of a statement by the Christian Spectator, of the receipts of religious and benevolent institutions for the past year:—

"Aborigines Protection, 259*l.*; Aged Pilgrim's Friend, 1,575*l.*; Anti-Slavery, 2,593*l.*; Baptist Missionary (including Jubilee Fund), 51,631*l.*; Baptist Home Missionary, 5,270*l.*; Baptist Irish, 2,314*l.*; Baptist Colonial Missionary, 238*l.*; Bible Translation (Baptist), 3,488*l.*; British and Foreign Bible, 92,476*l.*; British and Foreign Sailors', 2,205*l.*; British and Foreign School, 6,777*l.*; British and Foreign Temperance, 473*l.*; British Reformation, 1,196*l.*; Christian Knowledge, 78,940*l.*; Christian Instruction, 1,152*l.*; Church Missionary, 115,100*l.*; Church of Scotland Missionary, 6,909*l.*; Church Jewish Mission, 4,474*l.*; Church Home Mission, 3,202*l.*; Church Colonial, 4,268*l.*; Church Education Scheme, 4,858*l.*; Church Pastoral Aid, 17,562*l.*; Colonial Church, 3,149*l.*; Colonial Missionary, 2,970*l.*; District Visiting (1841 to 1843), 405*l.*; Foreign Aid, 1,735*l.*; Hibernian, 6,212*l.*; Home and Colonial Infant School, 2,278*l.*; Home Missionary, 7,788*l.*; Irish, 3,877*l.*; Irish Evangelical, 3,403*l.*; Jews (for Propagation of Christianity among the), 25,066*l.*; Jews Operative Converts Institution, 1,037*l.*; London City Mission, 6,741*l.*; London Missionary, 78,450*l.*; Lord's Day Observance, 930*l.*; Moravian Missionary, London Association, 5,324*l.*; National School, about 12,000*l.*; Naval and Military Bible, 32,511*l.*; Newfoundland School, 3,411*l.*; Peace, 675*l.*; Prayer Book and Homily, 2,590*l.*; Propagation of the Gospel, 71,091*l.*; Protestant Association, 1,528*l.*; Religious Tract, 52,605*l.*; Sailors' Home, 2,255*l.*; Sunday School Union, 10,301*l.*; Trinitarian Bible, 2,337*l.*; Wesleyan Missionary, 98,253*l.*"

With all these hundred of thousands, much good, at all events let us say some good is surely effected—how much it were hard to say. That in spite of eight millions of poor rates annually collected and spent, besides the contributions of private and collective charity, there are persons in London and other towns of England, poor and wretched, though not yet imprisoned for their poverty, we have the evidence of the Bishop of London, and many others, to say nothing of our own eyes and ears. But more than this, we are further assured that this most unsystematic charity is often far from doing the very good it is constituted, or at least by the charitable, expected to do. The following passage from the last published work of the most striking thinker of the present day is one notable instance. Mr. Carlyle thus writes:—

"One of Dr. Alison's Scotch facts struck us much.* A poor Irish widow, her husband having died in one of the lanes of Edinburgh, went forth with her three children, bare of all resource, to solicit help from the charitable establishments of that city. At this charitable establishment and then at that she was refused; referred from one to the other, helped by none; till she had exhausted them all; till her strength

* Observations on the Management of the Poor in Scotland: by Wm. Pulteney Alison, M.D. Edinburgh, 1840.

and heart failed her: she sank down in typhus-fever; died, and infected her lane with fever, so that 'seventeen other persons' died of fever there in consequence. The humane physician asks thereupon, as with a heart too full for speaking, Would it not have been *economy* to help this poor widow? She took typhus-fever, and killed seventeen of you!—Very curious. The forlorn Irish widow applies to her fellow-creatures, as if saying, 'Behold I am sinking, bare of help: ye must help me!' I am your sister, bone of your bone; one God made us: ye must help me!' They answer, 'No; impossible: thou art no sister of ours.' But she proves her sisterhood; her typhus-fever kills *them*: they actually were her brothers, though denying it! Had man ever to go lower for a proof?

"For, as indeed was very natural in such case, all government of the poor by the rich has long ago been given over to supply-and-demand, *laissez-faire* and such like, and universally declared to be 'impossible.' 'You are no sister of ours; what shadow of proof is there? Here are our parchments, our padlocks, proving indisputably our money-safes to be *ours*, and you to have no business with them. Depart! It is impossible!' Nay, what would thou thyself have us do? cry indignant readers. Nothing, my friends,—till you have got a soul for yourselves again. Till then all things are 'impossible.' Till then I cannot even bid you buy, as the old Spartans would have done, twopence worth of powder and lead, and compendiously shoot to death this poor Irish widow: even that is 'impossible' for you. Nothing is left but that she prove her sisterhood by dying, and infecting you with typhus. Seventeen of you lying dead will not deny such proof that she *was* flesh of your flesh; and perhaps some of the living may lay it to heart.

"'Impossible!' of a certain two-legged animal with feathers, it is said if you draw a distinct chalk-circle round him, he sits imprisoned, as if girt with the iron ring of fate; and will die there, though within sight of victuals,—or sit in sick misery there, and be fatted to death. The name of this poor two-legged animal is—goose; and they make of him, when well fattened, *pâté de foie gras*, much prized by some!"

There is a kind of charity which, even in the driest politico-economical sense, blesses him that gives as well as him that receives—we mean the encouragement of the poor labourer to seek a new field of exertion in the fertile plains of the British Colonies. There are many persons, able-bodied young men and others, not eligible under the regulations of the Colonial Commissioners, or the New Zealand Company, who yet form a most desirable acquisition to a colony. Some of these possessing some small means, are almost decided in their intention to emigrate by the late reduction of the passage fares to New Zealand, and might be most legitimately encouraged by an eking out of their small fund by a kind contribution. In receiving aid from a society towards their passage or outfit, their own self-esteem would not be hurt, for they receive the means of doing good not only to themselves but to the country from which they proceed. All emigration by active and working men rests with advantage on commerce and industry at home.

We have already had personal opportunity of perceiving the good effects of such systematic charity as we here advocate, in the west of England, when on the departure of the Blenheim for Plymouth, for the New Plymouth settlement, a ball and panoramic exhibition of Taranaki was attended by upwards of 1,000 persons, and created a fund which was employed in supplying the female emigrants on board with materials for making shirts and other articles of clothing during the voyage, thus not only tending to break the monotony on board, but to the comfort of the emigrant, and the development of a self-supporting system of charity.

SYSTEMATIC PREPARATION.

In the last number of Martin Chuzzlewit, occurs the following masterly description of an American emigrant's first feelings on reaching the scene of his new labours. Martin is received in the settlement of Eden by an old settler, who conducts him and his faithful servant "to a miserable cabin, rudely constructed of the trunks of trees; the door of which had either fallen down or been carried away long ago; and which was consequently open to the wild landscape and the dark night. Saving for the little store he had mentioned, it was perfectly bare of all furniture; but they had left a chest upon the landing-place, and he gave them a rude torch in lieu of candle. This latter acquisition Mark planted in the hearth, and then declaring that the mansion 'looked quite comfortable,' hurried Martin off again to help him to bring up the chest. And all the way to the landing-place and back, Mark talked incessantly: as if he would infuse into his partner's breast some faint belief that they had arrived under the most auspicious and cheerful of all imaginable circumstances. But many a man who would have stood within a home dismantled, strong in his passion and design of vengeance, has had the firmness of his nature conquered by the razing of an air-built castle. When the log-hut received them for the second time, Martin lay down upon the ground and wept aloud."

Things have been managed somewhat better in New Zealand; and there is now hope that they will be still better managed in time to come. Yet, truth to say, matters have not been altogether so comfortable on landing for either labourer or employer, as not to admit of some ground for grumbling, and some opportunity for the exercise of faith and patience. But the provident Mr. Rennie and his colleagues say that they are determined to have something done for them in the way of preparation before they set out; and we have no doubt that they will redeem their pledge to intending co-adventurers. If we were asked how it is that the new system of colonisation has not obviated entirely all these causes of temporary dissatisfaction, we should answer that it has been owing more to its friends than to its opponents. There has been a cant of systematic colonisation as of most other good things; and its advocates have stopt short halfway in its due prosecution. The principle on which all successful colonisation has ever been conducted, is the natural relation of land, labour, and capital: that principle, as are all natural principles, is indestructible and unimprovable; but the development of a principle is only efficient when exhibited in a system, and the Wakefield system, or that of selling lands at a uniform price, under the obligation to supply labour therewith, is rightly deemed by those who have studied it, most capable of good. But a *system* admits of indefinite extension: the Rennie modification of the sufficient price

theory is an instance in point. We yield to none in admiration of the system of which we speak, but it is not only right, but absolutely necessary, that its expansive capacity should be clearly recognised; for on this depends the universal and cordial encouragement of a system based upon natural principles, and not as some ignorantly imagine, a Morison's pill panacea, which must ever be taken in a certain dose, and in a certain way. Several attempts have been made to extend the system, but with only tolerable success. In the first plans of the late Plymouth Company of New Zealand, for example, a scheme for letting lands to yeomen at an increasing rent over 21 years, was laid down, but never till this moment carried out; and yet the New Plymouth settlement, with all its natural advantages, must by some such scheme, or by a subdivision of allotments and creation of an improvement fund, by an enhancement of the price, be made more immediately attractive, or the lands will not be disposed of here. A very little exertion in this matter would soon get rid of the remaining double land orders in Taranaki, and secure an expedition of west of England yeomen, with practised hands and tolerable means.

We have elsewhere advocated such a modification of the tenure as would put these yeomen in the position of freeholders *in prospectu*; and afford the greatest and most legitimate stimulus to enterprise and production. In advocating this *method*, for it is not even a *system*, we have taken pains to demonstrate that it is only a further development of a great natural *principle*, and a means of giving more immediate effect to the Wakefield system of colonisation, and especially of preparation. For all that is wanted is faith in the modified theory, at once to create the necessary means of preparation; at once to give attraction to new settlements, and remove all fear of discomfort from the intending colonist. But whether we carry out effectually and energetically (as we have never yet effectually and energetically carried out, certainly not by colonial offices, or yet colonial land commissioners, though a promising pursuit of the same, under difficulties, has been made by the New Zealand Company), certain it is, that the *opportunity* has come for the grand development of the Wakefield system, for the benefit not of 10,000 persons in the space of four years, but of hundreds of thousands—and in “hives”—capital and labour proceeding together to new fields. For, says a great writer, there is now put one of the most impressive questions ever asked in the world:—“Behold us here, so many thousands, millions, and increasing at the rate of fifty every hour. We are right willing and able to work; and on the planet Earth is plenty of work and wages for a million times as many. We ask, if you mean to lead us towards work; to try to lead us by ways new, never yet heard of till this new unheard of time? or if you declare that you cannot lead us, and expect that we are to remain quietly unled, and in a composed manner perish of starvation—What is it you expect of us? What is it you mean to do with us? This question, I say, has been put in the hearing of all Britain, and will be again put, and ever again, till some answer be given it.”

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRANSMITTING SEEDS AND PLANTS TO NEW ZEALAND. By W.

The season has arrived for gathering or harvesting a variety of seeds—many of the Directors and shareholders of the New Zealand Company have large gardens. Many owners of sections in the Company's settlements have also. What is so easy as to say to their gardeners, gather all seeds and what is not wanted for home use, must be carefully packed and forwarded according to the regulations of the Company—carriage paid to New Zealand House.

The season is not yet arrived for forwarding fruit trees; when it arrives the Anglo-New Zealand public will, through the means of the Journal, be reminded of the circumstance.

As to seeds—as a great deal of useful information upon the subject has already been printed in the Journal since its commencement, a great deal of which has been forgotten, perhaps it will be well at this season to bring it once more before the Anglo-New Zealand public.

First; in the New Zealand Journal, No. 45, Oct. 2, 1841, p. 248, we find the following letter, dated Old Broad-street, September 23d, 1841:—

“The high character of seedsmen is no guarantee for the age of the seeds they sell. There are some seeds which many experienced persons cannot detect the age of. I took with me to New Zealand, two years since, several sorts. Some thrived admirably, and others failed entirely. I purchased them of a highly respectable firm, yet I feel that I have no complaint against it, as seedsmen themselves I believe are often deceived—and purchasers have no remedy unless a warrant be had at the time of purchase. I do not know Mr. Editor, whether you have ever sent seeds to any great distance by sea; I suspect not, by the advice you gave in your last number, which recommends air-tight packages, and from my small experience, I am led to think you in error. From the Cape of Good Hope Calendar of last year I extract the following—

“Instructions tending to obviate disappointments in transmission of seeds, trees &c., if strictly attended to.

“Seeds for exportation must be new, perfectly ripened and well dried, and to be packed in brown paper or canvass bags, and on board ship, to be exposed to a current of air. If the quantity is so large as to require the outer package to be a cask or box, these should be perforated for the admission of air, but of a size to exclude vermin. These boxes or casks are better for being kept on deck, exposed as little to the sun as possible, or if stowed below, it should be as convenient of access to them as possible, in order to give them an occasional airing on deck. In long voyages, seeds should never be stowed in the hold.” There is more practical information in the Calendar as to bulbs, fruit, and other trees, which I shall be happy to communicate.—(Signed) L. N.

It is to be hoped that L. N. will take an early opportunity of transmitting the practical information which he names.

New Zealand Journal, No. 47, Oct. 30, 1841. p.—271. Extract from a letter of Mr. H. Churton, dated Wellington, January 18th, 1841. “It is quite true, that seeds may be sown here at almost any time, nor is there any chance of their being cut off by the heat, as though we have not much rain, except during the winter, there is seldom a lapse of more than ten days, without a regular soaking for twelve hours, and the ground is always moist.”

New Zealand Journal, No. 49, Nov. 27, 1841.—Extract from a letter of Mr. Charles Alzborff, dated Wellington, June 26, 1841:—

“If you have a friend in the seed-line, you might as well send out a good lot of warranted seeds, grasses, and they ought to be carefully packed to protect them against mildew—I would take care of them, being spread properly on your ground; also such grasses as grow on the salt marshes in England; if you could get me a little broom-corn seed, American, that, if good, might produce a valuable article in this place.”

New Zealand Journal, No. 59, April 16, 1842.—Extract of a letter from a settler, dated Wellington, November 11th, 1841:—“We have just succeeded in establishing a horticultural society, which I think will be productive of the best effects. I send you Wednesday's Paper, containing our resolutions, and an article in its favour by the Editor. We are very anxious to receive assistance from the Directors and I shall write to Mr. — on the subject. If the Directors would send us 20*l.* worth of medals, and would contribute plants and fruit trees, especially those who have large gardens, as Lord Petre, Mr. Baring, and others, it is impossible to describe the good effect it would have.”

This Settler takes a right view. A native at the last horticultural show gained a prize for the best potatoes—a few medals will produce hundreds of cottage gardens, and upon the natives most likely have an immense effect.

New Zealand Journal, No. 60, May 1, 1842. p. 101. The following observations on the institution of a horticultural and botanical society at Port Nicholson are from the Gardener's Chronicle of Saturday last:—“We have great pleasure in announcing the formation of a horticultural and botanical society at the town of Wellington, in the New Zealand Company's harbour of Port Nicholson. From a letter now before us, we learn that the objects of the society are the extension of horticultural pursuits, the improvement and adaptation to the climate of the colony, of the vegetables, fruits, and flowers already introduced from other countries, and the examination of the vegetation and other natural resources of New Zealand. Another most important part of the plan is—to encourage among the labouring classes industrious habits, and a right employment of their leisure hours, by offering annual premiums for the best cultivated cottage gardens. Within ten days of the intention to form the society being made known, the number of subscribers was 108. We have reason to believe that the New Zealand Company have determined upon lending the institution their support both by pecuniary assistance and otherwise; and we doubt not but that the next ships will convey to the colonists substantial proofs of the good will of other public bodies in this country.” The Gardener's Chronicle by this evidently alludes to the Horticultural Societies of the mother country forwarding seeds; there are 200 provincial societies. The Gardener's Chronicle of last year notices the exhibition of 120 different societies; there are twenty monthly publications upon the subject, and three newspapers every week, and during the last year, two new societies have sprung up in the metropolis.* But to proceed with our extracts:—“We regard this event as most satisfactory evidence of the flourishing condition of those parts of New Zealand which have been judiciously colonised, and as a proof that we were right when, many months ago, we strongly advised such of our readers as had friends intending to emigrate, to select those islands as the spot where the settler has ‘the most to hope, and the least to fear.’ Straws, we know, when thrown into the air denote the direction of the storm, while stones fall to the earth and tell us nothing; so, in the affairs of nations, slight occurrences may be often taken as the best indication of the true course of events, while graver matters give no sign. It is not when they are struggling with difficulties, and in precarious tenure of property, that people think of forming scientific societies, but when they are tranquil and prosperous, when they are satisfied with their condition, and see no dangers in the horizon. We are led to make these remarks for the sake of guarding our readers against believing the many newspaper misrepresentations upon the subject of New Zealand.”

New Zealand Journal, No. 60, May 1, 1842, p. 107, has a review “on the growth of plants in closely glazed cases, by Mr. Ward.” This delightful little book is particularly recommended to such noblemen and gentlemen to whom the cost of glass cases is not of the slightest importance, and who, by sending them filled with British plants and fruit trees, to the Horticultural Societies of Wellington, New Plymouth, and Nelson, may have them returned with the plants of the antipodes. The Dukes of Sutherland and Northumberland have, within these four months had the plants of the mango fruit tree brought in this way from Bombay. There is little doubt but that if their attention is drawn to this article, they and many others, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl Devon, &c., will pursue the same system recommended.

No. 62, for May 28, 1842, p. 122, is an account, copied from the Wellington Gazette, of the forming of the Horticultural Society at

* See more particulars detailed in an extract from the Quarterly Review, printed in the New Zealand Journal, No. 72, for Oct. 15, 1842, p. 252.

Wellington, on the 8th of November; Colonel Wakefield, president, Dr. Featherstone, R. Stokes, Esq., secretaries.

No. 65, p. 164, a letter, signed L. N., dated City, 22d of June, 1842—"I would advise all persons proceeding to New Zealand who can, to take a small quantity, say half a peck of new potatoes for seed; every one, of course, will use his own judgment as to the sort, and out of many descriptions, the foundations of several stocks must be laid; each potatoe should be placed in a bag separately in paper, and in dry weather exposed separately to the sun; they should be sown immediately on arrival. Onion seeds must be new; onions generally failed in New Zealand from want of care in this particular."

No. 66, p. 202. An extract from Heaphy's excellent little volume; after speaking of potatoes and giant cabbages, he says—"In the same garden were all the English fruit trees, pears, cherries, plumbs, gooseberries, both 'Cape' and common currants, raspberries, and mulberries, growing in the utmost profusion. The flower-garden, also, certainly rivalled many of the most beautiful in England."

No. 69, p. 211. A paper, 3d of September, 1842, written for the same object as this, requesting all lovers of botany, horticulturists, &c. to assist the infant societies in the Company's settlements by sending seeds to them.

No. 70, p. 224. A letter from Mr. Short, an owner of land in the Company's settlements, stating that he had sent to New Zealand, addressed to his agent at Wellington, several pounds of the seed of Scotch kale and Brussels sprout. This excellent example should be followed by all absentee owners of sections, and much is due to Mr. Short for having begun it.

No. 73, p. 262. Extract of a letter from Mr. Tucket, the Surveyor-General at Nelson, dated 1st of February, 1842. "Recommend emigrants to bring out seeds of various useful kinds, all sorts of vegetable seeds, fruit seeds, viz. gooseberry, currant, raspberry, strawberry, apple and pear pips, vegetable marrow, corn, wheat, barley, oats, rape, beans, peas, vetches, clovers, turnips, and lucerne, and some good kinds of grass seeds, in canvas bags; different sorts of potatoes, and some rhubarb roots; also some forest seeds should be packed as soon as gathered, in a box or cask, with layers of dry sand between them, and in good quantity." The sand should be well dried in an oven; ash seeds are also very important; beech planted as a quick, makes an excellent fence, and is much used in the west of England.

No. 74, p. 273. Letter from a subscriber. The plants which bees prefer are the orchidæ, the polygoniæ, the caryophyllacæ, the ammentacæ, the roracæ, the primulacæ, and they are allured above all by the tilea parvifolia; aromatic plants give a finer and more delicate flavour to the honey, and therefore it is desirable to have large beds of borage, mignonette, lemon thyme, and sage, in the neighbourhood of the hives." It is hoped that some who read this will send out seeds of these plants. Accounts have been received from Nelson of bees thriving there.

No. 75, p. 277. A recommendation to large landed proprietors to request their tenants to gather the seed of the black and white thorn, that their gardeners may prepare them to be sent to New Zealand. Acacia seeds, the seeds of the beech, also recommended to be used as quicks for fences.

No. 36, p. 137, June 5, 1841. Sir William Hooker's directions for collecting and preserving plants in foreign countries. The colonists are interested in paying strict attention to this paper, and acting upon it, since the Editor of the New Zealand Journal adds, "we may also mention, that any trouble which may be taken in this way, will not be without fruits. We are authorised to state, that to such persons as may forward specimens, seeds or plants, an ample return will be made, in the shape of English plants and seeds of utility to the colony."

No. 38, p. 167. Extract from a letter of Captain W. Smith, R.A., Surveyor-General, dated Wellington, Jan. 31, 1841. "I have no doubt but that all kinds of flowers, as well as vegetables, will thrive here if the seed is good, and sown at a proper season. There have been a great many fruit-trees imported, and are doing well. There are gooseberries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, cherries, plumbs, peaches, apricots, and grapes. I will get some plants next year, if I can, from Sydney. Colonel Wakefield has planted some acorns, of which about 100 came up, and are looking well. I wish you would send me some, and some beech-nuts. Any seeds, whether flowers, trees, or vegetables, will be acceptable. I observe by your letters, that you have anticipated my wishes with regard to the garden seeds, for which I am much indebted. I intend, in the autumn, or about April, to put in some of the numberless pretty shrubs there are in the country; round our cottage one or two of the arborescent ferns will add much to its beauty. A few days ago, while in the bush examining a line of road, I measured one of these magnificents with a pocket sextant; it was exactly 56 feet high; on the same day I measured a myrtle tree, it was 39 feet round. Wheat and oats are doing extremely well, so will all grasses; great varieties have been planted, and are doing well."

No. 41, p. 198. Extract from the Wellington Gazette. "We partook of a cabbage, which, when cut, measured more than eleven feet in circumference, and weighed above 17lbs.; we never tasted better cabbage in our lives."

No. 43, p. 227. An extract from Professor Meyer's Geography of Plants, as it regards New Zealand: he describes many of great beauty, which, when acclimated with us, will prove an immense addition to our own.

No. 46, p. 235. Extract of a letter from H. Weekes, dated New

Plymouth, May 4, 1841:—"The Karaka has the appearance of the finest laurel, with a larger and brighter leaf, growing often to the height of 30 feet, and bearing an orange coloured fruit about the size of a plum."

No. 49. Extract from a letter of W. Bannister, dated April 14, 1841:—"The fuschia grows in abundance, running eight and nine feet high; geraniums in thousands, but very small blossom; millions of laurels and myrtles in the woods; no fruit at all."

No. 84, p. 79. A long letter from Mr. Stokes, the Secretary to the Horticultural Society at Wellington, dated 3d of October, 1842; it contains information which will greatly interest all lovers of botany and gardening; it is too long to reprint here, but it is recommended to the editors of all botanical works to gratify their readers by printing it at length, but some extracts shall be made. Speaking of the Society, he says, that one of its objects was "to render the productions of New Zealand better known in the mother country, by sending home favourable specimens of our ornamental woods, plants, &c. From different inquiries which I have made, I find there cannot be less than 2,000 fruit trees in the colony, the greater part have been brought from Sydney and Van Dieman's Land, but some have been sent from England, and I am very anxious to see a still greater importation thence, as the very best varieties may there be selected. I think too much pains cannot be bestowed in procuring the best varieties, as they can be easily multiplied by grafting. Contributions to the Wellington Horticultural Society of fruit trees and plants will be of the greatest use. Peaches, nectarines, apricots, apples, pears, plumbs, gooseberries, currants, &c. will bear the voyage; they should be packed in cases lined with zinc, so as to be air tight, the roots being well packed with damp moss, and the plants well secured from moving with the same substance; no straw should be used, as it ferments with the moisture, to the serious injury of the plants. This I have ascertained from experience, as in a collection of fruit trees I received from England, by the Indemnity, and which were carefully packed with moss only, were in very good condition; those packed with straw and moss were, from the cause above-mentioned, many of them dead, and all more or less injured."

No. 76, p. 298. A letter from John Backhouse, nurseryman at York, dated Dec. 1, 1842, pointing out the best manner of packing seeds. Every thing from him merits strict attention; he is one of those benevolent philanthropists who put into practice what they preach; he purposely visited our penal settlements to examine the effect of transportation upon convicts. Being a first rate botanist, seen Australia, &c., there is none in whose judgment greater reliance can be placed.

No. 77, p. 307. A letter from E. Churton, No. 11, Holles-street, describing the manner in which he successfully packed fruit-trees, and forwarded them to Bangalore, near Madras.

No. 86, p. 166. The formation of an Horticultural Society at New Plymouth, J. T. Wicksted, Esq., president; Mr. Richard Chilman, secretary.

No. 90, p. 150. Extract from a letter dated Wellington, 16th of January, 1843. "There is a species of myrtle here, called by the natives 'Katu;' the tree varies from thirty to eighty feet in height, and when in blossom, it is one of the most beautiful sights you can imagine; the top of the tree is covered with a splendid crimson flower, which nearly hides the leaves; when thirty or forty of these trees are growing together, it puts you in mind of some gorgeous pageant you have read of in fairy tales."

The long but important lists of extracts from the Journal shall end with one printed in No. 85, p. 86, being the extract of a letter from Captain Wakefield, dated Nelson, 15th of November, 1842. "I send besides a case of specimens of some native shrubs, collected in the Matai wood by John Foster, one of the labourers of the preliminary expedition, who is a botanical gardener. I beg to inform you, that I received in the same case in which they are set, dwarf fruit trees, from Sir William Hooker, with a request that the native plants might be returned. I therefore presume that the Court of Directors will present this case to Sir William. I propose sending several hundred specimens in seedlings by the next opportunity."

By this time, no doubt, an horticultural society has been formed at Nelson, as has been at Wellington and New Plymouth, but be that as it may.

If all the Horticultural Societies of the United Kingdom—if the great amateur gardeners, placing the Duke of Devonshire at the head of all, will but send glass cases filled with plants and trees, marking the cases whence and from whom they come, to the Company, at their house, Broad-street-buildings, for distribution in New Zealand, the cases will be returned to them filled with the plants of the antipodes.

Those more immediately interested in the settlements will send them in cases lined with zinc, as recommended by Mr. Stokes; and all Anglo New Zealanders are requested to gather and forward garden and forest seeds.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

April 18.—The Phœbe, 560 tons, Dale, reached Wellington.

April 19.—The Navarino, 463 tons, Warming, sailed for Valparaiso.

April 22.—The Clydeside, 236 tons, Adams, put in from Sydney.

[The Clydeside sailed next day, and is now in the Thames.]

March 5.—The Posthumous, 389 tons, Milner, arrived from Sydney.

March 10.—The Thomas Sparks, 494 tons, Sharp, left Nelson, for Port Nicholson and Valparaiso.

April 13.—Bristolian, 160 tons, Thomas, sailed from Auckland for Valparaiso.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Several communications are this week omitted from want of room. We regret that, owing to an unavoidable mistake on the occasion of our change of publication office, we disappointed some of our subscribers last fortnight. We trust that all omissions have been rectified.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843.

We are enabled this week to present a variety of news, brought us by the Clydeside; from Wellington to the 26th of April, Nelson and Auckland to the 15th of the same month, and New Plymouth to the end of March; but we have still several interesting extracts on our hands, which we must reserve till our next.

In the Summary presented by the Gazette of the 26th April, the most sanguine anticipations are expressed as to future progress; that industry and skill will speedily be brought to bear upon the preparation of the native flax; and that a rate of interest may be looked for from New Zealand investments, which, when contrasted with the small profits of the mother country, might almost bear the appearance of gambling speculations.

The expenses of clearing the land are stated to be now one-third of what they were before the active pioneering of the last three years—provisions were more moderate—and facilities of communication much greater: live stock were increasing rapidly.

In a private letter, with extracts from which we have been favoured, the occasion is said to be now eminently favourable for extending the whaling traffic: "A small whaling squadron, raised and supported by a private company, would be well encouraged. The oil brought into the port at the end of the season, or by ships "full" before that time, might be shipped at Wellington as by the Brougham. New Zealand oil would thus be brought sooner than Sydney into the English market, as the vessel would go home direct, and produce a handsome return to the proprietors and exporters. The average of black oil, being 14*l.* to 16*l.* per ton, while the sperm oil would fetch a high price in England, say from 95*l.* to 105*l.* per ton, more or less. The Indemnity, 460 tons, had been condemned; but Mr. Mathieson intended to render her again fit for sea, and to employ her in the New Zealand whaling fishery, transhipping into vessels bound to any port where they were likely to get a cargo, but which would be glad to take the oil home directly. Preparations for the forthcoming whaling season were making on every side; parties had set out for Hawkes Bay and Kaihora, and it was expected that by the time the Brougham returned from Valparaiso, a sufficiency of oil would have been procured to forward by her direct to England.

Money, however, is still sadly wanted to keep things alive in the colony; and several anxious wishes are expressed for the formation of a Loan Fund at home.

Prizes had been awarded to the natives (we learn this also from the letter from which we have quoted), some of them amounting to 2*l.*, for skill in flax-dressing; since which encouragement the natives had increased the price. A very small quantity of flax has arrived by the Clydeside, as to which we are asked by a correspondent the nominal or real value per ton weight, in order to determine the probable remunerativeness of the export. We fear with "N." that something yet remains to be done to make the export very advantageous; but money and a hydraulic press will do all that is necessary in the first place. All that can be expected at present is to test the value of the mode of preparation pursued in the colony. If Sir George Farmer, or Mr. Donlan, can demonstrate the superiority of their processes by actual experiment in the colony, we shall with all well-wishers to the colony be much gratified. But until this, or something else of a specific character is done, we can offer no estimate as to the probable value of the staple. That it may be made valuable appears, however, from the manufactures produced from it by aid of Mr. Donlan's chemical process. We wait for further information; but we may observe, that experiments in the colony, with a screw of tolerable power, had compressed one ton weight into two tons of space. A most encouraging report had been received upon some bales of New Zealand wool sent up to Sydney by the Clydeside, to be packed and forwarded to London. The sheep had been imported from New South Wales, and though little attention had been paid to improve the breed, the lots had been pronounced of good quality, and valued, some of it, at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. One was deemed "a very superior lot of wool, and a ram much wanted to improve the breed in New South Wales, from the healthy condition, good hair, and largeness of fleece."

The arrival of the Phoebe had given universal satisfaction; and much praise is accorded the Directors for their adoption of the Phoebe, or economical system of passages.—In Nelson they had not quite made up their minds whether to stand the expense of a Corporation, the dignity and value of the same not being very apparent to the inhabitants, though the Nelson Examiner endeavours to prove that there are some

things worth more than gold, and that the right of self-government is worth 20*s.* per annum.

The people in Auckland were looking forward with great interest to the arrival of the new governor. But neither Auckland nor Wellington expected much good from any officer appointed under the present system of colonial government. We have reason to hope, from the character of Captain Fitzroy, that they will be most agreeably disappointed.

WELLINGTON.

Ship-building seems going a-head in all parts. Mr. Leech had laid the keel for a schooner of forty-three tons, and two working men had been employing their time by forming, in Hawtreay Bay, a vessel of more than one hundred and twenty tons burthen. This made four vessels building in Port Nic. In Queen Charlotte Sound, a craft of sixty tons, built for a Mr. Thoms, had been launched; and he already had the keel laid for another, of one hundred and twenty tons. Besides these, small coasters were continually being built on both shores of Cook's Straits, and the quality of the timber was becoming appreciated. The vessel launched in Queen Charlotte Sound was intended for whaling off the coast, and then having the blubber dried out on shore.

HORTICULTURE.—The Annual Horticultural Show had taken place at Wellington. We cannot do better than transfer the gratifying account from the New Zealand Gazette:—

Whether the long prevalence of the late dry weather was occasioned by the comet, or what not, we had evident proof, that even the scorching effects of a comet, cannot check the progress of vegetation in this part of the Colony. Though our collection of flowers, owing to the season of the year, may not have been so numerous or varied as at other seasons, there was a marked superiority as to quality and quantity of all the culinary productions of the kitchen garden. We have been a constant attendant for many years, at our great Smithfield exhibition at home, and we would fearlessly challenge Messrs. Gibbs, Phillips, &c. to beat the productions of Port Nicholson. As a whole, we must say, we never saw any collection to equal the vegetables exhibited by Daniel Riddiford, Esq., of the Hutt—whether for size, or purity of growth, of every specimen. In short, we may fairly say, that the Judges were sorely puzzled to choose the best among the good. One cabbage, grown by Mr. James, a cottager at Wade's Town, weighed forty-one pounds. Some excellent varieties of potatoes were exhibited, and we have no doubt, that had we been in possession, a year or two ago, of good seed, we would, ere this, have exported potatoes to a considerable amount. Mr. Wilkinson exhibited some potatoes, planted at Christmas, which, though not full grown, yielded eight and three quarter tons to the acre. Mr. Wilkinson's wheat, grown at the same place, viz.—on the summit of our "barren hills," yielded at the rate of forty bushels per acre. Messrs. Bowler and Smith sent a splendid specimen of Barley; it unfortunately arrived after the judges had left. We hope to be able to add an account of the results of an Agricultural exhibition, and we feel confident, the agricultural shows of the United Kingdom could not beat us, for beef or mutton—taking a correct account of the food of each.

In the New Zealand Gazette we observe a letter addressed to the Rev. John Macfarlane from the Rev. Dr. Welsh, which states his regret and that of the Colonial committee, at not being able to send out a fellow-labourer to co-operate with the Rev. gentleman. "We beg," says the letter, "that you will express to the subscribers the warm sympathy of the Committee under their destitution of spiritual privileges, and their anxious hope that a time may soon come, when they may be able to send out a minister. It might accelerate matters, if the people at Nelson were to come under an obligation to give some assistance towards the support of a minister, according to their ability. And, in the meantime, we would recommend that some arrangement should be made for religious meetings on Sabbaths, under the conduct of men of godliness and of influence, who might be selected with your advice and assistance."

An anniversary commemoration of the Press in New Zealand had taken place on the 2d of April. "The Press of New Zealand and Mr. Revans," "Mr. Hanson and the 'Colonist,'" were among the toasts. In responding to the latter, Mr. Hanson proposed the health of "one individual, but for whose exertions the colony would never have had an existence—Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield. It had been his fortune to have been associated with that gentleman for a period of nine years, in endeavouring to expose the fallacy of the previous modes advanced for the foundation of new colonies, and he could bear testimony to the eminent qualifications he possessed to fulfil such a task. Although he could not say that the 'Wakefield System' would accomplish all that was desired and anticipated, yet it was so superior in theory and practice to any thing of the kind ever before offered to the world, that they should not, in his opinion, discharge their duty, if they were to separate without proposing the health of that gentleman." "The Compositors and Pressmen of the town of Wellington" followed, and though among the last not the least (not the least curious at least), "The Mangle." The meeting was a highly creditable one to the taste and talent of Wellington.

Messrs. Simmons and Hoggard had been for some time past erecting a windmill on Te Aro Flat; this mill would be the first of the kind in the colony, and therefore a curiosity, and it was expected would thoroughly astonish the natives. A tannery, established by Messrs. Simmonds and Hoggard, had been for some time past in active operation, and with every prospect of success. Another gentleman, of the name of May, was also about commencing one; so that leather would soon be produced sufficient for the consumption of the colony. Two breweries have been established—so that real Wellington ale and porter are now to be purchased.

On Thursday evening, the 15th March, a meeting was convened, for the purpose of considering the best means of getting the present alarming costs of the county court reduced, and also to address the Government on the most suitable constitution for a court, for the recovery of small debts in the borough. Several resolutions were passed, to the effect, that a Court of Requests be established for the recovery

of debts not exceeding £20; to be tried in a summary way before a Commissioner and two Assessors; and that the costs of such court be on the same scale as the costs of such courts in the mother country.

It was reported that an extensive battery was about to be erected upon *Somes' Island*, free of any cost to the public, and that estimates had been accepted.

Remonstrances had been made to the Chief Justice against insisting on a declaration from barristers desirous to be enrolled, that their previous professional life had been marked by no act whereby they would be precluded from acting as barristers at law in any of the superior courts of England. The objection was first raised by Mr. Fox, who refused to make a declaration which he considered derogatory from the character of the bar; and protests had been signed by Colonel Wakefield, Mr. Petre, and many of the most respectable settlers, professional and otherwise.

By the *Sydney Herald*, we learn that her Majesty's sloop of war *Hazard* is to be stationed on the Australian and New Zealand coasts, in room of the *Favourite*. The *Hazard* reports that another man of war was also to be despatched from China, to take her station on these coasts.

The *Black Warrior*, which was stranded some months since in *Palliser Bay*, had been got off and refitted, and sailed for *Akaroa*, at which place she had arrived before the departure of the *Richmond*. The cutter *Nimrod*, which had lately arrived in port was detained off *Cape Palliser* by contrary winds, from the 1st of April; she spoke the *Royal William*, which was proceeding with a favourable breeze to *Hawke's Bay*.

The barque *Indemnity* had been hauled on the slip, for the purpose of being thoroughly repaired. The *Maori Davis* departed for *Wyderop*, carrying the remainder of Mr. Wade's whaling party, and the stores for the station.

The mail by the *Posthumous*, from *Sydney*, and that by the *Thomas Sparks*, from *Nelson*, which landed passengers and proceeded on her way to *Valparaiso*, was landed and brought into town by the pilot.—The *Brougham*, in leaving the port, ran foul of the *Ocean* schooner, and the latter was obliged to put back for repairs.—March 14.

The French whaler *Elizabeth*, arrived on the 17th March. She had been out six months from *Havre*, and was last from *Hobart Town*. In running through the Straits the *Elizabeth* caught a whale, the first one for the season.

The schooner *Three Brothers*, the property of Mr. Thoms, built at *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, had come into port, "a beautiful little craft," and intended for sailing off the coast.

The *Catherine Johnson*, from *Wanganui*, has brought to our market a quantity of wheat, oats, and barley, grown by Mr. Bell, a spirited farmer of that place.

We understand about 350 quarters of wheat had been grown on the *Hutt*, this season, which had been harvested in fine condition.

The barque *Clydeside*, on her way from *Sydney* to *Landon*, unexpectedly dropped in to see her old friends. When well to the southward her fore truss was carried away, and to that circumstance are the inhabitants of *Port Nicholson* indebted for being enabled to forward letters to their friends in England.

DIED.—On Sunday, April 2, John William, son of D. C. Hargrave.

WANGANUI.

We quote the following from the *Wellington Gazette* under this head, though the letter has reference to other districts besides that at which it is dated. The progress of communication, as described by Mr. Cooke, is very gratifying:—

"We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from J. G. Cooke, Esq., J.P., dated *Wanganui*, March 3, giving an account of his progress on his journey with cattle, overland to *Taranaki*. He states, 'I arrived here last Tuesday night, in a high state of preservation, both as respects myself and cattle, having lost only one sheep at *Porirua*, by a Maori dog. I had little difficulty in crossing any of the rivers. Since I have been here there has been much rain, and I could not cross the cattle to-day, but must wait for the evening tide, (of course meaning ebb-tide.) *Wanganui* (he says) you will find nearly the same. Mr. Bell has got 500 bushels of wheat, (do you call that nothing?) going round (to *Port Nic.* we presume,) in the *Kitty Johnson*. His farm looking well. I have just seen one of the men who have been cutting the road, and find that it is open all the way, so that you can get on now very well without any difficulty to our place (*Taranaki*) in three days (meaning, we presume, from *Wanganui*), first night to *Patea* or *Waimati*, second night to *Waka*, third day *Hourangi*. We have had beautiful weather until we got here, the sheep a little knocked up, but will travel much slower for the remainder of the journey. I have seen a little of the country round, and find some beautiful patches and capital grazing land. *Rangitiki* is the finest feed all down the coast, and would make a capital out-station for you or any one else. There are two *Lincolnshire* farmers, named *Hursthouse*, who have joined our caravan to see *Taranaki*, and to settle there if they like it. We shall do all we can to induce them to do so, which I suppose *L—d—m* will call a conspiracy.' Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon any gentleman who first embarks in the hazardous enterprise of driving cattle through a wilderness, intercepted as this country is by rivers, ravines, precipices, swamps, and in some places impenetrable woods. It would appear, however, that by keeping towards the coast there is now a clear track from *Port Nicholson* to the extremity of the Company's settlements to the northward, and we have no doubt we shall soon be enabled to establish a regular channel of overland communication with the present seat of Government. We shall be most happy to hear of the safe arrival of the whole party at its destination, and in the meantime request they will go on and prosper."

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Mr. Cooke had arrived in safety, with cattle and sheep from *Wellington*, and had suffered but little loss. Some experiments had been made by a gentleman as to the produce of potatoes in various soils. From a mixture of sand with rotten wood, two hundred and forty large pota-

atoes were grown from one. The schooner *Ariel*, with coals from *Masacre Bay*, had arrived, and readily disposed of her cargo.

During the ten months, ending with April (we learn from the *Nelson Examiner*) since the arrival of the Company's present agent, there had been forty-two arrivals of vessels of various sizes, chiefly, however, small craft. All these had been discharged of cargo and passengers without accident or damage of any kind. During some heavy gales large vessels had held safely to the moorings, and smaller ones had generally gone to sea; but the latter class may now find a safe harbour in the *Waitera*, the entrance to which had been deepened and widened by a recent flood." Bad weather never comes on suddenly in the *Taranaki* roadstead, and sufficient time is always given to get vessels away from the coast. These facts, says the *Examiner*, which are now well known to the *Port Nicholson* merchants, ought to be published also at *Nelson*; with which port, I am inclined to think, we are likely to have more intercourse than with *Wellington*. It is plain that a trip to *Nelson* must be more easily and safely accomplished than a passage down the Straits. But of course this advantage will not be worth much to *Nelson*, unless the supply of things useful and desirable is as good there, and the prices as low as at *Port Nicholson*.

The Company's wages to labouring immigrants were to be lowered, after the 15th of April, to sixteen shillings a-week, without rations; but to prevent some of the hardships attendant on this reduction, the resident agent had been instructed by Colonel Wakefield to allow the labourers who had arrived in the last four immigrant ships, gratis occupation of town sections (one quarter of an acre each) for two years, with liberty to purchase them at the end of that term for five pounds each section. About fifty persons availed themselves of this permission; although the farming settlers were prepared to employ most of them at 3s. 6d. a-day. It is supposed that landowners may cultivate their property with profit on these wages. The town sections disposed of in the manner mentioned, were not among the most valuable of the 750 reserved by the Company for sale in the settlement. This arrangement, it appears to us, is hardly fair to the present landowners, and we presume has been entered into without the sanction of the Directors.

Preparations were in progress for large crops of barley next year. The lighter lands are very well suited for both barley and oats, and the prospect of a considerable demand for malt to be used in the *Wellington* brewery, with the certainty of a large increase of live stock, would, it was expected, tend to reduce the cultivation of wheat in favour of oats, barley, and Indian corn. There is abundance of excellent timber land, within half an hour's walk of the beach, which may hereafter be cleared and put into wheat.

The crops of potatoes in European gardens were so ample that the natives found no sale for their stock; and as this source of money-making would be soon entirely dried up, it was hoped that they would turn their attention to flax-cleaning, which at present they rather disliked. The European children, however, can earn more money by bringing in wood, doing odd jobs, and working with their fathers, than by cleaning flax.

"I have seen maps of *Nelson*," says the correspondent of the *Examiner*, "and of the accommodation sections. Your settlement has a rather straggling look, on paper at least, when compared with the compact district of *Taranaki*. But if the land is good, and its situation convenient, the want of beauty and regularity in a map is of no consequence, save to those who aim at gulling distant and ignorant speculators. In the meanwhile, you have the incalculable advantage of a safe and sufficient haven."

NELSON.

Mr. Tuckett and Captain England had returned from an excursion to the *Wairoa* plain, having proceeded overland from the mouth of the river. The route which had been taken by these gentlemen, as well as by Mr. Cotterell, opposed such difficulties to the formation of a cart-road, that it was intended, by exploring in another direction, to endeavour to discover a path which should avoid the ridge of hills where the barrier to communication presented itself.

The *Posthumous* (nine days from *Sydney*), with 1,600 sheep, intended for *Port Nicholson*, arrived at *Nelson* the end of March. The greater part of her cargo is the property of Mr. Bidwell, the brother of the author of a well-known book on *New Zealand*. This gentleman intended to settle in the neighbourhood of *Wellington*, and import largely from *New South Wales*. The suitability of this district for grazing will doubtless, when more generally known, induce the breeders of stock in *New South Wales* to send some of their flocks to depasture in the neighbourhood. A portion of the cargo was offered for sale, but in consequence of a short notice only having been given, our "country friends" did not reach town until the sale had closed, which, in consequence was not so brisk as could have been desired. Another check to the sale was caused by the sheep having been landed on *Fifeshire Island*, where, being without fresh water, they drank salt, and, as might have been expected, died in large numbers. This naturally alarmed those who intended to buy, and the sale was consequently dull. The prices realized were from 15s. to 17s. each.

The ship *Thomas Sparks* arrived off the heads on the 11th of March, from *Nelson*, and landed the mail from that place, besides the *Sydney* mail brought by the *Posthumous*, and one or two passengers. The *Thomas Sparks* then proceeded on her voyage to *Valparaiso*.

The barque *Brougham*, 227 tons, Captain *Robertson*, took her second departure for *Valparaiso* on the 13th March, for the purpose of bringing back flour from that place. In leaving the harbour, she ran foul of the schooner *Ocean*, which vessel was obliged to drop anchor off *Ward's Island*, and wait for a favourable breeze to come in and be repaired, having received considerable damage.

The barque *Posthumous*, 389 tons, Captain *Milner*, arrived on the same day from *Sydney* and *Nelson*. The trip had proved unfortunate, as nearly 900 sheep have died on the passage out of 1,100.

There were in *Nelson* between 2,500 and 3,000 acres in the occupation of settlers who are resident upon and cultivating the land; and at a moderate calculation, it was anticipated that there would be at least 1,000 acres out of this quantity cropped by the expiration of the current year. This statement was made without relation to several matters

which tend to increase the quantity. Firstly, no notice has been taken of the land which would be in the highest cultivation of all, viz., the numerous gardens and other plots under culture. Besides this, the giving out of the 150-acre sections would open a new field, to be entered upon by persons who may be awaiting that event, either because they have good choices amongst them or on any other account.

The roads which the Company had made, and were still making, rendered bush-living anything but a formidable undertaking; and the excellent arrangements which had been made for the purpose of distributing a due proportion of labourers over the various districts, without at once throwing them upon their own resources, would enable capitalists, large or small, to proceed with their work of clearing, &c., while they were saved from the risk of engaging a greater number and for a longer time than their purses will bear.

The road to the Waimea, which had for some time been used by bullock-carts, began to be frequented by vehicles of a lighter description. So good is the road, the journey can easily be made in two hours, the distance being about eleven miles. The road through the upper valley is also nearly completed, which will allow of a level drive of nearly twenty miles through one of the most picturesque countries in the world.

Although few months had elapsed since the suburban land was surveyed, nearly three hundred persons had settled in the Waimea district alone. The greater part of these were engaged in agriculture, but among them were also sawyers, carpenters, a shoemaker, a baker, and other useful mechanics.

Another jetty was in course of erection, at the further end of Auckland Point, which, when completed, will probably be the most useful of any on the beach. It was carried out seventy yards into a part of the channel free from stones, which would allow of a vessel of 60 or 70 tons to lie alongside at spring tides and discharge.

Another great convenience to vessels in landing heavy goods was the erection of an excellent crane in front of the bonded store. The crane had been recently brought out by Captain Thoms, and had been put up jointly by Mr. Otterson and Mr. Sclanders.

The *Phoebe*, with 35 chief cabin and 33 fore cabin passengers, and 107 immigrants, arrived on Wednesday, 29th March, having left Gravesend on the 15th of November. "This," says the *Gazette*, "is the first vessel sent out by the New Zealand Company at the reduced terms of passage; and, if we may judge from the number of passengers she has brought, the thing appears likely to answer. We may now hope to see capital and labour arrive in due relation, particularly as we learn that the accounts received of Nelson in England are highly favourable." But one death had occurred on board the *Phoebe*, although in the early part of the voyage she encountered a month's bad weather.

ROAD TO THE WAIROO.—It had been repeatedly asserted by natives at Nelson, that a good and level path of one day's journey only, led from the extremity of Queen Charlotte's Sound to the Wairoo. With a view of ascertaining the truth of this statement, a party had visited that district obtained a native as a guide, who pointed out the path in question. They were disappointed, however, to find that the Wairoo spoken of by the natives in this report, is merely an arm of the Oyerri or Pelorus, which terminates in a long valley leading to the great valley of the Wairoo. The party were prevented from pursuing their journey in this direction, but the following important point may be considered as ascertained:—that the Pelorus is connected with the Wairoo by a valley of one unbroken level, excellently adapted for a road. A Maori path at present exists, from the wood in the centre of the Wairoo plain to the head of the arm of the Pelorus just mentioned, which is travelled by the natives in about a day and a half. This creek is about two miles long, and joins the Pelorus about two miles from its head. The grand desideratum now, therefore, is the discovery of a practicable communication between Nelson and the head of the Pelorus; an object which probably merely requires a little investigation to be proved readily attainable.

A very neat and convenient brick building had been erected near Green Point, for the accommodation of the Maories, out of the funds derived from the Native Reserves, or, more correctly speaking, out of money borrowed on account of these reserves. This was rightly deemed by the colonists a most praiseworthy proceeding, as the natives would now have the comfort of a chimney-corner on cold or wet nights, on their visits to Nelson: instead of being exposed to the inclemency of the weather, in the wretched tents they temporarily erect. It is to the Bishop they are indebted for this considerate act.

By the *Will Watch*, the *Gazette* had received a Nelson Examiner, of April 15. A public meeting had taken place to consider the propriety of petitioning Government for a Town Council, but the proposition was rejected by a large majority. The ship *Robert Pulsford*, from Boston, via Hobart Town, with a cargo of "Yankee Notions," was at Nelson. The following extracts are from the same paper:—

"During the past week, a building has been commenced on the acre fronting the Court-house, which is intended as a school and hospital for the Maories. The chief object of the school will be to take children from their parents at as early an age as they can be induced to part with them, to give them an English education, and bring them up in English habits. It is by this method that the Bishop hopes, and justly as it appears to us, to promote their civilisation in an effectual manner. There is also an intention of setting apart a reserve acre for the purpose of instructing the Maories in the English mode of cultivation.

"The *Robert Pulsford* spoke the brig *Union* from London to Auckland, about 200 miles to the eastward of St. Paul's."

A FAIR DAY'S WAGES FOR A FAIR DAY'S LABOUR.

We have been favoured with the copy of a letter from Charles Walker, a free emigrant on the Nelson settlement, who went out in the *Clifford*, from Burton-on-Trent. We make a few extracts; the writer is well pleased with the change in his position and prospects:—

"We are not slaves in New Zealand, as they are in England. It is a beautiful climate and country; we never had better health than we have here."

Wages, it appears, are still on the same favourable scale as respects the labourer; and prices, on the other hand, have altered for the better: the writer states:—

"I have been at surveying eleven weeks, and I saved 8*l.* in that time. I am now looking over a farm for one of the surveyors; my wages are 1*l.* 10*s.* per week, the keep of two pigs, and every little privilege the master can allow me. I work from seven o'clock till four, and half day on Saturday. I am building a mud-house, and we are living in the master's tent till it is finished, and we shall live rent free; a good garden besides, in which I have turnips, cabbage, broad beans, peas, and potatoes. The master has barley, Indian wheat, pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, sage, lettuce, onions, kidney beans, spinach, red beet, radishes, thyme, parsley, and almost everything you can mention, looking healthy and well. We have bred a hundred chickens this turn, the first batch, and we are setting the fowls again the second time this year."

As to provisions:—

"We have provisions about half the price of what we had when we wrought before."

The natives, too, are anything but unfriendly; for we are told:—

"They are kind, and bring us potatoes for *omi nomi*, that is, for nothing. They are very fond of my wife, and call her the good white girl, because she gives them some *lici*, which means bread, and they bring us a basket of potatoes for *omi nomi*."

The result is:—

"Tell my dear parents that we have saved upwards of 20*l.*, and we are thinking of buying some land with it. Tell our dear brothers and sisters that we want for nothing, and we only wish they were doing as we are."

The working man in Nelson has his recreations as well as leisure, and as yet the game laws are not:—

"There are hundreds of pigeons in the valley we live in, and I can go and shoot four or five brace after work any time."

On the subject of "Church accommodation," the writer, who is of the Methodist sect, observes:—

"There is but one thing that grieves us in this country, and that is, that we are so far from the means of grace. We are two or three miles from Port Nelson, and that is over the bay. A chapel is built in Nelson, and all societies join together and worship there, except the Church: they worship in the Surveying Office."

All working settlers are not so fortunate as the writer; but the causes of this are sometimes unjustly imputed to the colony itself:—

"There are plenty of families here that are not doing so well as we are, but with some it is their own fault, either because they do not like work, or they make a bad bargain for wages. But the worst of them are no worse off than working for fourteen shillings a week and their rations for the company."

We extract, in conclusion, a few suggestions:—

"If any of our friends wish to come out here, they must bring with them on board a little cheese, pepper, onions, and bacon, as they will find them very useful during the voyage, and bring plenty of shoes, as they are dear; but as for other clothing they need not mind, so as they have a change on board, as they can buy anything here. There is room for a surgeon here, as there is none nearer than the port. Sawyers do well here. Timber is seven and eight shillings a hundred feet."

AUCKLAND.

We cannot better describe the sort of news contained in the Auckland papers than in the words of the *Wellington Gazette*:—

"We have received a file of the *Auckland Times*, 'alias the Mangle.' They are chiefly filled with local politics as they ought to be, and with some sharp correspondence arising out of that diversity of opinion which the same subject often gives rise to amongst those who may be more or less affected by them. There is an extract from the Aborigines Protection Society, which puts in mind of the fable of the Fox and the Badger. There is likewise a sort of retaliation upon us Port Nicholsonians for crimping the emigrants destined (as the *Times* says) for Auckland. There is also an elucidation of the mode of conducting the Treasury department of the Government; and, lastly, a gentle squeeze, or one kind move of the Mangle, for the Corporation of Wellington. The Editor reminds us of a lad who addressed his father by saying—'how are you, old gentleman, not that I care, but only for the sake of conversation.' So says the Mangle—the Port Nicholson folks shan't say we don't notice them, but as to what way we may do so is immaterial."

The Mangle complained sadly that the Bombay had remained at Wellington instead of bringing on the cabin passengers to Auckland. The *Gazette* observes, in reply:—

"What a piteous face," adds the *Gazette*, "the Editor of the *Auckland Times*, alias Mangle, must have drawn on reading that the Bombay had sailed for Valparaiso in ballast, and not to Auckland, as he expected, with a score of cabin passengers. Poor fellow! We think a squeeze in his own Mangle, just to compress his ideas, would greatly benefit the worthy Editor."

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.—The last Government Gazette contains a list of nearly six hundred unclaimed letters, now lying at the General Post-Office, Auckland. The printed list is posted near the letter box, for public inspection.

NEW ZEALAND BANKING COMPANY.—It appears from the general abstract of the affairs of the Company, during the quarter from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1842, that the total amount of liabilities was 203,08*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; and the total amount of assets, 29,057*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* We have not space for the details in our present number.

The troops, as appeared by the shipping report, had returned from Tauranga. Captain Best, accompanied by Mr. Webber, proceeded to Auckland overland. There was not the slightest appearance of disturbance amongst the natives.

The local government had a second time lowered the upset price of suburban allotments, one section, advertised for sale on the 20th of March, having been reduced to an average of 4*l.* 10*s.* per acre.

A discussion had been raised by a letter in the *Sydney Australasian Colonist*, from a Roman Catholic settler at Auckland, on the subject of religious equality. It was alleged by the writer that, in accordance with Sir R. Bourke's ordinance, the Roman Catholics were entitled to some assistance from the local government as well as other sects; but

that while the New Zealand Company had laid down a more generous principle in their letter to Colonel Wakefield, ordering an endowment for a Catholic chapel, and while the Protestant pastor received 300l. a-year from the government, the application of the Catholics at Auckland, though half the population, was met by a point blank refusal. Some of the statements of the writer are denied by the Editor of the Mangle, but the subject is worthy of investigation. The Church of England clergyman at Auckland is the Rev. Mr. Churton, a zealous friend of the colony; the Roman Catholic is the Rev. Mr. Petit Jean, said also to be an estimable person.

Some sensation had been created by a chief from the Bay of Islands, named Pomare, endeavouring to carry off by force a native who was living as servant to one of the surveyors. The latter had given offence to Pomare, by rescuing from his power a female whom he ill-treated. A row and a rescue took place, when the worthy chief brought his fighting men ashore, armed with muskets, loaded with ball cartridge, and danced the war dance in the presence of the Police Magistrate. Some steps having been taken to put the affair down, the savage retreated to his schooner, vowing he would return with a reinforcement.

The Chronicle recommends the formation of an Agricultural Society. A handsome subscription had been raised towards defraying the expense of building a small church at Windsor.

The wreck of a vessel had been seen on the coast, supposed to be the Speculator.

MARRIED.—At Auckland, on Saturday, 4th March, by the Rev. John Frederick Churton, senior Chaplain, Frederick Whittaker, Esq., Judge of the County Court of the Northern District, to Augusta Griffith, daughter-in-law of Alexander Shepherd, Esq., Colonial Treasurer.

HOME NEWS,

PLYMOUTH AND NEW PLYMOUTH.

FINAL DEPARTURE OF THE HIMALAYA.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

Plymouth, 9th Sept., 1843.

My dear Sir,—Knowing that you are always anxious for information relative to those interesting islands of New Zealand, I beg to inform you, the "Himalaya" left this port on Thursday night, with a fair wind and fine weather, having on board thirty-seven cabin and nineteen steerage passengers, with a fair proportion of capital in goods and money. All were in perfect health and high spirits, every attention having been paid to their comfortable accommodation, and they individually and collectively expressed themselves well pleased on leaving, and wished it be known by their friends and all who might feel interested in their undertaking. As an old practical sailor, I feel myself bound to add my testimony to that of the passengers of the Himalaya; that every attention has been paid by Messrs. Ridgway and Co., of Liverpool, in the selection of the ship and its commander for the important service confided to him, for the safe and comfortable conveyance of so many of our fellow countrymen, women, and children, to the new home of their adoption, cannot be controverted. Too much praise cannot be given to the New Zealand Court of Directors for their surveillance over ships, bound to their interesting colonies, as this prevents negligence in the fittings, appointments, and provisioning of them; although, in the present instance, it has been rendered unnecessary by the attention, activity, and care of the charterers.

I feel much pleasure in handing you a copy of a letter just received by a mother from her son at New Plymouth, who went out in the Essex. I can vouch for its authenticity, as well as for the respectability of the writer, and his competency to give an opinion on the subject treated of, he having been bred an agriculturist. I remain, dear sir,

Yours, very truly,

JOHN D. HASWELL.

Mr. Haswell puts at our disposal the subjoined extracts of a letter from a young yeoman, who settled at New Plymouth about a year ago. A yeoman's judgment on that place cannot but have weight with his brother yeomen of the West of England:—

"A vessel being about to leave this place for our post town, I have just time to give you information of my safe arrival, and express my exceedingly great gratification concerning this "garden of New Zealand," it being one of the most beautiful spots imaginable for cultivation. *If the renting farmers in England could only have a sight of this place, and learn its advantages, they would very soon leave their country for this.* With regard to the disadvantages which shipping have to undergo here, the place has been rascally injured by false reports. It is true, that whenever there should be a heavy wind here, there is no sort of shelter for vessels; but it is seldom, at least not very often, that such a wind prevails. The greatest evil is the surf, which is always breaking on the beach, so as to make landing unpleasant, to overcome which, the Company are about to erect a jetty. I was persuaded by Mr. Cook, whom I saw at Wellington, and who lives here (a friend of Mr. Calmady's), to bring two oxen in the vessel that brought us here from Wellington; by these oxen I shall be able to pick up a little; they have gained one pound for me this afternoon. I have also undertaken a job with them, and that which I must fulfil, which will take me seven or eight days at farthest to complete; by this I shall clear from 12l. to 14l. Father may in some measure be able to judge of the soil when I tell him, that the working oxen that are turned into the bush to feed, where there appears little or nothing for them to eat, are half fat, and the cattle, when not worked, improve as fast as those in the best English keep; what they eat must be very good. I have seen fern, such as grows in England, twenty feet high, and not more than half the size of my finger. The soil near the beach is sandy, but in the country is very good. Father laughed at the idea of sand on the sea shore containing ninety per cent. of iron, but it is a fact, that there are thousands of tons of such sand in one huge bank between this and the river Huatoki. I think that valuable mines will, at some future day, be found, since veins of ore are everywhere seen. The natives are not only harmless, but a very intelligent race. Send me, when an opportunity offers, some hop seeds and ox bows.

THE MIDDLE ISLAND.

We continue our extracts from Captain Smith's Report. After leaving Akaroa, the expedition proceeded southwards towards Otago, passing Shag Point and the Bay of Waikawaite.

SHAG POINT—MATANI—WAIKAWAITE.

"Coal is said to abound at Shag Point; it appears on the surface, and is collected in calm weather, for the use of the smithies connected with the fisheries. I was not so fortunate as to see a specimen. From Shag Point there is a reef running toward the south; another reef is found a few miles to the north of the point called Katiki. There is a passage inside of this; few however attempt it.

"The next point after Shag Point is Matani, on the north side of the Bay of Waikawaite. The country to the north and west of this place is covered with grass, having a few patches of timber, which predominates to the south as far as Cape Saunders. The soil is a rich vegetable mould, with a substratum of clay. At Waikawaite there are two whaling stations, belonging to Mr. John Jofes, of Sydney, who claims a large tract of land in this neighbourhood. Mr. Jones has, as I was told by his brother, one field of ninety acres in wheat this year, but that last year he had a good deal more. This is close to Matani, and I saw part of it as we passed by. Besides a good deal of land under cultivation, Mr. Jones has, at Waikawaite, about 200 head of cattle, and 40 brood mares, 35 of these have foals. He has at different times sent as many as 26 families to this place from Sydney. Many of these, I believe, have lately deserted Waikawaite, and have gone to Otago to squat and work on their own account.

"As the prevailing and most violent winds blow from the land, the Bay of Waikawaite is considered a good and safe anchorage. From Waikawaite the distance to Otago is about ten miles. The coast here falls back, forming a large bay, with three smaller bays at the bottom of it. The first is called Blueskin Bay, the second and third Poraki nui.

"The country is hilly, and for the most covered with dense forest. The whole coast from Banks' Peninsula to Otago is most erroneously laid down in the charts. I have endeavoured to make such corrections as I can from memory. But my own map, which was corrected from numerous observations and bearings, has been unfortunately lost with the rest of my papers and drawings.

PORT OTAGOS.

The following account of Port Otago is valuable, containing much information regarding the natural history of the district, and leading to the belief that a considerable town might be formed there, with adequate quantity of cultivable back ground: the harbour being readily accessible except in one wind, during the prevalence of which a safe anchorage is to be found not far distant:—

"Otago is situated about seven or eight miles to the northward of Cape Saunders. The entrance of the harbour is very easily known by a sandbank, which lies between the heads, and is never covered in the highest tides. Grass grows on it, and there are a few native huts. Both heads are rocky and bold, but that on the west side is by much the highest. The channel of entrance is towards the east side, or Tairoa's head; it is about a mile wide, and we found three and a half fathoms of water on the bar as we ran in with the young flood; it very soon deepened to six or seven fathoms, and this was the general depth in the channel as far up as the islands, which are nearly six miles above the heads. The tides rise ordinarily about seven feet, and eight at the springs. The time of high water at full and change of the moon is at twenty minutes past three, p.m. This harbour is easily accessible, except in south-west winds with the receding tide. Should any vessel approach the heads under these circumstances, good anchorage will be found outside, under the lee of Tairoa's head, in about eight fathom's water, from thence she may easily run in when the wind changes, or beat in with the flood-tide if the breeze is moderate. The tides run both in and out at a rate between three and four knots an hour. On entering the harbour, it is best to pass Tairoa's head at the distance of about 300 yards, and steer S. by W. one-half W. (true), (the magnet's variation being about 16 degrees to the east); towards the fishery, the sheers of which are on a rock at the end of a sandy beach.

"In the harbour, there are several large sand banks, but these are by no means dangerous, and may easily be seen, as they are white, these are all partially dry at low water. I have mentioned the islands, which are about six miles from the entrance, these are rocky, but are covered with bush. The middle channel, which is between the two islands, is the widest, and is very deep. There is breadth enough for a vessel to pass if it were necessary, but she must have a leading wind. Between the smaller island and the western shore there is another channel with five fathoms of water. On the east side is a third channel, but it is only fit for the passage of boats. These islands divide the harbour into two parts, of which the upper part is by far the largest, in this, however, there is scarcely more than three fathoms in any part. There is a very large sand bank in the middle of this division of the harbour also, nearly of the shape and size I have given it in the map. There are, I am told, several channels through it, so deep that whale boats can pass, but I thought the time requisite to survey them might be more usefully employed.

To be continued.

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sion Merchant and Colonial Agent, transacts every description of business connected with all the British colonies, viz.

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NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

F. D. LEWIS, Agent for the "New Zealand Journal," begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give (gratuitously) authentic information respecting, and also to facilitate the departure of Emigrants to New Zealand, or any of the other British Colonies.

F. D. L. will also be most happy to arrange Passages advantageously to parties proceeding to the Colonies. Plans and Terms of Ships may be had on application at the Office for Advertisements of the "New Zealand Journal."

Purchase and Sale of Land negotiated, Insurances and Remittances effected, Outfits and everything requisite for the Colonies provided, on the shortest possible Notice.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill, Office of the "New Zealand Journal" Advertisements.

TO BE SOLD.—A half-section at

Nelson, New Zealand, comprising half town acre, No. 420, choice. Half accommodation section of 50 acres, No. 931, choice. Half rural section of 160 acres, No. 424, choice. For particulars apply to John Gibson, No. 9, Catherine-street, Devonport.

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For particulars of price, &c. address (prepaid) C. C., No. 79, care of F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND,

A CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—City of London Subscription Rooms, and Central Emigration Office, established for the purpose of procuring and communicating authentic information in regard to the sale and purchase of Lands, for facilitating the departure of Passengers, and obtaining Free Passages for Emigrants, the transmission of Small Parcels and Merchandise, for providing Outfits, and for effecting Marine and Life Assurances, and furnishing General information to parties proceeding to her Majesty's Colonies; under the management of Messrs. SMYTH and FABIAN, Colonial and Commercial Agents, Australian Chambers, 33, Gracechurch Street, London.

The Reading-Rooms will be open to Subscribers, from nine in the morning until six in the evening, supplied with the London morning and evening newspapers, and other periodicals of the day, and with Australian and other Colonial newspapers and periodicals—the latest pamphlets and most valuable works on the Colonies, &c.; likewise a register of arrivals and departures of ships, list of passages engaged, and passengers expected to arrive.

A subscriber in the Colonies, or absent from London, may appoint a proxy as his representative, to avail himself of the resources of the Establishment.

Parties proceeding to the Colonies, can have their Passages negotiated on the most advantageous terms, combining economy and comfort, without any charge. Plans and Terms of Ships proceeding to the Colonies, may be had or sent on application. Baggage collected, shipped, and insured.

Persons arriving from the Colonies, may have their luggage cleared, and all business at the Custom House, Docks, or elsewhere, transacted, thereby saving much trouble, delay, and expence.

Marine Insurances effected on goods and merchandise; also Life Assurances, to cover the risks of the voyage, or whilst residing on the coast or interior of the Colony.

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Persons in the Country connected in any way with the Colonies, and who may be desirous of dispatching Parcels or Letters to their Friends, are informed, the same can be forwarded through this Agency, on stating their contents and probable value.

Commissions of every description transacted in London for parties residing in the country, or the colonies, with the greatest attention and despatch.

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Subscription to the Reading Rooms, with all the privileges of the Establishment, £1 ls. per annum.

NEW ZEALAND.

A SEAFARING GENTLEMAN is desirous of meeting with a few Persons intending to Colonize, who would join him in purchasing a vessel for that purpose, which vessel could be resold in the colony at a profit, whereby they might defray all expenses of passage out, and have the comfort of the vessel to themselves. The spare Tonnage and Cabins, if any, could be let out to others.

A nearly new vessel is ready for purchase at less than half her cost of building. Any persons understanding the nature of this adventure, will immediately see the great advantages offered by this plan, and as the best season for sailing is fast approaching, no time should be lost.

Further information can be obtained by applying personally or by letter, to A. B., 3, Spread Eagle-court, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

NEW ZEALAND PAPERS.

THE AGENT of the WELLINGTON SPECTATOR and NELSON EXAMINER begs to inform the New Zealand public, that files to a late date, of the above named papers, have been received, and may be had of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.; and of D. M. Aird, at the office of the "New Zealand Journal," 3, Tavistock street, Covent-garden.

TO EMIGRANTS.

RICHARDS & CO. Nos. 117 & 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, have ready for immediate Shipment (and which they pack in a manner to cause the least possible freightage) Ironmongery, Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Tools of all kinds.

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EXTRACTS FROM WORKS ON EMIGRATION.
"For the purchase of Ironmongery it is necessary to be very particular as to the description, sizes, and quality; what you want, therefore, should be procured of a person who well knows the market. If the things are not the pattern in use, they will not be even looked at, much less purchased."—Widdowson on Van Dieman's Land, page 42.

"I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Geuger's "South Australia," page 136.

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MATES are offered for the Outfits of Gentlemen proceeding to New Zealand, India, Australia, &c. Naval Officers upon that station equipped with every necessary, including Cabin Furniture, Under Clothing, Uniforms, and Accoutrements, at prices the most economical, and of quality no to be excelled, at BLACKMAN'S Outfitting Warehouse, 14, Gracechurch-street, Lists forwarded to any part of England.

NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The im-

portunities which the favourable arrangements lately concluded between the Government and the New Zealand Company, and the favourable news from the Colony, may be expected to give to the Colonization of New Zealand, will obviously increase the usefulness of the New Zealand Journal, as a medium for the Advertisements of Colonial Publishers, Shippers, Outfitters, Insurance and other Companies; and, generally, of all advertisements, directly or indirectly connected with Colonization.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, No. 3, Castle-court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS to NEW ZEALAND,

AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES. E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting Business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouse, 165, Fenchurch street.

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NOTICE.—ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

TO EMIGRANTS and SHIP-

PERS to NEW ZEALAND and the COLO-
NIES.—J. VALLENTINE and SON, 60, Wych-street, Strand, beg to call the attention of the above to the various articles supplied by them, consisting of every requisite, either in tools, ironmongery, or for general use; and solicit a comparison of their quality and prices with those of any other house. Good bell tents, complete, 48s. each; gunpowder, 1s. per lb.; nails, assorted, 21s. per cwt.; falling axes, 1s. 3d. each; best steel pit and cross-cut saws, 6s. 6d. each, &c. &c. Information given respecting the Colonies, 60, Wych-street, Strand, facing the King of Prussia Tavern.

THE HAND-BOOK for LIFE

ASSURERS: being a Popular Guide to the Knowledge of the system of LIFE ASSURANCE, its advantages, application, &c.; also a General Directory of Assurance Companies, with their capitals, rates, and other particulars.

Published by John Mortimer, Adelaide-street, London; and sold by H. Cunningham, London; D. M. Aird, 3, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden; J. Menzies, 61, Princes-street, Edinburgh; A. Rutherford, Glasgow; and other Booksellers.

Will be found useful to persons contemplating an Insurance on their Lives."—"Spectator."

A work upon a very popular subject, which it treats in a popular style. It contains a good deal of interesting information, and is calculated to be useful to the numerous class to whom it is addressed.—From the "Edinburgh Evening Courant."

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Relieved from technical phraseology, comprehensive though brief, this work conveys popular and useful information upon this important subject, in simple and intelligible language. On the whole, much labour and research appear to have been bestowed upon the book.—From the "Perth Constitutional."

This book contains a singularly clear elucidation of the subject, and seems well calculated to diffuse a knowledge of the duty and utility of Life Assurance.—From the "Glasgow Citizen."

Its arrangement is systematic, and a great many striking cases are given of the advantages which have been derived from Insurances. So far as we can judge, the merits of the different plans relating to Life Assurance are fairly stated and discussed.—From the "Caledonian Mercury."

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CERN PROVINCE of ALGOA BAY, with Statistics of the Colony; by J. C. CHALSA, Esq., a Settler of 1850, Secretary to the Society for exploring Central Africa, Author of a Map of the Colony, &c. Edited by Jos. S. CHRISTOPHERS.

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KITCHEN RANGE and STOVE may be seen in operation at No. 3, Arthur-street, East, near the Monument, or at the Cavendish Hotel Jermyn-street, St. James's, where it has been in daily use nearly four years. It combines economy, efficiency, simplicity, and great cleanliness. All the operations in cooking are easily performed. Steaming to a great extent. It is constructed for large or small families, schools, hotels, and public institutions, and for Emigrants, to whom it offers very peculiar advantage. Baths can be heated, and hot water conveyed to any part of the house. References and Prospectuses may be obtained at No. 3, Arthur-street East, near the Monument.

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 For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. Charles Moss & Co., 9 Mark-lane; to John Marshall & Co, 26, Birchin-lane, Cornhill; or to Craymond & Schuyler, 46, Lime-street.

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FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON,
 and **NEW PLYMOUTH.**—To sail punctually on the 10th of November, the fine fast-sailing, teak-built ship **TERESA, A 1,600 tons burthen,** Commander, lying at the New Jetty in the London Docks.—The accommodations of this well-known ship are of the most splendid order, being superior to those of any ship which has yet proceeded to the colony. She will carry an experienced Surgeon. The Dietary of the Teresa, as of all other ships despatched by Mr Earp to New Zealand, is under the regulation and inspection of the Company, both as to quantity and quality. The utmost reliance may, therefore, be felt by passengers proceeding to New Zealand, that their comforts in this respect will be most carefully regarded. Chief cabin fare, 35 Guineas; Fore cabin, 20 Guineas. For passage apply to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, or for freight or passage, to
G. B. EARP,
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Or to J. Stayner, 110, Fenchurch-street, Ship and Insurance Broker to the New Zealand Company.

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NEW ZEALAND.

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Purchases of Land negotiated without charge to the Purchaser.

For Sale, a few Tons of New Zealand Flax.

For Sale, to realise advances, Three-quarter Town Section, in New Plymouth, two of which are early choices.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY. COLONY OF NEW EDINBURGH.

Notice is hereby given, that the books for the Registration of applicants for the purchase of land in the Colony of NEW EDINBURGH are now open.

Intending purchasers must pay the deposit of 10 per cent. to the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, London; or to the British Linen Company's Bank in Scotland, either of whose receipt must be produced previous to any application being registered at the Company's House.

The allowance for cabin passage money being limited to the amount of 11,000*l.* of the emigration fund, purchasers wishing to avail themselves of it, should make an early application to avoid disappointments.

Further information may be obtained by applying to the Secretary at the New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings, London, or (during the months of September and October) to George Ronnie, Esq., at the New Edinburgh Colonists' Office, 31, South St. Andrew's street, Edinburgh.

By order of the Court,
C. HARINGTON, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,
 6th September, 1843.

CHEAP CABIN PASSENGERS

to **NEW ZEALAND.**—The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice, that arrangements have been made whereby intending Colonists may reach their final destination in New Zealand, going as Cabin passengers, for the sum of 36 guineas for each adult passenger, and children in proportion.

For further information apply personally or by letter to the Secretary, at the New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings, London.

By order of the Court,
T. C. HARINGTON, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings,
 21st July, 1843.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS TO WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND NEW PLYMOUTH, IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

MR. G. B. EARP begs to inform parties about to proceed to New Zealand, that he has made arrangements with the New Zealand Company to despatch a regular series of first-class ships to the above colony, every six weeks or two months, according to the season of the year. These vessels will sail under the following regulations—

1. Every ship will be subject to the control of the Company, as regards the bill of fare, as well for the chief cabin passengers, as for those in the fore cabin.

2. Punctuality of Sailing. A bond will be entered into with the Company for each ship to sail on the day first appointed. This will be rigidly adhered to, as has already been the case with the "Urula" and "Himalaya." Mr. Earp invites a comparison in this respect between these ships and others, which in the course of the present year have been laid on for the Colony.

3. The price of a chief cabin passage will be only 35 guineas, little more than the cost of conveyance to Canada, or the United States of America; fore cabin, 20 guineas. The Dietary for each upon a liberal scale, approved of by the New Zealand Company.

4. All provisions and cabin accommodations will be subject to the inspection of the Company's Surveyor.

5. All purchasers of land, themselves proceeding to the Colony, are allowed by the Company a drawback of twenty-five per cent. upon their purchase-money; which is in many cases equal to the passage of one adult, and in some cases more—thus securing what is equivalent to a free passage.

6. Each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon, and will be provided with medicine, and medical comforts, according to the Company's regulations.

In consequence of the strictness of sailing, no freight will be received on board later than the morning of the day previous to the one named for sailing.

Mr. Earp, having resided for some years in the Colony, will be happy to afford every information respecting New Zealand, to parties proceeding by his ships. Emigrants availing themselves of this, will thereby save much useless trouble and expense.

For passage apply to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, and for freight or passage, to
G. B. EARP,
 New Zealand House,
 Broad-street-buildings

J. D. HASWELL begs to inform

the New Zealand Public, their friends, and all who may wish for information on the subject, that he effects purchases of land, and will give every information free of charge; arranges for passage and shipment of goods at Plymouth or in London to all the company's settlements. A line of ships will continually call at Plymouth to his consignment on their way out. Plymouth, 11th September, 1843.

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Wanted a few copies of Nos. 18, 20, and 26, of the New Zealand Journal, at 1*s.* 6*d.* each, by the undersigned.
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NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY,

PRESIDENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON.
 VICE PRESIDENT.
REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CHETHAM,
 C. B., K. C. H.

The objects of this Society are,
 I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-Owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.

II. To suggest to, and urge upon the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end.)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labours will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from the various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence and co-operation which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The Subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets the first and third Wednesday of each Month, at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order,
W. BRIDGES, Secretary.

New Zealand Society's Rooms,
 36, Old Broad Street,
 7th June, 1843.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India-agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

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W. J. Wakefield



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The Ship Letter Office will despatch letters under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
Wellington and Nelson	Governor	290	William	Stayner	Lon. Dka.	Oct. 7
Wellington, Nelson, & New Plymouth	Teresa	600	—	Ditto	Lon. Dka.	Nov. 10
Wellington, Nelson, & Auckland	Sydney	500	Potter	Marshall & Edridge	Lon. Dka.	Oct. 20
LONDON	Lumber	400	Falck	Ditto	Lon. Dka.	Oct. 10.
Sydney	St. George	750	Narle	Ditto	Lon. Dka.	Oct. 15.

THE CANAL ACROSS PANAMA.

Enterprise, we are told by the veracious daily chronicles, is reviving on all sides—improvement of trade is actually felt and known in Manchester, Leeds, and Halifax—cloth is looking-up—and the cotton market is more healthy—and there is a “brisk demand” in many quarters.

Until another glut takes place, therefore, and while the brisk supply is paving the way to another miserable stagnation, the brisk demand being of course all due to the Ministers for the time being, as the reaction, in course of time, will be to the Ministers who are to come: while the enterprise lasts, we sincerely trust it may do something. We are too well aware, that systematic colonisation is not yet even a very popular remedy, far less can we expect a Cabinet to make use of it as a preventive of social evil; but under the shadow of the wing of free trade, colonisation in some shape or another, may, perchance, come in for a share of popular influence. For the over-practical character of the English nation will not perceive that colonisation is the surest and most lasting method of free trade; they see that markets already do exist on the Continent and in America, and they will not, even while these markets are sometimes almost closed against them, and ever uncertain, for a moment acknowledge the great truth, that “England’s sure markets must be among new colonies of Englishmen.” The Londoner can see the length of Hackney, and the Englishman can sometimes stretch his imagination as far as the coast of Portugal; but a commerce with the Antipodes is a matter that concerns him not.

John Bull has two, yea, three good excuses for this blindness; first—The voyage to and from the Antipodes, by the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, is long and tedious; and no enterprise has yet been put in action to bring them nearer. Second—Colonisation has been woefully mismanaged; and even systematic colonisation most unsystematically prosecuted. Colonial offices have made a job of it; colonial companies have made a speculation of it; and colonial governors have made a “mess” of it. Third—The system of Mr. Wakefield has not been modified to meet the growing exigencies of the case: the purchaser has, to be sure, got labour for his money as well as land; but the land and the labour are waiting for capital, the yeoman purchasers’ capital being sunk in these two elements of productions.

The means of reducing the voyage to New Zealand from one hundred days to sixty have been pointed out; and, as a corollary, of bringing into more close and valuable connection the East Indies and the West—China and Europe—Valparaiso and Wellington. But the practical John Bull will not go into the water until he has learned to swim: when the canal has been constructed, he will

send his ships through it; but, in the meantime, he asks, where is the 10 per cent. to come from? Our correspondent, W., would meet the difficulty—and more than meet—by requiring the Governments of Europe and America to coalesce with the object of forming a free canal across the Isthmus; each Government contributing from its funds a portion of the requisite money; and from its hulks or penitentiaries the needful labour. It has been, however, objected to the proposal to form a union of governments, that inasmuch as governments never unite without doing mischief, or intending to do it, the experiment were rather a dangerous one. To this it is to be answered, that a work of this sort, being precise in its objects, and if carried out in the spirit recommended, that is to say, not as a joint speculation, but as a joint disinterested enterprise, beneficial to the whole world of commerce, public opinion would, in so conspicuous a case, preclude all plea for quarrelling, and all opportunity for jobbing and counter-jobbing. This, however, is open to controversy.

As to the supply of convict labour, we confess we are ourselves disposed to conclude, that some other means must be devised to carry the details of the work into execution; the climate of Panama is altogether unsuited to the constitution of a European workman. But the coast of Africa would furnish the requisite labour, in quantity and quality suitable: and an additional means would in this manner be at the same time afforded to overthrow the slave trade by the counter action of free trade, and to civilize the African by employment at remuneration, and by social intercourse.

We touch upon these matters of detail, on the present occasion, not so much with the view of expressing any decided opinion on the one side or the other; but in order that it may not be imagined that in the consideration of the general importance of the object, we overlook the difficulties to be encountered. These difficulties, we shall but add, are not insurmountable. We have the daily evidence of capitalists, that they do not know what to do with their money. We do not ask them to sell even the half of what they possess, and give it to the poor, and commence the world again on a bare quarter of a million: but we do ask them to prepare to lend their unfructifying gold, if called upon, for a great and universal object; the ultimate security of which is indubitable.

We had hardly printed our former paper on this subject in our last number, when by a promising coincidence, we were enabled to add that the first of the French Transatlantic and Transpacific line of steamers had been launched; and that active preparations were being made to establish the communication with the West Indies on this side, and with Panama and the Antipodal possessions on the other side of the Americas. In like manner, we have just received from our continental friend, W., the gratifying intelligence, that at the French Congress of Savants, lately held at Angers, M. Jullien, of Paris, the Vice-President of the meeting, stated, that he was authorized by a friend of M. Guizot, to state that France was ready to join Great Britain, the United States, Holland, and Belgium, in the great work of forming a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. It, therefore, wants nothing now but a demonstration of public opinion in its favour; and we trust that, at the meeting of the New Zealand Society, measures will be taken to enter into negotiations for this purpose; and that a meeting of capitalists, bankers, merchants, and shipowners, may be secured in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, to memorialize the Ministers in its favour.

The general interest felt in France in measures of extended commerce and colonisation, is further evinced by a French pamphlet, with which we have been likewise favoured by the same esteemed correspondent. It is a statement, bearing the signature of M. Jullien, on “the immediate application of Transatlantic steam navigation, to exploring the vast and rich countries which bathe the river of the Amazons and its numerous tributaries; in the common interest of France, and of Europe, of science, and civilisation.”

At the meeting of the French Scientific Congress, to which we have just referred, Don Pazos, the Consul-general of Bolivia in England, a native American Indian, and the descendant of the Peruvian Incas, suggested the revival of a project long ago mooted, viz., in the Peruvian Mercury, of 29th September, 1791, and recommended to the King of Prussia by the Baron Humboldt, to form a “modern Tyre” at the confluence of the two rivers which

join to form the giant river of the Amazons; a city to which, in the somewhat inflated language of the Peruvian Journalist, all the navies in the world should come to bring their tributes; and the merchant navies of North America, of Europe, of Africa, and Asia. "The key of this immense mine of wealth, the countries bordering the nine hundred leagues of the Amazons," says M. Jullien, "is in the hands of France, by its possession of French Guiana, a colony which is the advanced post of the world." We perfectly agree with the French Congress, that "France and Europe do indeed require to open new outlets for their agricultural and industrial products, and to establish new relations with the vast states of the two Americas, which possess riches so abundant and so various to exchange with us; to open up also new and advantageous careers for our youth, who now find around them insufficient scope for mental and physical activity;" but we trust that England and France will cordially unite in the great work, and not be afraid or jealous of one another. Let Panama be the neutral ground; and let us not think of pitting against one another the interests of British or French Guiana, in the prospect of a monopolising emporium. "If France does not make haste," says M. Jullien, "England, which is at this moment organising a Bolivian society—Belgium, which is in treaty with the central American government of Guatemala, to found there a great colony, will steal a march upon us in the great work." Let England and France, let Europe and America, unite to steal a march rather upon Time, and open up a new world of peaceful commerce; for "the lessons of the past" (we quote once more from the statement of the Congress), "the imperious necessities of the present, all call upon us to seize the magnificent gift which is offered to us—a new world for new achievements" (*un monde nouveau a exploiter*), not again for war and conquests, but for science, for the arts of peace, for industry, and commerce."

THE PROPOSED PANAMA CANAL.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

Sept. 22, 1843.

Sir,—In the *Times* of yesterday appears a leading article on the necessity of giving national employment to pauper labourers, in which it is laid down, that "to employ paupers—to enforce labour upon all who can work and have to be fed—ought to be the first principle of a wise poor law." Mr. *Times* continues:—"Now we do wish to suggest to those conversant with such matters, whether, for that purpose undertakings cannot be conceived having this for their sole object—undertakings great, gigantic, if you like, in their character, but requiring no peculiar skill for their execution—nor anything but a large amount of human labour."

Among the works enumerated by the *Times* as those properly coming within the category of the undertakings in which the nation should bear a part, are broad and handsome thoroughfares, gardens, parks, boulevards, baths, fountains, pumps, museums, picture galleries, military or other bands of music; &c. &c. It is further specifically suggested that a broad boulevard should forthwith be constructed by means of pauper labour, along the banks of the Thames, stretching into the middle of the river's course, from the parks to the city.

Now, Mr. Editor, none would more sincerely rejoice than myself at such works being undertaken and carried out by any do-something Government, whenever we shall be blessed with such a thing; and I should be further well pleased if such men as Lord J. Manners would direct their philanthropy to useful matters of this sort, rather than to premature schemes for national holidays, and such like: for the holidays will come of themselves when we get a little more elbow room to work, and a little better remuneration for it.

You have taken the pains to enter into the question of the practicability of effecting a long-talked of undertaking, "great, gigantic, in its character," but (beyond the requisite science of the superintendent surveyors) requiring no peculiar skill for its execution, nor any thing but a large amount of human labour—I mean the construction of a Canal across the Isthmus of Panama—"a free bridge for emigrants" and for enterprise, between the mighty oceans that separate the western and eastern hemispheres. A work which, I hesitate not to say, is not less feasible in its character than it is transcendently important to the interests of the whole human family; which would employ many hundreds of men, now, on compulsion, idle, though able and willing to work, and who are now, to the disgrace of the British *laissez-faire* Government, shut up in Poor Law bastilles, or strolling round eternal tread-wheels, or employed in other avocations equally remunerative to themselves and advantageous to the community as the labours of the indefatigable daughters of King Danaus, or the never ending, still beginning, revolutions of Ixion.

Do not rest until the work is accomplished; depend upon it, it can and must be done.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

YOUNG RAPID.

PANAMA.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

Sir,—I am in possession of certain plans and arrangements by which a junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the Isthmus of Panama can be effected with greater ease than by any yet known. But before proceeding to show how I have become possessed of such schemes and information relative to a place which I have not seen or

never visited, I shall take the liberty of quoting a paragraph from a very interesting article that appeared in your valuable Journal of the 16th inst. :—

"Little doubt can be entertained of the possibility of effecting this work by those who will take the trouble of reading the account given of it by Mr. Lloyd, an English gentleman serving on the staff of General Bolivar in 1827, which account has been printed in the *Transactions of the Royal Society* for 1830. His plan was taken up by Mr. M'Gregor, the then British Consul at Panama, the present Secretary to our Board of Trade. The object of this paper is to draw forth public opinion, so as to justify Mr. M'Gregor, and such as him, to act. Mr. M'Gregor, in conjunction with Don M. Hurtado and Don Parades, merchants of the first consequence at Panama, procured from the government of the country a license to cut the canal, upon the plan of Mr. Lloyd; formed a company for the purpose, and a quarter of the necessary funds were subscribed. Don Manuel Hurtado had been the resident minister in London from the Republic of Colombia, and Don Parades was a gentleman who had received his education in Europe, and both are described, as adding to a large store of information, much liberality of sentiment; but Mr. M'Gregor was recalled, and the scheme has been abandoned."

Two exceedingly talented young gentlemen, the sons of the above named Don M. Hurtado, have been private pupils of mine for nearly three years, by which means I became possessed of the plans and procedure to which I have alluded. They have been studying engineering for the sole purpose of effecting this truly great object, an object which might well be called the crown of commerce and the poor man's gate to happiness. Now, I have no doubt but that they would allow me to communicate these schemes to any honourable body who would undertake this mighty work. The practical knowledge and information which these gentlemen possess relative to this subject, is invaluable, and far more useful to a working company than all the jobbing, chatterbox, rattletrap nonsense of modern governments and of modern philosophers. I would not have made this remark, but you call upon modern governments, and mention several modern philosophers—certainly in their actions and proceedings they very much resemble each other. Modern philosophers are never satisfied with anything, be it ever so simple, till they have involved it in mist and difficulties; when nobody, not even their learned selves, can understand it—then, and then only, they agree that all is right. We hear of no more disputes afterwards—none would be listened to; nearly the same could be said of modern executive powers, but their transactions are a little more confused.

If the governments which you mention had any chance to destroy a few thousand human beings, they would have fleets ready before this day week. Look at the sums we have spent in war during the last 80 or 90 years :—

The war of the French revolution.....	£464,000,000
The American war.....	136,000,000
The war against Napoleon.....	1,159,000,000
	£1,759,000,000

And what did other nations spend? If these enormous sums were expended to improve the human family, how happy would the nations of the earth be! In time of peace, all that governments do for their people, is to starve and sink them in ignorance. The jobbing knavery of modern governments is frightful: have as little to do with them as possible.

If latter-day philosophers had any chance of showing off their great learning—blessings on their learning!—they would be congregated in thousands. A person would imagine they met in bodies for the purpose of putting the greatest blockhead in the chair; take my advice, and have nothing to do with them either. On this subject you shall hear from me again.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

OLIVER BYRNE,

Late Professor of Mathematics, College for Civil Engineers.

EMIGRATION VERSUS CHARITY.—No. 2.

Our last paper on this subject has called forth the following among other communications :—

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

SIR,—The gross amount of money subscribed to the different charitable and religious societies, enumerated in your article headed "Charity versus Emigration," amounts to 845,422*l.* To elucidate your remarks, the following particulars may be of use:—Had this sum been applied to the conveyance of emigrants to the colonial possessions of Great Britain, we should have 100,391 souls added to the four colonies hereinafter enumerated. We have countries in the east and west quarters of the globe, capable of receiving the superabundant population of this kingdom; classing all the different colonies that exist in each under one head, we have as follow :

British America,	Australasia, and
The Cape of Good Hope,	New Zealand.

Dividing, therefore, the above amount of 845,422*l.* by these four colonies, we have the sum of 211,355*l.* for each. With this amount, America can receive 52,828 souls, at 4*l.* per head, the average cost of transport; the Cape would have 21,135 souls, at an average expense of 10*l.* per head; Australia and New Zealand, each 13,309 souls, both at an expense of 16*l.* per head.

As the special advocate of the colony of New Zealand, you will best be able to prove how far this colony would give support and bread to so large a number of people emigrating to it; and also the benefit it would derive, and confer on the mother country, by such necessary assistance to the rapid development of its resources. I can only say in my opinion, the moral state of the country would be materially increased; and the people have less poor-rates to pay, with increased trade and employment to those remaining, if such a measure was ever likely to be brought about—and ought, therefore, to meet with the cordial co-operation of every one. The fact is, our colonies are too little regarded either in a commercial or political point of view, or they would command more attention from all classes.—C. C.

Charity, without system, is just like colonisation without system: not a good, but an evil—a putting-off of the evil day, which shall bring intenser evil the longer it is deferred. At a book-stand in Holborn, we counted the other day nearly twenty ponderous blue books, entitled "Charities of England"—giving, we presume, an authentic account of monies received and expended in the different counties of England, each of which appeared to have a volume to itself. Systematic charity would have done more good with the money paid to the printer for getting up these unreadable folios, than was effected by all the disbursements detailed in their pages. It is lamentable to think that nearly a million a-year, besides eight millions of poor rates, should thus be sunk in the ground without hope of increase. We quoted one instance last week to show that these innumerable charities are oft-times sadly uncharitable;—we perceive another in the morning papers of last week. Our readers will here learn that London is not much better than Edinburgh in this matter:—

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

ILL-REQUITED SERVICES OF THE SHIRT-MAKERS.—On Tuesday a decent-looking woman, 24 years of age, who gave the name of Hannah Newton, applied to Mr. Maltby under the following circumstances:—The applicant, whose appearance evinced great destitution, stated that she belonged, by right of settlement, to the parish of St. James, in which parish her father and mother had for years kept a house. Since the death of her father and mother she had been obliged to go to service, in which she continued until, through illness, she was forced to go into Lambeth Workhouse. Her settlement was there investigated, and it was ascertained that it was in St. James's. The medical man, however, refused to allow her to be removed, and she consequently stopped for a month in the workhouse. When she was discharged, she applied for a situation, and while waiting for one, took a lodging at No. 15, Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. After making ineffectual efforts to obtain a situation she took to shirt-making, for which she was paid only 2s. per dozen (out of which she had to pay for needles, cotton, &c.). With the utmost exertions she could only make a dozen and a half in a week, the 3s. for which, scarcely allowed her the most scanty subsistence to sustain life, and as a natural consequence, her rent ran in arrear, and her clothes to the pawnbroker's. Her landlady (who is a poor woman) was obliged to give her notice to quit, and that was the last night she would sleep there. She had applied (hearing that servants would be taken out free of expense to Australia) to the Australian Company, who had given her a form, which stated that a sovereign and an outfit were necessary before a free emigrant could be received. Not having the money or the outfit, she applied to the parish of St. James's, when she was referred to St. Giles's, where she had been living. St. Giles sent her back to St. James, and St. James having refused to relieve her again, sent her away. Being starving she had come to ask the Magistrate's opinion. Mr. Maltby, after listening to the poor woman's statement, and expressing in rather strong terms his opinion of the inter-parochial law, relieved her from the poor-box, and then ordered that Giblett, 95 C, one of the warrant officers, should accompany her to St. James's workhouse, and request that she should be taken in. Giblett on his return, said that Mr. Dore, the overseer, would shortly appear before the worthy Magistrate. On Mr. Dore's arrival, Mr. Maltby recapitulated the facts of the case, and expressed his strong disapprobation of the needless expense to which parishioners in London were put by the squabbles between different parishes. Where persons were found destitute in London, and belonged to parishes some miles removed in the country, it might be necessary to have formal removals, but such, he was convinced, need not be the case with parishes in London. He had made up his mind as to his future conduct, and that was, that where a pauper found a settlement, that was the parish to apply to, and that without a reference to the parish in which he might in the interim have been living, not having acquired a settlement in such other parish. Mr. Fitzpatrick (chief clerk) said, that the late Mr. Dyer, and other magistrates, had frequently held at that office the same opinion with the worthy magistrate. Mr. Dore said, that he was most anxious that each London parish should be brought in union with others. He was, however, willing to take the poor woman into the workhouse until something could be done for her. Mr. Maltby having agreed to this, Mr. Dore ordered her to go to the workhouse. The poor creature departed, evidently thankful for this temporary relief.

In the Times we have daily evidence of the woeful inefficiency of the national charity—the Poor Laws—of their evil effects on the character and self-respect of the pauper, and of their re-acting evil influence on the reward of the actual labourer. And as to the actual comfort afforded by these pauper prisons, let this dietary, quoted in the same paper of last Thursday week, testify:—

"Sunday.—Breakfast, 7 ounces of bread and 1 pint of milk; dinner, 5 ounces of cooked meat and 16 ounces of potatoes; supper, 7 ounces of bread and 2 ounces of cheese.

"Monday.—Breakfast, 7 ounces of bread and 1 pint of gruel, soup, or porridge; dinner, 7 ounces of bread and 1 pint of soup; supper, 16 ounces of potatoes and 1 pint of milk.

"Tuesday.—Breakfast, 7 ounces of bread and 1 pint of milk; dinner, 16 ounces of potatoes and 1 pint of soup; supper, 7 ounces of bread and 2 ounces of cheese, with 1 pint of broth.

"Wednesday.—Breakfast, 7 ounces of bread, 2 ounces of cheese; dinner, 12 ounces boiled rice and 1 pint of milk; supper, 7 ounces of bread, 2 ounces of cheese, and 1 pint of soup.

"Thursday.—Breakfast, 7 ounces of bread and 1 pint of milk; dinner, 7 ounces of bread and 1 pint of soup; supper, 2 ounces of cheese and 16 ounces of potatoes.

"Friday.—Breakfast, 7 ounces of bread and 1 pint of gruel, soup,

or porridge; dinner, 16 ounces of potatoes and 1 pint of soup; supper, 7 ounces of bread and 1 pint of milk.

"Saturday.—Breakfast, 7 ounces of bread and 1 pint of gruel, soup, or porridge; dinner, 7 ounces of bread, 1 pint soup; supper, 2 ounces of cheese and 16 ounces potatoes.

"Old people, of sixty years of age and upwards, may be allowed 1 ounce of tea, 3 ounces butter, and 7 ounces sugar, per week, in lieu of gruel, soup, or porridge, or milk for breakfast.

"Children under nine years of age to be dieted at discretion, and when the milk is scarce and cannot be obtained, treacle will be found an advantageous substitute.

"Sick to be dieted as directed by medical officers.

"It will be seen there are only 5 ounces of meat per week for each adult."

This sliding scale of starvation, upon which the paupers are expected, we presume, to slide down to the grave, to the relief of the payers of poor-rates, is the result of want of system, which is the result of want of Christian, or far-seeing charity; and, in order to the correction of the evil, two things are necessary preliminaries—colonisation and education. While the present excess of population and competition continues, the national mind will not devote itself to anything but a selfish shovelling of paupers out of the way—out of sight; and until the schoolmaster shall have received some national encouragement, ignorance and prejudice will prevent the national mind from seeing, even if it would. Colonisation and education are not only Christian duties on the part of the State, but until both shall be systematised and strenuously encouraged, practical Christianity is an impossible thing—a Utopian expectation; and in its stead, we must still rest content with sectarian formulas, and the letter of the law; for spite of near one million a-year squandered in ostentatious charity, that profiteth neither the giver nor the receiver, the Poor Law and a few other curious systems, to say the least of them, prove but too clearly that the religion of England at this moment is a mechanical political economy—its gospel, the wealth of nations—its divinity, cash—and its national temple (from which the scaffolding is now being removed), the Royal Exchange.

Our correspondent asks if there is room and employment in the colony for 13,000 souls? On the contracted system hitherto pursued, we are inclined to answer "No;" for capital, it must be confessed, has not hitherto proceeded in due ratio to labour, being invested to a great extent in the purchase money of the land and in heavy cabin passage. But by a steady adherence to the system of economical passages, and by offering fair inducements to yeomen of small capital to purchase by some mode of instalments over a series of years, so that while labour is poured in, a class of substantial yeomen may be established in the colony, we shall say that there might, with due preparation and the investment at the outset of combined capital for public purposes, be bread and support speedily formed for ten times as many.

LAND CLEARING IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following useful and pertinent observations on the facilities afforded by the nature of the land in Wellington for clearing and cultivation, we are permitted to extract from a valuable work now in the press, from the pen of Mr. Earp, formerly Member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, and whose personal experience in Cook's Straits extends over a period of two years. Though more immediately applicable to the Wellington district, the statements subjoined should be carefully and impartially weighed by all intending emigrants to the colony.

Want of space prevents us from presenting several interesting extracts on other matters important to the Anglo-New Zealander; but we shall have the pleasure of bringing these before our readers on a future occasion. In the meantime, *ex pede Herculem*:—

"The general aspect of that portion of New Zealand with which we have to do, viz., the settlements in Cook's Straits, is hilly, diversified with very large tracts of undulating downs, and occasionally rising into mountainous grandeur. The hills for the most part run in an unbroken chain, parallel to each other; leaving a narrow but highly fertile valley at their base: in addition to which, the sides of the hills, seldom sloping at an angle which would preclude their cultivation, are covered to a considerable height with the richest mould, the vegetable debris of the forests which rise to their very summits. Indeed, when the latter circumstance is taken into consideration, that, except in a few instances on the coasts, every hill forms one almost impenetrable mass of exuberant vegetation, it is scarcely necessary to do more than assert, that the base and the valley must of necessity be composed of the richest mould, the vegetable decomposition of ages.

"The hilliness of the Wellington district has formed one of the

chief complaints of the detractors of the colony, and as it unquestionably is one of the most hilly portions of the northern shore of Cook's Straits, it will not be uninteresting to take a slight view of the subject. As the harbour itself forms a very fair sample of the whole, we will take this for the purpose of illustration.

"The average height of the hills immediately skirting the harbour has been ascertained by actual measurement to be about 200 feet. The "bird's-eye view" of Allom, published by the New Zealand Company, though somewhat exaggerated in the details of the mountains in the back ground, is nevertheless an excellent portrait of the hills in the vicinity of the harbour.

"Any one who has travelled in North Wales, particularly on the road from Mold to St. Asaph, will have seen cultivation carried to still greater heights than is required in the Wellington district; so that, were there no other land than these hills, there would still be no insuperable difficulty in reducing them under the dominion of the plough; unless we are prepared to admit that the English and Scotch farmer is inferior to the Welsh one. But, fortunately for the reputation of the colony, there is little or no necessity for cultivating these hills at all, since where there are hills there must of necessity be valleys, and these will be found, when fully explored, to be abundant for all the purposes of the colony for many years to come; whilst the hills, about which there has been such an outcry, will prove in the highest degree advantageous. It never seems to have occurred to the parties complaining, that if they obtained their land in the valley no one would purchase the hills, and thus every hundred acre section of cultivable land would have attached to it some hundreds of acres of waste land, naturally fit for the purposes of grazing, without one shilling expense to the farmer; besides furnishing him with an inexhaustible supply of firewood.

But the difficulty of cultivating these hills, even supposing them to have been chosen, is by no means so great as in the instance to which we have just alluded. A very remarkable instance of this exists in the districts called the "Karori," distant about three miles from Wellington. This district is approached by a gentle ascent, which rises to the height of about two hundred feet. At the summit is a very rich table land, which has been chosen for some of the early selections; a good road is now formed through the whole district, which renders these hills of great value. They are heavily timbered, a sure indication of fine land; and if this indication of good land is to be accepted, most assuredly there is very little bad land in the vicinity of Wellington, for the whole district, is one immense mass of forest. The difficulty, or rather the facility, of clearing this, may be inferred from the fact, that in this very district two young men, unaided, in six months cleared twenty acres of forest land, and built themselves a house; they are now on the high road to independence, whilst too many of their *confreeres* are still lounging about the town, deprecating the unpromising aspect of the hills, and are as certainly on the high road to ruin.

"The districts of the Ohiro and Makari, also near the town, are of a similar character, and the clearing of land has been attended with the like favourable results. In this district clearing is being extensively carried on, and will no doubt richly repay the exertions of those engaged in it.

"Clearing is also being carried on amongst the hills which separate the valley of Porirua from the harbour of Wellington. Amongst those persons who go to work with a will, no complaint is ever heard about the difficulty of cultivation; but, on the other hand, they are all loud in their praise of the general fertility of the hill slopes, and in many places the forest is rapidly disappearing. In this district, especially, I have often heard the hill alluded to as an advantage, as the trees can be rapidly felled, and hurled down the declivities till they form a mass for burning; thus enabling the farmer to preserve a part of the forest for shelter to his cattle, whereby the necessity of burning everything before him, to the destruction of all good taste, and not a little convenience, is avoided.

Perhaps the most unanswerable argument as to the adaptation of the Wellington hills for cultivation is, that the *natives invariably choose them for their potato grounds*. In no instance have I ever seen a native potato ground in the valley, where the fertility of the soil frequently amounts to rankness, and the crops they produce, even with their imperfect mode of agriculture, are truly astonishing. Comment on this would be superfluous; the bare mention of the fact being in itself sufficient to refute the absurd outcry against the impracticability of the country.

"The great drawback to Wellington, in the outset of the colony, and one for which the New Zealand Company were highly blameable, was the not having provided Colonel Wakefield with an efficient surveying staff, so that those rich districts in the vicinity of Wellington, which are now only beginning to be known, might have been discovered at the commencement of the colony, without the necessity of compelling the colonists to take their land at a distance of forty or fifty miles from the settlement, whilst there was plenty of land in the vicinity for the purposes required. It was natural that the settlers should clamour about the delay in giving out the lands, and the only course left for the Company's agent was to give them their lands in a situation which could be readily surveyed by the weak staff at the Surveyor-General's disposal. Thus they who were over anxious about their lands, have, in many cases, got them at a considerable distance from the settlement, but they who had a better insight into the nature of the country, wisely reserved their choices, and thus the probability is that No. 1100 will get a better choice than No. 100. But, like the grumblers

both in the colony and the mother country, the surveying staff appears to have been frightened at the hills around the harbour, whereas, had they only faced the difficulty at first, they would have found that the hills were only the screen which hid from their sight rich and fertile valleys, (that of Wairarapa, for instance,) in which there is nearly, if not quite, as much land as would have completed the number of allotments.

"So much for the hills of Port Nicholson. I would strongly recommend those persons in the colony who are eternally grumbling at the difficulties of the hills, or rather the valleys between them, to return home, under the assurance that nature never intended them for colonists, and I would as strongly recommend to those parties at home, whose connections in the colony make the difficulties of the soil their excuse for indolence and inactivity, to estimate their capabilities precisely in the ratio of their exertions."

Our next number will contain some important extracts, bearing specifically upon the actual expense of clearing land in the colony.

IRELAND AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Irish crisis, if not the British, seems to have arrived at last: and between Peel and Repeal comes the tug of war. With a nation, possessed of great intellectual and physical capabilities, of keen wit, of fine religious sentiment, it may occasion much surprise what wonderful talent for mischief must have been exercised by the English Government for many ages, aye, since the days of Spenser, and before them, to crush all tendency to a right development of natural and moral qualities, and maintain a state of society in the sister island not much better than that of the natives of Australia or New Zealand, before the English settled amongst them. But to speak of the want of generosity and justice manifested by us in all our dealings with Irish colonisation, there is one crying evil apparent on the very surface of the question, which is at the root of all other Irish evils, and the regard to which will, on the other hand, be the main preventive of similar evils in New Zealand. The Normans and the Anglo-Saxons gradually amalgamated, and the Anglo-Norman race, the highest in the scale of intellectual nations, was the result; a result, wittingly or unwittingly, occasioned by the wisdom and force of the Conqueror, who was a missionary in the highest sense of the word. The Anglo-Normans conquered Ireland; but unlike their Norman forefathers, they have even to the present day kept aloof from their Irish *serfs*; rack-renting and tithing and *alienizing*, till the patience of a most patient people is thoroughly exhausted, and not even the thunders of the *Times* can longer deaden the sound of "generosity for Ireland."

Mr. Sharman Crawford, a benevolent landlord, perceiving well how inefficient such rare exceptions as himself must prove to stem the current, by kindness and concession, proposes to constrain the landlord to grant compensation in the event of expulsion of a tenant, at the end of his lease: a remedy somewhat in the same category with that of the Irish surgeon, who proposed compensation to a criminal for permission to perform upon his leg a new experiment in amputation, seeing that as he was about to be hanged his legs would not much longer be of use to him.

Doubtless the present system of tenure is one of the most powerful causes of Irish discontent—and if similar rights, or mights, of property are established and enforced between the landed proprietors of New Zealand and the aborigines and working tenants, a Mauri Daniel O'Connell must in course of time be "sent" to put things right. It is necessary that the evil be avoided—be met and guarded against. To modify the tenure of land in both countries comes under the "amalgamation" we speak of. By amalgamation, we mean not only intermarriage between Catholics and Protestants, and between the Anglo-Normans and the Mauries, but such a moral and political amalgamation as shall, not on principles of Roman Catholic, or Anglo-Catholic, or Protestant, but of Christian philosophy, effectually reconcile "Jew and Gentile." The rights of property, for example, must not longer remain upon the present footing as respects the tenant, of "heads I win, tails you lose;" but the basis of feudalism must be universally extended, so as to embrace the working and industrious yeomanry, as well as the absentee or presentee legislator and game preserver. It is very true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true, that in England and in Ireland powerful vested self-interests innumerable stand in the way of any impartial and righteous Government. Our object, therefore, in the colonisation of New Zealand, ought to be to prevent such accumulation of evil influences; and first of all in the disposal of the soil. The soil in all countries belongs to the monarch, as representative of the people. According to the feudal principle, it was granted away on certain conditions to individuals. All the cultivable land in England having been thus disposed of, the consequence has been, that the tenants, in an age of competition, have been, as was very natural, at the mercy of the landlord: and the generosity of the landlord, not the justice of the law, has been the only occasional protection of their interests. To remedy this evil to some extent, and to obviate it in the colonies, it is suggested to large landlords, especially to corporate landlords, such as the Irish Society, &c., to dispose of allotments on a principle of life annuity tenure, to healthy working yeomen: such annuity payment (which, on lives of thirty, would be only seven and a half per cent. on the purchase money) guaranteeing a patrimonial possession—an abeo-

ute feudal holding, subject only to the State burthens—to the heirs of the tenant, while the tenant himself would all his life virtually possess the land, and might thus hope “to build houses and inhabit them—to plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them.”

In another place we quote a letter from a settler, which appeared in the *Times* of last Tuesday, in which, in addition to expressions of a desire for a Loan Company, occurs the following paragraph:—“I wish something could be done, if not to tax the absentees, at least to give encouragement to the *bona fide* settlers. The absentees are a great drawback to the colony, for who will take forest land on a seven years' lease, I should like to know? No man in his senses, I should think; and yet these are the terms to which most of the agents are confined.”

A united body of absentees, disposed to act generously to their tenants, would, by their combined influence, be a blessing instead of a curse, to any new settlement. Colonists, rich and poor, have hardly any further benefit from the British Constitution than the honour of contributing to the taxes. But the absentees are many of them freeholders in England, and possessed of direct or indirect influence, to keep public opinion alive in favour of the colony, and also to check evil proceedings on the part of the Government or of colonising bodies. But for their own interest they must act with generosity and with foresight, and in nothing more certainly than as regards the relations of landlord and tenant, the unsystematic management of which at home has caused so many broils, and is destined yet to cause so many more.

THE PARKHURST BOYS.

Our readers are aware that at the end of June last, the New Zealand Society were kindly assisted by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Earl of Devon, and the Earl of Lovelace, to bring before the notice of the House of Lords the evils likely to accrue to New Zealand from the transmission of convict boys to the colony. The petition, it will also be remembered, in spite of a speech from the Archbishop on the occasion, was ordered to lie on the table; and the settlement of Auckland was left to manage with the convicts as it could. Our readers are also aware, that the transmission of convicts was a breach of honour on the part of the English Government: that New Zealand was colonised on the faith that it should never be inundated with a convict population; and that the only excuse ever said to be alleged by the Government was that the said convict boys were reformed. These “reformed” convicts, we now learn from the Auckland papers, are a nuisance and a disgrace to the community—the lessons which in gaol and on board ship they had learnt together, have only tended to unite them firm in the bonds of depravity, and the inhabitants of Auckland, who were wont to leave their doors unlocked, having no fear of the honest “savages” around them, are now in constant dread of thefts and robberies from the reformed convicts. In the advertising columns of the *Auckland Chronicle* occurs a “projected” petition for the removal of these convicts, which, embodies the sentiments of a large portion of the population.

As has been well said—if the Government would content itself with “doing nothing” and no more—it would perhaps be better both for itself and us. In the present case, we hope that public opinion may “do something,” to get us back even to a helpless and unhelping *laissez faire*, rather than such cruel and foolish legislation as this, of which, in the name of the Anglo New Zealand community, we now complain.

Let it be known and remembered, that the foundation of the American outbreak of the last century, was a similar attempt at introducing convictism in the now United States; this, and the solitary privilege afforded the American community of paying taxes to England without benefit of representation. We again repeat, that we do not demand that convicts should be treated otherwise than with leniency and due correction; but let the colonists also be treated with leniency and justice. Convicts, inured from their infancy to crime and ignorance, cannot be reformed by such miserable burlesque of education, as goes by the name of education in England: and it is most unfair to let loose wild beasts amongst our colonists, in order to see whether a few years' confinement had lessened their ferocity. Let us have a national schoolmaster in England for a generation—a *real* schoolmaster, not a *stuffed* one—and Government will not be reduced to the necessity, if it is a necessity, of sending convicts abroad amongst a harmless and industrious people.

We never see a convict van, with its smooth pannels and its tiny gratings at the top, in mockery of ventilation, filled with human beings, whose humanity has been sunk in the mire of ignorance and habitual contact with depravity, but we feel that there on the box goes the English “schoolmaster abroad,” with his “usher” at the door behind; and are led to ask ourselves if this is the “National Education” of which the Church is so zealous and so jealous? “Twenty millions in one year to shoot the French,” and not one million, not half a million, not a hundred thousand pounds can be spared to educate Englishmen to appreciate the blessings of good government: let us for a few years punish and transport, not the convicts, but those who make convicts, and we shall soon have “a few pounds” less to pay for them.

THE JEWS IN NEW ZEALAND.

While Russian Ukases and decrees of Ancona inquisitions against the Jews are demonstrating that bigotry and intolerance are still rampant in Christian Europe, it gives pleasure to know that the “peculiar people” are now permitted, in England and her colonies, to establish their own synagogues with their own money, and that respectable Jews are even “tolerated” at good men's feasts. The following notice, and extracts of a letter from Mr. Hort, who, with his family, is now resident in Wellington, we copy from a late number of the *Voice of Jacob*, an emanation from the Anglo-Jewish press. The editor of that organ of Judaism appears to anticipate that the New Zealand Company will lend them aid in furtherance of the religious objects of the Jewish settlers. We do not know whether the New Zealand Company feel themselves at liberty to divest their funds for such an object. It is to be hoped, however, that they may so far meet the wishes of the Jewish colonists as to make them a grant equal to the quantity of land which they may purchase in conjunction, for the foundation of a synagogue. While the New Zealand Company, by such liberality, would, without meaning it, be setting a practical example to conversionist societies, they would be but carrying out the legitimate objects of sound colonisation—the comfort and encouragement of all classes of deserving colonists.

“We have received a letter from Mr. Hort, dated Wellington, 2nd March. He represents the colony as still without a staple product suitable for returns to the mother country; but he expects that, ere long, flax will serve that end. Mr. Hort, and sixteen other Jewish male residents, have memorialized the officer administering her Majesty's government in New Zealand,

“To apportion a small plot within the town of Port Nicholson, whereon a synagogue might be built: and another, immediately without it, as a cemetery for the burial of the Jewish dead: grants which, when conferred, will greatly conduce to the direction of the capital and industry of the Jewish people to these distant shores.”

“A courteous answer was returned, in which
“The officer administering the government, regrets that it is not in his power to grant crown lands for such purposes. His Excellency will, I am instructed to add, refer the case to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the colonies.”

“We hope that a proper representation will be made here to Lord Stanley, the colonial secretary, in aid of Mr. Hort's application. The New Zealand Company (of which Sir I. L. Goldsmid is a director, and other Jews are members), has just consented to co-operate with the colonial committee of ‘the Church of Scotland Missions,’ in sending a kirk minister to Nelson; the Company grants 150*l.* per annum for three years.—We have reason to hope, that Sir I. L. Goldsmid will obtain some consideration for his brethren also, seeing that one principal object of this Scotch church is to convert them!”

A NEW SCHEME OF EMIGRATION.

An advertisement appeared in the 97th number of this Journal, p. 251, from a sea-faring gentleman asking a few persons to join him in purchasing a ship, emigrating together to the Company's settlements, and there selling the ship, and that an opportunity now occurred of buying a ship cheap. It is obvious that this is a new but excellent means of small capitalists combining together, to render the voyage profitable. It should be a ship adapted for the whaling business, and it might be recommended to the advertiser to renew his notice in the Hull, Greenock, and Liverpool papers. He would probably be joined by some ship-builders, married men carrying out their families; with the view of availing themselves of the advantages which offer themselves for ship-building in the Company's settlements. The following account is copied from a report of the scientific Dr. Dieffenbach, of the value of one species of timber in the valley of the Hutt:—“It was not only the beauty of the Totara forest which attracted my attention, but the consideration of the immense value of these groves; the wood is light, of a white colour outside, reddish inside, very tough and durable; its durability increases by lying in the water, and trees which have been buried in the bed of the river, are seen as fresh and uninjured as if they were just cut. It is well known that almost all canoes of the natives are built out of the wood of this tree. I think it is the best timber for the hull of ships, and can only be compared with our oak; in this respect it is preferable to the kauri, which is no doubt better for masts, as it grows to a greater length without branches. The forest of Totara, in the valley of the Hutt, is extensive enough to estimate its value at a million pounds sterling—a natural question will arise, how shall we carry the timber down? my answer would be as follows:—There are everywhere on the tributaries of this river good opportunities for erecting saw mills, small rafts of planks and boards can be floated down the river for at least twenty miles from its outlet, the more so when its bed is cleared of the trunks which now obstruct its course. Higher up the river is at least in some districts fit for the purpose, and the greater part of the land carriage will thus be saved.” The sea-faring gentleman's crew should be all young married men, carrying out their wives with them, to settle as shipbuilders, or mariners in the whaling business. W

LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND.

We elsewhere extract from the *Times* of Thursday week a favourable account of the colony, from a settler. The following also appeared in the same paper of Tuesday last under the above title. The writer, it will be perceived, bears additional testimony to the fact of sixty-five bushels of wheat being sometimes reaped from one acre. No doubt, this must be above the average, and on very superior land: still such a maximum appears to be not unfrequent. The accounts also as to the interest felt in the flax trade, the good hopes held out of greater enterprise next whaling season, the thriving condition of the cattle, the reduction in the prices of provisions, and in timber, while wages still maintain their level, will be read with pleasure by the friends of New Zealand colonisation.

We have elsewhere commented on the last paragraph of the letter under the head of Ireland and New Zealand, and we sincerely trust, for the good of the colony, that the absentee proprietors will act in such a manner as to demonstrate what we have ever been convinced of, that in the present political relations of England and her colonies, a body of influential absentee proprietors may, in the most beneficial manner, stimulate production and enterprise in the colony, and guard the interests of the colonies at home.

“Wellington, March 9, 1843.

“Our harvest here has been got in safely, and has proved generally most abundant; I hear of 65 bushels of wheat to the acre. I know that the crops I saw while standing appeared to be the finest I ever saw; they were certainly most encouraging, and almost tempted me to throw away theodolite, chain and all (I now practise as a private surveyor), and take to the axe and plough. A large part of our community are interesting themselves about flax; the natives have been stirred up, and they are working away in good earnest. I have good reason to hope that in six weeks or two months we shall be able to dispatch a vessel direct for London with a cargo of our staple. The last whaling season was a failure, and threw a damp over the place, but we have, I am happy to say, some enterprising people here who are not to be easily beaten. The fisheries failing forced them to fly to the flax, which in the end is likely to prove the more safe and profitable trade to us here. Cattle and sheep thrive wonderfully; provisions are falling in price, so is timber, but sawyers (steady ones of course) find no difficulty in earning 2*l.* a week still. We sadly want a loan bank; this, with the roads in progress, would throw more spirit into the place, and enable many who have not now the means to carry labour into the country, and cultivate the lands which are now lying idle. I do not give you a very clear notion of my own proceedings for the simple reason that I have not a very clear notion of them myself. I have joined R— in a sheep and cattle farm, and I practise, as I said before, as a private surveyor; though there is not much doing this way at present, I dare say there will be by-and-by, but sometimes I am doing one thing, sometimes another. The day before yesterday I was at work all day turning oat hay. I took my share with two other men, and we turned over a good crop on five acres, between 11 and 4 o'clock. Yesterday and to-day I have been surveying; to-morrow morning, if the weather permits, I do the same, ride to the farm in the afternoon, home to dinner, and attack the comet at night. I am much surprised to see how little the Government are doing towards colonizing these islands; there is abundance of fine land yet unoccupied, and thousands of people starving in England. If a man starves here, he deserves to do so, but there are many persons who come out who say, ‘Why we are obliged to work here as we did in England.’ I have always answered, that may be true, but is the result of your labour the same? No, they say, it is not, we receive three times as much at the end of the week as we did in England, and provisions are not dearer. One of our farm servants last Christmas was comparing his present condition with his condition in England at the Christmas last year. ‘Then,’ said he, ‘my wife and I sat down to a potato, but this year we enjoyed our beef and pudding.’ I could give you the names of many of the labouring class who came out to this country without a sixpence, some of whom are now the proprietors of stock and some of land. The following are a few of them whom I know:—Charles Cundy, who came out with Mr. Molesworth; he has a team of bullocks, a fine stout horse, and two or three carts. Scutchings, a gardener, who occasionally works for me, has two or three acres of land at Wades Town, and a very valuable property it is; he has not been two years in the colony. Tim O’Lochlin, a funny Irishman, has some bullocks and several cows. Charles Cameron, who came out with Mr. M’Donald, has three cows and two calves; and there are several more who have purchased from two to five acres of land in various places. Five acres of land in this country, where things grow all through the winter, may be considered a very pretty property for a labouring man with a family.

“I wish something could be done, if not to tax the absentees, at least to give encouragement to the *bona fide* settlers. The absentees are a great drawback to the colony, for who will take forest land on a seven years’ lease I should like to know? No man in his senses, I should think; and yet these are the terms to which most of the agents are confined.”

NEW PROSPECTS FOR THE PHORMIUM TENAX.

From an intermediate number of “The Mangle,” received since our last, and dated the 6th of April, we learn the particulars of the arrival of the *Westminster* at Auckland, which sailed from Plymouth on the 4th December last. We formerly mentioned that Mr. Terry, the author of a very useful and readable book on the colony, had proceeded by that vessel to Auckland with machinery, the joint invention, as we

understand, of Sir George Farmer and himself. We are now informed by the Auckland editor, that—

“Colonel Thomas and Mr. Terry had arrived, as the active partners of a private company, for the prosecution of the manufacture of New Zealand flax, and had brought with them an order, under the 19th clause of Lord Stanley’s Act, to select twenty thousand acres of land, for the purpose of cultivating the phormium tenax, and carrying on their speculation. They had selected a block of land for this purpose on the Wai-aroa, and the surveyor-general had left town with them for the purpose of fixing the exact locality. Some secrecy was affected as to the precise method by which it is intended to torment the fibrous material into an useful condition; but the enterprising gentlemen had brought out very extensive steam machinery suitable to the invention. They had engaged ten or twelve of the emigrants in the *Westminster*; and Mr. Terry, who was, when in the colony before, upon terms of much amity with the native chiefs, had engaged the assistance of upwards of one hundred Maories, that he might lose no time in setting his machinery in motion.

This, we think, surely looks well; and we are confident that the industry and enterprise of Mr. E. J. Wakefield and Mr. Partridge in the south, and Sir George Farmer’s friends in the north, will, with the aid of native labour, establish the New Zealand staple on a firm and wide basis. Private enterprise has thus, without any external aid from the New Zealand Company, set on foot the working of an article which will, in process of time, make New Zealand one of the greatest exporting countries in the world. The manufactures of Mr. Donlan, by aid of his chemical secret, have proved the value of the fibre to the internal commerce of Great Britain; and thus, in the colony and at home, we may say that the prosecution of the New Zealand flax trade is now almost certain.

No doubt the real value of Sir George Farmer’s machinery is yet to be proved. But the fact of such a beginning being made to experimentise upon a large scale and with extensive machinery must pave the way to great results. Mr. Dowlan’s invention again, will still, if available, find ample room and verge enough in the colony as well as at home. We have pleasure indeed in hearing that an influential meeting of landholders and others interested in the colony of New Zealand, was held in the city on Tuesday last, to take into consideration the expediency of adopting, without delay, the system of preparing the flax according to Mr. Donlan’s mechanical and chemical processes: the meeting was fully impressed, not only with the vital importance of the subject to the colony, but was also satisfied, that the end could be effectually attained, through the instrumentality of Mr. Donlan’s inventions, at the same time, that without his chemical preparation, the flax could not be rendered fit for manufacturing purposes. A committee was unanimously appointed to investigate the whole subject and report upon the same to a meeting to be specially convened for that purpose.

MR. HEAPHY ON NELSON.

A member of the New Zealand Society has sent us the following excellent letter from Mr. Heaphy, whose name the volume on the Cook’s Straits Settlements, published by Smith and Elder, has already made favourably known to our readers.

The accounts Mr. Heaphy gives of the fine qualities of the Nelson land, and of the progress of house-building and road-making are very promising.

We quite agree with Mr. Heaphy in regard to the want of system which has, up to this period, marked the “systematic” Colonization of New Zealand; and that the New Zealand Company must, in one way or other, retrace their steps and endeavour to institute a better relation of labour and capital. The cheap passage system will go a great way, but something more is wanted to attract the truly useful and necessary class of yeomen to the settlements, either by long leases or by means of facilities to substantial small capitalists to become owners of land, due regard being still had to the supply of labour. The absentee Landowners complain a little of the late reduction in the price of Plymouth town sections in favour of the emigrants; but while we desire the Company to be just, we would again impress upon the landowners for their own sakes to be generous; “the Company,” says Mr. Heaphy now let their land and grant long leases, and if the absentees do not the same, it will be much against their own interest.” We propose to ourselves to treat at some length on this subject in our next.

Poenamu Farm, Motu Eka Valley;

Nelson District, New Zealand, March 7, 1843.

Dear Sir—According to promise, I write to you as soon after my return to New Zealand as will permit my giving a faithful account of things as they really are—that is concerning Nelson, for I have not been able yet to revisit Wellington. The settlers have now been here rather more than a twelvemonth, and the place is as far advanced as I expected to have seen it in two years or upwards. It has had the experience of the Wellington colony, and has profited by it. The town is already respectable in its appearance, although not handsome, and its site proves to be more convenient than it at first appeared. In Wellington, from the opposition which the settlers met from the Government, they proceeded slowly, and it was some time before the town had a better appearance than that of an assemblage of mud huts; here the houses are substantially built of wood or brick, and by a partial expenditure of the Company’s Road Fund, the means of transportation are already tolerable. There is a capital road finished, connecting the port and town, and also a road along the first given out accommodation sections up the Wai-aroa Valley. One is being made to the Mouteri district.

All the accommodation land is given out, and about 150 or 200 sections of rural land will shortly be ready for selection. The accommodation land is not of so good a quality as the country land may be expected to be. It is mostly of rather a light nature, and there is but

little forest land amongst it comparatively, and that in New Zealand is always the most productive. The fern land, however, can be much more easily cleared and got into cultivation than that which is wooded, and the effect of this is now very conspicuous in the number of persons who have commenced farming operations—by far the most important thing for the future interests of the colony. One settler has seventy acres of ploughed land in the Waimea valley, about fifteen miles from Nelson; others in the same valley have patches of from six to twenty-five acres in cultivation. I have about five acres of forest land cleared, and three planted in the Motu Eka district, 25 miles from the town. By next year I hope to have fifteen or twenty in cultivation. The soil produces capital corn; and all kind of kitchen stuff thrives remarkably well. This I say from practical knowledge, as I have taken to farming in good earnest, and am becoming learned in turnips and cauliflowers. There are, however, some few exceptions to this general productiveness, beans will no where grow; and I myself have had the first crop of potatoes fail. The latter, however, I believe, was through their being sown too late. At the recent agricultural show (on the first anniversary of the arrival of the settlers), there was a most excellent exhibition of garden produce. The wheat was especially fine, you will probably have seen it; it was to be sent to England. The oats, barley, peas, and potatoes, were also very good. Of course they were in small quantity, and picked, but, on the other hand, the land on which they had grown was six months before a forest or swamp.

The Company have certainly committed an error in inundating this colony with labour too nearly in its progress. The capitalists who have come out bear no proportion to the emigrants; and amongst the supposed capitalists, not one in eight employs constantly three men. It is surprising, how few people out of a cabin load prove really of any value in the colony. Taking for example, the ship which I came back in, "The Prince of Wales." Out of sixteen supposed capitalists, one turns merchant, one shopkeeper, two clerks; one gets into a government situation, two establish themselves professionally, two go to Sydney, probably thence home, being utterly unfit for any colony; one a person of known competence, wants to be back in England again, fox-hunting, one waits to see what is the best thing to do, one, an intended farmer and landowner, is timid and does nothing; another is hard up in a fortnight and bolts; two are undecided but may turn out well, one puts up a saw mill and becomes a good colonist; and one turns farmer. The next ship brings out 150 emigrants and but one cabin passenger. The consequence of all this is of course low wages and dissatisfaction among the labouring classes, and an intention to leave for Hobart Town, where things are no better, in fact if any thing different, a little worse. The colony is certainly poor,—not near so many persons of substance have come to it, as settled in Wellington with the first colony. But this is not in every way detrimental to the interests of the place. People can't be extravagant in land jobbing, nor over speculate in mercantile affairs—nor do so many engage in storekeeping, only to fail. The labouring population, too, becomes more independent, and cultivate gardens, and somehow get a tolerable living by fishing and shooting, when they cannot obtain employment, except on roads. People may argue about the bad effect of the cottier system, but I would rather see that than no system at all in a new colony. It attaches the population to the place, by giving them a fixed interest in the colony, and allowing the talked of disadvantages of non-interchange of labour, want of combination and paucity of means, I still think that self-production, on whatever scale, is the great desideratum in a new settlement, and ought in every way to be encouraged. The man who has now one acre of cabbage garden, and half a dozen pigs, will certainly have a tolerable farm, if he continue to work, in half a dozen years—there is a profitable market for his produce on the spot, his expenses are little, and he can obtain labour at a moderate rate.

One great obstacle to general cultivation is the great extent of land owned by absentees who are not represented or only partially so, in the colony. There are hundreds of sections here, which if a person want to rent he cannot do so. The agent was only appointed for selection of the land and not for its subsequent management, or, perhaps he is only empowered to let for five, seven, or twelve years; when no agriculturist with brains would think of taking land (which he must fence, clear and drain), for a shorter term than 21 years. This is one of several causes which deter people, on their first arrival, from farming; certainly it is not the want of good land—there are thousands of acres of splendid land round the place on which I have settled, unoccupied, and which have all the facilities of good soil, level surface, and water communication; but of about twenty sections in the immediate vicinity, only two, the least desirable, can be rented. I wish this were altered. The company now let their land, and grant long leases, and if the absentees do not the same, it will be much against their own interest.

Nelson is what I call a very snug colony, and I would much sooner live in it than in Wellington. The absurd exclusive habits and ludicrous aristocratic notions of the Wellington people, are not imitated here, and consequently there is not such squabbling at public meetings, or petty private bickerings, as were delighted in at that place. Captain Wakefield, than whom the company could not have selected a fitter agent, will not encourage anything like exclusiveness, and of course there is a very good feeling amongst all parties, and a general appearance of unanimity, certainly conducive to the interests of the colony. (On the occurrence of the late anniversary fête, Captain Wakefield, the district judge, and all the first people, were to be seen dancing on the green with their ladies; and right merrily they footed it too.)

I am certainly sanguine of the success of this colony, as also that of Wellington, and New Zealand generally. By the way, they are getting on very well at New Plymouth, according to all accounts. The land they find is excellent, and there is plenty of it; and they are working in the proper manner. The anchorage is now rendered quite safe for large ships, and small ones can enter the Waitera river easily. A road is nearly finished from New Plymouth to Wanganui, a distance of one hundred miles; and by way of finishing another from the Sugar Loas anchorage to the Waitera, they are making a suspension bridge over an intervening river.

I wish the company could contrive to induce hardworking and energetic people of small capital to come out, such as armers' sons and

small agriculturists; they would cause the place to go a-head. If the company would, in England, offer to "let land on long leases" to such people, giving them the right of future purchase, I think it might be the means of getting the land occupied. If the company do not this, the land proprietors should form themselves into a body, and do something towards filling the place.

I have not been able to visit Wellington yet, but have forwarded the money for the erection of the cottage on your acre to a friend there with full instructions, &c., &c., and expect that it will shortly be finished.

When I left England, I believe I told you that I would write a letter to you for the "Journal;" this one was not written for that purpose, but if you think that it will in any way advocate the New Zealand cause, you are at liberty to insert it, after having made any necessary corrections.

I remain,
Dear sir, yours, very truly,
CHARLES HEAPHY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are sorry to be obliged to reserve several useful contributions; in particular, some very practical notes, matters of public interest in the colony, from a settler in Wellington, as well as a valuable paper from Dr. Thompson and another correspondent on the subject of Agricultural model farms, and the all-important question of Agricultural Chemistry in its application to new soils.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS

And Correspondents are requested to observe that the Office is now removed to No. 2, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1843.

Every one has heard of the famous weather prophet, who predicted, for June and July, "there will probably be rain about this time," an announcement which generally proved to be pretty correct, without altogether establishing the writer's claim to the title of a conjuror.

In like manner, the famous "Old Moore" makes the following prophecy in his Almanack for 1844; which, we dare say, he, too, arrived at without any peculiar consultation of the houses of Saturn and Jupiter:—

7th June. Anniversary of the Reform Bill.—The busy note of preparation for an extensive plan of emigration now agitates the public mind. A promise is held out by the propitious aspect of the planets that those at the head of affairs will well consider a subject of such National importance, and be ready to adopt an extensive system. The safety valve for England is Emigration—the population increases above 1,000 per day, but this Island gets no larger; already above 300 souls exist to each square mile. In Canada, Australia, New Zealand, &c., not more than one exists to each square mile. In these countries there is fine climate, good soil, and space enough for a thousand times the population of England. How rational then appears the plan of Emigration to these places where such desirable objects are attainable.

"Old Moore" is a wise man in his generation: everything betokens a keener interest in the all-important question of Systematic Colonisation; and towards New Zealand, in particular, the tide is now turning beyond question. Mr. Earp and Mr. Haswell's advertisements in our columns, tell us of a regular line of cheap cabin vessels for the colony; Messrs. Marshall, Cramond, Stayner, and others, effectually fill up the intervals with their occasional ventures; while from the coasts of Scotland, also, we perceive frequent announcements of New Zealand vessels on the berth. The *Times*, also, and other London and Provincial Journals, are beginning to ask questions about the general capabilities of the country, and the prospects of the Phormium Tenax; and in the colony and at home, Sir George Farmer and Mr. Donlan, determinately carry on their experiments, and invite attention to their claims. All that is wanted is, that a due extension of the system may be made at the present crisis, so as to maintain in future a better ratio of labour and capital in the settlements; and that the evil at present existing in this respect may be remedied shortly by the institution of a Loan Company here to give aid, hope, and encouragement to the industrious settlers, in their exertions.

We are without further details of occurrences in the colony since our last, beyond the favourable accounts presented in Mr. Heaphy's valuable letter, to which we invite attention.

We have received Mr. Heaphy's letter at the eleventh hour, and are, therefore, unable to comment at present upon it; but we perceive that that gentleman amply confirms the view we have frequently expressed, that still further encouragement must be afforded for the formation of a class of yeomen; by a system of long leases and by a generous

and just management on the part of the New Zealand Company and its Directors.

We called the notice of our readers last week to an announcement in the *Wellington Gazette*, that some of the New Plymouth town sections had been disposed of at a reduced price, and by private contract, in defiance of the regulations of the Company. We are not yet aware whether this detriment to the interests of the present holders is sanctioned by the Directors. We sincerely trust that it will not be so; for there can be no doubt that the claims which the Company are now in a fair way to establish with the public, from their renewal of vigorous measures will be seriously compromised by any such sanction of an apparent breach of faith on the part of their agents. We call upon the Court of the New Zealand Company, for their own sake, to weigh well the consequences of such a proceeding at the present moment.

WELLINGTON.

The Hon. Henry Petre, who lately arrived at Wellington in the *Thomas Sparkes*, carried out with him from England two blood stallions of great value, and shipped at the Cape of Good Hope nineteen mares; with the exception of one mare, the whole were landed in the best order, and promise to be a valuable acquisition to the colony.

Two breweries had been established, one of Te Aro Flat, by Mr. Masters, and the other on Wellington Terrace, by Messrs. Northwood and Drake. Real Port Nicholson ale and porter can now be purchased.

We regret to perceive the following announcement:—

"LETTERS BY WAY OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that by a notification from the Post-office at Bombay, parties are chargeable with an additional postage of 4½d. for every single letter, and 1½d. for every newspaper, forwarded for England by way of that Presidency; such additional postage to be remitted with letters and newspapers, in order to secure the due transmission to their destination, and parties are requested to mark them *via* Falmouth, or *via* Marseilles, according to the route they desire them to be transmitted.

"JAMES RAYMOND, Postmaster-General.

"Government Gazette."

The above is extracted from the "*Wellington Gazette*" of the 8th of April, but whether the *Government Gazette* from which it was extracted was that of Bombay or Auckland is not stated. Whichever it may be, it is equally painful to read. Who in New Zealand has the means of remitting 4½d. or 1½d. to Bombay. It is to be hoped that this will be read by Lord Lowther himself, the only chance of its being redressed. This is one of the instances in which nothing is gained by the Post-office, it is a mere notice to stop the circulation of information.

We copy from the *Times* the following extract from a letter, dated Wellington, New Zealand, April 24, 1843:—

"This letter will go by the *Clydeside*, which will sail for England direct in a day or two. She went to Sydney more than two months ago, for the purpose of making up a full cargo. It was intended she should then sail for England as quickly as possible, but as she was returning from Sydney through Cook's Straits, for the purpose of going round Cape Horn (not intending to touch at Port Nicholson), she sprung her foreyard, and received other injuries, which rendered it necessary to put in here for repairs. Wellington has been in a state of great excitement for the last few days. On Wednesday last six convicts who had been sentenced the previous day to ten years' transportation, broke out of gaol and took possession of a boat lying on the beach. They were half-way across the harbour before anybody went after them. It was blowing a tremendous gale from the N.W., and it soon became dark; many of the boats returned the same night, but the sheriff meeting with a small schooner entering the harbour, pressed her in the Queen's name, and went in pursuit of the prisoners. He returned unsuccessful on Friday morning; but in the evening everybody was agreeably surprised by the arrival of some Mauris in a canoe with the six prisoners. It appears that the prisoners were wrecked on a reef near Palliser Bay, and got ashore in a most extraordinary manner, each man having from twenty to thirty pounds of irons about his legs. They wandered about the beach in quest of another boat, but they soon fell in with the Mauris, by whom they were captured, and who had been informed of the escape of the convicts by some of the constables. The Mauris behaved well, and will receive 5*l.* for each of the prisoners. It was a daring thing to break out of the gaol in a town where there are 5,000 inhabitants in broad daylight. I think the papers will give a fuller account, and if I can get some I will send them. I was present last Tuesday at the first trial in Wellington for murder, and was surprised to see how orderly everything was arranged. It was held before Chief Justice Martin. A man of the name of Cook was tried for the murder of a Mauri woman at Cloudy Bay. Almost everybody believes him guilty, but there not being sufficient evidence he was acquitted. The trial lasted all day, and a very good speech was made by Mr. Hanson, the Crown prosecutor, and by Mr. Ross, the counsel for the prisoner. Wellington has improved very much since the late fire: we have some very good brick buildings on the beach, and beautiful little villas are being erected in many places. Simmonds and Hoggart are building a windmill on the Te Ara flat. I hope, next year, the Hutt farmers will give them plenty to do, for more than 350 quarters of wheat have been cut up the Hutt only this year. Next season, I have no doubt, there will be three times that quantity. It is asto-

nishing, out of a population of 5,000 people, so few have settled up the Hutt for the purpose of farming. A Mr. Barton has about 1,000 sheep in different places; he supplies the butchers with mutton. Captain Smith and Mr. Kevans have a large cattle station near the coast between Ohio and Korori. They send a great deal of butter and cheese to market. Mr. Kevans made a very good speculation lately. He had between 700 and 800 sheep sent from Sydney, and only seven died on the passage. This was very lucky. About a fortnight before his sheep arrived the *Posthumous* came from Sydney. She had started with a cargo of 1,100 sheep, and nearly all of them died on the passage. Flax is much talked of here, but I don't know whether a machine has yet been invented which will answer. I learn that a Mr. Mathison, who is a very clever man, is trying some experiments with a machine he has invented. If anybody is to succeed he will. The Mauris are getting 15*l.* per ton for flax. Mr. Partridge and another gentleman are collecting a large quantity, and I suppose in a few months they will send a vessel home with a full cargo. Port Nicholson is supplied very well with provisions, and everything is getting much cheaper. Wanganui supplies us with hams, potatoes, and pigs. About thirty quarters of wheat and barley came down from the latter place lately. Hawke's Bay, Poverty Bay, and Manawatu also supply us with pork and potatoes. Most of the flour consumed here comes from Valparaiso. The Brougham and Nelson are regular traders between that place and Port Nicholson; the Brougham has made her second trip; Mr. Stokes is supercargo. Thirteen per cent. may be got here on the best securities, which are buildings and stock. Send us out some newspapers, to let us know how old England is going on. We had some capital balls in the winter, and everything conducted in the best possible style. You would be surprised to see the progress of civilisation here: indeed, when you consider that it is only four years since the first party arrived, it appears almost incredible; and, for myself, had I been told such was the case, I should not have given credit to it; but can have no interest in colouring my description of a place which it is possible I may not remain in always, but which I have reason to speak well of."

NELSON.

We have been favoured with the subjoined extracts of a letter from a settler in Nelson to his brother in North Wales, which are gratifying. So many contradictory statements have been made in reference to the exportation of the Phormium Tenax, that we shall henceforth take every favourable account *cum grano salis*: but most of these accounts seem to agree in this, that the export under proper management, and with the aid of hydraulic presses, may be shipped under 15*l.* per ton; the writer quotes 10*l.* as the probable cost. The question, therefore, will be, how will this remunerate the importer? Mr. Donlan, we have been informed, has had orders for the fibre as prepared by his chemical process, at 44*l.* per ton: this is a wide margin, even allowing that gentlemen a fair premium for every ton prepared under his superintendance. We have received several communications at various times, both from Sir George Farmer and Mr. Donlan, and from their respective friends; but, however anxious to promote the interests of the colonists and the proprietors, as well as to afford every assistance in our power towards the encouragement of useful and valuable inventions, we are bound, in the exercise of impartiality, to wait for further practical evidence before we can pronounce upon the claims of either of these gentlemen to public patronage for their mechanical means of preparing the fibre in the colony.

The remarks of the writer, on the need of slates in the colony, and the price of shingles from the native woods, are also important.

The extracts are as follows:—

"You enquire whether I believe a cargo of slates would answer?"

"The barque *Sisters*, of Hobart Town, 130 tons, is expected here in about three months, to take a cargo of flax to England. I will send you some shingles by her, made of a native wood called the *Tobara*; they have been only very recently made in the colony, and sell at 10*s.* per thousand on the spot where they are made; it takes near a thousand to cover ten feet square—a square as it is called. They can probably be put on for 5*s.* per square or a little more, exclusive of battens and nails. I don't know that I can give you a better guide as to the advisability of sending slates.

"Some slates would no doubt sell here, principally, I apprehend, on account of safety in case of fire, not requiring to be painted, being more durable, less likely to be out of repair, &c.

"We are very sanguine about the flax; I think it will do. We probably can ship it with nearly all the useless vegetable matter taken off the fibre, at, I think, a shade under 10*l.* a ton. Most of that which has hitherto been shipped from New Zealand has, I am informed, had a great proportion of useless matter adhering to it. In a former letter I sent a description of machinery for dressing it. If we can make flax an article of export, we shall go on gloriously, and this will be one of the most flourishing places in the world.

"I manage to keep the wolf from my door, and something more; in fact he is an animal of whom I have not much to fear.

"We, in common, it seems, with most other colonies, are flooded with very poor emigrants, especially mechanics with large families. A. B. is very well; I was to have dined with him to-day, but am too much engaged. I dare say he will do well, but certainly not equal to his expectations, of making a good deal of money in a short time, and returning to England.

"I continue to like the country very much, and it seems to improve on acquaintance, but a good many—especially the women—do not. Men of good capital—even if the flax should prove a failure—may do well. We have abundance of good copper ore, a species of green stone exported to China, and other parts of Asia; other metals and minerals will probably be found. Agriculture must be attended to, and will answer. As regards wheat, we have a great deal to contend with: South America will compete with us; but barley and other grains, pulse and vegetables, will be cultivated here to advantage; grazing will

also, I think, pay well; something may be done in furniture, woods, and bark for tanning, dyeing, &c. Specimens will be sent in the Sisters, if she goes. Store-keeping is in this, as in most other colonies, much over done."

AUCKLAND.

SHIPPING.—Arrived, on the 1st April, the Westminster, from Plymouth, 4th December, Captain Milne, 610 tons. Passengers: Charles Terry, Esq., Colonel Thomas, and Dr. Best; with 222 bounty emigrants under the charge of — Gordon, Esq., surgeon-superintendent. The emigrants consist of chiefly English people from Yorkshire, but there are some Irish and a few Scotch. There are 92 men, 56 women, 37 male, and 39 female children, and 7 infants born on board. The men are chiefly masons, bricklayers, and agricultural labourers, but there are a few mechanics.

THE SALTING OF COLONIAL BEEF.

Some time since (No. 92, July 8, p. 173.) we quoted from the Sydney papers certain documents published by order of the Governor of New South Wales, respecting the quality of meat salted there, in comparison with that supplied to her Majesty's ships on the Indian station. The result of the separate trials there represented to have been made was, in the words of the Sydney editor, "that New South Wales can produce salt beef of first rate quality, and fit for exportation to any part of the world. It remains to be considered how far it may be done on a large scale, in the most economical and effectual manner."

Certain mechanical and other difficulties, however, were to be obviated, more especially in regard to the strength of the pickle, which, it appeared, had been too pungent and penetrating. On this subject, we take this opportunity to call attention to the instrument of which we subjoin an illustration.

The peculiar merit of the invention, the property of Mr. Carson, will be most appreciated in tropical climates, as its instantaneous operation prevents the putridity of the inside of the joint to be salted, which, on the present gradual process, frequently takes place before the brine applied to the surface can reach it. But even in temperate climates, at home and in the colonies, the instrument offers, we think, much advantage to the exporter as well as the housekeeper; for, as only one-half the quantity of salt is requisite, the extreme degree of saltiness often complained of, as in the extracts made from the Sydney papers, is avoided.



Reminding our Anglo New Zealand friends that ample proof has been afforded of the capabilities of the New Zealand fern, as well as pasturage, for fattening stock, and that "salt beef" may by and by be among the staple exports of the colony, we recommend an examination of the instrument.

REVIEWS.

Nelson, the latest Settlement of the New Zealand Company, by Kappa, Price 1s. Smith, Elder, and Co.—1842.

This modest and excellent pamphlet is the production of a naval surgeon who has resided three years in Upper and Lower Canada, and made repeated visits to Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador; and this little work proves him to have been a keen observer. In taking it up there is a prejudice in its favour—since it is by one who intends to practise what he recommends to others. He has advertised for a party to join him to go to Nelson in the spring of 1844, for the purpose of settling there upon the principle, that "in the great struggles to advance, what is generally considered as worldly prosperity, namely, increase of wealth, rank, and power, it is to be feared that quiet, rational, and ennobling enjoyments are much lost sight of, and thus the advancement of society in a right direction is retarded."* It is with these pure sentiments that our author has recommended "Social Emigration." Or does he stop here; for in the pamphlet before us, he goes much farther. He is in favour of "social settlement," and his recent address, "New Zealand, a home for our youth of both sexes,"† is dictated in a principle which cannot be spoken of too highly or recommended too warmly to all parents with a young family just budding into life. Our author has witnessed the benefit of the condensed plan of settlement on the Seigniorial tenure in the villages on each shore of the

* See advertisement in the New Zealand Journal, p. 252, No. 72, October 15, 1842.

† Printed at page 197 of the Journal, No. 94, August 5, 1843.

St. Lawrence, from the Isle of Bic upwards. Want of space prevents the passage being copied, but the intended emigrant will do well to consult it at pages 16, 17, and 18, in which he dwells on the benefits of "settling in community." He has quoted largely from one of the wisest as well as best of men, the American, Dr. Channing, and relies upon the truly Christian principles of that eminent individual for forming the social relations of his proposed social community. The signature which is attached to this article has, perhaps, some little weight with those who propose settling in the company's settlements; and in his advanced age, and after the experience afforded him, by having lived the life of man, he may, perhaps, be permitted to say to those to whom he wishes so well, that he firmly believes that the construction of society, as recommended on the principles of Channing in this pamphlet, are the likeliest to attain happiness. He has long wished for emigration of young people in hives of small capitalists in the cabin, under the system of strictly economical passages, at lower rates than those paid in the Phæbe, the Ursula, and the Himalaya. These capitalists, selecting the steerage passengers,—the whole going out together with the feelings of one large affectionate family, settling in a central village, in which should be the school and the place for public worship. He contemplates a block of 2,000 acres, having in its centre its glebe for public purposes of 200 acres, with nine farms radiating from it, with its nine farm houses round the glebe, and its fifty labourers' cottages; equally so it might form a community freed from our "present social barriers and distinctions, which in so far as they restrict sympathy, and substitute the spirit of caste, the bigotry of rank, for the spirit of humanity, for reverence of our common nature, ought to be reprobated as gross violations of the Christian law. Those classes of society, who have light, strength, and virtue ought to communicate these to such as want them." Again, Channing says—"The greatest benefactor to society is not he who serves it by single acts, but whose general character is the manifestation of a higher life and spirit than pervades the mass—such men are the salt of the earth—the might of individual virtue surpasses all other power;" and such, from his pamphlet and his communications to the Journal, we take Kappa to be; and we have no doubt but the hive which may go out under his auspices as their patriarch will form a happy as well as social community. This article shall be closed by a quotation from the work of another naval surgeon—that of Dr. Wilson—who has been eight times to our penal settlements as surgeon-superintendent of ships carrying out convicts. In his "Narrative of a Voyage round the World," published in 1835, he says—"With regard to the class of persons likely to be benefitted by emigration, I may state, that those with large families, of industrious habits, and whose incomes are limited, are certain of bettering their condition, and need not be under the painful necessity, in their old age, of parting with their offspring; whom, on the contrary, like the ancient patriarchs, they may see settled about them, and advancing towards independence. It is not absolutely necessary, to the success of the emigrant, that he should possess much previous knowledge of rural affairs—soldiers, merchants, professional men, and many others, whose previous habits of life have been very different, soon acquire the requisite knowledge; and I have already observed, that sailors make excellent settlers.—I have often contrasted the situation of half-pay officers, who are settlers in New South Wales, with that of those who remain at home, wasting their time in listless idleness; and to me the contrast is the more striking, being one day in London, where I seldom fail to meet a nautical acquaintance, solitary perambulating the crowded streets—and another day in Australia, where I meet the same class of officers actively and profitably employed in the pleasing task of superintending their flocks and herds, and bringing their land under cultivation; and instead of dining sparingly at an economical chop house, or even a club, sitting down, with the healthy olive branches smiling around, at a well-spread table which, in turns, *'abundat porco, agno, gallina, lacte, caseo, copioque omnium rerum quas ad victum hominum pertinent,'* the produce of their own farms.

"Although, as I have previously stated, a settler must, in the first instance, expect to struggle with numerous difficulties and suffer various privations, yet in a short time, by prudence and perseverance, he will be able, in the words of Cobbett, 'to live well, keep generous hospitality, enjoy a good deal of leisure, and possess his farm unencumbered.' To conclude: During the number of years I have been connected with the colonies, I have never known an instance of a settler, either master or servant, possessing a moderate share of prudence and industry, who has ever had occasion to regret leaving his native land."—Of Nelson, our author remarks—"Each post brings its startling note of rapid progress; every month produces so magical a change in the condition of a colony like this, that it is better to leave the story to be told by the march of events, now going forward, with as much certainty as can be calculated upon in human affairs, than attempt a description of things that are varying as the ink dries." W.

The Rhine, from the French of Victor Hugo. London: Aird, 2, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

When this work was issued fresh from the pen of Hugo, the admirers of that great writer were on the *qui vive*; each desirous of perusing a work from such a mind, the title of which suggested a host of romantic and classical associations. In France there was probably but one opinion of the work—that it was creditable even to Hugo—but in England various were the judgments pronounced upon it, some condemning the volume as a dull imitation of the English "Sentimental Journey," while others discovered a more than Sterne in every delineation. The perusal in the original of Hugo's philosophical tour, left an impression on our own mind of much French wordiness and display of memory, or rather conning of ancient and modern geographies, while occasional thoughts and reminiscences rivetted attention and inspired admiration of Hugo's versatile qualities. The translator has done the work more than justice, rather a rare merit in these days of rail-road literature; he has weeded "The Rhine" and presented us with a work teeming with interest; and giving zest by its condensation to the Frenchman's mingled humour and philosophy. Our limited space precludes our offering

more than one characteristic extract; the subject of which will interest our readers:—

ALSCIAN EMIGRANTS.

"On Monday, about five o'clock in the evening, I left Montmirail, and, directing my way towards Epernay, was an hour afterwards at Vaux Champs. A few moments before crossing the far-famed field of battle, I met a cart rather strangely laden; it was drawn by a horse and an ass, and contained pans, kettles, old trunks, straw bottomed-chairs, with a heap of old furniture. In front, in a sort of basket, were three children, almost in a state of nudity; behind, in another, were several hens. The driver wore a blouse, was walking, and carried a child on his back; a few steps from him was a woman, also bearing a child, but it was not yet born. They were all hastening towards Montmirail, as if the great battle of 1814 were on the eve of being fought.

"Yes," I said to myself, "twenty-five years ago how many poor families were seen flying from place to place!"

I was informed that this was not a removal—it was an expatriation. It was not to Montmirail they were going—it was to America; they were not flying at the sound of the trumpet of war—they were hurrying from misery and starvation. In a word, my dear friend, it was a family of poor Alscian peasants who were emigrating. They could not obtain a living in their native land, but had been promised one in Ohio. They were leaving their country, ignorant of the sublime and beautiful verses that Virgil had written upon them two thousand years ago.

These poor people were travelling in seeming cheerfulness:—the husband was making a thong for his whip, the wife singing, and the children playing; the furniture had something about it of wretchedness and of disorder which caused pain; the hens even appeared to me to feel their sad condition.

The indifference of the heads of the family astonished me; I really thought that, in leaving the country in which we first see light which links our hearts to so many sweet associations, we should, on taking a last look, shed a tear to the memory of the scenes of our childhood—to the land which contained the mouldering ashes of our forefathers: but these people seemed regardless of all this; their minds were set upon the country in which they hoped to obtain a livelihood.

"I looked after them for some time. Where was that jolting and stumbling group going?—ay, and where am I going? There came to a turn in the road, and disappeared; for some time I heard the crackling of the whip, and the song of the woman—then all was quiet."

THE MIDDLE ISLAND.

PORT OTAGO.

(Continuation of Captain Smith's Report.)

We left our voyager at the entrance of Port Otago, which, it will be remembered, he describes as easily accessible, except in one wind, during the prevalence of which good anchorage is to be had at an easy distance. It will be perceived, from the subjoined extracts, that the New Edinburgh pioneers are not by any means reduced to a Hobson's choice, as respects the site of their settlement. Otago appears to present many desirable points for a colony; with large tracts of available land and ready access to these; the general features, also, of the district are said to resemble those of Banks' Peninsula—so that, even presuming that the Scotch community is to be established in the latter place, something may be learned from the annexed description, which may guide the intending colonists in forming a judgment of the probable attractions of their new home.

"The shores of this harbour vary very much in character. Below the islands, in several places they are sandy, but not above; in some places the shores are rocky and perpendicular, though not high, in other places the ground slopes gradually from the water's edge to the foot of the steeper hills. During my survey of the harbour I looked very carefully for a site suitable for such a town as the Directors of the Company might be likely to provide for in their formation of another settlement upon a large scale. Should the Directors arrange for a town as large as Wellington, in acre sections, I fear it will be impossible to find a convenient site of sufficient capacity. But if the sections be limited to half acres, I think that more than one site might be found. I was only able to judge of these from a boat, for the country is covered with a dense forest. There was one site, however, near the mouth of the harbour, which I had an opportunity of overlooking from the top of a tree on a neighbouring hill. There is another site on the east side, near the islands; the land there is not so high, and it would, I think, all things considered, be the most convenient situation for a town in the harbour. From what I saw, I judged that there might be about 700 or 800 acres, but of this I will not speak positively, for as I have before stated, the country is thickly covered with timber and brushwood, so that I could not walk through it with advantage. This site is for the most part flat, or on a very gentle slope; such hills as there are, would, I have little doubt, when cleared of the trees, prove to be of very little consequence. The soil of the surface is a rich vegetable deposit, with a subsoil of clay loam, and rocky in some places. This appears to be common to all parts of New Zealand. I have no doubt from the general appearance of the country, that good brick clay may be found, though I did not see any. The features of the country are very similar to those round Akaroa, and most of the rocks are the same, viz. trap and ironstone, with veins of the red ochreous earth, called Ko-ko-wai. I saw some specimens of the trap which were lying in strata, varying in thickness from six inches to a foot. This I think might be found useful in building; there is also a

kind of sandstone on the islands, and near the head of the harbour, which may, I think, be used for the same purpose. The timber, as I have stated before, is abundant, and though not so large as it is more to the north, is sufficiently large for all common purposes in building. The principal kinds are the totara, matai, rimu, kahaikatea, and the kowai (a species of acacia), which is much used for shingling at Akaroa, is abundant. I inquired of some of the sawyers concerning the size of some of the trees, and I was told that the totara was sometimes found to be 26 feet high to the lower branches. I have measured trees of the same kind, standing near the road between Port Nicholson and Porirua, and have found them in several instances to be upwards of 70 feet without a branch.

The land between what I have attempted to describe as the best site for a town and the mouth of the harbour is hilly, though in many parts the slopes are not very steep, and there is a considerable quantity of flat land at the top. But the shores are either high and rocky, or they are covered with sand hills, which are evidently accumulating. Toward the head of the harbour, the land is also hilly, but in most parts the slopes are moderate, and I think a large proportion will be found available for agricultural purposes, when cleared of the timber, with which it is entirely covered. At the head of the harbour is a low sandy neck, covered with grass and flax, this is not more than half a mile wide, when we came again to the open sea; thus making a peninsula of the land on the east side of the harbour. On the west side of the isthmus, the land assumes a different character, it is broken into gentle undulations, and is covered with fern and grass, instead of timber, and I have no doubt that a good road might be made easily to the southward, opening a very large extent of fine country. A little further to the north, on the west side of the harbour, the country is again covered with timber and again becomes hilly. The hills on this side are much higher, and bolder in character than those on the east side. There are, however, several valleys, some of which, appeared to me to contain from 300 to 500 acres of land, which might prove useful to the farmer. I do not think it would be easy to carry roads round the harbour to connect these valleys, even should they be found necessary, which I do not think they would be. And if Otago ever should become a settlement, the town should be placed on the east side, and intercourse with it from the west side would always be carried on in boats. The rocks round the harbour would, I think, afford good metting for the roads. But I do not know that good materials for this purpose will be found near the roads through the open country to the south. The native population round the harbour of Otago has decreased very much of late years. I was told that a few years ago, they amounted to about 1,500, and now, I believe, they do not exceed 100. One of the Chiefs there told me that they were diminishing very fast. The measles and influenza seem to have been their great scourges. Many die of consumption, and not a few from their own superstitious fear. There are some large potatoe grounds below the islands still in use, and produce abundantly. There were large gardens formerly at the head of the harbour, they have been abandoned for some three or four years, but they still produce potatoes, though the natives never dig them; they are left a prey to the wild pigs, which are found here in great numbers.

"The white population here does not exceed twenty men, there are no white women. These people do scarcely anything in the way of cultivation. Mr. Harwood, an intelligent young man, who is in charge of the fishing station, has a small garden near his house, it contains a number of fruit-trees, and many varieties of vegetables, all of which were looking well, though the soil is very little better than mere sand. I saw a few goats, but no cattle or sheep. I saw also a good deal of poultry, and they were not confined to the white people. The wood-hen, which I have before mentioned, was very common in this neighbourhood a few years ago, but the number has been much reduced by the natives, who have adopted rather a singular mode of taking them. They go into the bush, armed with two sticks, to the end of one is attached a piece of red rag, to the end of the other a piece of string with a noose in it. When near the haunts of the wood-hen, they imitate the cry of the bird; as soon as one appears, the red rag is shaken at it with the left hand, the bird, which is very bold, instantly attacks it and continues to fight, until the hunter has succeeded in slipping the noose over its neck. Quails, wild ducks, pigeons, tuis, and kakas, are all abundant. The large white crane is also common, and I heard of two migratory birds, one by its description I supposed to be a species of the cuckoo, the other was said to be about half the size of a pigeon, its colour blue, with a bright red crest; I did not see either of these last. Fish abound here at certain seasons of the year. The patiki, an excellent fish, which is something like a plaice, comes in about the middle of October. These are taken with spears in great numbers on the sand banks. The fish which, at Port Nicholson, is known by the name of habooka, but which is called proper to the southward, makes its appearance about the middle of November. This, with the cod and trumpeter, remain on the coast the greater part of the summer. Oysters, muscles, and other shell-fish, are found among the rocks, but they are not very abundant. Mr. Harwood gave me some specimens of star fish found here, which are different from any I had seen before. They were not in a star form, but were nearly regular pentagons; they were covered with a shell somewhat like that of a crab, but not smooth, it was thrown up into pustules of various sizes, the largest being nearest the outer edges.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPH OF GOOD HOPE.—City of London Subscription Rooms, and Central Emigration Office, established for the purpose of procuring and communicating authentic information in regard to the sale and purchase of Lands, for facilitating the departure of Passengers, and obtaining Free Passages for Emigrants, the transmission of Small Parcels and Merchandise, for providing Outfits, and for effecting Marine and Life Assurances, and furnishing General Information to parties proceeding to her Majesty's Colonies; under the management of Messrs. SMYTH and FABIAN, Colonial and Commercial Agents, Australian Chambers, 33, Gracechurch Street, London.

The Reading-Rooms will be open to Subscribers, from nine in the morning until six in the evening, supplied with the London morning and evening newspapers, and other periodicals of the day, and with Australian and other Colonial newspapers and periodicals—the latest pamphlets and most valuable works on the Colonies, &c.; likewise a register of arrivals and departures of ships, list of passages engaged, and passengers expected to arrive.

A subscriber in the Colonies, or absent from London, may appoint a proxy as his representative, to avail himself of the resources of the Establishment.

Parties proceeding to the Colonies, can have their Passages negotiated on the most advantageous terms, combining economy and comfort, without any charge. Plans and Terms of Ships proceeding to the Colonies, may be had or sent on application. Baggage collected, shipped, and insured.

Persons arriving from the Colonies, may have their luggage cleared, and all business at the Custom House, Docks, or elsewhere, transacted, thereby saving much trouble, delay, and expense.

Marine Insurances effected on goods and merchandise; also Life Assurances, to cover the risks of the voyage, or whilst residing on the coast or interior of the Colony.

Freights.—All descriptions of goods, merchandise, and live stock, carefully shipped by the fastest and safest ships.

Persons in the Country connected in any way with the Colonies, and who may be desirous of dispatching Parcels or Letters to their Friends, are informed, the same can be forwarded through this Agency, on stating their contents and probable values.

Commissions of every description transacted in London for parties residing in the country or the colonies, with the greatest attention and despatch.

Emigration Agents residing in the country will be entitled to the privileges of this Establishment.

Subscription to the Reading Rooms, with all the privileges of the Establishment, £1 ls. per annum.

TO BE SOLD, AN ALLOTMENT AT NELSON, NEW ZEALAND.—Order of choice.—Town, 703; Accommodation, 391; Rural, 766. The Town Acre is in a good situation. The fifty acres accommodation, were selected by Mr. Potchett, and according to his letter (which may be seen by intending purchasers) is about 3 miles from town, bounded on the east by a reserve for a road, and on the west has a frontage to a creek, navigable by boats at high water; the whole of it is level and ready at once for the plough, there is an abundant supply of fresh water. Price of the allotment, £275, the buyer to pay Mr. Potchett's charge for selecting the 150 acre section. Also another allotment, the 50 acre section of which adjoins the above described 50 acres, may be had on the same terms.

The allowances made by the New Zealand Company have not yet been claimed for either of these lots. Apply post paid to Peter Reid, Smith's Court, Candleriggs Glasgow.

TO BE SOLD.—A half-section a Nelson, New Zealand, comprising half town acre, No. 420, choice. Half accommodation section of 50 acres, No. 931, choice. Half rural section of 150 acres, No. 424, choice. For particulars apply to John Gibson, No. 9, Catherine-street, Devonport.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

F. D. LEWIS, Agent for the "New Zealand Journal," begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give (gratuitously) authentic information respecting, and also to facilitate the departure of Emigrants to New Zealand, or any of the other British Colonies.

F. D. L. will also be most happy to arrange Passages advantageously to parties proceeding to the Colonies. Plans and Terms of Ships may be had on application at the Office for Advertisements of the "New Zealand Journal."

Purchase and Sale of Land negotiated, Insurances and Remittances effected, Outfits and everything requisite for the Colonies provided, on the shortest possible Notice.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill, Office of the "New Zealand Journal" Advertisements.

NEW ZEALAND.

J. STAYNER, SHIP INSURANCE BROKER to the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony.

General Shipping Business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded goods shipped, &c., 110, Fenchurch-street.

Purchases of Land negotiated without charge to the Purchaser.

For Sale, a few Tons of New Zealand Flax. For Sale, to realise advances, Three-quarter Town Section, in New Plymouth, two of which are early choices.

NEW ZEALAND PAPERS.

THE AGENT of the WELLINGTON SPECTATOR and NELSON EXAMINER begs to inform the New Zealand public, that files to a late date, of the above named papers, have been received, and may be had of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.; and of D. M. Aird, at the office of the "New Zealand Journal," 2, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

NOTICE.—ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

TO EMIGRANTS and SHIPPERS to NEW ZEALAND and the COLONIES.—J. VALLENTINE and SON, 60, Wych-street, Strand, beg to call the attention of the above to the various articles supplied by them, consisting of every requisite, either in tools, ironmongery, or for general use, and solicit a comparison of their quality and prices with those of any other house. Good bell tents, complete, 42s. each; gunpowder, 1s. per lb.; nails, assorted, 21s. per cwt.; felling axes, 1s. 3d. each; best steel pit and cross-cut saws, 6s. 6d. each, &c. Information given respecting the Colonies, 60, Wych-street, Strand, facing the King of Prussia Tavern.

TO EMIGRANTS.

RICHARDS and CO. Nos. 117 & 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, have ready for immediate Shipment (and which they pack in a manner to cause the least possible freightage) Ironmongery, Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Tools of all kinds.

N.B. Agents to J. R. and A. Ransome, of Ipswich. EXTRACTS FROM WORKS ON EMIGRATION.

"For the purchase of Ironmongery it is necessary to be very particular as to the description, sizes, and quality; what you want, therefore, should be procured of a person who well knows the market. If the things are not the pattern in use, they will not be even looked at, much less purchased."—Widdowson on Van Dieman's Land, page 42.

"I bought my ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Gouger's "South Australia," page 136.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS to NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES. E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c. from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting Business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouses, 163, Fenchurch street.

Lists of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

WRIGHT'S EMIGRANTS' KITCHEN RANGE AND STOVE may be seen in operation at No. 3, Arthur-street, East, near the Monument, or at the Cavendish Hotel Jernyngham-street, St. James's, where it has been in daily use nearly four years. It combines economy, efficiency, simplicity, and great cleanliness. All the operations in cooking are easily performed. Steaming to a great extent. It is constructed for large or small families, schools, hotels, and public institutions, and for Emigrants, to whom it offers very peculiar advantage. Baths can be heated, and hot water conveyed to any part of the house. References and Prospectuses may be obtained at No. 3, Arthur-street East, near the Monument.

PANCLIBANON IRON WORKS, BAZAAR, 68, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.—Gentlemen about to furnish or settle abroad, will find here the largest assortment of General Furnishing Ironmongery ever offered: Tin, Copper, and Iron Cooking Utensils; Table Cutlery, best Sheffield Plate, German Silver, Papier Tea-Trays, Tea-Urns; Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire-Irons; with Baths of all kinds—Shower, Hot, Cold, Vapour, Plunging, &c.; together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Works, for Conservatories, Lawns, &c.; and Garden Engines, which are constantly kept on hand by the Proprietors of this Establishment, and in the largest quantities. All articles are selected of the very best description, and offered at exceedingly low prices, FOR CASH ONLY, the price of each article being marked in plain figures.

ADVANTAGEOUS ESTIMATES are offered for the Outfits of Gentlemen proceeding to New Zealand, India, Australia, &c. Naval Officers upon that station equipped with every necessary, including Cabin Furniture, Under Clothing, Uniforms, and Accoutrements, at prices the most economical, and of quality no to be excelled, at BLACKMAN'S Outfitting Warehouse, 14, Gracechurch-street, Lists forwarded to any part of England.

EMIGRATION to NEW ZEALAND. PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony. Established Correspondents at all the principal settlements. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

COLIN T. CAMPBELL, Commission Merchant and Colonial Agent, transacts every description of business connected with all the British colonies, viz.

Remittances, Passages, Outfits, and Insurances effected.

Baggage cleared, Goods or Supplies purchased and shipped.

Produce from the different colonies received, sold, and proceeds remitted.

Money invested in Colonial Property, Stock, &c., or such sold. Parcels and Letters forwarded.

Every information afforded bearing upon any of the colonies; colonial publications and charts also supplied; and every assistance to intending emigrants. Apply personally, or by prepaid letter, to

COLIN T. CAMPBELL, 29, Norfolk-street, Strand. N.B. Cape papers are regularly received and filed.

THE HAND-BOOK for LIFE ASSURERS: being a Popular Guide to the Knowledge of the system of LIFE ASSURANCE, its advantages, application, &c.; also a General Directory of Assurance Companies, with their capitals, rates, and other particulars.

Published by John Mortimer, Adelaide-street, London; and sold by H. Cunningham, London; D. M. Aird, 2, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden; J. Menzies, 61, Princes-street, Edinburgh; A. Rutherglen, Glasgow; and other Booksellers.

Published by John Mortimer, Adelaide-street, London; and sold by H. Cunningham, London; D. M. Aird, 2, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden; J. Menzies, 61, Princes-street, Edinburgh; A. Rutherglen, Glasgow; and other Booksellers.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. Will be found useful to persons contemplating an Insurance on their Lives."—"Spectator."

A work upon a very popular subject, which it treats in a popular style. It contains a good deal of interesting information, and is calculated to be useful to the numerous class to whom it is addressed.—From the "Edinburgh Evening Courant."

A considerable amount of general information is here afforded. The work, on the whole, will repay a perusal; and supplies a useful manual for consultation to all who intend to enter the ranks of the assured.—From the "Edinburgh Advertiser."

This little volume is likely to prove exceedingly useful to a large class of the community. Ample, yet succinct and clear details are given of the origin and progress of the science of Life Assurance—its statistics—its practical benefits, illustrated by numerous examples—the various systems adopted by the offices in dividing profits, &c., &c.—From the "Aberdeen Journal."

Beyond all question the most simple and lucid account of the theory and practice of Life Assurance we ever read. Within about 180 pages, the writer has condensed all that is necessary to be known upon this important and interesting subject. To every married man—every father of a family—we earnestly recommend the book.—From the "Sunday Times."

Relieved from technical phraseology, comprehensive though brief, this work conveys popular and useful information upon this important subject, in simple and intelligible language. On the whole, much labour and research appear to have been bestowed upon the book.—From the "Perth Constitutional."

This book contains a singularly clear elucidation of the subject, and seems well calculated to diffuse a knowledge of the duty and utility of Life Assurance.—From the "Glasgow Citizen."

Its arrangement is systematic, and a great many striking cases are given of the advantages which have been derived from Insurances. So far as we can judge, the merits of the different plans relating to Life Assurance are fairly stated and discussed.—From the "Caledonian Mercury."

The merchant, banker, lawyer, physician, clergyman in short, all whose incomes are the reward of personal exertion, will derive benefit from the perusal of its pages.—From the "Aberdeen Herald."

JUST PUBLISHED, AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF

Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture: containing numerous designs for dwellings, from the cottage to the villa, including farm houses, farmeries, and other agricultural buildings; several designs for country inns, public houses, and parochial schools, with the requisite fittings-up, fixtures, and furniture, and appropriate offices, gardens, and garden scenery; each design accompanied by analytical and critical remarks, illustrative of the principles of architectural science and taste, on which it is composed. By J. C. London, F.L.S., R.S., &c. Conductor of the Gardener's Magazine, &c. Illustrated by more than 9000 engravings: the designs by upwards of fifty different architects, surveyors, builders, upholsterers, cabinet makers, landscape gardeners, and others, of whom a list is given. A new edition, with a supplement, containing above 160 pages of letter-press, and nearly 500 engravings, bringing down the work to 1819.

London. Longman, Brown, Green, & Longman: and Sold by John Weale, at the Architectural Library, High Holborn.

NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL. TO ADVERTISERS.—The im-

tus which the favourable arrangements lately concluded between the Government and the New Zealand Company, and the favourable news from the Colony, may be expected to give to the Colonization of New Zealand, will obviously increase the usefulness of the New Zealand Journal, as a medium for the Advertisements of Colonial Publishers, Shippers, Outfitters, Insurance and other Companies; and, generally, of all advertisements, directly or indirectly connected with Colonization.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, No. 3, Castle-court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Wanted a few copies of Nos. 18, 20, and 26, of the New Zealand Journal, at 1s. 6d. each, by the undersigned.

New Zealand House. W. BOWLER.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS TO WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND NEW PLYMOUTH, IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

MR. G. B. EARP begs to inform parties about to proceed to New Zealand, that he has made arrangements with the New Zealand Company to despatch a regular series of first-class ships to the above colony, every six weeks or two months, according to the season of the year. These vessels will sail under the following regulations:—

1. Every ship will be subject to the control of the Company, as regards the bill of fare, as well for the chief cabin passengers, as for those in the fore cabin.
2. Punctuality of Sailing. A bond will be entered into with the Company for each ship to sail on the day first appointed. This will be rigidly adhered to, as has already been the case with the "Urula" and "Himalaya." Mr. Earp invites a comparison in this respect between these ships and others, which in the course of the present year have been laid on for the Colony.
3. The price of a chief cabin passage will be only 25 guineas, little more than the cost of conveyance to Canada, or the United States of America; fore cabin, 20 guineas. The Dietary for each upon a liberal scale, approved of by the New Zealand Company.
4. All provisions and cabin accommodations will be subject to the inspection of the Company's Surveyor.
5. All purchasers of Land, themselves proceeding to the Colony, receive an allowance from the Company, which is in many cases equal to the passage of one adult, and in some cases more, thus securing what is equivalent to a free passage.
6. Each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon, and will be provided with medicine, and medical comforts, according to the Company's regulations.

In consequence of the strictness of sailing, no freight will be received on board later than the morning of the day previous to the one named for sailing.

Mr. Earp, having resided for some years in the Colony, will be happy to afford every information respecting New Zealand, to parties proceeding by his ships. Emigrants availing themselves of this, will thereby save much needless trouble and expense.

For passage-allowance, or further information, apply to the Secretary of the Company, and for freight or passage, to

G. B. EARP,
New Zealand House,
Broad-street-buildings.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND NEW PLYMOUTH.—To sail punctually on the 10th of November, the fine fast-sailing, teak-built ship **TERESA**, A 1,600 tons burden, Commander, lying at the New Jetty in the London Docks.—The accommodations of this well-known ship are of the most splendid order, being superior to those of any ship which has yet proceeded to the colony. She will carry an experienced Surgeon. The Dietary of the *TERESA*, as of all other ships despatched by Mr Earp to New Zealand, is under the regulation and inspection of the Company, both as to quantity and quality. The utmost reliance may, therefore, be felt by passengers proceeding to New Zealand, that their comforts in this respect will be most carefully regarded. Chief cabin fare, 35 Guineas; Fore cabin, 20 Guineas. For passage apply to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, or for freight or passage, to

G. B. EARP,
New Zealand House,
Broad-street-buildings;
Or to J. Stayner, 110, Fenchurch-street, Ship and Insurance Broker to the New Zealand Company.

MR. EARP'S LINE OF PACKETS, J. D. HASWELL begs to inform

the New Zealand Public, their friends, and all who may wish for information on the subject, that he effects purchases of land, and will give every information free of charge; arranges for passage and shipment of goods at Plymouth or in London to all the company's settlements. A line of ships will continually call at Plymouth to his consignments on their way out.

G. B. EARP,
New Zealand House,
Broad-street-buildings;

Will meet with immediate dispatch, having room for a few tons of Measurement Goods only.

FOR WELLINGTON & NELSON, NEW ZEALAND. The splendid new Clipper Schooner **GOVERNOR THOMAS WILLIAMSON**, Commander, burthen 200 Tons, lying in the London Docks, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers.

For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to J. STAYNER, Ship and Insurance Broker to the New Zealand Company, 110, Fenchurch-street.

REGULAR TRADERS FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.

These splendid Ships are all of the first class, have most elegant accommodation for Passengers, and engagements will be given for their days of Sailing.

FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND. the **SYDNEY**, 500 Tons. J. POTTER, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail Oct. 20.

For SYDNEY, the St. GEORGE, 750 Tons, JAMES NORIE, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail Oct. 15.

For LAUNCESTON, the LOUISA, 400 tons, J. PALLOE, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail Oct. 10.

For the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the **LADY LEITH**, 300 Tons. A. B. WOLLASTON, Commander. Lying in the St. Katharine Dock. To sail Oct. 10.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior first-class Ships (regular traders), to each of the Australian Colonies, and the Cape of Good Hope.

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE,
24, Fenchurch-street, London.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that a Special General Court of Proprietors of the New Zealand Company, will be holden at this House, on Thursday, the 18th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors which will then be presented, and of considering, and if approved, declaring a Dividend upon Company's Stock.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS CUDBERT HARRINGTON,
Secretary.
New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings,
26th September, 1843.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY. SPECIAL GENERAL COURT

of the Proprietors having been called, for the purpose of considering, and if approved, declaring a dividend upon the Company's Stock, on Thursday, the 18th day of October next, Notice is hereby given, that the Books for the Transfer of the said Stock, will be closed accordingly, from Monday the 2nd to Thursday, the said 12th day of October, both inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors
T. C. HARRINGTON,
Secretary.
New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings,
26th September, 1843.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON.
VICE PRESIDENT.
REAR ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CHEETHAM,
C. B., K. C. H.

At a MEETING of this SOCIETY, held within their Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., ALEXANDER CURRIE, Esq., in the chair.

It was moved by N. Clark, Esq., and seconded by J. Stayner, Esq., and Resolved—

THAT this Society do take into consideration at their next meeting, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of October, the most desirable means to be adopted to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the great importance to New Zealand and the Australian Settlements of taking measures to open a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Isthmus of Panama; and that the members of the Society be advised of this resolution by circular letters and by advertisement in the TIMES NEWSPAPER, and in the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

ALEXANDER CURRIE,
Chairman.

The objects of this Society are,
I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-Owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.

II. To suggest to, and urge upon the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end.)
IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labours will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from the various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence and co-operation which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The Subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets the first and third Wednesday of each Month, at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order,
W. BRIDGES, Secretary.
New Zealand Society's Rooms,
36, Old Broad Street,
7th June, 1843.

AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL

and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, Capital, £250,000, in 2000 Shares.

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Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, No. 124, Bishopsgate-street.
EDWARD RILEY, Secretary.

PANAMA.—The latest and best

account, with a new Chart, of the passage of this Isthmus is in the **GUIDE TO THE WEST INDIES, AND NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA**, just published, price six shillings, by JOHN OSBORNE, Passenger Department, Royal Mail Steam Company.
London: printed for the Author, and sold at the Office, 55, Moorgate Street, and by all Booksellers.

PUBLISHED BY D. M. AIRD, 2, TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.
JUST PUBLISHED, No 1, of

THE COLONIAL PENNY MAGAZINE.—Containing:—Proposition to the European and American Governments for effecting a junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by a Canal across the Isthmus of Panama; with an illustration.—The French and English in Tahiti.—Panaceas for Distress.

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is desirous of meeting with a few Persons intending to Colonize, who would join him in purchasing a vessel for that purpose, which vessel could be resold in the colony at a profit, whereby they might defray all expenses of passage out, and have the comfort of the vessel to themselves. The spare Tonnage and Cabins, if any, could be let out to others.
A nearly new vessel is ready for purchase at less than half her cost of building. Any persons understanding the nature of this adventure, will immediately see the great advantages offered by this plan, and as the best season for sailing is fast approaching, no time should be lost.
Further information can be obtained by applying personally or by letter, to A. B., 3, Spread Eagle-court, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

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The Ship Letter Office will despatch letters under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Captain.	Agent.	Start from	Sail about
Wellington and Nelson	Governor	200	Williamson	Stayner	Lon. Dka.	Oct. 7
Wellington, Nelson, & New Plymouth	Teresa	600	—	Ditto	Lon. Dks.	Nov. 10
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Sydney.	St. George	750	Narlie	Ditto	Lon. Dka.	Oct. 15.

EMIGRATION VERSUS CHARITY.

We have said that the Poor-Law system is an abuse of charity, or else a mockery of it; but whether founded in selfishness or ignorance, one thing is evident, that it is eating into the vitals of this country. Scotland is now about to be blessed with a Poor-Law commission:—we shall hear how the Dukes of Sutherland and Argyle will like it. We have daily instances of the evil worked by the system. Here is an instance of the conviction of its inutility having reached even the minds of Poor-Law guardians:—The *Athlone Sentinel* states, that at a meeting of the guardians of the Athlone workhouse, on Saturday, the 30th ult., a good many of the guardians expressed their opinion that the Poor-Laws had failed in giving relief to the poor, notwithstanding the great outlay and the heavy tax, and considered it would be better to close the house at once. One of the board then gave notice, that he would move on Saturday three weeks, that the paupers of the house be turned out, and that the house be closed.

In England, too, guardians and ratepayers are getting by the ears.

At a poor-rate meeting in the church of St. Leonard's, Shore-ditch, the other night, which lasted from three in the afternoon till half-past ten, the altercations about the parish accounts and the management of the workhouse, led to what the *Times* characterises as a dreadful and disgraceful conflict between the authorities and the rate-payers, during which blows were struck, and the church seats overturned. The affair ended by the beadles and constables ejecting, *vi et armis*, the belligerents, and closing the church doors against them.

All this is but the beginning of the end.

The principle of the New Poor-Law is, that it is an offence to be a pauper, and that, therefore, while humanity demands that means should be taken to keep the pauper's body and soul together (for it is not yet asserted that paupers have no souls), it is ordered that this shall not be done until the pauper shall prove his claim, by getting rid of every vestige of property, and that the relief shall be made as obnoxious as possible, in order to deter Englishmen from the crime of pauperism. In the same manner, there are innumerable charitable persons who will not relieve a beggar in the street, unless an evident want of limbs, or indubitable disease, or idiocy, happen to be the offence for which he has been reduced to beg.

It cannot be too strongly insisted, that while a man has the opportunity to work, and due remuneration for it, it is an offence to be poor. But this half of the question is altogether forgotten in the Poor-Law system. There are thousands of Englishmen in this over-peopled state (virtually over-peopled, at least) who cannot obtain

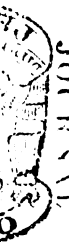
work at adequate, sometimes at any, remuneration. The object of a wise and good government would be either to relieve these persons—and to relieve them in a kindly spirit—or to consider in what manner the remunerative employment may be provided. It is a growing truth, that social emigration—the colonisation of new and rich fields by a graduated society of capitalists and labourers would be better both for the rich and the poor than the present lazy Poor-Law bastille system. In England, A, B, and C, possess millions, which they hoard; the rest of the alphabet is divided among small capitalists, who are only now learning the advantage and necessity of combination, and no-capitalists, who are endeavouring to persuade A, B, and C, to feed them to-day that they may continue their unceasing day and night toil to increase the hoard to-morrow. A, B, and C, are now thinking about it: it is now thought more than probable that X, Y, and Z, will be allowed to exist on the conditions specified.

If selfishness, and not lazy ignorance, has induced the present deplorable state of things in England, there is every reason to hope that selfishness will now mend it. That the payers of poor-rates will, for very self interest, set about the work of systematic social colonisation—that they will invest a few hundreds of thousands in creating new markets for mental and physical industry—that some of the immense capital of England will find its way to the Antipodes—and that young communities will be aided to plant themselves in comfort as well as in hope on the coasts of New Zealand and Australia; the consideration striking the ratepayer for the first time that Poor-Law Unions certainly pay no interest on the investment: that systematic colonisation, therefore, even if it do not return 10 per cent. on the capital sunk, is no worse than systematic bastillation.

At present it is not merely the working daily labourer who is an object of national charity—the accomplished and intellectual suffer greater things than mere scarcity of thin gruel. Tutors and governesses, teachers of all sorts, are advertising their talent at sixpence an hour, while scribes of all degrees of merit and pretension daily sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, and are ready for a consideration to write on any side of any question; being apparently convinced, that as men now-a-days believe in nothing, it is no great crime to subscribe to any number of articles, if it will pay. We have mentioned governesses—

A late number of *Punch*, quotes from the *Times*, and comments with humorous severity upon the following advertisement:

“Wanted, in Islington, a MORNING DAILY GOVERNESS, of lady-like manners, for three or four young female pupils, capable of imparting a sound English education, with French, music, and singing, dancing, and drawing, unassisted by Masters. She must be proficient



in Music and singing, and able to devote three entire morning hours only, for five days in each week, to her pupils. One resident in the district would be preferred, but inferior talent need not apply. Salary, 2*l.* a month! Unexceptionable references will certainly be required: Address, pre-paid, to S. S., Mr. Compton's, grocer, &c., 3, Morgan's-place, Liverpool-road, Islington."

Punch will have it that Shabby Shabby, of Stonyheart-place, is the real address of S. S.; and adds—

"How very much would it surprise the face of "S. S.'s"—what a look of offended virtue would they put on, were somebody to exclaim to them—"It is such as you who help to fill our streets, and through the saloons of our theatres—it is such as you, who make the Magdalen indispensable." We have recently read the statistics of insanity; and have found governesses to be in a frightful disproportion to other educated classes. Can this be wondered at when we read such offers as those of "S. S.?"

Punch is half right. S. S. is not more shabby than most of his fellow-men; but he is ignorant. We can imagine S. S. a kind and affectionate husband and father, a very "respectable" family man; but society has told him that demand and supply and legal charity are the only moral duties at all compatible with the present crisis of over population and competition. He regularly pays his poor-rates, and, if he has workmen under him, he as regularly pays them the wages they have consented to exist upon; and what more, he asks, does political economy demand. His four girls, to be respectable, must of course play on the piano, and make fancy screens; and his sons, in like manner, must read Homer as well as Don Quixote, in the original: and how is he to make both ends meet, and accomplish these accomplishments, but by taking the usual advantage of the necessities of the tutor and the governess.

The truth is, that there is a glut of mental as well as physical labour in the market; and while part of the evil in the present case is doubtless attributable to that respectable education which unfits all respectable young women for any work savouring of vulgar utility, it is still more obvious that, under the present conditions of society, there are too many heads as well as too many hands out of employment. But this part of the subject has been so amply treated by the author of *England and America*, in his chapter on the uneasiness of the middle class, that it is hardly necessary to dilate upon it here. "Competition for wages," he says, "is plainly the immediate cause of misery amongst the working class; but what occasions that severe competition amongst people of capital and education, that snatching of each other's means of existence which renders the life of the English middle class one struggle with difficulties?"—This, alas! is unfortunately the last kind of question practically dealt with by statesmen and by public charity, in endeavours after a better state of things. Temporary palliatives are all that is looked for; and the disease is merely kept alive.

Mr. Wakefield's main object, in the work to which we have referred, was to exhibit the great truth that political economy as generally taught is a partial science. Political economy deals mainly with the relations of profits and wages: what may be called Colonial economy extends its object to the co-extension of profits and wages. Political economy appears to assume for its basis the ordinary but un-Christian hypothesis, that it is a natural law that we must feed upon one another—that A must suffer that B may enjoy. Colonial economy would teach us that by introducing into our calculations the third great element of production—the field of employment—both wages and profits may increase *pari passu*. "Not only the coincidence of misery and uneasiness with enormous wealth, but all the most striking social peculiarities of England may be traced to a superabundance of capital and population in proportion to the means of employing capital and labour." It is not to be concealed, however, that much of the hoarded up capital of England might be beneficially employed for the whole community; but the end of accumulation has been forgotten in the means, and millions of money as well as millions of men are idle in consequence. Still we must take the case, in the meantime, as we find it. The question to be considered is, how with absolute certainty both capital and labour may find remunerative employment. What we want is, a wider market; the abrogation of the Corn and other similar laws will extend the foreign market; systematic colonisation will make new markets; new markets, let it be remembered, not merely for hands, but for heads, if systematic colonisation shall adapt itself as it can and ought to the necessities of the case. Capital and labour being supplied together to new fields; corn and wine and oil will then be produced, which English wants transplanted thither, will hasten to exchange for the

home productions of the loom and the intellect. The manufacturer of English books, as well as the manufacturer of English buttons, will find a vent for his commodities, constant and ever increasing; and, surplus capital accumulating in many hands, the tutor and the governess will be in requisition as now they are in redundancy:

But then capital must go out as well as labour—the large capitalist must send his capital, and the small capitalist must take his capital with him; and both must be attracted by an attractive colonisation. Selfish accumulation has resulted in an immense amount of hoarded capital in England; that capital, capable now of incalculable benefit, never would have been accumulated but for this very selfishness and mammonism: verily, there is a mighty "soul of goodness in things evil." But even an eighth of the poor-rates, a million a year systematically applied to the foundation of attractive and comfortable settlements, epitomes of our own social state, how much would such a sum effect of real good? How much in future years would it save?

PANAMA.

It is now 350 years since the immortal weaver, Christopher Columbus, renounced the shuttle for the high seas; and after sundry buffetings with unruly waves and winds, and unruly men, was fortunate enough to demonstrate the truth of his prognostications, and lead the way to a new world—to which it was left to another to give his name. Much yet remains to be done to reap the benefit of that mighty discovery:—A slight barrier, which a moderate degree of skill and energy would remove, has been allowed for ages to shut us out from the full harvest; and we are still content to complain of the danger and delay of our Antipodal voyages, when a paltry million of money would enable us to make a direct highway across the continent of America, reducing the voyage to Australia and China by two months, and uniting in one commercial league the West Indies and the East, Australasia and America, Great Britain and New Zealand. The value of such a work is more striking as regards New Zealand than any of our colonies: it would make New Zealand the nearest, instead of the most distant of the Australian groupe; and would, in an especial manner, attract to New Zealand the enterprise of our American and West Indian colonists.

We have, on former occasions, urged on the New Zealand Company to follow up the suggestions of Mr. Mangles on the subject of East Indian intercourse with New Zealand; the passage through Panama would render the West Indies a no less promising field for New Zealand agency. By the last packet from Demerara, we are in receipt of several communications; in one of which, written, too, by one who has tolerably prospered in that colony, and whose dislike of it, therefore, is entirely founded on social and moral grounds, it is observed—"I have just received the Journal of 22d July: I think there can be little doubt of New Zealand doing well. I am as much dissatisfied as ever with this miserable country; I wish I could leave it, but how to do so I know not. How much would it require to purchase a small property, and settle comfortably in New Zealand?"

The feelings thus expressed by our friend are, we know, shared by almost every one in the West Indies who can appreciate the blessings of civilized society, which, in the communities of that part of the world, are absolutely denied; for, while they feel themselves under a moral obligation to send their children home to England to be educated, every one not wedded at any sacrifice to mere mammonism, is himself anxious to escape from a society without faith, principle, or literature. When the Panama route shall be opened to New Zealand, and the seeds of education there planted shall have produced the due harvest, and systematic colonisation duly extended shall have there established an epitome of English society, without its crying abuses; many West Indians will take advantage of the new pathway to proceed to a more genial and promising field of exertion; and our commercial intercourse with the West Indies will be yet greater than it ever was, for it will be conducted in hope and courage by those fitted by nature to struggle and to work under a tropical sun, and not by the natives of temperate regions, whom centuries will not there acclimatise.

We stated in our last that the New Zealand Society, a body of gentlemen desirous, some from interested, others from disinterested motives, to promote the extension of New Zealand colonisation and commerce, were to hold a special meeting on the 4th inst., to

consider this question, in relation to the general and national benefit. It will probably be said, what business has the New Zealand Society to meddle with a subject which, to be effectually undertaken, must be seized upon by the large capitalists of the city and by the governments of Europe. We shall answer, that the New Zealand Society, seeing that for more than three centuries since the discovery of America, nobody has entered upon this work, has followed up the suggestions of our friend W., on which we have already in our last two numbers commented at some length, and are now merely endeavouring to interest the powers that be in the undertaking. The New Zealand Society, too, let it be remembered, is deeply interested in the project of the canal across Panama, which would increase a hundred, a thousand-fold, the value of all our Australasian as well as Chinese and Indian possessions.

The meeting we have referred to, took place, and the Vice-President, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Chatham, presided. A report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere. The conclusion arrived at was, that it was desirable to use means to interest influential individuals in this kingdom; in the first place, to urge the importance of the undertaking upon the United Governments, and to form a chartered company under the guarantee of a commissioner of controul, formed of distinguished personages in the different states of Europe and America, so that a guarantee might be given to the public that the work should be carried out in no individual, national, or jobbing spirit.

Our correspondent W. has just called our attention to a statement in the *Journal des Debats* of the 3d of October, which has also, we are glad to perceive, attracted the attention and induced the comments of our valuable coadjutor, the *Colonial Gazette*, that Mons. Garella, the Engineer of Mines, (the *Colonial Gazette*, says M. Lambert, Conseiller de Prefecture,) and Mons. Courteineo, Engineer of Roads and Bridges, have been commissioned by the French Government to examine the proposed project of a Canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Additional testimony is thus afforded that the French Government are earnestly desirous of testing the practicability of the undertaking. It is even reported in the City, but on what evidence we know not, that the French Government are in correspondence with the English and American Powers, on the subject.

Now that the China trade is effectually opened, and the basis of Chinese and English commerce thoroughly established by the edicts and tariffs just announced in the *Times*, we trust that all connected with the China and India trade, the sellers of raw material in all parts of the colonial world will appreciate the great interest which they have in this question. The interconnexion between English, Chinese, and Australian commerce, we have several times treated of in these columns: and we trust that the skill of the Chinese, (so well illustrated by the specimens of their flax and other manufactures in the Chinese collection,) and the New Zealand staples, the green stone of which the Chinese use immense quantities, and the food, to the growth of which the New Zealand soil is so well adapted, will by and by be made the basis of constant interchange and transactions between the two countries. India, too, and the West Indies, on soial as well as commercial grounds, will speedily be made to understand the value of the New Zealand markets, when colonisation shall be taken up in earnest, and the certainty of an easy access and ready and safe communication once apparent. On whatever side we regard it, it is impossible to exaggerate the great benefits to be anticipated from the work now in contemplation. New Zealand colonisation will continue to be a plaything until the round about road to it is superseded by the Bridge of Panama.

SHIPS, COLONIES, AND COMMERCE.

We shall premise what we have to say on this subject by two striking extracts from a great Tory poet—Samuel Coleridge.

"I. Colonisation is not only a manifest expedient, but an imperative duty on Great Britain—God seems to hold out his finger to us over the sea. But it must be a national colonisation, such as was that of the Scotch to America; a colonisation of hope, and not such as we have alone encouraged and effected for the last fifty years, a colonisation of despair."

Again—

"II. I think this country is now suffering grievously under an excessive accumulation of capital, which, having no field for profitable operation, is in a state of fierce civil war with itself."—*Coleridge's Table Talk*, May 4, 1833.

These two sentences, considered together with the dictum of

Mr. Carlyle, that England's sure markets must be among new colonies of Englishmen, in all quarters of the world—with that of Sir Robert Peel, that the British colonies should be treated as integral parts of the British empire—with that of Mr. Charles Buller, that if the game of restriction is to be played, none can play it so well as the colonial empire of Great Britain—with that of Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, that systematic colonisation is a self-acting machine, working by its own inherent power—will be our excuse for dealing at some length with the colonisation question at this crisis. Let us then, as shortly as the importance of the matter will admit, consider the necessity which exists for such a remedy for existing evils, and the extent to which it is probable that colonisation will correct them. And we trust that we shall discover from this review that whether the existing distress is to be attributed to overtrading, to taxation, or to monetary errors; to the new Poor Law or to machinery; to monetary difficulties in the United States or to wars in India and China; to tariffs and commercial treaties or to the Income Tax; to increase of population or to extension of large farms; to free trade or to restrictions and monopolies; to long leases or to short leases, or no leases at all; to timber duties or sugar duties; to rights of property or wrongs of industry; to corn laws or reciprocity; to the property qualification or restricted suffrage; to want of education or to miseducation; to Chartism, or Owenism, or Peelism, or Repealism, or to whatever ism or want of ism; the evil result must admit of correction by an extension of the colonial market. There is no country under the sun possessed of such a valuable capital of land and labour as the English empire—the sun never sets upon her broad rich acres, waste or cultivated; here however no longer flourishing peopled towns, but struggling over-peopled communities, wherein thousands cannot find comfort or even room for exertion: while there extend vast unreclaimed territories, whose redundancy of wild vegetable life gives ample token of capability and productiveness.

It has been said that the Saxon spirit of enterprise has been overdeveloped in England; that the thirst of wealth and luxury, the usual result of a high state of civilisation, has increased and is increasing; and that this ambition of riches has now "o'erleaped its sell and fallen on the other side." It must indeed be noted, noticeable by the blindest capacity, that the resources of intellect and machinery, have developed themselves in a far greater ratio than the resources of the soil; that while trade and manufactures and commerce have extended themselves over every market in Europe, and the artificial products of England are to be found in every corner of the globe, the natural productiveness of the soil has not advanced in the like ratio, and thus a disproportion has been occasioned in the supply of natural and artificial wants; books and buttons are excessive in proportion to bread. Thus, a reaction taking place, the over-crowded market relieves itself by throwing thousands out of employment, or employing thousands, yea, millions, at inadequate remuneration.

Overtrading, therefore, and overpopulation are closely dependent upon one another, at the same time that they are both connected in their tendency and in their remedy, with the state of agriculture. It is evident that could we, by the aid of science, increase everywhere the productiveness of the soil seven fold, there might be no overpopulation, that the present amount of commerce might be no more than adequate to the wants of the community. The primary wants would then be universally supplied, and the manual and intellectual labourer would be again encouraged and remunerated.

But it has been argued that although the soil of England does not produce enough to supply the wants of the community, so that bread may be everywhere in England cheap and abundant, the supply might be readily furnished by other lands; that while we have too little, other portions even of Europe, have too much, and in exchange for the artificial products of English skill, would readily contribute the natural products of agriculture: that in a double view would this promote the prosperity of England, by lessening the expense of living and by increase of consumption, increasing the revenue of the country; and those who thus argue insist further that so artificial is now the condition of society, and condition of argument, in England, that this view of things is not only opposed, as is natural, by those who are interested in retaining an exclusive market of provisions in their own hands, but even by many disinterested and well-meaning persons, who will not concede that to open the markets would be to open a new channel for energy and skill and enterprise. But even to these it must be conceded, that could their prejudices and the interests of others be reconciled to such extension of markets, the result would not be a lasting one: that the seeds of manufacturing greatness having been already planted in other countries, there too must enterprise and ambition develop themselves, call forth all the resources of population, and eventually employ all their own agricultural wealth in the supply of their own necessities. The immediate remedy, however, though it may not be the remote and permanent one, is asserted to be extension and interchange of our European products, and correction of our own legislative and financial errors, by removing the burdens in reality and virtually, as indeed by the Land Act of Queen Anne, they were nominally and ostensibly, from the shoulders of labour and enterprise and professional exertions, to those of realised land revenue and capital; by opening, on a proper understanding, which mutual advantage would soon render mutually certain, the British market to the foreign grower, the foreign market to the British merchant, and by repre-

senting not merely the property and influence, but also the intelligence and the labour of this country, it is held that prosperity would soon permeate the newly opened channels, and that many years would elapse before the balance of production and of population would be again disturbed or destroyed. Seeing, therefore, that in Europe, peopled as it already is, the seeds of art and of commerce everywhere springing up—art outstripping even nature—it remains to be considered in what manner the colonial market is likely ultimately, to excel in value and importance, as a corrective of population, the home and the continental markets.

In Australia and America the excess of land over capital and labour is as great as in old countries is the excess of capital and labour over the field of employment. Where, indeed, millions and millions of cultivable acres abound, it is hard to fix a limit to their occupation by the toil, the profitable toil, of the human family. But, alas! the history of our colonies has too lamentably demonstrated that something more than a fertile soil is required for the proper plantation of a settlement, and that the unlimited occupation of such territory may be but the sure road to ruin to all engaged in it. The first grand requisite of successful civilisation is combined labour, due centralisation of labour, followed by a gradual self-evolving dispersion, or rather extended centralisation. The next is the due supply of capital to employ, centralise, and disperse, the accumulating labour.

And we shall here briefly consider how these two desiderata may be most readily accomplished.

The principle of the Wakefield system of emigration is to restrict the sale of land, so as to insure an adequate supply of labour to improve it. To do this, the endeavour is made to fix upon a price sufficient to secure this object,—that is so say, to demand for every portion of land sold such a sum as will enable the seller to sell not only the land, but adequate labour along with it. Mr. Wakefield insisted at first that all the price, excepting the proportion to be laid aside for profit and expenses, should be expended in supplying this labour, and many capitalists, still recognising this as the true principle, are disinclined to purchase land on which this principle is not exclusively carried out. But Mr. Wakefield's mind gradually perceived, by the experience constantly exhibited to it, that in the infancy of colonisation, it is not sufficient merely to supply labour, and trust to the purchaser to supply employment for that labour, but that the instrument of colonisation must aid in the supply of a general capital-fund as well as of a general labour-fund; for it is evident that it is impossible to approximate to such a sufficient price as will certainly guarantee the exact supply, neither more nor less, of labour necessary. And that more particularly for this reason, that *capital will keep, life will not*. Capital, the individual capital of purchasers, may be held in reserve from year to year, while capitalists see how the wind blows: the labour, on the other hand, though in truth, in due proportion to the capital actually possessed, is in disproportion to the capital actually exhibited, and the labourer cannot starve for a year while the capitalist is looking about him. Thus, until individual capitalists have screwed their courage up to the investing point, the colonising machine, whether with Government or a Company, must in advance of the capitalists—must, in fact, make them pay for the employment of the labour as well as the supply of it, and, therefore, apportion a certain amount of the purchase-money, to the establishment of works and institutions for the public good—for the ultimate advantage of the capitalist himself to an extent for counterbalancing the immediate disbursement required of him in the addition to his purchase-money. With this view, the price fixed on in the Nelson settlement, under the New Zealand Company, was 10s. more than that formerly demanded. One-half of the purchase-money was devoted to emigration, one-third to expenses and profit, and the remaining sixth to public institutions for the immediate employment of labour, and the ultimate moral as well as physical well-being of the settlers. For the general principle of Wakefieldism is to give at once a social value to new land, and to do so by a supply of capital is as legitimate as by labour.

If it is objected that by including these expenses in the purchase money, capital is taxed, and not derived income, for the good of the whole; it is to be answered, that even so is it in England. The advantage of neighbourhood to a market, for example, or of easy access to the various public institutions of a city, is paid for by the English capitalist in an increase of the capital price of land. We are, therefore, satisfied that the price of land must prospectively embrace both the supply of labour and the certain supply of occupation; and on this principle, no possible fear can arise of over population on the one hand, or over speculation on the other; in the language of the chemist, increase the labour or increase the capital, and the one will be adequately held in solution by the other.

Let us now briefly consider how far the desiderata of a sufficient price and a sufficient emigration fund are provided for in the recent Colonial Act of Government.

By the second clause, no land is henceforth to be alienated, except by sale; it was thus determined that at least the price shall be something, and curious as this may sound, the admission of such a principle is one great improvement upon the systems formerly sanctioned by our rulers. By the 8th section, it is further laid down, that the lowest price for land shall be 1*l.* per acre, and this price may be raised, but cannot be lowered. All this, too, is well: the great question, of course, will be, to what extent it may

be advisable to raise the price? This must be determined by the extent to which the principles we have here referred to are carried out by those who have the administration of colonial matters.

With regard to the fund for emigration, it was resolved, that after defraying the expenses of surveys, management, and sale, one-half of the remainder is to be appropriated to emigration. Were the price of land fixed, and the minimum were also the maximum, such a principle as this would sadly curtail the proportion of purchase-money to be reserved for emigration; for the half of the balance of 100*l.*, after deducting the expense of surveying 100 acres, would perhaps hardly afford 30*l.*, not the passage money of one labourer and his wife, for that quantity of land. But this part of the subject is materially affected by what we come now to consider in its place, the mode of sale.

The points in which the plan proposed by the Government coincided with that pursued by the New Zealand Company are these:—The division of surveyed lands into town, suburban, and rural sections; the suburban lots extending to a certain distance from the town, acquiring thereby a great artificial value from position; and the country lots embracing all the territory beyond this suburban circle.

In the New Plymouth settlement, the town included nearly a square mile; the suburban land a belt around this of nearly twenty times the extent of the town; the country beyond this being the rural sections.

These sections were disposed of at a price fixed for the time, the average being about 30*s.* an acre, and about a half of the whole purchase-money has been already expended in sending labour to the colony. While this fixed price system enabled the Company to see clearly, at every step, where they were going, it also prevented the evils of competition and jobbing, which auction sales inevitably produce; and as the choice of the lands purchased was determined by a lottery, it insured the certain cultivation of various centres in its range of territory. The early colonists, having thus started on equal terms, the auction system has since been partially adopted, with what success yet remains to be proved. The Government adopt the latter principle from the commencement. The consequence of this will be that the great capitalists buy up the best lands, principally with the view of re-selling them at advanced prices, and no definite amount of emigration or improvement fund can be anticipated. A greater price, no doubt, may be realised in many cases, but an average fixed price would, in the aggregate, put as much money in the public purse, and also enable the public, which, under the auction system, besides its other inherent evils, they never can do, to know how the principle is working, and wherein and how far it requires modification.

The difficulty to be achieved in order to correct all these evils—at least to counterbalance them all—is the adoption of a principle frequently impressed upon them, and the benefits of which would be as incalculable, as the principle is just and well-founded. We mean the anticipation of the fund to be prospectively realised, and the immediate application of this fund to providing labour and occupation to the colonies, and relieving the markets here of their superabundance both of labour and capital.

By so doing—by the immediate realisation of a labour fund and a capital fund, and its immediate application to the transmission of labour, or to the employment on a grand scale, say in the preparation of the lands for agriculture, the establishment of steam and internal communication, all which might be effected by way of bounties to enterprise, without interfering with the legitimate rewards of individual exertion, an immense impetus would be given to colonial greatness; capitalists would immediately follow in the wake of the great government capitalist, markets would be established, family relations would be formed, the schoolmaster as well as the handicraftsman, the intellectual as well as the physical labourer would find ample room and verge enough for the development of all his energies now cabbined, cribbed, confined at home; a new colonial empire, not the rival but the auxiliary of that of the mother country would be created, acting and reacting to the benefit, even to the salvation of all but rebellious England; and a New Zealand Gibbon would be saved the voluminous labour of inditing the decline and fall of the British empire.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

We have consistently held aloof from advocating the cause either of Sir G. Farmer, or Mr. Donlan, leaving speculations of all kinds to find their own place in public estimation; partly because we have as yet no means of judging as to the value of mechanical processes, which must be tested by large experiments in the colony, and partly because we fear anything even resembling an approach to monopoly on the as yet *tabula rasa* of New Zealand. At the same time, if individual ingenuity cannot successfully exert itself in the colony to simplify the process of preparation, then Mr. Donlan, or any inventor possessing a chemical or mechanical secret or patent, which is alone effectual, must be left to reap the reward of his own exclusive genius. Sir George Farmer and his friends can hardly be considered a company, and their success, of which we hear favourable accounts, does not stand in the way of fair competition, nor of the development of skill and inventive talent in other quarters; and Mr. Donlan, in the same manner, is quite entitled to use his best efforts to establish his claims to general support. But we confess we should much rather see that gentleman, if he should be successful in the formation of a Flax Company, devote his attention to the adaptation of the fibre to manufacturing purposes at home, than interfere with the weight of a combined capital in the colony. It is the opinion of several experienced Anglo New Zealanders (among whom we may mention in par

ticular Mr. Earp), that a due attention to the cutting of the flax at the proper time, and a careful superintendance of the native processes, with the aid of the ordinary hydraulic press, would amply suffice to fit the fibre for shipment at a remunerating freight. Certain it is, that, until now, this can hardly be said to have been attempted; no systematic experiments having been made in this kind.

The question has lately been the theme of a good deal of correspondence in the *Times* newspaper; and one very judicious writer, who subscribes himself "Phormium Tenax," insists upon this, that the only drawback to the immense value of the fibre is the careless manner in which it has been prepared, and the not unreasonable prejudice which has arisen in consequence. It may not be amiss at this time to turn to the evidence which has been at various times adduced on the subject, and to consider the probable value of the plant to British commerce. The conviction is firm in our mind, that the flax of New Zealand will, ere long, hold no less important a place in "City articles" than the cotton of America.

A valuable pamphlet entitled "Reasons for Promoting the Cultivation of New Zealand Flax," was sometime since published by Smith and Elder; from the joint pens of Messrs. F. Dillon Bell and Fred. Young, jun. To this pamphlet we shall refer such as desire more minutely to examine the evidence on the value of the staple.

From the evidence of Mr. Enderby, Mr. Nicholas, and others, examined before the Lords' Committee in 1838, as well as from the accounts of travellers and "diarists," which have appeared in various works on New Zealand, as well as in this Journal, we know that the New Zealand Flax is spread over the country in vast quantities; that occasional successful experiments have proved that, with due preparation, it is capable of being made a most valuable article of commerce, the rope made from it being, in particular, superior to that made from any other species of flax. It is to be observed, that much difficulty has arisen, in consequence of the peculiar nature of the plant being previously unknown to the flax manufacturers of this country; for it so far differs from European flax, that the leaf and not the stem furnishes the fibre; and accordingly it has naturally taken some time to learn the best mode of cutting, scraping, dressing, and packing it. The natives know how to cut it so as to answer all their own purposes; but, on being employed by the settlers to furnish it in any large quantity, they cut it down carelessly, at wrong seasons, and regardless of the best species. What superintendance may do remains yet to be seen. It is seldom that Nature presents herself at once in such a dress as not to require a little kindly trimming by the hands of art and culture.

The Phormium Tenax is indigenous to New Zealand—a perennial plant—and may be cut at all periods, as each leaf develops itself and reaches a certain stage of growth. These leaves are from six to ten feet in length, and each plant covers a space of about four feet square, so that 100 acres would, it has been estimated, contain upwards of 2,000 plants—each plant yielding 12lbs. of cut leaves—and the whole farm nearly 1,300 tons. About one-fifth of this weight can be had of flax, and about half the same weight of course tow—near 260 tons of flax and 650 of the coarser article—the former being worth 15*l.* and the latter 3*l.* a ton. Supposing that manufactories were established in the colony by the aid of a large capital, the profits by saving of freight, &c., would be enormous. But even with an addition of 5*l.* per ton to the cost, for freightage (presuming, as has been asserted, that a ton weight may be compressed to a cubic ton of measurement), the average value of flax in the country (say 40*l.*) would show a profit of upwards of 100 per cent. But the New Zealand flax is more valuable than either the Friesland or the British; it combines the qualities of the hemp and flax, some samples having the strength of the former, and others the firmness of the latter; the same weight of Phormium possesses a greater length and greater strength than the European flax; so that it may be said, that a ton is more than a ton.

Fabrics of every degree of strength and fineness, from cordage and coarse sailcloth to cambric, silky waistcoat pieces, and paper of excellent quality, have been manufactured from it.

One peculiar advantage will attend the cultivation of New Zealand flax in the colony—the finest species grows upon the hills. The hilly districts of Wellington, therefore, will probably become more valuable even than the valleys, where the plant, though larger and more luxuriant, is coarser and less valuable. "That of smaller growth," says Mr. Heaphy, "which is found on high land, has a greater proportion of the fibre to the vegetable substance which surrounds it, and is more readily dressed." Thus, several country sections have been chosen near Port Nicholson for flax farms, on land that would not produce grain, or be adapted to general agriculture.

The problem to be solved is one, that it will be disgraceful to English enterprise, if it do not solve right speedily. The natives have prepared quantities of the flax by scraping it with oyster shells; we are called upon to improve ever so little upon this simple process, to separate the fibre from the leaf, to clean, dry and pack it: to crush also the seed which is thrown out in immense quantities, and, by careful and economical management, reduce the freight of the flax, the tow, and the seed oil. It is a serious question for New Zealand prosperity, and must be answered at once. England is the most practical country on the globe, and no theories or possibilities, however demonstrative, will move it a bit.—Nearly 100,000 tons is the annual importation of flax and hemp into England—so that New Zealand, if it will at once answer this problem, may for many years make herself independent of all other agricultural occupations, by devoting herself to the cultivation and export of the Phormium Tenax. The Phormium Tenax question is now in the same position as that of the most valuable species of American cotton in 1793. Previous to that year, from some difficulty in separating the wool from the seed, the article was useless, and a drug in the market—by a simple effort of ingenuity, Mr. Whitney overcame the difficulty, and soon the annual export was no less than 100 millions of pounds.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

We subjoin a letter suggested by a curious circumstance recorded in the New Zealand papers as to the ratio of male to female births in the Colony. Though a very striking case, we must have several

more of the same kind, before we can safely generalise on the subject, as our correspondent, though somewhat guardedly, does to some extent. Nature does not, we fear, make any rule of balancing our errors of policy, by peculiar laws, and it is to be considered as a mere economical and moral error, that to new colonies (as in a fearfully especial manner to penal settlements), we have dispatched a disproportionate number of males to females. The penal system of New South Wales, which exhibits an extreme case of disproportion, arising from a cruel and ignorant policy, nature has taught us to correct by the development of untold suffering arising from neglect of her laws. In New Zealand, the evil of disproportion has been comparatively trifling, but even there, we must not trust to 28 female births out of 30, as an example of a general law to counterbalance any such inequality. We need not say, that in principle, we perfectly coincide with our correspondent. The laws of mortality are as certain as the laws of gravitation, and not a sparrow falls to the ground, but in accordance with these eternal laws. No one who recognises the doctrine of *chances* can believe in *chance*, and no one who has even a metaphysical faith in a *cause* can attach a meaning to *causes*. Metaphysically, as well as morally, the one word has no singular, and the other has no plural.

To our correspondent's letter we shall be excused for premising the following observations on the ratio of the sexes in Australia, extracted from a work by Mr. Hood, a practical farmer, lately published by Mr. Murray:—

Suppose the whole population of Australia were now grown up, and wished to be married, out of every hundred bachelors only forty-one could find wives. Supposing all the unmarried males now of age wished to be married, out of every hundred only eleven could find wives. Supposing all the free bachelors now in the colony wished to be married, out of every hundred only eight could find wives! As there are at present in the colony 66,366 unmarried males, and only 26,007 unmarried females, it follows, that before every son of Adam could be provided with a daughter of Eve, there must be introduced no fewer than 40,359 unmarried daughters!! The authority from whose tables I quote, and whose permission I have to do so, makes the following just and sensible remark thereon:—"That such a deficiency is one of the greatest evils that can befall a community, being not only a check to its advancement from the natural increase of the species, but prejudicial in the highest degree to its domestic, social, and moral welfare; and that, unless the evil be left to the slow remedy of time, by the dying off of the superfluous males (may not the females die and keep up the disproportion?), a copious introduction of female immigrants for many years to come offers the only means by which the balance of the sexes can ever be adjusted." I am inclined to think that this state of matters has been brought about fully as much by emigration as by transportation, though for every one hundred male transports there were only seventeen females. Lately it has been an understood regulation that every ship must have an unmarried female for every unmarried male: but this was not originally acted upon, nor was any attention paid to the sexes of the children: and at the termination of the first half-century of this colony's existence, a supply of 50,000 unmarried females would scarcely have satisfied the demand in the matrimonial market.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.

Sir—It is stated in a New Zealand newspaper, that out of thirty births which took place at New Plymouth, no less than twenty-eight, were those of female children. The fact is one at once so curious and instructive, as contrasting with what, in similar matters, is witnessed in older and more populated countries, that I am induced to direct attention to it through the medium of your columns: not, certainly, with any expectation that the cause can be satisfactorily elucidated, but in order that physiologists may have additional data for speculation, on a subject which has hitherto baffled their inquiries.

According to Quetelet, the Belgian Statist, in his philosophical work entitled *Sur l'Homme*, the average relative proportions of male to female births, in the principle States of Europe, are as follows:—

Countries.	Number of male children born for every 100 females.
Russia	108-91
Milan	107-61
Mechlenburgh	107-07
France	106-55
Netherlands	106-44
Bradenburgh and Pomerania	106-27
Two Sicilies	106-18
Austrian Monarchy	106-10
Silesia and Saxony	106-05
Prussian States	105-94
Westphalia	105-86
Kingdom of Wurtemburgh	105-69
Eastern Prussia and Duchy of Posen	105-66
Kingdom of Bohemia	105-38
Great Britain	104-75
Sweden	104-62
Average for Europe	106-00

It is thus seen that, by a beneficent provision, to us inscrutable, nature rectifies, to an extent at least, the inequalities between the numbers of the sexes of our species, in different countries, "in each case according to its necessity." In old thickly populated countries, the greater waste of human life in males is counterbalanced by an excess of male over female births; in new, thinly populated countries, on the contrary, the deficiency of females, which as is well known, is there the rule, is compensated by a preponderance of female births. That

so admirable a *sliding-scale* is the result of chance, cannot well be imagined in the face of the powers of self-adjustment which it exhibits; nor should our inability to unravel this, one of nature's mysteries, lead us to any such impotent conclusion.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
London, 6th October, 1843 T. R. P.

NOTES ON NEW ZEALAND.

(By a Settler in Wellington.)

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF PORT NICHOLSON.—THE HARBOUR, THE TOWNS, BUILDINGS, PLACES OF WORSHIP.

On the 1st October, 1841, the sun rose in all its indescribable splendour, imparting to the harbour and shores of Port Nicholson all that was needed to make it appear in the eyes of myself and fellow-voyagers not only all that it was represented to be, but something even superior. I am speaking now as regards the harbour and aspect of the town. Soon after breakfast, I landed. When seated in the boat, my heart beating high with joy and expectation, "where do you wish to be landed, sir?" quoth the boatman. "Oh! anywhere, anywhere," was my reply, given with my usual thoughtlessness; but this the laugh of my companions soon recalled, and as we had engaged to meet a person at Barrett's hotel, that place was named instead. The fellows in the boat, to suit their own convenience, however, landed us almost opposite, giving us a jaunt of two miles. In passing through the town we were surprised to find, instead of the few rude tenements our simplicity had conjured up, large, substantial, and numerous stores and houses. Frequently we chatted with folk whom we saw here and there standing at their doors; our having come from "the barque that came in from London last night," always affording a ready passport to a gossip. All seemed happy and contented, liked the place very well, were doing capitally, many adding, "after all, sirs, it is nothing like home." Undoubtedly it is not; but who in their senses could imagine for a moment that a colony, not then two years old, would or could be? No; those that cannot brook the disagreeables attending upon emigration had better stay at home.

To one who intended turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, the first impressions the appearance of Port Nicholson would produce, would be such as to damp moderate ardour. Hills, nothing but hills, excepting one solitary valley, that of the Hutt, present themselves, and the high range of mountains, with their snow-clad tops, immediately behind the only visible valley, conveys the idea that the more inland the country the more hilly it becomes. Whether these "first impressions" become more firmly rooted, depends entirely upon the company you first fall into. There are in Port Nicholson, as everywhere else, those that are dissatisfied, and do nothing else but grumble. Men who, I suppose, possessing enough to live upon, spend their whole time in the tavern, hotel, or billiard-room, destroying, after the manner of Johnson, whole nations, more particularly colonies, and especially that of New Zealand, in the half-hour that elapses between their rising and breakfast. These make it their business to pour forth their doleful wailings into the ready-listening ears of new comers—drawing such gloomy pictures (and from daily practice they are expert in such matters), as tends considerably to crush whatever hopes of success their unfortunate victim might have previously entertained. This place and the New Zealand Company were given over to the devil two years since by these worthies, but yet both continue to increase and flourish—a proof, perhaps, of the welcome-ness of the consignment, for

"Satan now is wiser than of yore;
And tempts by making rich, not making poor."

On the other hand, should this party associate with those who, satisfied with the progress the settlement is making, and relying upon the good faith of the Company, have become busily engaged in farming or trading; then the hopes he before entertained are renewed; he sees for himself the large tracts of country land available for every purpose; and applies himself to business with that cheerfulness confidence inspires.

Two cases may serve as examples: A Mr. Fox, the author of a small pamphlet on New Zealand, arrived here in the *George Fyfe*. No sooner had he entered the place than his mind was made up; he would proceed to Van Dieman's Land; but by degrees he came round, and has now taken up his permanent abode amongst us. This gentleman, in his pamphlet, remarks—"It is easy for fireside colonists to say, emigrate, emigrate, but what I say is, follow me." His fellow-voyagers, however, thought they had followed him far enough, and preferred staying here or at Nelson, to proceeding either to Van Dieman's Land or elsewhere.

Mr. Fox's book gives a most god-like description of this place, and from the couplet on the title page one would fancy he had caught Milton's poetic fire:—

"This delicious place, where thy abundance wants
Partners, and uncropped falls to the ground."

The very fact of a man applying this passage to a land he had never seen, and only slightly heard of, must be sufficient to show that his hopes and expectations were of no mean order. The other instance is that of a labouring man: James Loader had been a gardener to 'Squire Something or other, in England, and expected as the result of his emigration to make a comfortable living, by following his own calling. When he first saw the harbour, with its endless succession of hills, he wished, to use his own words, "that the ship had sunk with him;" but now (and he had been here 16 months) he likes the place better and better, owns his acre of land in Karori—a fine district, about 3 miles from the town, and having a good road through it—and is doing exceedingly well. This is not a solitary instance; it is only one out of many. I have talked with many on their first arrival, and endeavoured to dispossess them of their low and melancholy fears, who have since abandoned all idea of going elsewhere, and are quite contented with their lot.

The harbour of Port Nicholson bears the character in England of being a first-rate one. The requisites of a good port, I take to be easiness of access and safe anchorage. Both of these, I imagine Port Nicholson to possess in a great degree; when known, no hesitation is felt to enter it day or night, with a fair or foul wind, and out of nearly 500 vessels that have entered it within the last three years, only

four or five accidents have occurred; the most important, that of the *Clydeside*, was occasioned by that vessel's missing stays. A long string of opinions from captains visiting our port, extremely favourable, was published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of January, 1842, well worth perusing.

The Town of Wellington was first fixed on the banks of the River Hutt. This river, from the number of trees that have fallen into it, is partially choked, and occasionally overflows. This circumstance rendered it expedient to remove the site to Thornton, on the opposite side of the harbour. Its great fault is its extent. Instead of allowing one town acre to every country section, it would have been far preferable to have had it reduced to one-fourth. The towns of New Plymouth, at Taranaki, and Petre on the Wanganui River, are on the latter scale. Town acres vary in value from 30*l.* to 800*l.* the most valuable having a beach frontage, those situated at Te Aro being decidedly superior to the rest. According to requisition, these acres were staked out near the sea, as low water mark, giving the proprietors every advantage for the construction of wharfs, making Te Aro the commercial end of the town; and here, as wharfs have been constructed, vessels land their cargoes. The stores of Messrs. Rhodes and Co., Ridgways, Guyton, and Earp; and Waitt and Tyser, have each excellent wharfs. Vessels of 70 or 80 tons can load alongside the latter, which therefore presents the most *bona fide* business-like appearance in the whole town. The principal wholesale stores, are those of Messrs. Ridgways, Waitt, Rhodes, Fitcherbert, Wade, Penny, and Machattie; and amongst the 100 retail ones, those of Messrs. Durie, Lyon, Taylor, Jackson, and Taine, rank highest. Of the dwelling houses, I am at a loss to mention any, as they are so exceedingly numerous; the best, perhaps, are those of Colonel Wakefield, the New Zealand Company's Agent, Messrs. St. Hill, Hork, Guyton, Evans, Chetham, Fox, Hunter, &c. Barrett's, amongst the hotels, is decidedly the best, though the Freemasons' Tavern and the Southern Cross, are but little inferior. Fuller's, Jenkin's, Brown's, Couper's, and Davis', public houses, are creditable, telling a tale one would gladly see reversed. The only public buildings are the Exchange, and Mechanic's Institute, and the Government ones, the court house, custom house, post office, police office, and gaol. The Exchange has a pretty appearance; it comprises one large room, and is situated in the centre of business on Tearo. Here are most of the sales by auction, public meetings, balls, &c. Any grievance requiring to be made known, any anniversary meeting to take place, this miniature Exeter Hall is resorted to. It is furnished with regular files of most of the neighbouring colonial papers, and the subscription is 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum. The good buildings may be taken as very good specimens of the government love towards us, and even these are much better than they would have been, had not an accident occurred last May, by which an old native-built house was burnt. This building served as court house, police office, post office, church, and county court office, and the value, perhaps, to any one who wanted the poles, &c., for other purposes might have been 5*l.*!!! After this fire, instead of building creditable buildings, a room was hired, which serves as court house, and church; another for the post office, and a paltry mud house ditto, for the police office. The custom house is a portion of Messrs. Waitt and Tyser's stores, likewise rented. The conduct of the local government, with respect to Auckland and the Company's settlements, may be compared to a crusty old uncle, who, having power over a nephew's property, cuts him off with a shilling for daring to ask for his rights, and hands the whole over to some puny and deformed red-headed urchin, merely because he had some hand in his creation. The goal!!! such a place,—in which the poor fellows are huddled together, some thirty frequently, in a place intended for a dozen, at the utmost—is shortly to be removed to Mount Cook, where a large and substantial building is to be erected.

I have before stated that the court-house is also used as a church, and will continue to be for some time; for his lordship of New Zealand—a thorough Puseyite, tells us that the erection of a church "must be the work of time, not reminding us by its mediocrity that it will do for a time, but such a one as our forefathers delighted to build, its tall spire pointing to heaven, and its very form putting us in remembrance of the Holy Cross." The Episcopal Church is headed in this settlement by the Rev. R. Cole, M. A. The Exchange is occupied by the Presbyterians and Wesleyans, and in it are performed every Sabbath no less than five services. Three by the Rev. J. M'Farlane to the former, and two by the Rev. Mr. Missionary Battle to the latter. Towards the end of February last, Mr. Missionary Aldred, who has had charge of this body for these last three years, left for Nelson; Mr. Battle supplies his place for a period—Mr. Watkin, from the North, having been appointed permanently. The Independents hold their services in the lecture hall of the Mechanics' Institute, under the pastoral care of Mr. J. Woodward. Wellington, New Zealand. March, 1843. "J. K."

LAND CLEARING AND PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Observations by Mr. J. C. Ponton, a Norfolk Farmer.

The real wealth either of a country, or an individual, the basis indeed of all wealth, consists in a full supply of food and clothing, and he who contributes most towards the production of these necessities, is the best friend of his race, and the most valuable member of the social compact. Abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life, in a hospitable climate, with peace and security to eat and enjoy, population and civilization, is the natural and invariable result. In the wildernesses of the southern hemisphere, more particularly under the fine climate, and on the fertile soil of New Zealand, agricultural industry and intelligence, cannot be too highly appreciated and sought after. That man indeed, who does his best, and reclaims from the wild, even a potato garden, is a much more valuable character in the colony, than the owner of thousands of acres, who loiters away his time attending a store, and allowing his sections to remain *statu quo*, a nuisance to his unlucky neighbours, from whose industry indeed, he draws a most discreditable advantage. If the reclamation of the land is not specially provided for by the Company, it surely ought. In the penal settlements, every landholder is, I believe, obliged to employ labourers, in proportion to the extent of his holding.

The manifold advantages, derivable from well-conducted model

farms, are sufficiently obvious, not that I think with Dr. Thompson, that the intelligent British farmer, would draw any material advantage from such a source, (unless a Canadian lumberer was on the spot, to instruct him in clearing the forest). In any climate, or in any soil, his agricultural knowledge would do the rest. Wherever he may be, he will have his land clean, rich, and dry, fully prepared for any sort of crop it may be thought advisable to propagate. Model farms, particularly in the depth of the forest, would not only be a direct, profitable, pecuniary speculation to the Company, but indirectly be of the utmost importance to their interest, as at such establishments, the natives would have an opportunity of gaining a knowledge of English agriculture, and at the same time, they might be taught the English language, and the civilization of their minds, and improvement of their country, be simultaneously and imperceptibly advanced, not only at no pecuniary expense to the Company, but leaving a considerable balance in their favour, derived from the labour of the native pupils, and without taking into account, the amalgamation of the people, an issue so very desirable, and also the enhanced value put upon the land, in the vicinity of such model farms. Moreover, such farm-houses would afford a home, and look out to fresh arrivals of British labourers, till they could in other ways provide themselves, and where, in the meantime, they might acquire useful information. The extreme fertility of the cleared timbered land in New Zealand, is universally admitted, but the fern land is generally stated, as for a time at any rate, scarcely returning the seed, and this barrenness is, I think, very justly imputed to the matting of fern roots in the soil, absorbing the moisture. I may notice at the same time, that where fern luxuriates, the soil will be of a dry, light texture, containing a considerable portion of sand, impregnated with iron, which is a foe to fertility, and may be neutralised and rendered innocuous by a heavy dressing of lime.

So far as the opinion of a person, at a distance from the fern land of New Zealand may go, I think that it could be brought into a satisfactory state of cultivation, at a much less charge than 14*l.* per acre, or even the third of that sum, and I would recommend the introduction of Finlayson's Self-cleaning Plough and Harrow, as also Smith, of Deans-ton's Subsoil Plough, likewise his Trench Plough, for where there is such a mess of vegetable soil, the farmer having exhausted one surface, has only to trench up another to renew the fertility. I recommend these implements on my own practical experience of their great usefulness: models of them can be seen in the Polytechnic Institution, or the implements, I believe, can be had at once from some of the manufacturers in Oxfordshire: they are all of iron, and can be unscrewed and packed in a small space. Finlayson's Patent having long since expired, his plough, I think, may be had for about 4*l.*, and his harrow for about 8*l.*, and Mr. Smith's plough about a like charge, 4*l.* each with spare shares and mould. Finlayson's plough draws a clear furrow, removing all obstacles, where the common ploughs are of no use. This followed by the trench plough, a depth of 14 inches or more may readily be obtained, and the fern roots being loosened and displaced, a turn or two of the harrow will lay them on the surface, either to be burnt on the spot or carted off. When, at least, 30 cubic yards of powdered lime could be scattered on the surface, and lightly harrowed in to lay for a time, for the rains to wash the alkali into the soil, then plough up with a light furrow, the object being to keep the lime as near the surface as possible. Under the above procedure, I have little doubt that the fern land may turn out most profitable on light soils; indeed, with Finlayson's harrow, the plough may all but be dispensed with, bearing in mind the necessity of always having abundance of tilth or depth of soil, which, in a wet season, leaves the roots of the plants comparatively dry, and in a dry season, gives out the moisture it has absorbed, to nourish the crop. With reference to a complaint of the failure of British slavers on New Zealand soils, which, however, may be temporary or local, why not save and cultivate the seed of grasses indigenous to the country.—Norwich, Sept. 13, 1843.

We are indebted to Dr. Thompson for the following comment on the above practical suggestions. The Doctor's remarks extend also to the important subject of Sanitary Policy, and the no less valuable and neglected branch of science—agricultural chemistry. We shall return to these questions.

Mr. Ponton is quite right in supposing that the manner of clearing the wooded land, may be rendered much less expensive than it at first sight might appear, and he is equally correct in his remark with regard to the introduction of Finlayson's Plough and Harrow.

The "Subsoil Plough" would be, at first, probably more requisite; for, as he very justly remarks, where there is a surplus quantum of vegetable matter, it would be only necessary for the farmer to turn up the sub-jacent light subsoil, and thereby renew the previously exhausted surface soil, and expose to the atmosphere what was before beneath and beyond its influence; but is by this means rendered fit and nutritious soil for the more extensive operations of the settler. It is to be regretted, that the science of chymistry is not more generally understood, and its general principles practised and applied to agricultural purposes more extensively than at the present day. Had this been the case, it would be found to have a more beneficial influence than can well be imagined, and until chymistry is made the basis whereon to commence a more systematic and truly practical project for agricultural purposes at home or abroad, both in point of *economy* and *emolument* to the occupying tenant and landlord, all our other theories, however feasible and well concocted, must be liable to objection, and incapable of being made available or applicable to all localities, when soil and climate are so very variable; but let the first principles of chymistry be well and generally understood, and make it the *sine qua non* in the education of the person intending himself for agricultural pursuits, this and this only, is the true way to make practical farmers, and fitted for being located in any soil or climate. They understand the subject and nature of the soil they have then to work upon, they consider the seasons and climate they will have to contend with in their future operations, and they look upon all these contending difficulties, which are often, particularly in our colonies, perplexing and embarrassing to the person not similarly prepared or educated, and who is therefore likely to be intimidated from his object, or at least is sure to make several errors in his first attempts at rendering the soil available for his pur-

poses, in the most expeditious and economical manner, and permanently beneficial and remunerating to himself. It is to be hoped that this subject may attract the attention of all parties who have an interest in these matters. I am much pleased to find that it has already received the approbation of several very distinguished noblemen, who take a warm interest in all agricultural affairs, and in the welfare of their tenantry; and on a recent occasion, when I had the honour of an interview with my Lord Stafford, he was pleased to express himself very favourably of the great importance of this subject, and of the many benefits that were likely to result from the introduction of a knowledge of chemistry amongst the agricultural classes of this country. It would be most desirable that there should be in connection with all agricultural schools, or indeed with a system of general education for the people—a *professorship*—of chemistry as applied to agriculture; and what would be equally desirable and important in a public point of view, namely, the establishment of professorships on the subject of "Medical Police," where the most approved and judicious plans would be suggested and disseminated with a view to the better draining, cleansing, and ventilating, all private and public places of resort, embracing, in fact, all those important and vital questions, "the health of towns." For what could tend more to obviating the present state of mortality in large towns, than the proper regard being paid to all these matters, and taking the best means of preventing disease—improving when it was requisite the quantity and quality of the water, both for the purposes of health and the better protection of property from fire. These are points of equal, if not more importance in our colonies, where the future inhabitants will have to contend with a warm climate—vegetable decomposition, &c. It would be very desirable that the establishment of *public baths* should receive more general attention; had the operative classes these advantages, in connection with *soup shops* for the destitute poor, our *poor-houses* would not be required, and the great expense to the country consequent on their establishment would be saved, a healthful practice would become general—that of bathing, and a nutritious diet would be afforded to the destitute. The health of the population in the large towns, periodically visited by epidemics, would be preserved, and many a useful and valuable life would be spared to society. This would be the true way to protect and provide for the *better health* of towns.

J. B. T.

THE IRISH SOCIETY AND THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

There are at present three "agitations" going on in Ireland, of very different character and purpose—that of Daniel O'Connell and his rather formidable and numerous physical force for Repeal—that of the Earl of Cardigan, with the "moral force" of his character and cavalry, to put down Repeal—and that of the Earl of Devon and the Irish Society, with the effectual force of plough and spade to induce agricultural improvement and cultivation.

Of the first, whatever we may assert as to his object and mode of reaching it, it may be safely asserted that he is a very bold, astute, and able man, and that he was certainly born to "do something," should it be but mischief. Of the second—"Do nothing" is the device of his prudent and peaceable party, and we dare say they will soon be glad to fall asleep again. The third, without much talk or ostentation, has actually led the way to a most promising development of the resources of Ireland, such as, we venture to say, will result in more actual, moral, and physical benefit than all the Repeal demonstrations of King Dan, or the grammatical proclamations of the Chancellor of Ireland.

The Irish Society's estate of Ballinakil, in the county of Galway, a few years since, was a barren mountain. By means of a combination of capital, and steady purpose, drainage, irrigation, and manuring have so changed the soil, that what was before a barren waste, produces now a regular succession of arable crops, a large portion of it too being now fine pasture land. A happy and thriving agricultural population not only *exist* but *live* on the estate; and have distributed amongst them eighty head of cattle, which assist them in manure and the payment of their rents: these rents are so arranged that the property increases in value faster than the rents are raised. Through the liberality of the Society and Sir John Burke, at whose seat a meeting was lately held, prizes have been distributed amongst the most successful producers, and four special prizes for industry were added to the number by the Earl of Devon. We have here a very striking and successful instance of home colonisation—a means of promoting the welfare of the producing classes of the community, which it is as wrong to underrate as it is utopian to set up as a panacea. And it is to be observed, that the success in this case is mainly to be attributed to a generous management on the part of the Landlord Society—the rents do not increase *pari passu* with the progress of value given to the land by the labour of the tenant.

The New Zealand Society, of which Lord Devon is also the president, has a finer field for the exercise of judicious landlordship than the Irish Society; and yet with all appliances and means of agency to boot, returns from their investments are few and far between. The truth is, agents in the colony either can or will do nothing, under present arrangements. A new state of society has been induced in New Zealand by means of a system of colonisation, the partial working of which had led to a disproportion of labour and capital—labour in New Zealand has an influence over capital, just as in England capital has over labour. The consequence is, that the farmer finds it more remunerative to work as a labourer than to lease land with his small capital. There is a noticeable disinclination to rent land in the colony. The expense of clearing and enclosing, though ultimately remunerative, in a high degree, requires the guarantee that time will be allowed for a return, and a long lease is therefore an absolute requisite, or a gradual transfer of the land to the working tenant. This latter course will be by far the most advantageous course both for tenant and owner, especially the absentee owner in England. The New Zealand proprietors must do something, it is now evident to themselves, to make their land of actual value to themselves. To do this they have great facilities. They have associated themselves together. Let them together consider in what manner they can best combine to render their lands immediately available as an investment. We would suggest that, for a beginning, the country land-

holders in New Plymouth put into a common fund their acres at the Waitera; that an additional money fund, for clearing and general improvements of say 1l. or 2l. per acre be formed—that each member of such a land union receive shares in proportion to the joint amount of his land and money contribution. That the lands be then divided into ten acre allotments, to be valued at 50l. per allotment; and that these allotments be assigned to actual farmers, small capitalists, who may be induced by the cheap cabin system to proceed to the colony—assigned in freehold on mortgage to the owners, in consideration of a life interest which shall cover rent and redemption money. Supposing that three hundred of such allotments were thus assigned to 300 yeomen of small capital, whose average age was thirty years, men whose physical and moral health were both tested; the life rent exigible being bare interest and premium (the profit to the landlord being in the value put upon the land) would be about seven and a half per cent., or 3l. 15s. per annum for the fifty acre allotment, five per cent. of this being mere legal interest on the value of the land; the two and a half either in the hands of the Society, or assigned to life companies, securing the estimated value as the lives fell in. One with another, these three hundred tenants would thus, within the average of, perhaps, 25 years, bring to the Society 15,000l. for its 3,000 acres and outlay thereon of 3,000l. The arrangement would be simple, safe, advantageous, and thoroughly equitable to both parties.

It is true that the principle of the English Building Societies might be made use of with the same result of securing freeholds to yeomen tenants; but the principle of such societies, if it is indeed to be called a principle, is, as far as its complexity leave it intelligible, most unjust to the tenant borrower, and its iniquity we are glad to see even at this hour thoroughly examined and exposed by writers in the *Times* and elsewhere within the last fortnight. The temper of the times has led to a too eager desire on the part of tenants to realise property, and the principle upon which such aims are to be attained, is at present in the same position as that of the more ordinary application of life assurance a hundred years ago, the vague and unscientific prosecution of which led to such disastrous results.

We throw out these hints more for the purpose of inviting communications and discussion on the subject, than with the view of coming to a practical conclusion at once. Only we would earnestly impress upon the New Zealand landlords to "think about it."

[To those desirous of learning more of the principles and operations of the Irish Society, we would point to Mr. and Mrs. Hall's work on Ireland, lately published, (reviewed at considerable length in the *Times* of yesterday). It contains a very full account of the Society and of the various London Companies holding extensive lands in the sister island.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Communications have been received too late for insertion this week. Among others, a useful paper on the breeding of sheep, by T. G. W. and extracts from letters from Nelson and Wellington. We have been disappointed of the receipt of our promised extracts from Mr. Earp's work, in the press; but, while we present, in the present paper, some useful remarks on land clearing by Dr. Thompson and Mr. Ponton, we shall, before next week, be in possession of ample details and calculations of the expenses attending the preliminary labours of the settler. W.'s pithy review in our next.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Being determined to go to press early, so as to be enabled to supply our London subscribers on Saturday morning, and our Country Subscribers by the first post, we have been reluctantly obliged to leave out some advertisements which reached us late last evening. In future, we beg that all advertisements may be sent us, on, or before, the Thursday preceding publication, directed to the OFFICE, NO. 2, TAVISTOCK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.

The only news from the Colony are contained in the *Nelson Examiner* of the 22nd and 29th April, just received by the Scotia, via Sydney. We present a few gleanings, average prices, and wages in Australasia. In reply to some absurd statement in the *Portland Guardian* of the 18th of February, to the effect that "the emigrants lately arrived at Nelson, were in a most melancholy state, provisions being five times the price they were in Sydney," and in the *Port Philip Gazette* of the 15th February, affirming that "the settlers had agreed to send a memorial to Sir George Gipps, requesting him to send a vessel to fetch them to this colony," the *Examiner* presents a very sufficient replication, in the shape of the following comparative statements of the Australian Markets. We have reduced all the quotations to the same standard.

The wages given by the New Zealand Company are 14s. a-week and ten-pound rations to men having more than two children, and 14s. a-week and seven-pound rations to others. As these wages can always be got, as a matter of course,

they represent the *minimum* price of labour in the settlement.

LATEST COLONIAL MARKETS.

PORT NICHOLSON, APRIL 6.

s. d.		s. d.	
First flour, per 100lbs.	0 17 8	Pork, per lb.	0 0 5
Bread, per 4lb. loaf	0 1 0	Fresh butter, ditto	0 2 6
Beef, per lb.	0 0 10	Potatoes, per ton	7 0 0
Mutton, ditto	0 0 11	Irish pork, per barrel	5 5 0

SYDNEY, MARCH 18.

First flour, 100lbs.	0 18 0	Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 2 3
Barley, per bushel	0 4 3	Beef, ditto	0 0 4
Oats, per bushel	0 5 0	Mutton, ditto	0 0 4
Wheat, V.D.L., ditto	0 7 0	Pork, ditto	0 0 7
Bread, per 4lb. loaf	0 0 8	Ale, bottled, per dozen	0 10 0
Potatoes, per cwt.	0 13 0	Porter, ditto, ditto	0 10 0

MELBOURNE, MARCH 4.

First flour, 100lbs.	0 16 0	Bread, 4lb. loaf	0 0 8
American ditto, per barrel	1 3 0	Irish pork, per barrel	3 10 0
Oats, per bushel	0 3 6	Meat beef, per tierce	3 15 0
Wheat, V.D.L., ditto	0 4 6	Sugar, refined, per cwt.	2 10 0

ADELAIDE, MARCH 1.

Flour, per 100lb. s.	0 15 0	Beef, per lb.	0 0 3
Wheat, per bushel	0 4 3	Mutton, ditto	0 0 3
Barley, ditto	0 4 6	Potatoes, per cwt.	0 7 6
Oats, ditto	0 7 6	Fresh butter, per lb.	0 1 0
Bread, 4lb. loaf	0 0 6	Maize, per bushel	0 0 6

HOBART TOWN, MARCH 24.

Wheat, per bushel	0 5 3	First flour, per 100lbs.	0 14 0
Oats, ditto	0 4 0	Potatoes, ditto	7 10 0
Barley, English, ditto	0 5 6	Shingles, per thousand	0 8 0

LAUNCESTON, MARCH 2.

Fine flour, 100lbs.	0 16 0	Pork, per lb.	0 0 6
Wheat, per bushel	0 5 6	Irish pork, per barrel	5 0 0
Barley, ditto	0 5 0	Beef, per tierce	8 8 0
Oats, ditto	0 4 2	Potatoes, per cwt.	0 8 0
Beef, per lb.	0 0 6	Bread, 4lb. loaf	0 0 6
Mutton, ditto	0 0 2 1/2	Irish butter, per lb.	0 2 0

The *Examiner*, a paper by the by, of very considerable talent, and conducted in a spirit of liberality and philosophy, which many of our home journals might take a lesson from, comments at some length upon the malevolence of such misrepresentations as are thus satisfactorily replied to. It rightly observes at the same time, that steady perseverance will in Nelson lead to continually increasing prosperity.—It must not be asserted that Nelson is at once enjoying all the advantages of the oldest and newest nations—of the most thickly and the most thinly peopled countries, that while wages are high, the profits nevertheless of employing labour are enormous; that the capitalist will never want labourers nor the labourer an ample reward; but, concludes the Editor in rather a Carlylish vein,—“What business has plain truth in a world of lies! It is plain that it has no business whatever; and the sooner it takes itself off the better, both for itself and others, for it may eventually lead to unpleasant comparisons, and so irritate and get snuffed out, burning the fingers, however, that do it. But we cannot take the advice we so philosophically give; and therefore we, the *Nelson Examiner*, a small, four-paged, weekly publication, about 18 inches by 22, do distinctly and conscientiously declare and state that the inhabitants of Nelson are not, nor have been, ‘in distress;’ that provisions are not so dear but what every man in health may earn enough to fill the bellies of himself and family with something better than ‘sighing and grief;’ that employment is not difficult to obtain, inasmuch as the New Zealand Company offer it to all their immigrants, at a fair, if not at a luxury-providing rate of wages; that, altogether, the settlement is in a steady, wholesome state of progression, with a predominant tendency to such occupation of labour and capital as will insure lasting prosperity, and with an absence of the speculative spirit, which is as unusual in new settlements as it is desirable.”

In place of more new news we have endeavoured to interest our readers again in the old news of the present prospects of England and Ireland, in contrast with those of new countries—with speculations on the subject of the Flax-Trade, and, first requisite of all, on the means of facilitating intercourse with the colony by the “short cut” of Panama. With respect to the last question, good hopes are now entertained that the European and American Governments will speedily coalesce to effect the great object; a Committee having been appointed by the French Government to report, and it being even said that the European and American Governments are in correspondence on the subject. Some of our caustic correspondents will have it, that all that Government should be memorialized to do is in the first place to “do nothing” to prevent the work, and not to destroy it when it is done: but we do not yet despair altogether of Governments.

The opening of the trade with China will largely benefit New Zealand, if New Zealand is to be colonized with capital. The staples of New Zealand peculiar to itself, the

green-stone, the gum, the flax, and the henau bark will surely be made exchangeable in the Chinese and other markets.

The account of the late Antarctic Expedition, mentions that several specimens of the Kauri gum, *dug from the soil*, at the Bay of Islands, have been brought home for chemical analysis.

Is it not the duty of the New Zealand Company to bestir themselves to test the value of these various products, and let the world know, on authority, what commerce may anticipate from New Zealand intercourse. We are sorry to inform correspondents and members of the New Zealand Society, that we are as yet without advice as to the intentions of the New Zealand Company in regard to the New Plymouth "mistake."

A letter has been received from a passenger by the Bangalore, dated 14th of August, off Bahia, where the vessel had put in to wash linen. The writer speaks in very favorable terms of the sailing qualities of the ship, and the accommodation and fare. "The cabin table," he writes, "is very well supplied with every thing. No one ought to complain of the food, or of the manner in which it is served. The captain is very obliging. The brokers of the ship, Cramond and Schuyler, and Carter, and Bonus, seem to have behaved well to every one: no complaints—no dissatisfaction."

We have to inform our Anglo-New Zealand friends, that all letters to go by the Governor must be immediately posted, as that vessel will sail on Monday next. We are surprised that this and the other vessels which have lately sailed on the economical principle, are not announced in the *Post Office Daily Packet List*. This is an omission which has been justly complained of; and we trust that the brokers, on whom, we presume, the duty rests of having the entry made, will take care in future to keep the friends of settlers duly informed of such opportunities for communicating with the colony.

Every new experiment gives new proof of the successful working of the principle on which these vessels are chartered. We hear that upwards of twenty-four passengers are booked for the *Teresa*, to sail next month, and applications have even been made for berths in the vessel to follow, although its name is not yet announced.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

We have been furnished by Mr. Gillingham, of Andover, with the following extracts of a letter from William Coleman, a labouring emigrant, now settled in New Plymouth, addressed to his parents at Bunham, near Andover. Mr. Robert Gillingham himself intends to proceed to New Plymouth by the *Teresa*, next month, to join his brother who went out to that settlement about a year ago; and he takes with him, the machinery of a corn and saw mill to be erected there. This will be a valuable investment for the young settlement, and we sincerely trust not less advantageous to the enterprising gentleman himself. The letter from which the extracts are made is dated 22nd January last.

On wages and prices, Coleman observes: "I will now tell you about the price of provisions. Cheese is 8s. per lb.; butter, 2s. 3d.; sugar, 6d.; best pork, 6d., and it is good; flour, 4d.; but I think on the average I could live as cheap here as at home; and I am now getting 1l. 10s. per week, making a hedge. It do not require so much clothes as I expected, but the more you have the better—it must be check shirts, at least blue stripped calico ones." Our emigrant very wisely remarks, that the married settlers fare best. "A man is better married than single; the single men give 15s. per week for board and lodging, and that is more than it costs me and my wife both. I can say, that I am better off than ever I was in my life; I have plenty of clothes, and plenty of meat, and such a stock of boots, and I cannot tell how many shirts I have. Boots and shoes are very dear, but I took a good stock from Plymouth with me. I bought a pair of button boots with cloth tops, and gave 4s. for them, but they were too big for me, so I sold them for 15s., and cheap they thought them. The best trade here is carpentering and shoemaking, but there are some shoemakers here working on the road, for not having leather, they are useless without a good stock. Carpenters are getting 2l. 10s. per week. I cannot advise my father to come now, but young people may do well here. Grog is the same here as in England; we have a great many teetotallers here; tell brother Thomas, that fiddlers are scarce. I found Mr. Robert Gillingham's words all true that he told me about New Zealand, so you may shew him the letter if you please."

NELSON.

THE POST OFFICE AGAIN.—A whole column of the *Examiner* of the 29th April is occupied by a list of letters for New Zealand

lying in the Post Office at Sydney, because the sea-postage had not been prepaid. We concur with our contemporary's conclusion, that some arrangements might be made between the Postmasters of the two colonies, which would allow of letters being forwarded to their destination without this most unnecessary and vexatious delay. It is impossible to tell what ill-consequences may result from such mismanagement. There are many who may never hear of their letters at all, and those who do are put to expense and trouble which is really wholly needless, and to delays which may be fatal to most important interests. We do hope that some steps will be taken to obviate the difficulty in future.

MORE RUMOURS ABOUT THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The Scotia in coming from Wellington, had put into Manawatu, at which place she found a Missionary schooner, late from Auckland, who had reported that the barque *Union* had arrived, and was said to have either brought out Major M'Donald, formerly Governor of Honduras, as Governor of New Zealand, or intelligence of such an appointment.

The *Examiner* throws out some rather vague hints as to the manner in which a new Governor should be received and addressed on his arrival. The spirit inculcated seems to be that of independent expression of opinion. Capt. Fitzroy will probably be asked for a "Constitution."

British and Foreign School Principles.—A meeting of the Subscribers to the school, established on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society, had just been held. A Report was promised for the next number of the *Examiner*. This it will be remembered is the Institution, in the formation of which the late Mr. Curling Young, took so deep and active an interest.

COMPANY'S STORES.—The public were informed that wheat, barley, and clover seed might be had at the Company's Stores at the wholesale prices as imported, in as small quantities as one bushel.

ROBBERY.—On Sunday Evening, the 6th April, the premises of Mr. Perry were broken into, and an Iron safe, containing 105l. in cash and a number of books and papers, carried off. The premises were entered at the back, through an opening intended for a door-way, and, it is supposed, between the hours of five and nine, as the person who has charge of the house was absent during that time. Several persons have been in custody on suspicion, and it is believed that circumstances have transpired which must eventually lead to the apprehension of those concerned.

NELSON TAVERNS AND HOTELS.—On Tuesday, 8th April, licences were granted to the following houses:—Freemason's Arms, kept by J. Anderson; Commercial Inn, by J. Cockburn; Lord Collingwood, by E. J. Ellern; Carpenter's Arms, by C. Harley; Sutherland Arms, by A. M'Koy; Caledonian Inn, by W. Murray; Auckland Hotel, by R. Mills; Wakefield Arms, by J. Hoare; Nelson Hotel, by W. Wright; Shamrock Inn, by T. K. Warburton; Surveyors' Arms, Motuaka, by A. Turner. The hearing of applications for licences for the following houses was adjourned to Tuesday, the 25th; the Gardener's Arms kept by W. Johnson; the Ship Inn by J. Collins; and the New Zealand Tavern, by T. Bright and W. White.

We have received, too late for insertion, some very interesting extracts of dispatches from the Company's agents; which we regret much to be compelled to reserve till next number. We have room but for the following extract of a letter from Capt. Arthur Wakefield, dated, Nelson, 2nd May, 1843, which gives gratifying intelligence respecting the progress of road making in the Nelson district:—

"I am doing my best to get things in such a state that our public works, in the way of roads, &c. shall be so advanced that the country shall be accessible in all directions. If we get but a moderate importation of capital, I hope, in a twelvemonth at least, to have completed the preliminary surveys, and to have very few accommodation sections unapproachable by a cart.

I have just counted the carts in the settlement to twenty, and eleven of them going with teams of four bullocks and four with horses: the communication with the Waimea is now almost entirely by cart from the town. We have just got another cattle vessel in from Port Philip, the *Essex*; she has gone up the Waimea, and is now lying in four fathoms; she went up at dead low water. The American ship *Robert Pulsford*, of 500 tons, has been lying in the haven for the last three weeks: she brought *Notions* from Boston."

HOME NEWS.

A meeting of the New Zealand Society was held in their rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, on Wednesday, the 4th of October, to take into consideration the best means of urging upon the Government and the public the advantage and practicability of opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.—Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Chatham, the Vice-President, in the chair.

The Chairman briefly pointed out the facilities which nature offered for effecting the proposed highway for commerce, and commented on the immense advantage which would arise from such an undertaking. It was only requisite to devise means to bring the subject prominently before the public, to command attention and universal interest. Mr. Clarke, at whose suggestion the present meeting had been called, after very clearly showing the im-

portance of the principle of neutrality being confirmed by the Governments of Europe and America previous to the construction of such a work, held that it was impracticable for a Government to be the direct agent in the undertaking, and recommended that the endeavour should be made to interest influential commercial bodies to unite in the first place to establish a Chartered Company; controlled by a Commission of Guarantee formed, of distinguished members of the European and American Governments, and that a Committee should be named apart from the Society, to open correspondence with parties of name and influence likely to take an interest in the work. It was then resolved that the further consideration of the question should be deferred till Wednesday the 8th instant; by which time it was hoped that an influential Committee might be constituted.

We subjoin a memorandum of Mr. Clarke's Suggestions. These suggestions differ in certain respects from those of our friend W. (to whom must be conceded the merit of inducing the present consideration of the subject on the part of the Society), in the proposition to make use of the Joint Stock principle in connexion with a Commission of Guarantee, formed by the various Governments interested.

"That the said canal be constructed by a public Chartered Company, on the principle of levying such a tollage, only, as will pay, on the capital advanced, four per cent. per annum, and redeem the principal by a sinking fund, in 80 years from the time it is opened.

"That assuming its cost to be 1,000,000*l.* the amount be subscribed for, in shares of 50*l.*

"That so soon as the principal and interest be paid, the tollage on the said canal be reduced to the amount actually necessary to uphold the work.

"That the canal be open to all nations; and that the powers of England, France, Spain, America, and other countries interested, be memorialised, to tacitly consider the canal as the neutral stream for the use of the flags of all nations, under any political circumstances that may arise.

"That the management of the Company be conducted by directors, chosen for seven years, by votes of the subscribers, and that the dividends and redemption fund be paid to all parties, without reference to the political relations of the several countries to which they belong.

"That the United Governments be requested to form a joint commission—say of two members each—to guard and assist the progress of this undertaking, and especially to insure the maintenance of the grand principle, that the canal be an uninterrupted passage for the flags of the world."

REVIEWS.

Gas and Gas Meters. An address to Sir Robert Peel, Bart., demonstrating the cost of Coal Gas, exposing the fallacies and frauds of Gas Meters, giving plain rules for the management of Meters, and desiring legislative interference for the protection of gas consumers; being the results of public and private experiments instituted at the Royal Adelaide Gallery of Practical Science, in the months of January and February, 1843. By W. JONES, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., A.C.E. London: Royal Adelaide Gallery; and H. Bailliere, 219, Regent-street.

The object of the pamphlet, which is voluminously entitled as above, is to show, that from the opposite extreme of ridiculing the introduction of coal gas as a substitute for oil and candle light, classing it as Lord Byron did some twenty years ago, with metallic tractors and other current quackeries, we have fallen into the folly of exaggerating its value and paying for it a hundred times more than we ought. Experiments were instituted at the Royal Adelaide Gallery some months ago by the author, in conjunction with Dr. Atkin, which we are here assured resulted in the demonstration that 16,500 feet of gas can be produced at a cost of 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; while the nominal charge by gas companies is 8*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*—over and above which, the wet gas meters used, are so inaccurate, that a saving of many hundred per cent. is made by individuals (who use large quantities of gas) manufacturing it for themselves.

The subject is so new to us, that we cannot pretend to deliver an opinion as to the correctness of the conclusions arrived at by the writer; but the subject is one full of interest to all classes, and will doubtless meet with due investigation. The pamphlet is illustrated by several wood-cuts, exhibiting the construction and mode of action of gas meters, wet and dry, and their comparative efficacy.

It will probably be a long while ere the subject will be made to come home to the business and bosoms of the good folks at the antipodes. Yet in Nelson coal can be procured from the quarry, (not the mine,) at the same prices, (15*s.*) as that used by the gas companies at home, and therefore we do not see why, if English society is to be epitomised in New Zealand, it should not have gas lights as well as special constables.

While on this subject, we may call attention to a very valuable discovery lately made by Mr. Boccicus; which certainly effects the economical end had in view in this pamphlet, saving, it is said, from 35 to 80 per cent. in the consumption of gas, and adapted for use in private and public dwellings and public thoroughfares. The following interesting account of this invention we take from Chambers's Edinburgh Journal:—

THE BOCCIUS LIGHT.

"At the London Society of Arts, Dr. Atkin recently read an interesting paper descriptive of this new light—so named from the inventor,

Mr. Boccicus. The lecture-room was illuminated by the new light, one burner being in the centre, sixteen feet from the floor, which diffused a mellow light into every corner of the apartment. Dr. Atkin entered into a very full historical notice of the investigations into the theories of artificial lighting which have taken place during the last thirty years from the first discovery of the Bude light by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, in 1814, up to the present time: he gave a very lucid explanation of the *rationale* of the combustion of the various hydro-carbons, as applied to artificial illumination, and explained the extraordinary powers of a stream of oxygen and hydrogen, when mixed in the proportions to form water, commonly known as the hydro-oxygen blow-pipe, and which, when ignited, though only a dull light is produced, gives out the most intense heat, before which every known substance in nature melts (charcoal excepted), and the diamond is consumed, producing, with the oxygen, carbonic acid. He described the immense advantages peculiar to the Boccicus Light, which are, the greatest possible amount of light, with the least possible consumption of gas; a perfect combustion of the carburetted hydrogen, and, consequently, no deposit of soot over the apartment; complete ventilation; and last, though not least, a saving of 35 to 70 or 80 per cent., according to the size of the burner, as, the larger it is, the greater the saving effected. As a proof of the correctness of these calculations, the reports of Professor Brande and Dr. Atkin were read; these gentlemen having tested the qualities of the Boccicus burner by the nicest experiments. From the tests employed, they had arrived at the conclusion, that the Boccicus Light was superior to any that had been yet introduced, taking into account the illuminating power, the pure state of the atmosphere in apartments where it was used, and the extraordinary saving in the gas consumed."

We observe, with pleasure, that the Boccicus Light is now in extensive use both in town and country. It is also in general use in private dwellings, from which it was, until lately, altogether excluded.

HYDROPATHY.

1. "The dangers of the Water Cure, and its efficacy examined and compared with those of the drug treatment of diseases, and an explanation of its principles and practice; with an account of cases treated at Malvern, and a prospectus of the Water Cure Establishment at that place." By James WILSON, M. D., Physician to his Serene Highness Prince Nassau, &c., and James M'GULLY, M. D., &c. London: Cunningham and Mortimer.

2. "A Tribute to Hydropathy," by J. E. Eardly Wilmot, Esq. Barrister at Law. London: W. J. Cleaver.

There are two kinds of Hydropathy—Moral Hydropathy and Physical Hydropathy. The former is inculcated, and its mysteries elucidated by the Rev. Father Mathew, and the latter by Preissnitz, and a host of learned doctors. War is thus waged against both physicians and publicans; and drugs and double X. are doubly denounced. The two works which have been presented us for notice, are very different in their kind: we have cursorily read both with a good deal of interest. The Tribute is discursive and amusing. The work of the two M.D.'s again is written in the modern style of science made easy; or, according to the present fashionable tone of expression, "Science without a master." The large work treats *seriatim* of the objections to the Water Cure, on the score of its dangerous effects in particular states of the system and in particular diseases; and of course embraces an exposition of the physiological principles upon which the Water Cure is based: the "Tribute" is a readable autobiographical experience—and begins at the beginning and proceeds through various stages to the successful termination of a personal experiment at Stanstedbury. In the style of modern travellers to the Bruennens and the Spas, we have in detail the arrival at the aquatic establishment—the various ordeals of the blanket—the ablution—the draught to be taken in the morning—and all the comforts and discomforts, the strangenesses and the perplexities of dry blankets and wet blankets, milk and water table d'hotels, baths, bandages, and early breakfasts. The one work describes scientifically the peculiar medicinal properties of the waters of Great and Little Malvern; the other dilates with a proportionate amount of poetry on the excellences of the bread and butter and sparkling watercups of the learned host of Stanstedbury. The Water Cure has now, we believe, the sanction of Mr. Herbert Mayo, Sir Charles Scudamore, Dr. Schmidt, and other of the *elite* of the drugocracy; and one thing is certain, that if it does not directly benefit the health, it does so indirectly, by the systematic regimen which is inculcated and enforced in conjunction with it.

Dr. Dieffenbach speaks in glowing terms of the mineral springs of New Zealand; few doctors find encouragement in that healthy region of the world; it is to be hoped that if the genus *patient* does occasionally present itself, medical practice there will be confined to harmless hydropathic experiments. Meanwhile, even such works as those under notice, we shall only recommend to while away the leisure of the settler, since being at present under no need of such experiments, enthusiasm there may only lead to the result implied in the Italian hypochondriac's epitaph—"I was well, wished to be better, took physic, and died."

Advantages of the Patent Elastic (caoutchouc) Pavement, or flooring, as used for Stables, Coach-houses, Vaults, Churches, Roofs, Prisons, Granaries, &c. &c.

The material described in this pamphlet, is one of the many striking inventions of this most inventive age of ours; in many respects, it is held to be greatly superior even to the wooden pavements, now coming into general use in our thoroughfares. The invention will probably be of great use for building purposes in young settlements, as it may be used for roofing houses, and for lining walls, and even for the bends or planks of small ships. We are not quite aware of the comparative advantages of this substance and the Oropholithe, but one or other will, we think, inevitably supersede slate, tiling, or lead. The caoutchouc is not affected by the heat of the sun, and is quite impervious to snow or rain. It is represented, also, to save great expense for timber in roofs, on account of its extreme lightness, a square of this roofing weighing only three-fourths of a cwt., while the materials now in use, weigh from 6 to 15 cwt. per square.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—City of London Subscription Rooms, and Central Emigration Office, established for the purpose of procuring and communicating authentic information in regard to the sale and purchase of Lands, for facilitating the departure of Passengers, and obtaining Free Passages for Emigrants, the transmission of Small Parcels and Merchandise, for providing Outfits, and for effecting Marine and Life Assurances, and furnishing General Information to parties proceeding to her Majesty's Colonies; under the management of Messrs. SMYTH and FABIAN, Colonial and Commercial Agents, Australian Chambers, 33, Gracechurch Street, London.

The Reading-Rooms will be open to Subscribers, from nine in the morning until six in the evening, supplied with the London morning and evening newspapers, and other periodicals of the day, and with Australian and other Colonial newspapers and periodicals—the latest pamphlets and most valuable works on the Colonies, &c.; likewise a register of arrivals and departures of ships, list of passages engaged, and passengers expected to arrive.

A subscriber in the Colonies, or absent from London, may appoint a proxy as his representative, to avail himself of the resources of the Establishment.

Parties proceeding to the Colonies, can have their Passages negotiated on the most advantageous terms, combining economy and comfort, without any charge. Plans and Terms of Ships proceeding to the Colonies, may be had or sent on application. Baggage collected, shipped, and insured.

Persons arriving from the Colonies, may have their luggage cleared, and all business at the Custom House, Docks, or elsewhere, transacted, thereby saving much trouble, delay, and expense.

Marine Insurances effected on goods and merchandise; also Life Assurances, to cover the risks of the voyage, or whilst residing on the coast or interior of the Colony.

Freights.—All descriptions of goods, merchandise, and live stock, carefully shipped by the fastest and safest ships.

Persons in the Country connected in any way with the Colonies, and who may be desirous of dispatching Parcels or Letters to their Friends, are informed, the same can be forwarded through this Agency, on stating their contents and probable value.

Commissions of every description transacted in London for parties residing in the country or the colonies, with the greatest attention and despatch.

Emigration Agents residing in the country will be entitled to the privileges of this Establishment.

Subscription to the Reading Rooms, with all the privileges of the Establishment, £1 ls. per annum.

NEW ZEALAND.

J. STAYNER, SHIP INSURANCE
BROKER to the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony.

General Shipping Business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded goods shipped, &c., 110, Fenchurch-street.

Purchases of Land negotiated without charge to the Purchaser

For Sale, a few Tons of New Zealand Flax.

For Sale, to realise advances, Three-quarter Town Section, in New Plymouth, two of which are early choices.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India-agent, 17, Throgmorton-street.

COLIN T. CAMPBELL, Commission Merchant and Colonial Agent, transacts every description of business connected with all the British colonies, viz. Remittances, Passages, Outfits, and Insurances effected.

Baggage cleared, Goods or Supplies purchased and shipped.

Produce from the different colonies received, sold, and proceeds remitted.

Money invested in Colonial Property, Stock, &c., or such solid. Parcels and Letters forwarded.

Every information afforded bearing upon any of the colonies; colonial publications and charts also supplied; and every assistance to intending emigrants. Apply personally or by prepaid letter to

COLIN T. CAMPBELL,
29, Norfolk-street, Strand.

N.B. Cape papers are regularly received and filed.

MESSRS. MERCER, STEPHENSON & Co., SHIP BROKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and COLONIAL AGENTS, beg to acquaint the public, that they are enabled, from their connection and correspondence with Ship Brokers and others in London, who devote their attention almost exclusively to New Zealand, to give gratuitously information to parties desirous of proceeding thereto, or otherwise interested in this colony.

Purchases, &c., of land, and particularly at the colony of "New Edinburgh," negotiated without charge to the purchasers.

General Shipping business transacted, Passages arranged, Marine or Life Insurances effected, Outfits provided, Consignments forwarded, and Goods shipped from London, or from the Forth of Clyde, Liverpool, &c. **MERCER, STEPHENSON, & Co.,**
29, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.

N.B. Specimens of the Phormium Tenax, or New Zealand Flax, and of the coal discovered in New Zealand, are to be seen at our office. **M.S. & Co.**

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

F. D. LEWIS, Agent for the "New Zealand Journal," begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give (gratuitously) authentic Information respecting, and also to facilitate the departure of Emigrants to New Zealand, or any of the other British Colonies.

F. D. L. will also be most happy to arrange Passages advantageously to parties proceeding to the Colonies. Plans and Terms of Ships may be had on application at the Office for Advertisements of the "New Zealand Journal."

Purchase and Sale of Land negotiated, Insurances and Remittances effected, Outfits and everything requisite for the Colonies provided, on the shortest possible Notice.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Bircham Lane, Cornhill.

TO EMIGRANTS.

RICHARDS & CO. Nos. 117 & 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, have ready for immediate Shipment (and which they pack in a manner to cause the least possible freightage) Ironmongery, Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Tools of all kinds.

N.B. Agents to J. R. and A. Ransome, of Ipswich. EXTRACTS FROM WORKS ON EMIGRATION.

"For the purchase of Ironmongery it is necessary to be very particular as to the description, sizes, and quality; what you want, therefore, should be procured of a person who well knows the market. If the things are not the pattern in use, they will not be even looked at, much less purchased."—Widdowson on Van Dieman's Land, page 42.

"I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Gouger's "South Australia," page 136.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND,

AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES.

E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting Business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouses, 165, Fenchurch street.

Lists of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

PANCLIBANON IRON

WORKS, BAZAAR, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.—Gentlemen about to furnish or settle abroad, will find here the largest assortment of General Furnishing Ironmongery ever offered; Tin, Copper, and Iron Cooking Utensils; Table Cutlery, best Sheffield Plate, German Silver, Papier Tea-Trays, Tea-Urns, Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire-Irons, with Baths of all kinds—Shower, Hot, Cold, Vapour, Plunging, &c.; together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Works, for Conservatories, Lawns, &c.; and Garden Engines, which are constantly kept on hand by the Proprietors of this Establishment, and in the largest quantities. All articles are selected of the very best description, and offered at exceedingly low prices, FOR CASH ONLY, the price of each article being marked in plain figures.

OUTFITS: at Blackman's Ware-

house.—Gentlemen going abroad can be supplied as follows; Shirts, and Under Clothing made by experienced hands on the premises; Hosiery, Bedding, Cabin Furniture, &c., selected from the Stocks of Established Manufacturers at ten per cent. upon their prices. The Tailoring department carried on upon the premises (distinct from the other branches), under competent cutters and foremen.

The prices, while they do not astonish, will be found exceedingly moderate, whilst the quality shall be unsurpassed.

For price lists and estimates, apply at the Warehouse, 14, Gracechurch-street.

UNIVERSAL CURE for RUP-

TURE, &c.—Extraordinary Improvement in Medical Science, whereby the Cure of Disease is made Easy, and Incurable Diseases rendered Curable.—Dr. THOMSON'S discovery on the cure of Rupture is of the greatest importance. The prevalence of the above affliction, and its everlasting duration, the debility it causes, and the hopeless situation of the thousands of sufferers, call loudly for a cure. Notice is hereby given, that an ASYLUM is now OPEN, where the above grievous affliction is cured with perfect ease in every stage, in young, old, and middle-aged, without the least inconvenience, and the galling truss entirely superseded, viz.—the CALEDONIAN and CITY OF LONDON INFIRMARY, 114, Aldersgate-street, and nowhere else in London. Free admittance daily till 12 to the poor. Dr. Thomson, inventor of the means of cure, founder and sole conductor of the above laudable institution, attends daily till 4 o'clock, and is consulted with advantage in cases of scrofula and glandular affections, tumours, and cancers of all descriptions, white swelling of the knee, gout, rheumatism, and all chronic diseases of the joints, and affections of the spine, &c. N.B.—Paralysed limbs perfectly restored as above, and apoplexy infallibly prevented when symptoms are threatening. That whereas the above Institution, having hitherto been entirely supported upon private property which has already absorbed a considerable capital, and the applications made as above daily increasing, calls loudly for support, it is to be hoped that the affluent and humane will come forward without delay in aid of the above laudable Institution. Donations and subscriptions, however small, will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged as above.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON.
VICE PRESIDENT.
REAR ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CHETHAM,
C. B., K. C. H.

The objects of this Society are,
I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-Owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.

II. To suggest to, and urge upon the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony: and (as a means to the above end.)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labours will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from the various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence and co-operation which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The Subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets the first and third Wednesday of each Month, at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order,
W. BRIDGES, Secretary.

New Zealand Society's Rooms,
36, Old Broad Street.
7th June, 1843.

AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL,

and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY. Capital, £200,000, in 9000 Shares.

DIRECTORS.
Edward Barnard, Esq. | Gideon Colquhoun, Esq.
F.R.S. | C. E. Mangier, Esq.
Henry Buckle, Esq. | J. B. Montefiore, Esq.
John Henry Capper, Esq. | William Walker, Esq.

Bankers—The Union Bank of London.
Colonial Bankers—The Bank of Australasia, incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835, No. 2, Moorgate-st. Physician—Patrick Fraser, Esq., M.D., 62, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

Solicitors—Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Co.
The advantages offered to EMIGRANTS to the Australasian Colonies by this Company are, First, That no extra Premium is charged for Residence in any of the Australasian Colonies, except in New Zealand.

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MR. G. B. EARP begs to inform parties about to proceed to New Zealand, that he has made arrangements with the New Zealand Company to despatch a regular series of first-class ships to the above colony, every six weeks or two months, according to the season of the year. These vessels will sail under the following regulations:—

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TESTIMONIALS.

"Messrs. C. Hockin and Co.
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"Gentlemen—I have salted with Carson's Instrument rounds and briskets of beef, weighing 40lbs., at night, and left them in brine until the following morning, when I have dressed them, and found them sufficiently salt, beautifully tender, and full of gravy. I consider the process will prove of the greatest advantage to Eating-house Keepers, and to all persons curing their own meat.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"H. HODSON."

"290, Oxford-street, August 29, 1843."

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THE TWO NEW EDINBURGHS.

Most of our readers, we daresay, have seen Boz's inimitable description of the two Edens; the Eden *on paper* with its roads, and harbours, and bridges, and theatres,—and the Eden *in fact*, with its delapidated old huts and miserable couple of settlers. Many practical people will deduce from the picture much more than the artist intended; they will say "Boz is a clever fellow; he is not to be taken in with any of your Colonial Speculations; your Port Nicholson, and Nelsons, and New Plymouths, and New Edinburghs." With such we shall not argue; the failure of an ill-concocted job is no argument against the propriety of combining skill, labour, and capital in the replenishment of the earth, in subduing to our uses the mighty domains of the British Colonial Empire. But even as there did exist, and cease to exist, a New Plymouth, the bones of whose disappointed settlers whitened the shores of America, while on the distant fields of the Pacific, there has now arisen in contrast a new New Plymouth, possessed of every fair promise, built upon the sure foundation of apportioned labour and capital, with energy and indomitable enterprise, growing and cultivating every variety of food, on a soil unsurpassed, perhaps unequalled anywhere, in fertility and variety of produce; so was there once a New Edinburgh—troja fuit—of which remains little now but the memory—a paltry village on the Atlantic—the memento mori of a great enterprise. That New Edinburgh, a project of the indefatigable Scottish adventurer, Paterson, failed from obvious errors of judgment on the one hand, and from Government enmity on the other. In 1698, 1,200 Scotsmen sailed from Leith, with the view of establishing a commercial settlement on the Isthmus of Panama, a town and block-house to be built on the Atlantic side in communication with another at Panama, on the shores of of the Pacific, and from which conjointly a trade, it was anticipated, might be opened both with the West Indies, and the East. Both towns were well situated, and New Edinburgh on the Atlantic side possessed the splendid harbour of Acta, capable of receiving the largest fleets. But the Isthmus was little frequented except by the enemies of England; rough hills and forests, intervened, with dangerous defiles between Acta and Panama; the English Government refused its protection, even though the adventurers had been incorporated by the Scottish Parliament; no proportion of labour and capital was apparent; the place was unhealthy, and the Colony was ruined.

Mr. Rennie's New Edinburgh, will by and bye, it is to be hoped, be approachable across the ruins of Mr. Paterson's; a way is pointed out to remove all the dangerous defiles, and dangerous neighbours which threatened the peace of the olden adventurers;

the Spanish merchants of Panama, are eminently friendly to the only project which can effect this, and the Governments of Europe and America are said to be also well disposed towards it. The new New Edinburgh will not be founded in a climate unhealthy and unfitted for European labour; but in a land possessed of a soil and climate which all travellers concur in representing as salubrious and productive; and, more than all, it will be established on a sound principle. Nature promises much; art insures the rest; for the relations of land, labour, and capital, are studiously regarded, and with unprecedented *canniness*, roads, bridges, and other conveniences, even to the endowments of school and church, are attended to in the very outset; even in anticipation of the first arrivals.

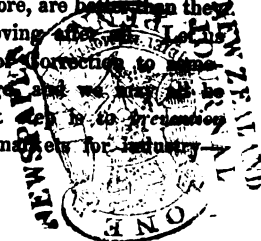
If the new New Edinburgh does not prosper—granting that its principles are duly carried out—then nature has established no relation between the elements of production, and Anglo-Saxon enterprise has received, in late years, a heavy blow and deep discouragement, which have for ever prostrated its energies.

EMIGRATION VERSUS CHARITY.

At the Middlesex Sessions, the other day, before Mr. Witham, and a Bench of Magistrates,

"John Kalabar, aged 17, a miserable half-starved lad, and apparently half silly, was indicted for stealing two loaves of bread, the property of George Miller. The prisoner, it appeared, had taken the bread from a baker's basket, as he was going his morning's rounds to supply his customers. He pleaded, in a voice scarcely audible, that he was starving. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on the ground that there was a great temptation. The Chairman, Mr. Witham, said that he had no doubt the prisoner was in distress, but he had committed a very bad offence. Bakers must be protected; they could not always have their eyes on their baskets during the delivery. The prisoner should have gone to the parish. The sentence of the court was, that he be imprisoned for three calendar months, with hard labour. Several pitiable cases of larceny arising from distress, were disposed of during the day."

It is not a generation since another sort of judgment would have been passed upon a culprit, convicted as this boy is here represented to have been, of starvation. Not many years since a young woman was executed, in England, for stealing a loaf; and, we believe, the parish was so charitable as to take charge of the infant she bequeathed to it. Things, therefore, are better than they were—we are getting on—the world is moving and improving, but make as great a step from the House of Correction to something else, as from the gallows to that stage, and we may be so convinced of social progress. That next step is to substitute instead of punishment—to the creation of markets for industry



and to a moral education—the former lessening the physical temptation, the other increasing the power of resistance. Time will doubtless convince even our Sir James Grahams, that the schoolmaster is a less expensive doctor than the executioner; even as a question of political economy. Education and Colonisation, are to be preferred to Poor-Law Amendments and model prisons.

We do confess, at the same time, that systematic Colonisation has done, as yet, nothing—comparatively nothing. Neither did the steam engine do much for navigation for some years after Fulton had made a tolerably successful experiment, and was asked “if he could do it again.” But it is to be remembered, that systematic Colonisation is scarcely ten years old, and within that time its progress has been thwarted in all manner of ways by prejudice, and often by all the opposition of power. Neither is Colonisation an all sufficient panacea, though we do believe it to be the most natural and efficient of remedies. The ocean, the highway of the world, offers a path from all our national embarrassments—in this light the ocean is a moral as well as a physical agent of good. Ships colonies, and commerce, must become the great and systematic *hydropathic* experiment. Nor is New Zealand the only field of emigration, but it is the best field—for it is as yet unspoiled, while it possesses inexhaustible and most various staples. Government have not had time to do much mischief as yet; the few convict boys they have sent out will probably be forthwith supplied by Captain Fitzroy with a more suitable home, where they are more wanted; and public opinion, having been now evidently turned to the subject, will do the rest. Public opinion will act upon the New Zealand Company, and impel them to activity and to the application of sound principles; and public opinion will act upon the Colonial Office and impel it to undo what it has done, and either do nothing in future, or do as little as possible in the way of official and officious interference; unless, as is indeed most earnestly to be desired, they will take the trouble to bring forward a Colonial scheme before the British Parliament for its judgment and that of the nation.

While deeply impressed with the importance of this means of alleviating distress, and restoring commercial activity and greatness, and with the extreme inadequacy either of national charity or of benevolent associations, much is to be done at home by means of active combination: and in concluding this subject, at this time, we would point, with peculiar pleasure, to an institution lately formed, which promises immense practical benefit—not only the physical, but the moral advancement of the working class. We refer to the Artizan's Institute, a Society self-acting in its principles, and likely, by its operations, not only to raise the character of the artizan, but to secure, as far as is compatible with demand and supply, constant employment to the deserving. The object of the Artizan's Institute is to associate together, with proper regard to classification, competent and skilful workmen. The British, Foreign, and Colonial employer, has it thus in his power, at any moment, to obtain the exact quantity as well as quality of labour he is in need of; and as long as a demand exists for skill, the Artizan's Institute, by means of combination, searches for, and finds room, for the development of that skill. It might be the fitting task, by a sort of converse process, for an Emigrant's Institute to create the demand which the Artizan's Institute is so well fitted to supply: to apply itself to the creation of English markets in the wide and healthy Colonial fields of the British Empire, where English wants, and English capital transplanted, would occasion a never-ceasing demand for English labour and capability. We shall touch again upon this subject.*

* In the meantime, we heartily commend to the notice of our readers, the detailed explanation of the objects and principles of the Artizan's Institute in the last number of the *Artizan*, a young publication, not less remarkable for its useful and practical character, than for the elevating tendency of its literature.

THE PANAMA CANAL. No. IV.

Since we penned our first paper on this subject, in comment and explanation of W.'s valuable proposition, we perceive that in many other quarters the subject has been simultaneously exciting interest. The Penny Magazine has commenced a series of articles on the subject, exhibiting that precision of detail for which all Mr. Knight's publications are so noted, and the *Journal des Debats* of the 7th instant, the Ministerial paper of France, devotes no less than three columns to the consideration of the practicability of the project. The *Debats* after announcing the intended departure from

Brest of the Surveying Expedition, to which we referred in our last, continues:—“This mission attests the interest which the great European powers now feel in the junction of the two oceans. Perhaps our epoch is that destined to see the Isthmus yield to the arts of modern civilization, and the union of the great maritime powers. Already England and the United States are occupied with the subject; associations of civil engineers, in both countries, direct their minds to it. It was natural that France should show itself jealous of participating in this inquiry, so curious and important. At present the idea of cutting through the Isthmus possesses an interest which, a short time since, was wanting to it. A line of transatlantic steamers has been established by England within four years, and now nearly extends to the Isthmus.* In a few months the transatlantic steamers of the French Government will be in full operation, and the extreme point of their course is at Chagres, a town of the Isthmus, *vis-a-vis* of Panama. The numerous Archipelagoes with which the Pacific is studded attract to them European enterprise. There extend New Holland and New Zealand; there are the Marquisas, Tahiti, and the Sandwich Islands, possessing the same importance as Malta in the Mediterranean.—[France, we daresay, would like to have its Malta in the Pacific.]—The same ocean bathes the two Perus and the gold producing provinces of Antioquia and Choco. For the United States, (but for them alone), the Isthmus once cut through, would present the shortest passage to China, the end of all commercial ambition to all navigating nations. The Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez, will ever offer to Europe the directest and shortest cut to this destination.”

Of these three sites, the Isthmus of Darien, which is more southerly than the other two, seem to offer facilities of no ordinary kind; we say seem; for, as yet, it has been only partially investigated. If we go up the Atrato, a beautiful navigable river, which empties itself into the gulf of Darien, the Naipi, one of its tributaries, is seen on the right, at the source of which, the mountains entirely disappear. From the port of Naipi to Cupica extends a plain, through which it would not only be practicable, but easy, to form a canal. Unfortunately that region, so important to commerce, has been as little frequented by travellers as the plains of Tartary, or those of the centre of Africa. Still to this day are observable the remains of operations set on foot years ago to join the two seas. In 1788, an ingenious and active monk, curate of the village of Novita, found a navigable communication between one ocean and the other. This enterprising pastor, with the assistance of his parishioners, opened a small canal in the ravine of the *Rangadura*, which communicates on the one side with the sources of the Atrato, on the other with the Rio San Juan, a tributary to the Pacific Ocean. Canoes laden with cocoa have thus been transported in the rainy season from the Atlantic to the other ocean.”

The French journalist then proceeds to consider whether the project is practicable, premising as well as concluding that he believes it to be so. The space occupied by our important news from Auckland, as well as the extracts from the New Zealand Company's despatches, precludes our indulging in long quotations on this subject. Passing over the historical retrospect, therefore, in which we have in detail the efforts made by the Spanish since the time of Charles V. and his indefatigable Cortez (the Spanish have now got another sort of Cortez, since they began to date their despatches from Madrid instead of Valladolid!) we come to a comparison of the three routes of Panama, Nicaragua, and Darien. The preference is given to the last, and for reasons corresponding to those suggested at a late meeting of the New Zealand Society, by Mr. Collett, who had just arrived from New Zealand by way of the Isthmus: viz. that not only are the natural facilities very great, but the work has in former times been actually done. Without offering an opinion, we shall conclude our extracts from the *Debats* with a few sentences on this head. The sudden arrestment at the Isthmus of the march of the Cordilleras from south to north of the American Continent is referred to as a sign that nature waits for human ingenuity to perform this great work. It is then added, “of these three sites—

The *Times* tells us that there are twenty-five millions of money in the city of London which the owners do not know what to do with. The *Sunday Times* tells us that it has frequent applications from correspondents to know what they should do with their money

* The importance of the question to the proprietors of this line of steamers is obviously very great; and one of their officers, Mr. Osborne, of the passenger department, in his very useful compilation, lately published by Walton and Mitchell, properly devotes a chapter (illustrated by a well executed map) to a consideration of the railroad plans which have been projected. The account presents also an interesting description of the towas of Chagres and Panama.

lying idle, to which applications, the Editor, in his notices to correspondents, wisely contents himself with saying "send it to us:"—but, seriously and practically, the Panama project, and the colonisation of new fields, would profitably occupy millions of idle money and of idle men. For centuries past, men and money have been expended in "shooting the French," and other natural enemies; while the French have endeavoured, not unsuccessfully, to demonstrate that two can play at that game. We, not unjustly, pay honours to the Napoleons and Wellingtons who have done this work—for it is the work society, in its ignorance, imposed upon them, and the labourer is worthy of his hire, and their hire was glory. A greater work and a greater glory must now be the object of our great workmen; and if Peel is indeed one of these, let him seriously think of this; and of the mighty means within his reach, in the shape of those very twenty-five millions of money and twenty-five millions of Englishmen. We conversed on this subject of Panama, the other day, with an eminent friend of colonisation and education. "Why," said he, "at one of Napoleon's battles, 20,000 men were mowed down in a day, and in the evening you might, it is said, have gathered handfuls of bullets wherever you chanced to place your hands. There, in a single day, was expended as much labour, as much energy, as would have cut through Panama." It is even so.

EMIGRATION SEASON.

The following useful suggestions as to the proper season for emigrating to New Zealand, are from a despatch from the principal agent to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, dated Wellington, 15th April, 1843. We hope the time is near when the rapid and systematic preparation shall make it of little consequence when the immigrant is received in his new home:—

"With respect to the best season of the year to despatch emigrants from England to this country, both as regards making the coast of New Zealand and their employment after their arrival, upon which points the Court instructs me to report, I am of opinion that emigration would be carried on from the mother-country most advantageously to all parties, during the period between the 1st of June and the 15th of December, which, allowing four months and a half for the voyage, places the arrivals between the 15th of October and the 1st of April. It is true, that the more extensive agricultural operations, such as clearing land and putting in seed, are not then in progress with us; but I consider the arrival of immigrants into a new country, during the fine season, where shelter must be procured, and out of doors, mechanical employment is then in demand, so important, that I can have no hesitation in recommending the introduction of the small capitalists and the operative into the settlements at that time rather than when agricultural labours would hold out a prospect of more plentiful, but still temporary and broken occupation.

"As regards vessels making the coast and harbours of New Zealand, three years' experience has assured me that no serious difficulty or delay can occur to them during the period I have named as eligible for their arrival at their destination. Gales of wind, of brief duration, certainly occur at all times of the year on these coasts, as elsewhere; but the continuous squally weather of the vernal equinox has generally ceased by the middle of October; and that of the autumnal season, besides being much more moderate in its character, has not set in before the beginning of April. Our winter is subject to periodical gales from the south-east, of from one day's to three days' duration, accompanied with rain and thick weather; after which an interval, varying in extent as the season advances, occurs, during which the atmosphere is calm and genial. Emigrant ships to New Plymouth should be there peculiarly between the 1st of December and the end of March; but it is of little consequence as regards safety, when vessels go to Nelson."

ESCULENT VEGETABLES.

There are few greater objects for the immediate attention of an immigrant on landing—than the planting and protecting of esculent vegetables. What will be great towns, are now fertile spots of land.

Mr. John Kerr, on the 25th of May, 1842, ploughed the first furrow at Nelson; honoured be his name, and whenever he dies, let this fact, engraved on his tomb, be his epitaph. This furrow was turned on the site on which the future bank is to be built. In the same manner, all owners of town lands, have it in their power to plant esculent vegetables, the earliest and cheapest provision that can be secured for themselves, families, and dependants. If the owner of a town acre cannot occupy the whole of it for himself, let him take a labouring immigrant into partnership for this purpose, the one finding the land, the other the labour, this is called the Metayer system in France, it has been adopted by the Grand Duke of Tuscany; in that district which came to him, in consequence of the dissolution of the order of the Knights of Malta; and until a sufficient circulating medium in money, is in existence, may probably be advantageously adopted by some owners of rural sections in New Zealand—the produce may be divided, according to agreement between the parties.

Do not let ladies even neglect the advice of Mrs. London, that there are many garden implements which they can handle.

Women are just as capable of understanding gardening as men; the writer of this remembers some 15 years ago, that a Mr. John

Arkwright, at Hampton Court, in Herefordshire—who is one of the best Englishmen living, that on the death of his gardener, he appointed the daughter, who had worked for some years in the garden under her father, to manage the garden, which she continued to do exercising the same skill, in the direction of the green and hot houses, which her father had done before her.

In visiting nursery grounds on the Continent, it may be observed, that the wife is frequently as intelligent as to the cultivation and sale of the plants as the husband, and in all the advice which is here given, as to raising esculent vegetables, it ought to be well understood that it is not limited to the stronger sex. W.

THE LAKES AND BOILING SPRINGS OF ROTORUA.

The following exceedingly interesting account of these mineral lakes, is from the *Southern Cross*, a new paper, just published in Auckland, and conducted with some spirit. The account gives confirmation of the favourable statements from other quarters, as to the great value of these waters in a similar point of view. We cannot imagine a better field for a great Hydropathic experiment, and the only objection, the hydropathic doctors can possibly have to entering upon such an experiment, in such a place, is, that they will require to take their patients with them, for, as yet, disease lays but a light hand upon the vigorous colonist:—

"The lakes of Rotorua and Rotuma exceed as much in beauty and picturesque scenery that of Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond, and even my own native Killarney, as the "Wizard of the North" did him who now attempts to write to you about them. Although I have few incidents to tell you of, and thank God, no accidents either by field or flood, I will endeavour to give you some connected idea of my route.

Towards the base of Mount Edgecombe, and for two-thirds of its height, the character of the soil changes and becomes of the richest description, being made of decomposed volcanic ashes. Mount Edgecombe is in itself a beautiful object, and the numerous lovely vallies at its base afford the most splendid situations for vineyards that I have ever seen in this or any other country; if ever there was a country adapted for the cultivation of the vine it is surely this—soil, situation and climate, all combine to render it the proper habitation of the grape. From Mount Edgecombe the road leads through a desolate pumice-stone valley thirty miles in length. This dreary region, together with the savage natives who inhabit it, tends not a little to impress upon the lonely traveller that he has actually entered the valley of the shadow of death itself. The sight of a magnificent forest, ten or twelve miles long, with its evergreen and stately pines, will, however, enable him to go through this dreary valley, together with the prospect of being able to bathe his wearied limbs in the luxurious baths of Rotorua, to whose picturesque shores and health-giving waters this forest leads. Rotorua is, as you are aware, a lake about ten miles long and eight miles broad; its superfluous waters find their way to Makatu by the river Rototiti. I wish I could give you any thing like an adequate idea of the beauty and loveliness of the scenery in this part of the country; it abounds in all that you have seen or fancied of the wild and magnificent, combined with the still and tamer but no less beautiful landscape.

The character of the country is very peculiar, and I think decidedly eastern. But to you, as a medical man, the mineral waters and hot springs and baths which surround the great pah of Oinemetu will be a subject of greater interest; though, were their health giving and healing powers sufficiently known, I cannot for a moment doubt the deep injury to your profession. Nature has here supplied the simple and appropriate cure for all "the ills that flesh is heir to;" and not only are the means of cure supplied, but this happy region forbids the approach or the appearance of disease. The natives are not only healthy, but they are also the strongest, the best made, and the cleanest in all New Zealand; and such are the virtues of these waters, that like the Pool of Siloam, the halt, the maimed, the lame, the blind, and the leper are conveyed to them from the most remote parts of New Zealand. Scrofula and certain other prevailing cutaneous diseases are perfectly unknown among the inhabitants of Rotorua. They luxuriate from morning till night in their baths, which are made by nature, of any suitable temperature. But though the natives thus indulge in the bath with impunity, I could not remain in it for a longer period than ten minutes. I had been suffering from rheumatism before I came to Rotorua, but the tepid bath soon removed all the symptoms, and restored me to my usual state of health. Some of these springs are strongly impregnated with sulphur, others saline, tasting much of Epsom and Glauber salts, others again are decidedly alkaline, so much so that a cloth soiled with any unctuous substance becomes soapy when washed in the water. I had no means of testing either their strength or their qualities, but I found that they affected silver differently. In some of the springs it was coloured black, in some yellow, and in others blue. The natives cook all their provisions in the hot springs; potatoes take about fifteen minutes; to a stranger they have at first a peculiar taste, but this he gradually becomes reconciled to—and even insensible of. I have remarked that the teeth of all the natives are black, but not permanently so, as I discovered by some of them who accompanied me to Port Nicholson, whose teeth became as white as those of any other person before their return. So fond are they of the bath, that every family has one for its own peculiar use. These baths are in general neatly lined with stone. In consequence of this subterranean action of fire, air, and water, the temperature of Rotorua is considerably high; so much is this the case, that the natives even in the winter time use no fires, but in cold weather betake themselves to an open space in the centre of the pah, whose heat is sufficiently high to render them comfortable during the coldest weather. In this place they squat with their blankets over their heads.

The hot springs are not confined to one or two places, but are so numerous that it is dangerous for a stranger to walk about without a guide, at least if he does he runs a great risk of scorching the soles of his feet. In attempting to wade through one of the rivers I had my foot very severely scorched from a hot spring in the bottom of the river, which is itself not only cold but of considerable size. The water rises in some of the springs to the height of 15 and 20 feet in regular jets, others emit steam

like a high pressure engine. The natives say, that the waters rise higher during westerly winds, and fall with the easterly; but this I had not the means of ascertaining the truth of, nor can I understand why it should be the case. The country in the neighbourhood of Rotorua is exceedingly picturesque. Besides Rotorua itself, there are several other beautiful lakes, such as Rototiti, Kokatina, and Rotoihu. This would be a splendid place for old retired East Indians; it affords such lovely sites for houses, gardens, and vineyards, &c. &c. and what with rocks, woods, lakes, rivers, waterfalls, hot, cold, tepid and vapour baths, together with the artificial luxuries of billiards, news rooms, &c., the bilious-livered old gentlemen might enjoy themselves here much more than they can ever expect to do either in South Australia or the Cape. The temperature is equable in this place throughout the year, though, unlike South Australia, it never rises to 98 deg. in the shade, and 120 deg. in the sun; and I am sure the stagnant and nitrous waters of the Torrens, however strongly recommended by the disinterested Company, will never impart the health and vigour which the Rotorua waters bestow. Many an old dyspeptic lady in England and gouty rheumatic gentleman would bless their stars if they had an opportunity of drowning their blue devils in these springs. I am certain that, in a medical point of view, there is not a spa or mineral water in England or Europe, whose virtues are half as efficacious as those of the Rotorua springs, affording as they do such a variety—chalybeate, sulphureous, saline, and alkaline, and each of these of every shade of temperature, from the cold to the steam or vapour bath.

Leaving reluctantly the Rotorua country and its delightful baths, I travelled by Toupu over a fine and level country, thickly covered with grass, well watered, and admirably adapted both for sheep and cattle; indeed more so than any other place that I have seen either in this country or in New Holland. This beautiful plain extends in one direction for fifty or sixty miles, in another I could not discover its termination; the natives say, the land is similar all the way to Ahuriri, in Hawks' Bay, and I should say from the appearance of the country they are correct. The country is perfectly level from Rotorua to within twenty miles of Cook's Straits, and were the woods cleared for twenty miles from Port Nicholson, say to Rangaitiki, which is between Manawatu and Wanganui, there would not be the slightest difficulty in riding from Port Nicholson to Tauranga, or the Valley of the Thames; so that your project or rather prediction some years ago, of the possibility of making a road from the Thames to Port Nicholson, is not only perfectly correct, but very easily practicable. Such a line of road would confer not only much benefit on each of the settlements, but would also be the means of bringing the natives of the interior into frequent and friendly intercourse with the European population."

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION.

We have ourselves, frequently endeavoured to assure the New Zealand Proprietors in this country that the peculiar circumstances of a new settlement under the *nouveau regime* demand peculiar modifications of land tenure. Not only this, but these new circumstances demand new systems of legislation. Sam Slick, with admirable irony, gives credit to Mr. Mothercountry for understanding much better than the Colonies themselves, what the Colonies want; and pretends to believe, that people must get to some distance from a colony, to examine it with the right focus.

The Nelson people seem fully alive to the novelty of their position, and we have no doubt the clever editor of the *Nelson Examiner* speaks the sentiments of the community, where he says, in speaking of the advantage of direct taxation—"What, if in addition to the great burden of maintaining an expensive local establishment it be found that the *mode* in which the burden is imposed renders it the more harassing, and we are continually reminded of this by the fact of which, each of our seven senses is daily telling us, that this mode is only adopted and adhered to, because it is the mode in the mother country, although wholly unsuited to our circumstances and our position." Every one knows the effect of the late unwise Excise laws in Ireland; how much more unwise the attempt to raise a revenue from Custom and Excise in New Zealand, where every additional per centage is only a greater inducement to the depredations and secret traffic of smugglers on the convenient coasts of the colony, studded with harbours. Let us look back for a moment to the minor case, as far as principle is concerned, of Ireland. From the *Times* of the 9th of May last, we learnt that the estimated increase of revenue from the additional duty then before imposed on Irish Spirits, was a quarter of a million—

"The revenue has actually gained 50,000*l.* just one fifth of the amount, and the decrease in the quantity of spirits paying duty amounting to no less than 1,200,000 gallons, together with the number of seizures, being near 300, which have taken place since the imposition of the 1*s.* additional duty, has a connexion with that tax too natural to admit of our implicitly adopting Mr. Goulburn's ready explanation of these phenomena. In spite of all that can be said about Father Mathew, and the reduced price of grain, we cannot but think that the long and short of the matter is simply this—that the increased spirit duty is a mistake."

How much greater a mistake then to attempt to raise a revenue in an unsettled country, by duties of 4*s.* and 5*s.* per gallon on spirits, 1*s.* to 2*s.* on snuff and tobacco, and 15 per cent. on wines! The *Examiner* continues:—"Unpopular as such questionable experience as has been had, may be thought to have proved a direct tax to be, we cannot but believe that when the individuals taxed have also a direct voice—an influence perceptible, however faintly—in the mode of its application, that it would be found, on experiment, to be rather satisfactory than otherwise. On the ground of economy alone, when there was, as there need be, no other tax, there would (when the subject was at all understood), be found good

reasons, generally to recommend it. The consciousness of the exact sum which each individual contributed towards the Government's support could not but have a wholesome effect upon the minds of the governed. It would be, literally, I give so much for the privilege of living in a civilised and well-regulated community; that is my share towards the general fund for general purposes; this is what I agreed to give when I gave my voice for such and such necessary outlay. Would not this be a wholesome check upon extravagance? Would it not prevent the evil of class-taxation, and the discontent that results from it? Would not the whole thing be wholesomer? Would there not be a sort of justice in the matter hitherto unknown? Influence derived from wealth would be paid for as it should. The greater stake would pay the higher premium for insurance, and what is as important, would be *known* to do so."

One other desideratum is insisted upon; the serious inconveniences of various sorts, which the settlers have suffered in consequence of the absence of any regularly established and certain communication between the different settlements, especially between their own and that which is the seat of the Colonial Government, had led to the conviction that each settlement or set of settlements must be taxed for itself and by its own consent. For many moral and economical reasons we agree with our antipodal cotemporary, and are glad to know that by this time he will probably be aware that the Cook's Straits Settlements are to form a separate Government, and to possess a separate jurisdiction.

"KAPPA" ON THE PRESENT PROPERTIES OF THE COLONY.

To the Editor of the *New Zealand Journal*.

Sir,—The criticism of your valuable and indefatigable correspondent, W., upon a little pamphlet put forth in the course of last year, requires from me, at the same time that I offer him my best thanks for his kindly-expressed judgment, this explanation; that it was my intention to proceed to New Zealand, but in consequence of circumstances of a private nature, not necessary to trouble you or him with, it is no longer so. Notwithstanding, I beg distinctly to state, that no change has taken place in my sentiments respecting the eligibility of that colony as an emigration field; and I have felt it incumbent upon me most severely to scrutinize, and most candidly to weigh, all my pre-conceived opinions, and all the evidence daily brought forward on both sides of the question, and this more particularly so, since I relinquished all intention of going myself, because I felt open to the charge of recommending to others that which I would not myself undertake; the result is, a conscientious and decided opinion in favour of New Zealand above any other colony, as a place suitable to all who *ought* to emigrate. The cardinal points of this question must never be lost sight of: they are soil, climate, natural production, and geographical position; these have very forcibly impressed all who have reflected or written upon the subject from Cook to Earp; and I am not aware of any arguments founded upon facts, that could gainsay the position the New Zealand group have taken in the estimation of the most unbiassed, competent, and impartial judges. It is very necessary to separate what may be called the *artificial*, from the *natural*, part of this question—in other words, let the mistakes made by government, companies, and individuals, not be visited upon the capabilities of the climate and soil, the undoubted qualities of the latter remaining untouched. Let all whom it may concern, look diligently into their acts, and the consequences of them; and whenever mistakes have been discovered, let them be used as beacons for future avoidance, and more well considered diligence be applied to work out the problem of systematic colonization in the most effective way. My own impression, sir, is, that the New Zealand Company, whose interests are so nearly concerned, and the general body of proprietors in and out of the colony, will be led by experience of errors and failures into right courses eventually; but how necessary it is that clear and calm forethought should rule and regulate the proceedings of the deliberative bodies now watching over the welfare of New Zealand; I need not say in order to produce the greatest possible amount of general good with the least possible amount of suffering and disappointment to individuals. Mr. Heaphy's letter in the last number of the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL*, very plainly intimates the principal grievance felt in the settlement of Nelson, and this I apprehend may very fairly be taken as an epitome of the state of the whole colony, which indicates the want of small capitalists capable of undertaking agriculture; happily many of this class have latterly gone out, and it is very plainly to be foreseen, that more will follow as reports of successful operations shall, from time to time, arrive. This introduction of a useful tenantry, the employers of labour as well as the carriers of small capital, will, in point of rapidity, very much depend upon the moderate terms they are able to make with the proprietors of land in the different settlements; the true interests of all will mainly depend upon an equitable adjustment of the amount of rent to the duration of lease, and under the circumstances, perhaps, it will be but fair to grant leases of improvement for 14 or 21 years, at a very moderate rent; a proceeding more likely to answer for all than short leases and high rents. The late reduction in the rate of passage-money will be of great advantage to this class of valuable colonists; and when the passage shall be curtailed, one half by a direct communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, an undertaking now beginning to engage the attention of men's minds both here and on the Continent, there will be a vast

impetus given to the movements of many who dread the length and duration of the present passage. In the mean time there are abundant proofs of steady advancement—more than enough to justify all the anticipations put forth, from time to time by myself and others, and decidedly sufficient to afford promise of future progress, if the colonists are faithful to themselves, in resolutely bending their attention to agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral pursuits, in contradistinction to speculation, commercial engagements, and idleness. Mr. Heaphy's letter before glanced at, strikes me as containing a valuable and impartial statement of the advantages and disadvantages of a new colony; in estimating its worth, let it not be forgotten, that Mr. H. has had opportunities of comparing various parts of New Zealand with each other—that he has written a very sensible book, and given the result of personal observations—that he has been home and returned again to the colony: and we now find him engaged in clearing and cultivating his little estate in the Nelson district, which he declares has made as much progress in one year, as he had anticipated in two; he does not disguise the fact, that many unfitting persons had gone out, and that a disproportion existed between the classes of capitalists and labourers; yet he very clearly shows that all managed to obtain a living by productive industry applied to the soil; surely with liberty of conscience, personal freedom, protection of law—approaching provision for religious exercises and education—a genial climate and prolific soil, he must be an inveterate grumbler or very short sighted person, who would not resolutely apply himself to work out the good, and conquer the difficulties before him. But it may very safely be predicted, if all concerned act upon the principle of cohesion, every thing will eventually go well, and that no rational hopes and expectations will be disappointed; though no sensible person would attempt to set bounds to the follies and fancies of those, whether capitalists or labourers, who have expected to find a Utopia or El Dorado on the shores of New Zealand; labour is the birthright of every intelligent being; it is, as man is constituted, a privilege, and only requires to be directed to useful objects in salutary proportions; and that may very fairly be looked upon as the happiest state of society where labour is applied to produce the first want of our animal nature—food. Such then it is hoped, wished, and expected, will be the views of it held by these little communities, each member, in whatever proportions he possesses capital, power of mind, strength of body, contributing towards the happiness and comfort of all. And let it not be forgotten, that the interests of proprietors here and in the colony, labourers there, and those going out, are one and indivisible, all must be actuated by a feeling of unity, mutual forbearance must be exercised, and a strong faith felt in the assurance that Providence will smile upon the efforts of every individual engaged in lawful and praiseworthy means to advance the common prosperity.—I am, Sir, respectfully, yours,
Bath, Oct. 3, 1843.

KAPPA.

ON THE BREEDING OF, and TILLAGE FOR SHEEP, &c.

We have the authority of Col. Wakefield that in the west of the North Island there are hundreds of thousands of acres of pasture land, one acre of which would suffice for three or four sheep, while in New Holland one sheep demands three or four acres. The following practical observations will be read with additional interest from this circumstance:—

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

SIR,—The apology I offer for intruding my opinions is, first, my good intention, and second, my desire to promote the interests and prosperity of our new colonies. Influenced by these considerations, I am induced, with deference, to submit briefly my views for the pastoral and agricultural management of New Zealand. The Islands of New Zealand are, by soil, climate, position, and circumstances, especially suited to the production of green crops and corn, with the breeding of stock (particularly sheep), for internal consumption, as well as for the supply of the whalers, &c. Those portions of New Zealand which offer a range for sheep, do not all, perhaps, afford adequate natural food, which, I suggest, should, and may be most advantageously supplied by artificial green crops, such as tares, rye, rape, trifolium incarnatum, trefoil, clover, and rye-grass, turnips, and mangold wurzel, feeding all these on the ground with sheep, during the spring, summer, and winter.

Under this plan, summer weeds, &c., are better destroyed, ample green and dry fodder provided, with fattening food for sheep, and other stock, and an excellent preparation thus established for wheat, rye, peas, and barley: the latter will, doubtless, become a valuable crop in New Zealand, where the climate, water, &c., are favourable for brewing; boiling peas and rye being such excellent substitutes for coffee, as well as invaluable human food both afloat and on shore, are, I opine, too much neglected by the colonists in their early agricultural operations; it is well known, that upon first breaking up rough pasture or heather lands, and turning in the surface only, a good crop of boiling peas may be reckoned on, whilst with potatoes, the result is less certain, and with wheat or other grains, most uncertain. Green crops, and their winter or spring corn and grass seeds therewith, I conceive likely to be the most successfully and advantageously pursued in New Zealand; English Talavera, and other white spring wheats are, in my humble opinion, the best adapted for culture in New Zealand, and will, as certainly, avoid all the dangers of worm, winter pride, &c., &c., as that they will there come to maturity as early, and as safely as the spring sowings are generally now found to do in this country. Poor lands, which, by many, would be deemed utterly worthless for tillage, are, by the green crop and sheep systems, made most remunerative.

As New Zealand is not so exclusively, or extensively, a pastoral

country as Australia, the study should be to combine stock with agriculture, so as to comprise the greatest extent of benefits, and which, I submit, may be secured by pursuing these brief outlines. Sheep thus employed in England, are justly deemed the most valuable of stock, the least expensive and most productive of remuneration, by continually dressing the land without the expense or need of other manures; the advantages besides the more frequent and extra produce of corn, from these operations, I assert, can only be adequately appreciated by those who have practised them, and such as have once adopted the system, could not be induced to practise agriculture under the old routine and without sheep.

The breed of sheep, which, I believe, will prove the most profitable for New Zealand, are such as described under the advertisement in your Journal "of the Surrey Tup." That the ewes from New South Wales thus crossed, will produce these results both in carcass and in fleece, I have no doubt, but to attain them, I do not say that sheep from the rich grazing counties of England should be sent out, because it is too well known that such cannot stand the change of management, soil, keep, &c.

I trust that these suggestions for the consideration of those interested in New Zealand, may be received as they are intended, and appreciated as desired, by Sir, your obedient servant,
G. T. W.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are in receipt of a letter from George L. Fox, Esq., Durham, calling attention to an inaccuracy in our Wellington Settler's "Notes on New Zealand." The "Settler" observed that Mr. Fox, the author of a well known pamphlet on the Colony (the son of our correspondent) had expressed a distaste for the place, and "an intention to remove to a better El Dorado in Van Dieman's Land:" and had addressed his fellow colonists with a request of "follow me." On the contrary, Mr. Fox's call had reference to friends in England—his remark was, "It were easy for any one intending to remain here, (i. e. in England,) to say to others "go, and emigrate." What I say is, "follow me (i. e. to New Zealand)." Mr. Fox, we are informed on the best of all authority, in his first letter, and ever since, has always expressed a high opinion of the colony's capabilities, and only demurred at the paucity of capital there, which, having purchased largely in the colony, he had occasion to take into serious consideration. We feel obliged to our correspondent. We feel assured, at the same time, that only a misunderstanding could have led the "Settler" to his false conclusion.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.

Our principal news are from Auckland, from which settlement H.M.S. Tortoise has arrived within the last week, having on board the widow and family of the late Governor of the Colony. The Auckland settlers appear to be proceeding vigorously; and we feel satisfied that this activity, in conjunction with the talents and high character of Captain Fitzroy, will create a new era for that settlement. An Agricultural Association had been formed, which was supported by the best names in the place, and which sets out with fair promise of usefulness, embracing in its plans, not only the formation of model farms, the encouragement of agricultural and horticultural productions by means of prizes and exhibitions; but the publication and transmission to England of elaborate reports on the qualities of the country. In all parts of the Island the flax "problem" appears to be taken up in earnest. Between Auckland and the Bay of Islands, flax dressing has been commenced; solution in cold water being the process there adopted for adapting it for this market. At Auckland, Messrs. Terry & Co., have established their extensive machinery, and a rope manufactory also is in operation. At Tauranga, the natives devote themselves to the work. At Port Nicholson, the natives are encouraged by some of the most influential settlers to prepare it in large quantities; and the native labourers accordingly are daily seen entering the town, bearing on their backs bulky burdens of the article, prepared by themselves and their families. In the Cook's Straits district, it is asserted that there are now nearly 2,000 natives engaged in the traffic. At Nelson, too, there is equal activity; various species of machinery are there in operation; on every side the business has been fairly entered on with hope, and spirit, and promise.

Much speculation is indulged in also by the Aucklanders, first, as to the effects of the good example—though a tardy one—set by the New Zealand Company, in their reduction of the cabin passage; and again, on the possibility of New Zealand advancing prosperously, merely by the aid of small capitalists, the quantity and quality of native labour superseding all necessity of having recourse to transmission of English emigrants. It is true that there are twenty-five millions of money idle in London city alone; that the in-

vestment of part of this capital in New Zealand, in the encouragement of its invaluable staples would, perhaps, do as much for millions of labourers at home as their transmission to the Colony; at the same time a large system of colonisation and preparation might make New Zealand at once available to thousands of English labourers; a large system on a large principle, such as that laid down by Mr. Buller, in his Canadian speech.

"I would lay open," said Mr. Buller, "various districts by roads, beforehand, and concentrate settlements round churches, schools, and markets previously established. These provisions for the comfort and well-being of a civilised community would tempt the capitalist to resort to what would be then no desert, and they would enable you to plant your labourers in districts already prepared for settlement. The construction of such works would in another way facilitate the emigration of poor labourers, by affording them a certain means of getting employment on their arrival in the colony. Government, if conducting the whole operation on a combined plan, would do right in employing emigrants in preference to other persons on their work, and would direct them thither on their arrival. As the labours of these men opened up the country, capitalists would be induced to purchase and settle, and would employ another portion of labouring emigrants. These labourers, either in public or in private employment, would be sure, in course of time, to accumulate sufficient savings out of their wages to enable them to purchase and stock small farms; they would then not only make way for a fresh supply of labouring emigrants, but would create a fresh demand for labour. This is the sure result of a sound system of colonisation: the more labour and capital that are supplied to a colony, the larger is the field laid open for additional capital and labour; and the means of employing both go on continually augmenting in geometrical progression while there remains any waste land to be reclaimed."

The grand question is how to infuse *faith* into the mind of the capitalist.

We must refer our readers to our detailed news for specific information as to the progress of the Company's settlements: from all of them the intelligence is good. The sale of 3,000l. worth of land in New Plymouth, to actual settlers, speaks better than any paragraph of ours, as to the confidence entertained on the agricultural capabilities of that favoured district; while the opening up of the country on every side, by means of roads leading into the rich valleys in the interior, binding all the settlements together by ready intercommunications, will pave the way for the simultaneous advance of commerce, agriculture, and social intercourse.

The New Zealand Company have made an explanation to the New Zealand Society, of the circumstances attending the sales of the Plymouth Town sections to certain Cornish miners who had emigrated thither on the faith of a speedy development of the mineral riches of the district. The allotment of such lands, on such a principle, was doubtless a mistake of the agent; but it is accounted for from an apparent discrepancy in the terms of purchase issued at the time of the merger of the Plymouth and New Zealand Companies. It is to us evident, that there is no fear of the circumstance ever being acted upon as a precedent.

Since the above was written our attention has been called to a paragraph in the *Tamanian and Australasiatic Review*, of the 9th of June, published in Van Dieman's Land. Under the general head of "New Zealand," it states that Major Macdonald, late Governor of Honduras, had arrived as the successor of Captain Hobson. This *invention* we need not stay to contradict. It is further observed that distress prevailed in the Colony, and that the working emigrants had assembled in a body, requiring of the authorities to furnish them with conveyance to the old Australian settlements. "Where," adds the Reviewer, "is now the 'Grand Wakefield System,' which obtained for its inventor such advantages, and which the *Spectator* and the *Colonial Gazette* praised to the skies? Our predictions of its certain failure have been verified to the very letter. Labouring emigrants, without accompanying capitalists, go to a new country only to starve!" In the Colony, labourers obtain 3s. 6d. to 5s. a-day; with this reward for their labour, and provisions moderate in price, if they starve, they must do so "with a will." In the settlement of Auckland, our readers will find, from our own accounts elsewhere, that mismanagement—disregard of the principles of the Wakefield system—and misapplication of the emigration fund, had indeed resulted in a temporary want of employment, and it will cost Capt. Fitzroy much anxiety and toil to correct the evil. But

what the Wakefield system has to do with conduct, of which every friend of that system is ashamed, only ignorant levellence can pronounce.

WELLINGTON.

The surveyor's duties in Wellington are now nearly completed, as appears from the following extract from the report of Mr. Brees, Chief Surveyor at Wellington, to the principal agent, dated 1st April, 1843:—

"The staff of surveyors may now be described as finishing and testing the plans of the several districts. Nearly the whole of the holders of preliminary land orders have selected their sections, except a few who have reserved for particular spots. A certain time was appointed, after the last selection, for the holders of the remaining preliminary land—Orders to determine where they would take their sections, agreeably to certain conditions which were read in public to them. The 2d of March was the day stated, being two months' notice, and nearly the whole of the proprietors sent in requisitions, with the exception of about ten, who agreed to select sites as soon as possible.

When the several districts are properly connected, or what is technically termed, tied together, the amount of land intervening between the several parts, may be safely calculated, and laid off to those who are desirous of taking it.

This, then, is the present occupation of the staff.

The progress of communication is not less gratifying. The recent discoveries in the interior will be speedily approachable:—

"The Karori road is proceeding, and has nearly reached the Karori stream. Agreeably to your instructions, I have commenced a road up the Hutt, with the ultimate view of extending it to the district of the Wairarapa. The line has already reached beyond section No. 31, and I trust will proceed with much expedition.—I am further convinced of the expediency of this line since writing my report on the Wairarapa. I have no doubt that, by following the course of the Hutt beyond the Pakuratahi (where the road turns off to the Wairarapa) it will be practicable to reach Waikanai, since, I understand, there is a Mauri path in this direction; therefore, unless great difficulties exist in this direction, it will lead to the west, as well as to the east coast, and if there be any pass in the Tararua range, the interior will also be opened.

The Porerua junction road has just been completed; and I have sent the party to the Hutt, to carry the road over marshy parts, to dress the surface where necessary, and to form bridges over gullies and streams.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

We have been favoured by the Secretary of the New Zealand Company with extracts from the Dispatches from the Agent at New Plymouth. The Settlement is now in a fair way to supply itself with all the requisite materials for building purposes: and from the wood and coal district there will be, in due time, an ample supply of fuel:—

"The parties with whom I contracted for the delivery of a few tons of coal from the Company's territory in Mokau, have succeeded in getting a quantity down to the mouth of the Mokau River, and will ship it thence to New Plymouth, by the first small vessel which can be chartered for the purpose. I have procured some fine specimens of lime-stone from the neighbourhood of the Sugar loaves, but, at present, little will be burned, as the supply of shell-lime is plentiful. Of this latter, a considerable quantity is required for the basement stories of buildings, which are beginning to be constructed of a species of sand-stone, abounding in this vicinity, and which, though soft when first dug up and worked, becomes hard and firm on exposure to the air."

The insects had done some damage to the crops, but potatoes and vegetables are becoming comparatively cheap and abundant:—

"Some of the wheat in this district, has been much damaged by insects, but the agriculturalists are preparing to sow in the autumn, so that next summer the plants will have acquired strength sufficient to resist the attacks of vermin. The crops of potatoes and other vegetables are abundant, and provisions generally can now be procured in New Plymouth as cheaply as at Wellington. I am happy to state, that much additional land will be cleared and fenced in during the present summer and autumn, and that the farmers are in good spirits."

We shall one day hear of a flourishing secondary town at the Waitera, the advantageous position of which, our readers are well aware of:—

"The Waitera district is attracting much attention, partly in consequence of the river having been sounded and buoyed, so that the small vessel built under Mr. Cutfield's direction, and lately sold by me, crossed the bar in safety at night, and beat out of the river against a strong north-west wind."

The sales of land go on well, and the natives are beginning to reap some advantages from their reserves. From a dispatch dated 25th February, 1843, we learn that—

"All the land in the Devonport quarter, which was ordered to be sold in the colony, has been disposed of. The sections belonging to the natives have also been let."

No dispute is likely to require settlement in the Taranaki district, by the commissioners of claims, as between the Company and the natives, for we are informed that—

"The officer administering the government, arrived in the Taranaki roadstead on the 25th instant, but would not land. I had a very long conversation with his Excellency, who informed me that he considered the Taranaki district to have been fairly purchased of the chief of the Waikato tribe, the only real owner of the land."

We have received also extracts of a dispatch from Colonel Wakefield, the principal agent, who visited New Plymouth in the latter end of March. The dispatch to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, is dated Wellington, New Zealand, 31st of March, 1843.

On the means of approach to New Plymouth from the south, we read:—

"Since my communication to you dated the 9th and 10th instant, I have visited Petre and New Plymouth, in company with Mr. Molesworth. The cutting down the trees on each side of the road to Porerua, by which the sun and air are admitted to it, has materially facilitated the first day's journey from this town, and the native path to Pukerua has been much improved by increased use of it by horsemen and cattle. In the places where, three years ago, a white man could not safely show his face, and where, within two years, exorbitant demands of payment were made by the natives for allowing travellers to pass along the shore of Cook's Strait, regular ferries have been established by enterprising immigrants, and passable accommodation is afforded at every stage between Port Nicholson and Petre."

The town of Petre progresses apace:—

"I found the settlers in the Wanganui district principally living in the town, which they have considerably embellished by numerous well built residences, since the distribution of the town land."

But not less activity in agricultural matters is evident—

"Mr. — has made his country section at Wanganui produce 500 bushels of wheat, besides a considerable crop of barley and potatoes, which we saw and highly admired—I may add in proof of the assertion, that this country offers a field unequalled for the amelioration of the working man's condition, that less than two years ago Mr. — was in the employment of Mr. — of Wellington; that he then handled the plough which his hired labourers now drive on his own farm, and that he received a party of us in his own house with a simple hospitality that would not disgrace the best gentleman in any country."

The Patea and Waimate districts are thus described: and their capabilities for production and pasturage:—

"Proceeding from the Wanganui river to Waitora, Patea, and Waimate, at which latter place it will be in your recollection that her Majesty's ship Alligator rescued a white woman from the natives in 1836, after cannonading and assaulting the pah, we found the coast entirely free from the sand-hummocks which bound it between the Wainui and Wanganui cliffs, varying in height from 50 to 200 feet, confine the ocean during this space, as far north as the Sugar Loaf Islands. On the top of these cliffs a country, level as, and not unlike the Isle of Thanet, covered with grass, flax, fern, and shrubs, indicating fertility, presents itself as far as the eye can reach. Between Patea and Waimate there are between two and three hundred thousand acres of land covered with fine pasture, well watered, and, in the opinion of experienced New South Wales farmers, capable of maintaining vast herds and flocks. Without overvaluing this district, I should say that each acre would maintain three or four sheep; whereas in New Holland, one sheep requires three or four acres, but the long grass it produces is perhaps better adapted for horned stock. A new line lately cut by the maories, under the direction of the Company's resident agent at New Plymouth, shortens the route to that district, by traversing the forest to the right of Mount Egmont, which is left by the traveller between it and the sea coast. Near Waimate we struck inland on the new line over a dead level, on which, fern, flax, and shrub, grow luxuriantly. The edge of the bush at eight miles from the sea, at the base of the venerable mountain, partake more of the copse than of the forest, but it is rounded off by nature towards the old native clearings, similar to the cultivated plantations or pleasure grounds of Europe. The Koromiko, and other flowering shrubs, which flourish in the valley of the Hutt, grow here to an extraordinary height, and in great beauty; and maize and wheat and every esculent vegetable attain the greatest perfection in a climate only not tropical, because tempered with refreshing night-dews and seasonable rains."

Passing then this beautiful district, the travellers approach New Plymouth; the first who had accomplished the journey on horseback:—

Three short days' marches from Waimate, and six from Petre, brought us to New Plymouth, the first who had accomplished the journey on horseback by the new line. On emerging from the forest to the north-west, we found ourselves in the New Plymouth block, which we almost traversed, in order to reach the town abreast of the anchorage. No land in New Zealand excels in fertility, that of the back of the district of New Plymouth, and no district in the islands is of such an extent and uniform good quality.

The communication between New Plymouth and Waitera, the promising character of the whole district, and the great facilities which the ready access will afford to production and legitimate speculation, are thus touched upon:—

"The Devon road, which runs from the town of New Plymouth to the Waitera River, a distance of nine miles, opens the whole of the suburban and rural lands to occupation by the settlers. The four rivers which intersect the district, are crossed by means of bridges made by the Company, one of which, over the Waiwakaio, is suspended on chains, and has a span of 120 feet. On each side of this fine road are placed, here and there, the houses of respectable settlers, surrounded with cultivated land. But few persons inhabit the town, and every day decreases their number, as it presents but little inducement to speculators in frontages, where the only harbour is a roadstead available for every purpose of import of foreign goods required, and exports of produce, but not sufficiently so to create or maintain a commercial depot abreast of it."

The Waitera again:—

"The Waitera river having 15 feet water on its bar at high tide, and connexion with the best rural sections, will also, within a short period of time, draw off a portion of the coasting craft from the moorings near New Plymouth, notwithstanding the establishment of the Company at

the latter place, and the necessity of large vessels landing their cargoes there."

There is nothing to fear from the natives:—

"Only two important cases of difference between the natives and the Company have arisen since the formation of the settlement, and not the least difficulty opposes the quiet possession of his land by the settlers."

With such advantages and such prospects, the yeomen of New Devon may well work on, in hope and courage; and under the able and judicious superintendence of Mr. Wickstead, they do so:—

"I am happy to be able to assure the Directors, that one and all of the settlers in the Company's block at Taranaki, are perfectly satisfied with their location, and, that since the arrival there of Mr. Wickstead, as the Company's resident agent, his judicious expenditure on public works, has given great stability and a promise of entire success to the settlement."

No stronger corroboration of this assurance can be given, than the fact of his having sold for the Company, land to the amount of nearly 3,000L to residents at New Plymouth, within these last three months."

This is the most gratifying and conclusive evidence of the confidence and courage of the Taranakians. We blame the Directors for not publishing this fact a month ago, why imitate the pedantic secretiveness of the Colonial Office in matters of this kind, so interesting and important to the New Zealand public? The party stayed four days at New Plymouth and returned to Wellington in the Government brig, which chanced to call, on its way thither, with the Chief Justice on his half-yearly circuit—

"A voyage of 36 hours, during which, we spoke a fine ship running through Cook's Strait, bound to Valparaiso from Sydney, saved us a journey of 12 days, over the same ground we had passed over on our way to the north."

AUCKLAND.

We are in receipt of a great variety of intelligence from Auckland, from the 22d of April to the 17th of June; and it gives us great pleasure to perceive tokens of activity and progress in that settlement. The *Chronicle* of the 22d of April thus paints matters:—

"The foundations of several important branches of commercial enterprise have been established amongst us. A few weeks ago about forty tons copper ore, twenty tons sulphur ore, and twenty tons Manganese ore, were exported by the Great Barrier Mining Company. Her Majesty's ship, Tortoise, is just completing a full cargo of Kouri spars for the use of the navy. The extensive steam saw-mills of Messrs. Heale, Sinclair, & Co., have for some time been in full operation. The water-power saw-mills of Dr. Martin and others, are, we believe, nearly completed. Not far, we believe, from these works has been discovered a bed of very hard, close-grained grit or whinstone; similar to the French whinstone, so valuable in the construction of mill stones. Messrs. Terry and Company are already actively engaged in the erection of their improved flax-dressing machinery, to be worked by water power. Should the site selected—and of which for the present they have the permissive occupancy—prove suitable to the designs of this company, the whole of the surrounding country, to the extent of not less than 20,000 acres, will, we believe, be purchased by them, under the provisions of the New Land Sales' Act. The rope manufactory now in progress by Mr. Robertson, will be worked with the best patent machinery, capable of producing every description of line and rope, fishing-nets, whaling lines, rigging of every description, and cables of all sizes."

"Agricultural operations are increasing in every direction. Really good land, ready for the plough, within seven miles of Auckland, may be purchased from the Government at a day's notice, for 20s. an acre, with a crown title, immediate possession, and undisturbed occupation. All the necessaries of life are now abundant and cheap. The quartern loaf of the best wheat flour, 8d.; pork, 5d. and 6d. per lb.; fish, potatoes, and groceries cheaper than in England. The arrival of nearly a thousand emigrants direct from England, within the last six months, has supplied the settlement with every description of useful labour in abundance. The rate of wages is now so reasonable as to offer the greatest inducement for the employment of capital. Jobbing in town allotments is at a discount. From its first formation the prospects of this settlement were never so cheering as at the present moment."

We have several times called attention to the cruel conduct of the home government in sending out convicts in a body to the government settlement in New Zealand; we are sorry to be obliged to speak in equally strong terms of the mismanagement of officials in the colony, as respects the free emigrants. The treatment of the emigrants by the Westminister, appears to have been such as to put to shame even the Poor-Law charity at home, and cannot be too forcibly denounced. What that conduct was, may be gleaned from the following extract:—

"The recklessness of suffering and the callousness of feeling that would leave upwards of 200 fellow-creatures in cold, comfortless houses, for a period of four days, after a voyage of four or five months, without a single particle of food, and without a shilling of money, is deserving of severer reprobation and chastisement than our quill can administer. Will the home government believe the fact we have stated—will any man possessed of a particle of feeling, suppose it possible that poor penniless immigrants (as the most of them doubtless are) would be actually driven ashore like a herd of cattle, and placed in pounds, without even one hour's feed in the day? Such, however, is the case; and we call upon the local government, if they can, to disprove it. Will the home government believe us when we say, that it was not until the townspeople had administered relief to some of the immigrants, and even manifested symptoms of serious indignation, that the government aroused themselves to the consideration of the fact of the immigrants not being able to exist without food. There is no excuse, no palliation of such unfeeling conduct. The local government

had abundant warning of their arrival—abundant time to procure rations for them, and to erect comfortable barracks for their reception. A tender, we hear, was given for the erection of the barracks, for about 130*l*. It was rejected, though, we understand, another tender was at the same time accepted for more than half the sum, for the fencing of the government offices!! Really, it is more than time such conduct should attract the notice of the home government. The misdeeds of our government will seriously injure the character of our colony."

It is such things as these which neutralise all the ardent efforts of the friends of New Zealand. The report gets abroad that emigrants have been starved, and the English labourer cannot be expected to discriminate between the evil system of Auckland and the mode of colonising other parts of New Zealand. We have every hope that Capt. Fitzroy will put an end to such abuses; but in the meantime much evil has resulted.

Turning to more agreeable matters, we notice that the Great Barrier Mining Company were proceeding vigorously and with good hope. It is matter for surprise, however, that the commencement of this undertaking has been made by Sydney, and not by the New Zealand community; the credit being mainly due to Mr. Abercrombie, of that colony. The mines are thus described:

"The mine, or rather series of mines,—for they are ascertained to be very numerous and extensive, are unusually rich and productive; yielding black, grey, green, and yellow, or bronze ores, and occasionally blue and red. The workings at present carried on, are upon the very surface of the hills, from 180 to 200 feet above the level of the sea, and being free from water, are worked with great facility. The average produce of the ores shipped, which were only *hand dressed*, is from 15 to 20 per cent. of copper, as found upon trial by a professional smelter of ores, who was sent from Sydney for the special purpose of testing the ores. The number of hands at present employed is about twenty, but a hundred might be advantageously employed, if sufficient capital could be obtained. Since the above was written, Mr. Abercrombie, the principal owner of the copper mine, has shipped for Sydney, by the *Tryphena*, twenty tons of copper ore, and about thirty tons of manganese ore, for the purpose of being forwarded to England. It is expected that in the course of two months, a hundred tons more of the copper ore will be ready for exportation."

A public meeting was held in Hart's Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th of April, at which a resolution expressive of a want of confidence in the local government of the colony was passed.

The following local ordinances passed by the Legislative Council in the second session, 1842, were announced, as confirmed by the Crown:—

"No. 3.—An Ordinance to regulate the Constitution of Juries.

"No. 4.—An Ordinance for extending the powers of Police Magistrates.

"No. 5.—An Ordinance to regulate Summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace.

"No. 12.—An Ordinance for regulating the Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.

"No. 13.—An Ordinance for Licensing Auctioneers.

"No. 16.—An Ordinance to provide for the Summary recovery of compensation for damage done by Cattle Trespassing.

"No. 17.—An Ordinance for imposing a Tax upon Raupo Houses.

"No. 18.—An Ordinance to secure the copyright of Printed Books to the authors thereof.

"No. 19.—An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance enacted by the Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, whereby the Laws of New South Wales were ordered to extend to and be in force in the colony of New Zealand.

"INCREASE OF POPULATION.—Had Malthus lived in New Zealand (says the *Chronicle* of the 29th of April) he would have been shocked at the rapidity with which population increases in this fine and healthy clime. On Sunday last, the Rev. J. F. Churton solemnised one marriage, and performed the rite of baptism upon six infants. We are getting on."

THE POST-OFFICE.—The Post-office seems to be fearfully mismanaged in Auckland. Constant complaints appear in the columns of the two local papers on the subject. The last one is to the effect, that the postmaster is never at his post, and that the mails, on a late occasion, had been taken to the house of a private individual, and there opened. It is bad enough to be naturally four months distant from our friends, without additional vexatious delays and irregularities put in the way by official mismanagement.

The announcement of the arrival of the *Phœbe*, the first of the cheap cabin ships, at Nelson, with 35 chief cabin, 33 fore cabin, and 107 steerage passengers, had given immense satisfaction to the Aucklanders. The *Chronicle* touches with due severity upon the remissness of the colonial authorities at home in not following the good example set by the New Zealand Company, and observes generally—

"As far as one trial," says the *New Zealand Journal* (which, we believe, originated the idea), "can justify a conclusion, so much of this experiment as relates to cabin passengers has admirably succeeded. But this success is nothing to that which may be anticipated, when the system has become extensively known. It takes some time to effect this object. Two, three, and perhaps even more ships must leave England on the same plan, before the emigrating portion of the public will come to regard the system as irrevocably adopted."

"Our Wellington contemporary, the *Spectator*, is equally alive to the advantages of the system—

"The chief subject which interests us (says the Editor) is the first trial of the system of economical cabin passages for emigrants—the facilitating the free emigration of a portion of the sinews of a community, namely—the middle classes. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the Company, for the readiness with which they have, if not sought full sight of the soundness of the principle, resolved on giving the project a fair trial. The reduction of the expenses of conveyance, in this instance, is quite equivalent to the introduction of steam, or any invention, by which either time or expense can be saved, and thereby the same object obtained at a reduced price."

"Before these accounts reached us, the *Auckland Chronicle*, too, had been at work; but, as far as the Auckland public are concerned, hitherto, apparently, with but little effect. For upwards of a month, the suggestion has been before them. The expression of opinion upon it has been courted; but the only opinion that has been expressed upon it is that of our last week's correspondent, 'A Fellow Denizen.' Our friends, we can assure them, had need to be stirring themselves. This is no idle party or personal question;—this is not a question whether a single crotchety individual shall or shall not, be lost to the settlement. Intending emigrants to New Zealand, above the labouring classes, will, many of them, hesitate in their choice between Auckland and one of the Company's settlements. In this state of doubt they will learn that they can have a *cabin passage* to one of the Company's settlements for *thirty guineas*, and that, to go to Auckland, it will cost them *seventy*. With an actual saving of forty hard guineas, how the selection is likely to be made, we leave to the sagacity of our readers."

"Two English men-of-war," says the *Cross* of the 6th of May, "are daily expected from Sydney. Indeed, our harbour should never be without an English man-of-war—considering the immense amount of British capital which is invested in the trade and shipping of the Pacific, we are much surprised that England should so long have overlooked her own and the interests of her subjects in this part of the world. Auckland, as the centre of the trade of the Pacific—[this is not very modest; it might be as well to read New Zealand here for Auckland, without invidiously detracting from Auckland's fair qualities]—should not only never be left without a British man-of-war, but it should immediately be made an admiral's station. America and France are assuming such a formidable aspect, and such high pretensions in this quarter of the globe, that we think the least thing England should do is, to show that she is not behind them in regard for and in the power of protecting her subjects and her trade in the southern hemisphere. We can assure her that something more than the mere name is required to uphold her interests and her rights. The maritime empire of the Pacific is a matter worth contending for, and the point of attack and defence will be New Zealand. The ships of war of America and France are thick upon our coast, but the naval power of England is a thing of memory, and not of sense—at least in these parts. Since writing the foregoing, we understand that the *Hussar*, 36 gun frigate, built under the superintendence of Sir William Symonds, is daily looked for from England—we hope with the new Governor."

AUCKLAND DISPENSARY.—On Thursday, 4th of May, a public meeting was held at Hart's hotel, to hear the report of the interim committee, and to arrange for the permanent establishment of this institution. After a good deal of desultory conversation, it was finally agreed that the meeting should be adjourned to that day week, for the purpose of approving of certain laws and regulations to be framed by a committee appointed for that purpose.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—A meeting of the trustees of this church was held at the residence of Mr. Felton Mathew, on the 9th of May, at which were present the acting Governor, the Lord Bishop, the Rev. J. F. Churton, George Cooper, and Felton Mathew, Esquires, and Major Richmond, it was resolved—

1. That the site of the church and the building be conveyed to the Bishop, in trust, for the purposes of divine worship, according to the rites of the Church of England.

2. The present trustees to be empowered by the Bishop to manage the income derived from the sittings, until the debt shall have been repaid, subject to the following regulations:—

One-third of the sittings to be free.

All sittings to be paid for at the rate of one pound each seat per annum; but family sittings, containing not fewer than six, to be let at the rate of fifteen shillings each sitting per annum.

Sittings so let to be left vacant only to the end of the first Lesson; after which they may be filled, if necessary, by the officers of the church.

All sittings not so let to be free.

Payment for sittings to be made annually, on the 1st of May, in advance.

Priority of selection to be determined by lot.

3. That a sum of 500*l*. be borrowed by the trustees, to be advanced by the Lord Bishop, on the trustees executing a bond rendering themselves personally, jointly, and severally responsible for the repayment of the loan, with interest thereon.

4. That the Lord Bishop will advance a sum equal to the amount which may be collected by private subscription.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIVENESS.—At an after dinner exhibition of the Agricultural Association, on the 13th of May, the following samples were laid on the table:—

Oats, yielding 100 bushels per acre, Mr. Scott. Wheat, yielding 40 bushels per acre, Mr. Rich. Wheat, yielding 60 bushels per acre, Mr. Newman. Barley, yielding 102 bushels per acre, Dr. Johnson. Maize, yielding 70 bushels per acre, Mr. Mason. Pease, yielding 80 bushels per acre, Mr. Rich. There were also laid on the table, from the gardens of different members of the Society:—

Carrots, (white), 2 feet in length, and 4 inches in circumference; pumpkins, weighing 32lbs., and upwards; red carrots, 2 feet 8 inches long, and 18 inches in circumference.

ENCOURAGING TO IMMIGRANTS.—Some parties who recently arrived here from England with Land Orders, says the *Auckland Chronicle* of the 13th of May, had not been ten days on shore, before they had selected, and been put into possession of their land; within a fortnight after its selection they were in actual residence and occupation; a few days ago, (not more than a fortnight after that), we saw some of the produce of their farm in Auckland. This fact will prove to our distant friends how easily the work of colonisation can be undertaken in this part of New Zealand; to intending settlers, already amongst us, it holds out an admirable example.

A THEATRE.—A Mr. Smithson had intimated an intention of opening a theatre in Auckland, but, for some reason or other, the local authorities had refused to sanction such an establishment. This is "very tolerable and not to be endured." A well conducted theatre is anything but prejudicial to any young community, and often operates as a counteractant to the attractions of the gin-shop and the public-house, which, it is to be regretted, abound in New Zealand to a very great extent.

SHIPPING.—The *Osprey*, from China and Manilla direct, arrived at Manakou, on the 26th of May. It had left Port Nicholson on Monday, the 21st.

The French frigate *Le Rhin*, commander Berard, left Port Nicholson the same day for Auckland.

The ratification of the Treaty had not arrived at the time of the *Osprey's* departure from Canton. Passenger in the *Osprey*, Dudley Sinclair, Esq.

The Sisters, Captain Clarke, was to sail from Manakou on the 27th, for Hobart Town.

The *Portentia*, Captain Harrison, with the twelve convicts brought recently from Port Nicholson, and a strong military guard, had sailed for Van Diemen's Land.

A new newspaper has been started in Auckland, of which we have been favoured with a file, of same dates with the *Auckland Chronicle*: It bears the name of the *Southern Cross*, and is a revival of the defunct *Herald*.

Active exertions were being made to organise an Agricultural Society, from which much benefit was anticipated; and the *Cross* strenuously recommends the Highland Society as a model. The society, it is further advised, should not only give prizes for the best samples of native produce, but they ought particularly to encourage experimental farming. In a new country, it is rightly observed, experiment is extremely valuable, whether successful or unsuccessful—in either case, when made public, it will prove beneficial to the settler. In the one case it will save him from the expense of making the trial for himself; and in the other it will prove a sure guide for him to follow.

A second meeting of the Agricultural Association was held on the 18th of May. The resolutions passed at the former meeting were confirmed; and it was further carried, that a monthly market be established, to be held on the last Saturday of every month, for the sale of live stock, grain, &c., and a weekly market for the sale of horticultural produce; and that a full report should be drawn up and published on the productions of the country and the expense of cultivating the different sorts of land in New Zealand; a copy to be forwarded to the Royal Agricultural and Highland Societies, the New Zealand Company, and the Colonial Office.

HOME NEWS.

MEETING OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

The report submitted at the special meeting reported below, exhibits a surplus of more than a quarter of a million in favour of the Company; and on the faith of the realization of this surplus, the Directors have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the half-year ending on the 30th ult. From circumstances which it is not necessary to recal to recollection, it is stated that these resources have not yet become fully available. There are circumstances however, besides those here referred, to which it is necessary to call to mind; and one of these is touched upon in Dr. Bowring's useful suggestions to the meeting. The allotments in the older settlements have been too large to suit the pockets and means of the small capitalists. It is now too late, it is alleged, to reduce those in Nelson. It is for the Directors then to consider maturely how to bring the remaining allotments within reach of the yeomen, even at the price already fixed. Could not this be done effectually by commencing the purchase money for a number of annual instalments, say of ten per cent. on the purchase-money for twenty years, or for life, if the death of the tenant should occur within that period. Ten per cent. on these terms, with a sufficient number of young and healthy yeomen tenants, would replace the capital, return a fair interest on the best of all securities, and at the same time the tenant would have an ever increasing stimulus to activity and productive improvement.

A special meeting of the shareholders, adjourned from Thursday, the 12th inst., was held on Thursday, the 19th, at the New Zealand House, H. A. Aglionby, Esq., M. P., in the chair; when the Secretary read the following report, being—

THE NINTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

So brief an interval has elapsed since your directors met you, for the purpose of considering the supplemental charter granted by the Crown, that

they would not now have again requested your attendance at this place, had not the return of the present month brought with it a necessity of deciding on the propriety of declaring a dividend upon the company's capital stock. In order to the determination of this question, they believe that it is only necessary to advert very briefly to the contents of the reports which have been already laid before you. In that of the 21st of August were detailed the objects which rendered advisable an increase of your available capital, and the reasons which had induced your directors to effect that increase by means of a loan instead of having recourse to a call upon the shares. In the general land account, annexed to the report presented to the meeting of the 30th of May last, the estimated extent of land belonging to the company and then still remaining for disposal was stated to be 959,827½ acres. And the statement of assets and liabilities by which that account was accompanied exhibited a surplus in favour of the company of 280,171. 5s. 11d. Having before them these facts, and continuing to entertain both a perfect assurance of the value of the company's possessions, and an undiminished confidence in the strength of its resources—although, from the circumstances which it is not necessary to recall to your recollection, those resources have not yet become available—your directors do not hesitate to recommend, as before, a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year ended on the 30th of September just past.

MR. WATSON, moved the adoption of the report, and congratulated the shareholders in the encouraging prospects of the company, which fully justified the declaration of a dividend. The motion was seconded by Mr Vincent Eyre, and carried unanimously. Dr. Bowring suggested that it would be proper, on future occasions, to adopt the practice now common with most public bodies, of circulating the Report a few days previous to the meeting—it would induce an attendance—matters would be better understood—and the shareholders would be better prepared to offer opinions and suggestions. The Chairman said that the proposition should be taken into consideration.

On the motion of Mr. Little, seconded by Mr. George Robins, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the governor, deputy governor, and directors, for their continued good management of the Company's affairs—for which the Chairman returned thanks. He expressed a great interest in the welfare of the company, and felt assured that not only would the proprietors receive a fair return on their capital, but, what was of more importance in a national view, New Zealand, he had no doubt, would, in a few years, become the first colony attached to the British crown.

Mr. Young read a note from Dr. Rudge, who has been a most zealous and efficient friend of the colony, and has induced the emigration of many agricultural labourers, in which he stated that all who had availed themselves of the company's free passage out, were doing well, receiving good wages, and with their families were happy and prosperous. Many of them had saved money, and purchased land, one of them to the extent of five acres. He had heard from all, and each of them considered the setting foot on board the emigrating ship the most fortunate act of their lives; he should be most happy to see New Zealand free emigration actively renewed, and he knew a number of families ready to avail themselves of it. Dr. Bowring observed, that on town land allotments, especially in the Nelson settlements, were too extensive, and recommended the formation of settlements on the smallest possible nucleus, and they would naturally extend themselves. Mr. Young said that Dr. Bowring's observations had been anticipated, for in the rules laid down for the town allotments in New Edinburgh, they were confined to a quarter of an acre. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, on the motion of Dr. Bowring, seconded by General Briggs, and the meeting separated.

REVIEWS.

FIXITY OF TENURE.

Past and Present. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Chapman and Hall.

The *Times* has given Mr. Carlyle's last work a couple of columns of respectable type, and has therein come to the conclusion that Carlyle and such like, are very eccentric and extraordinary abstractions, but not at all qualified to put right this irregular world of ours. All very well to theorise, thinks the *Times*, but to govern men requires practical business-like people, such for example, we presume, as the Peels, Stanleys, and Aberdeens of the time. Now we, for our part, believe that Sir Robert Peel will, by-and-by, do something that will satisfy the world as much as it will displease his coadjutors, but it is however, somewhat ominous, and fitted to make us think not a little, that even the best friends of the Premier seem now to have arrived at the belief, that he may at present lay claim only to such negative practical merit as that of the individual of whom there is mention, that although he said nothing, he laughed in the right place. Peel has hitherto done nothing, but then he has done nothing in a business-like manner. "Preserve us," thinks the *Times*, "from such Governors as Mr. Carlyle would have us permit to govern us." Now, not to speak of such practical matters, as we have more specifically to consider in these columns, to wit, the creation of new markets by aid of an extensive system of colonisations; a colonisation, gigantic in its character, and by means of adequate capital sufficient to attract to new markets, men of practical experience, of position and pocket, accustomed to comfort, deterred at present from new fields by preliminary discomfort, (which combined capital—which systematic outlay of combined capital—would assuredly remove); not to speak of such practical matters which government after government has treated either as jobs, or as crotchets, sometimes in the spirit of selfish Jew brokers, and at other times, with silent and do-nothing contempt, let us for a few minutes compare the two men in their opinions upon a very urgent question, the importance of which, is not more painfully felt in England, than it is paramount in its claims in new colonies.

"It is supposed by some," said the Premier at the Lichfield Agricultural Dinner, "it is supposed by some (some foolish abstract philosophers?), that it is necessary to complete success in agriculture, that the occupying tenant should have a more permanent interest in the land than that which he can have where duration of the tenancy is only from year to year." Sir Robert goes even further, and adds "if it is, so it would be of the greatest importance to the landed proprietor fully to consider the policy of granting such mere permanent leases, and so to facilitate and promote the better cultivation of the soil." But unhappily there is no mistake as to the fact that Sir Robert has not himself much faith in his *if*, and that he considers that the confidence (often confidence in a broken reed), which is engendered by the present system of dependence, arising from tenancy at will or caprice, is more valuable than the self-dependence, the hope and the courage afforded by "fixity

of tenure." For what does he say in the House of Commons on Mr. Sharman Crawford's Bill—"the Government would be disposed to give a fair consideration to the subject (consideration seems to be the beginning and the end of all their movements), but they would discountenance any expectation that they meant to recognise in any shape that which was called 'fixity of tenure,' or any alienation of the rights of the landlord." It appears then, that that which is supposed by some to be necessary to successful agriculture, is a partial alienation of the Rights of Property. Poor Some!

Let us now hear Mr Carlyle on the same subject:—"Some permanence of contract is already almost possible; the principle of permanence, year by year, better seen into and elaborated, may enlarge itself, expand gradually on every side into a system. This once secured, the basis of all good results were laid. Once permanent, you do not quarrel with the first difficulty in your path, and quit it in weak disgust. You reflect that it cannot be quitted, that it must be conquered, a wise arrangement fallen on with regard to it."

"The very horse that is permanent, how much kindlier do his rider and he work, than the temporary one, hired on any hack principle yet known. I am for permanence in all things, at the earliest possible moment, and at the latest possible. Blessed is he that continueth where he is. Here let us rest, and lay out seed-fields; here let us learn to dwell. Here even here, the orchards that we plant will yield us fruit; the acorns will be wood and pleasant umbrage, if we wait. How much grows every where, if we do but wait. Through the swamps we will shape causeways, force purifying drains. We will learn to thread the rocky inaccessibleities; and beaten tracks, worn smooth by mere travelling of human feet will form themselves. Not a difficulty but can transfigure itself into a triumph; not even a deformity but, if our own soul have imprinted worth on it, will grow dear to us. The sunny plains and deep indigo transparent skies of Italy, are all indifferent to the great rich heart of a Sir Walter Scott: on the back of the Apennines, in wild spring weather, the signs of bleak Scotch firs, and snow-spotted heath, and desolation brings tears into his eyes.

"The wealth of a man is the number of things which he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by. The herdsman, in his poor clay shealing, where his very cow and dog are friends to him, and not a cataract but carries memories for him, and not a mountain top but nods old recognition; his life, all encircled, as in blessed mother's arms, is it poorer than vagrant Slick's, with his ass loads of yellow metal. Poor Slick, alas! There has so much grown nomadic, apelike with us; so much will have, with whatever pain, repugnance, and "impossibility," to alter itself, to fix itself again—in some wise way, in any not delirious way." Of all this, in the first place, we shall say, here is at all events a plain and straightforward enunciation of principle.

In what way this problem is to be solved, is indeed a question which must speedily be answered, or will else answer itself. In what manner the question shall be prevented from arising at all in the, as yet, unknowing of Corn-Law hills and valleys of New Zealand, is a question not less momentous to "cabin and steerage passengers." A seven years' lease on forest land; this is not a good beginning. What associations during these seven years will grow up in the mind of the hard-worker? not to speak of the pounds, shillings, and pence, sown in the ground with hopes of increase. Shall he plant and foster the plants and trees of his own country there, or there grow the corn and other food of his own country, clearing and felling the redundant fern and timber which encounter him at every step, or shall he become accustomed to the new and peculiar aspect of native vegetation—the Karakas and the Kaurics, the flax and the tree fern, and other new forms of vegetable life, and at the end of seven years be told that now that he has laboured, he must come to hard terms, or else go elsewhere, and begin again a seven years' course? The result has been to the present time, that neither tenant nor absentee has profited much. The small capitalist, anxious to acquire land, sells his labour for land rather than himself to the landlord; and agents can make nothing of such stubborn materials as they are left to work with. Whatever may be wanted in England, fixity of tenure in a new country is an absolute necessity.

Carlyle's political creed seems to be that of a Conservative destructive. He thinks that the feudal constitution, and a few other things, have outgrown their garments, and require a new suit; and he looks about anxiously for some scientific tailor to take measure for the same. He has faith in William the Conqueror, who, he thinks, was an A. 1. amongst heroes, and did not merely do what he liked with his own; that we are wrong in contenting ourselves with the assertion, that he did but establish a right in favour of every chief to drag his serfs to the battle field to fight against some brother robber, and to drain them of the produce of their incessant toil, that he might shine in the battle field in Milan steel inlaid with gold—or at Court, in velvet marvellously embroidered in cunning devices of great pearls. But, on the contrary, that William was a man who actually had faith in something as men had for some ages thereafter, while we live but on a principle of double entry and ready money payment. Like Byron, he "wants a hero," and says we shall die of unbelief and inanition, if Providence does not incontinently send us one.

It is but proper to note here that in his truly admirable speech at the Tamworth Farmers' Club on Tuesday last (which we have read since this article was put in type) the Premier announced several practical plans for the moral and physical amelioration of his own tenants, and that, in the only case in which the application had been made to him since his speech at Lichfield, he had himself granted a 19 years' lease to a small capitalist on favourable terms. This is something like a practical move in the right direction. Why do not the Standard and other out and out friends of the Premier encourage the cheap republication of such speeches as these?

Page's Library of Fiction; a Miscellany of Original, Select, and Translated Tales, with two portraits of Heroines. No. 1. Page, & Co., Bury Street, St. James.

The distinctive character of modern literature is cheapness. The million desire to read, and cannot afford to pay much for the pleasure. The literary caterer, therefore, adapts his goods to their means, and trusts to remuneration from small profits, but frequent dealings. Some

time ago, when the schoolmaster had just "got out," the taste of the middle classes was all for facts; the Society for the Diffusion of *Useful Knowledge* endeavoured to meet this want; and penny cyclopædias and penny magazines were the result. The Messrs. Chambers appealed a little more to the literary sentiment; then facts were not ungarmented with figures, and they have been deservedly successful, for they have done much to elevate. But the utilitarian character of all this literature has now led to a sort of re-action, which drives the public taste to the opposite extreme; and the masses are now fed on ghost stories and diabolical murders, and the new cheap literature, even of the newspaper caterers, too much for this taste. Publishers are of course infected with the demand, and supply religion of the day; and as murders are always interesting, they will invent them rather than that the public should be baulked. *Page's Library of Fiction* promises somewhat better, though we do not much admire the taste exhibited in presenting us in this number with the translation from the republican French writer Soulié—a tale founded on the absurd fiction that it was not the body of Oliver Cromwell, but that of Charles I., which, by means of certain secret machinations of the Roundheads, was dug up after the Restoration, and publicly mutilated by order of the "Defender of the Faith" for the time being.

The Hesperus: an Original Monthly Magazine of Humour, Literature, and Art. London: Aird, Covent Garden.

An undertaking such as this, deserves encouragement, an attempt to foster and give a stimulus to youthful genius, by collecting together and developing the efforts of young minds; the contributions being all supplied by persons under 21 years of age. The essays, which in the present number includes a very fair paper on late hours of business, a subject, which happily our antipodal friends, as yet know not the pains of, are all creditable.

The Grave of Genius. A tale true, yet marvellous. By J. O. LA MONT. London: Strange, Paternoster Row.

The truth of this tale consists in this: that a youth of genius, of stern and beautiful principle, finds a grave in London, unnoted, unfriended, and unwept. The *marvellousness* of it, is, that this fact should be true; that truth should be so much stranger than fiction. The author himself, a man evidently of a single heart, as of a sound judgment and healthy intellect, is not blind to the cause of the evil—the over competition in the field of intellectual, as well as physical labour, so conspicuous in England—an over competition without which, perhaps, we should not now possess that wonderful redundancy of genius, the aggregate amount of which obscures even the Augustan and more elaborate literature of the age of Swift and Arbuthnot.

We had marked two passages for quotation on the "Row" and the daily press, to both of which sources of literary advancement, the hero, with but tolerable success, makes weary application; but want of space prevents their insertion.

The tale terminates with a deathbed discussion of the cause and necessity of evil, which concludes just as satisfactorily as most attempts to unravel that eternal clue.

Reports of the House of Commons on the education (1838), and on the health (1840) of the poorer classes in large towns, with some suggestions for improvement. By Robert A. Slaney, Esq. M. P., Chairman of both Committees.

Mr. Slaney says, "this little work has been undertaken to bring into a cheap and accessible form, a short and impartial summary of the present state of the poorer classes in populous districts." This gentleman and his coadjutors, were occupied for a considerable part of ten sessions, in examining minutely the subject submitted by Parliament to their consideration. The results of their praiseworthy labours is contained in two folio volumes, too voluminous and too high priced to be read by the public at large; but here we have the indefatigable chairman giving the pith of it to his countrymen at the cost of a shilling or one shilling and sixpence free by post, just about its cost, an ample and more than sufficient proof that he has not sat in committee ten sessions for nothing. In this little modest epitome is exhibited, upon indubitable authority, the extensive existence in this country of want, misery, wickedness, vice, and crime, most of which might have been avoided by proper precautions; a precautionary act would have prevented the erection of miserable dwellings for the labouring classes, without the necessary sewerage or draining. The fact is, we permit mischiefs upon a large scale and occupy ourselves with petty ones. A stage coach owner is fined if he carries more than a limited number of passengers, lest he should break their limbs, but a builder may erect houses in a position which may shorten the lives of thousands, and he does it with impunity.

At the back of this pamphlet are the advertisements of other small works of Mr. Slaney's. As soon as we receive them, we shall take an opportunity of bringing them before our readers, which may be done with greater effect than dwelling upon this single one. It must strike all who read it, that here are proofs of *excess* of population, which no prosperous gale of manufactures can cure; and the only real relief which can be applied is that of systematic colonisation—a term which, so long as it is preached and not practised, dwindles into mere cant.

It is not for such men as Lord Ashley, Lord Francis Egerton, and Mr. Galley Knight, to acquiesce in the views of Mr. Charles Buller; but we are anxious that such as the gentlemen named, and Mr. Slaney, and Mr. Powlett Scrope, should practically take up the subject. This pamphlet exhibits the wretched condition of numbers of the people. Let but those who have it in their power follow the example of the good Earl of Devon in the West of England, and they will be employing their time and their great means for the real benefit of their country.

Some are alarmed at the present state of Ireland; we recommend all such to read an article in the *Quarterly Review* for December, 1835, on Irish Poverty, and there they may learn the materials which enable the great agitator to attract millions to his standard. Remedies to our social relations are too frequently applied in the tardiest manner: this is lamentable. Ministers consider every hint opposition; we recommend their studying the small pamphlets of this excellent gentleman.

NEW ZEALAND.
J. STAYNER, SHIP INSURANCE
 Broker to the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony. General Shipping Business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded goods shipped, &c., 110, Fenchurch-street. Purchases of Land negotiated without charge to the Purchaser.
 For Sale, a few Tons of New Zealand Flax.
 For Sale, to realise advances, Three-quarter Town Section, in New Plymouth, two of which are early choices.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.
PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.
 Established Correspondents at all the principal settlements.
 Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India-agent, 17, Throgmorton-street.

OUTFITS: at Blackman's Ware-
 house.—Gentlemen going abroad can be supplied as follows; Shirts, and Under Clothing made by experienced hands on the premises; Hosiery, Bedding, Cabin Furniture, &c., selected from the Stocks of Established Manufacturers at ten per cent. upon their prices.
 The Tailoring department carried on upon the premises (distinct from the other branches,) under competent cutters and foremen.
 The prices, while they do not astonish, will be found exceedingly moderate, whilst the quality shall be unsurpassed.
 For priced lists and estimates, apply at the Warehouse, 14, Gracechurch-street.

TO EMIGRANTS.
RICHARDS & CO. Nos. 117 & 118,
 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, have ready for immediate Shipment (and which they pack in a manner to cause the least possible freightage) Ironmongery, Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Tools of all kinds.
 N.B. Agents to J.R. and A. Ransome, of Ipswich.
 EXTRACTS FROM WORKS ON EMIGRATION.
 "For the purchase of Ironmongery it is necessary to be very particular as to the description, sizes, and quality; what you want, therefore, should be procured of a person who well knows the market. If the things are not the pattern in use, they will not be even looked at, much less purchased."—Widdowson on Van Dieman's Land, page 42.
 "I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Gouger's "South Australia," page 136.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
OUTFITS to NEW ZEALAND,
 AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES.
 E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting Business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouses, 165, Fenchurch street.
 Lists of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

MILTON HALL, HIGHGATE
 —Establishment for a limited number of young Ladies, conducted by Mrs. and Miss FROST, assisted by eminent Professors.
TERMS PER ANNUM.
 Board, and Instruction in English Grammar and Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Astronomy and Geography, with the use of the Globes, Writing and Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, &c., Thirty Guinea, under Ten, and Thirty-five above that age.
 Weekly Boarders, including do. 36 Guinea.
 Day Boarders, including do. 20 ditto.
 Day Pupils, including do. 12 ditto.
 Piano Forte 6 ditto.
 Harp 12 ditto.
 Singing 4 ditto.
 Drawing and Painting, in various styles 6 ditto.
 French 6 ditto.
 German, by a Native 6 ditto.
 Italian, by a Native 8 ditto.
 Dancing 4 ditto.
 Laundress 4 ditto.
 Pew in Church 1 ditto.
 Residence during Vacation 3 ditto.
 The course of instruction pursued is founded on an examination of the most approved systems of Education, and an attentive observance of moral and religious duties. The domestic arrangements are conducted with such maternal attention as to secure to the Pupils the advantages of a genteel private family. Milton Hall is eligibly situated for a Ladies' School, and surrounded with large gardens and grounds. The acknowledged salubrity of the air of Highgate is too well known to need comment.
 Each Lady to bring a Silver Spoon, Six Towels, and a Knife and Fork. A Quarter's Notice (otherwise) will be required previous to a Pupil's removal.

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 sion Merchant and Colonial Agent, transacts every description of business connected with all the British colonies, viz.
 Remittances, Passages, Outfits, and Insurances effected.
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 Every information afforded bearing upon any of the colonies; colonial publications and charts also supplied; and every assistance to intending emigrants. Apply personally, or by prepaid letter, to
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SUMPTUOUS PRESENT to its
 Subscribers by the PICTORIAL TIMES.—The Proprietors of the PICTORIAL TIMES avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the completion of the First Volume of their work, to acknowledge the great success which has attended the undertaking, and to make known to their numerous Subscribers that the encouragement they have received enables them to add to the many attractions this Newspaper already possesses, a far more magnificent and interesting feature than any hitherto developed in the history of Journalism, by procuring for them, without expense, a participation in the produce of the most stupendous effort that has ever been made for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, and the extended diffusion of good taste.
 To carry out this most extensive undertaking, the talents of many distinguished Artists have been employed for several months past, at an enormous outlay of capital, in the production of a series of GIGANTIC ENGRAVINGS, in an original style of execution, and of the highest degree of excellence, which, under the title of the

LONDON PORTFOLIO OF ART,
 will be presented, GRATIS! to every regular subscriber to the PICTORIAL TIMES. The subjects to be issued will comprise the choicest productions of the celebrated artists of antiquity whose magnificent works adorn the Public Galleries of England and the Continent; but beyond this selection from the gems of ancient art, living painters of the highest renown have been engaged to contribute Original Pictures towards this

SPLENDID SERIES OF EMBELLISHMENTS;
 and it is anticipated that some of their noblest efforts will appear in connection with the PICTORIAL TIMES.
 The Engravings, already far advanced, and which will be amongst the earliest distributed, comprise several of WILKIE'S highly-popular delineations of humble life, executed on the SCALE of the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS; an English Historical Picture by the celebrated PAUL DE LA ROCHE; and one of those stirring military scenes so forcibly depicted by HORACE VERNET, the chief painter of the modern French school; full-length Portraits of Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attired in their gorgeous robes of State; a Portrait recently painted of "the Great Captain of the Age," his Grace the Duke of Wellington; also some of the most valued productions of the German and Italian Schools, the first issued of which will be "The Avenging Angel," by Bethel.

The subjects above enumerated form only a portion of this stupendous undertaking, which, as it more fully develops itself, will afford opportunities of future announcements that will disclose MANY SUBJECTS of EVEN GREATER INTEREST now in course of preparation, which, for obvious reasons, may not be made known until the eve of their distribution.

These valuable Engravings will be printed in the finest possible manner upon a plate paper of the most silken texture, which has been manufactured according to a new improvement, and without regard to expense, so as to produce many thousand impressions, all of that equal sharpness and delicacy which usually characterises early proof impressions.

Subscribers for Six or Twelve Months will be entitled to receive the Engravings presented during those periods; and the Proprietors wish it to be distinctly understood that no papers will ever be permitted to leave their office without their companion prints, and that therefore the agent who receives the subscriptions will be the party responsible for their safe delivery with the papers of the subscribers.

These splendid works of art, issued without any extra charge, are thus placed within the means of alike the humble and the rich. Their excellence will equally fit them to adorn the walls of the Cottage, and make them no mean ornaments to the chambers of the more magnificent Mansion. In point of quality, they shall rival any of the Engravings put forth by the Art-Union of the Kingdom, and yet be attainable at one-twentieth of the others' cost. Collected together in a folio, they will exhibit an union of talent and labour so costly, so elaborate, and so unique, that, from their surpassing splendour, they will reflect an imperishable lustre on the artistic ability of the country, and cause the issue of the LONDON PORTFOLIO OF ART to be hailed as an entirely new era in the annals of British enterprise. They will make the beautiful in art popular from one end of the land to the other, and will, not inaptly claim for themselves the title of

CARTOONS FOR THE MILLION.
 Specimens will be speedily issued. Orders (which should be given without delay) will be received by all Booksellers, News-vendors, and Postmasters. To prevent disappointment, care should be taken to specify the exact title of the Paper—THE PICTORIAL TIMES.
 Office, 135, Fleet-street, London. Price 6d. stamped.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, was Published Part I. of **PAGET'S LIBRARY OF FICTION**, containing:—
 I. THE BROKEN VOW.
 II. THE TWO DEAD BODIES.
 This work, which will be continued about every three weeks, contains in each Part about eighty pages of letter-press in the "Chuzzlewit" form, and Two Beautiful Steel Engravings, stitched in a neat wrapper, price one shilling. London: Paget and Co., Publishers, 2, Bury-street, St. James's; and sold by all booksellers in Town and Country.
 * * Part II. is published this day.

PUBLISHED BY D. M. AIRD, 2, TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

Just Published, price Four Shillings,
THE RHINE, from the French of Victor Hugo. Illustrated by Delamotte. Those who propose to visit that far-famed and interesting River, will find this work replete with useful information—information not wholly of a local character, for the great Bard of France on setting out from Paris is all-observant, and what he sees on his way, and what he hears, and above all, what he thinks—the reflections of a mind the power and strength of which have been acknowledged by all Europe—he puts down on paper, and sends by way of letters to a respected friend.
 Just published, price Two Shillings,

THE STUDENT'S SELF-INSTRUCTING FRENCH GRAMMAR, consisting of twelve progressive lessons, wherein the parts of speech are exemplified in conversational phrases; also, Fables, Anecdotes, and Bons Mots, in French and English, with pronunciation.
 By D. M. AIRD.

"We have never seen an elementary work of this nature better worth its name. Without affecting novelty, the author attains simplicity and regularity of progress. We cordially recommend this little guide."
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"M. Aird has, in this grammar, given us a desideratum, in publishing a grammar free from those useless rules which encumber a learner of any language, and divested of that abstruseness and prolixity which are so disgusting and discouraging to youth."
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"This book is as useful in its nature as it is simple in its plan. All, indeed, that can be attained without the aid of a master is, by the use of this well-arranged little work, brought within the comprehension of the student."
 —Argus.

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THE HESPERUS, an Original
 Monthly Magazine of Humour, Literature, and Art, which has for its object the extension of a taste for Literary pursuits amongst youth, enabling young aspirants to make their productions public, in a Periodical entirely devoted to those under the age of twenty-one years.
 Contents:—Late Hours of Business—Long Hair—A Tale for the Month—The Rose—The Man that Argues the Point—Memoirs of the Twiggie Club, &c.

FOR SALE. One hundred acres
 of land, within half an hour of the town of Wellington. At present grazing a number of cattle, a good portion of it is covered with flax, and possesses a very extensive water frontage—this section was selected for a very low number—price 30s. per acre: addressed to Mr. Jas. Randall, 17, Throgmorton Street.

IMPORTANCE OF APERIENT
MEDICINE.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Red Lion, Strand, on the body of Mr. Henry Butcher, aged 64, a master tailor, of No. 8, Catherine-street. It appeared from the evidence of Mrs. Kent, deceased's housekeeper, that on Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, he put up the shop shutters, and was in the act of turning off the gas, when he fell backwards on the shop floor in the most profound state of insensibility. She immediately sent for Mr. Snitch, a surgeon, and for Mr. Wild, the news-vender, an old friend of deceased, both of whom arrived instantly. Mr. Snitch pronounced it a decided case of death, from the rupture of a vessel of the brain he had no doubt. In answer to the coroner, Mrs. Kent said that the deceased had enjoyed better health than usual lately, but that for a couple of days previous to his death he complained of pain in his head, and said he would leave off porter at dinner, and substitute toast and water. He seldom or never took aperient medicine. The coroner remarked, if he had he might be alive now. He considered the taking of aperient medicine of the greatest consequence to middle-aged men, and he had remarked that for the last twenty-five years not a single medical man had died suddenly in the densely-populated city of Westminster. On inquiry he found the cause to be, the care the Faculty took to keep the bowels in a proper state. He considered such a fact could not be too generally known and kept in view. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."
Morning Herald of Friday, October 20, 1843. The verdict of the jury instead of "Died by the visitation of God," ought to have been DIED FOR THE WANT OF APERIENT MEDICINE. Neglect in this instance was the cause of death: one box of Parr's Life Pills would have saved Mr. Butcher's life! These pills are acknowledged to be the best aperient medicine known. This excellent aperient, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom, and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale Agents:—London—Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Church Yard. Manchester—Mottershead and Co., Market-place. Edinburgh—J. and R. Rimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists, Dublin—Machin, D'Oller-street. Paris—Robertson and Co.; and Paris, Place Vendome. New York—Depot, Broadway. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words, "Parr's Life Pills to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a facsimile of the Proprietors' signature, "T. ROBERTSON and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none are genuine.—Beware of Imitations.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS TO WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND NEW PLYMOUTH, IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

MR. G. B. EARP begs to inform parties about to proceed to New Zealand, that he has made arrangements with the New Zealand Company to despatch a regular series of first-class ships to the above colony, every six weeks or two months, according to the season of the year.

1. Every ship will be subject to the control of the Company, as regards the bill of fare, as well for the chief cabin passengers, as for those in the fore cabin. 2. Punctuality of Sailing. A bond will be entered into with the Company for each ship to sail on the day first appointed.

3. The price of a chief cabin passage will be only 25 guineas, little more than the cost of conveyance to Canada, or the United States of America; fore cabin, 20 guineas. The Dietary for each upon a liberal scale, approved of by the New Zealand Company.

4. All provisions and cabin accommodations will be subject to the inspection of the Company's Surveyor.

5. All purchasers of Land, themselves proceeding to the Colony, receive an allowance from the Company, which is in many cases equal to the passage of one adult, and in some cases more, thus securing what is equivalent to a free passage.

6. Each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon, and will be provided with medicine, and medical comforts, according to the Company's regulations.

In consequence of the strictness of sailing, no freight will be received on board later than the morning of the day previous to the one named for sailing.

Mr. Earp, having resided for some years in the Colony, will be happy to afford every information respecting New Zealand, to parties proceeding by his ships. Emigrants availing themselves of this, will thereby save much useless trouble and expense.

For passage-allowance, or further information, apply to the Secretary of the Company, and for freight or passage, to

G. B. EARP, New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND NEW PLYMOUTH.—To sail punctually on the 10th of November, the fine fast-sailing, teak-built ship TERESA, A 1,600 tons burden.

Commander, lying at the New Jetty in the London Dock.—The accommodations of this well-known ship are of the most splendid order, being superior to those of any ship which has yet proceeded to the colony. She will carry, as of all other ships despatched by Mr. Earp to New Zealand, is under the regulation and inspection of the Company, both as to quantity and quality. The utmost reliance may, therefore, be felt by passengers proceeding to New Zealand, that their comforts in this respect will be most carefully regarded.

Chief cabin fare, 35 Guineas; Fore cabin, 20 Guineas. For passage apply to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, or for freight or passage, to G. B. EARP, New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings; Or to J. Stayner, 110, Fenchurch-street, Ship and Insurance Broker to the New Zealand Company.

MR. EARP'S LINE OF PACKETS, J. D. HASWELL begs to inform

the New Zealand Public, their friends, and all who may wish for information on the subject, that he effects purchases of land, and will give every information free of charge; arranges for passage and shipment of goods at Plymouth or in London to all the company's settlements. A line of ships will continually call at Plymouth to his consignments on their way out.

6, Tavistock-place, Plymouth, 11th September, 1843.

REGULAR TRADERS FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.

These splendid Ships are all of the first class, have most elegant accommodation for Passengers, and engagements will be given for their days of Sailing.

FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, the SYDNEY, 600 Tons. J. POTTER, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail Nov. 15.

For SYDNEY, the HINDOO, A 1,400 tons, JACOB BARTLETT BEARD, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail Nov. 20.

For HOBART TOWN, the GAZELLE, 400 tons, ROBERT OGG, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail Nov. 15.

For LAUNCESTON, the LOUISA, 400 tons, J. PALLOT, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail Nov. 10.

For the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the JOHN SCOTT, A 1, 225 tons, MARK ROBINSON, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine's, Docks. To sail Nov. 1.

For the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the PEARL, A 1, 250 tons, W. L. HEYWARD, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. To sail Nov. 15.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior first-class Ships (regular traders), to each of the Australian Colonies, and the Cape of Good Hope. MARSHALL AND EDRIE, 34, Fenchurch-street, London

NEW ZEALAND. SEAFARING GENTLEMAN,

A who has had 25 years experience, 7 of which in the Whaling Trade on the coast of New Zealand, and the remainder of the time in the East India service, wishes a few more persons proceeding to that colony, to join him in completing the purchase of a vessel selected; being British built, well found, and nearly new, stands A 1 at Lloyd's for seven years, and will carry nearly 200 tons. The vessel can be sold in the colony, if found necessary, being well adapted for the whaling or coasting trades, whereby it is more than probable that the whole of the purchase-money and expense of passage out may be returned.

AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

Capital, £200,000, in 2000 Shares. DIRECTORS.

- Edward Barnard, Esq. F.R.S. Henry Buckle, Esq. John Henry Capper, Esq. Gideon Colquhoun, Esq. C. E. Mangtes, Esq. J. B. Montefere, Esq. William Walker, Esq. Bankers—The Union Bank of London.

Colonial Bankers—The Bank of Australasia, incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835, No. 2, Moorgate st. Physician—Patrick Fraser, Esq., M.D., 63, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

Solicitors—Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Co. The advantages offered to EMIGRANTS to the Australasian Colonies by this Company are, First, That no extra Premium is charged for Residence in any of the Australasian Colonies, except in New Zealand.

Second, that no extra Premium is charged to those who Assure for the whole term of life, for one voyage out to the Australasian Colonies, and for one return voyage; and that Premiums may be paid and Claims settled in those Colonies. And to all persons who wish to Assure their Lives, the Company offers unusually favourable Rates of Premium, participation in Profits, and the guarantee of an ample subscribed Capital.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street. EDWARD RYLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

F. D. LEWIS, Agent for the "New Zealand Journal," begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give (gratuitously) authentic information respecting, and also to facilitate the departure of Emigrants to New Zealand, or any of the other British Colonies.

F. D. L. will also be most happy to arrange Passages advantageously to parties proceeding to the Colonies; Plans and Terms of Ships may be had on application at the Office for Advertisements of the "New Zealand Journal."

Purchase and Sale of Land negotiated, Insurances and Remittances effected, Outfits and everything requisite for the Colonies provided, on the shortest possible Notice.

F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, 3, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED. MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London. Capital £500,000.

This Office is provided with very accurately constructed Tables, by which it can Assure Diseased Lives on Equitable Terms. The Extra Premium discontinued on restoration of the Assured to permanent health.

INCREASED ANNUITIES granted on unound Lives, the amount varying with the particular disease. Members of CONSUMPTIVE FAMILIES assured at Equitable Rates.

HEALTHY LIVES are Assured at Lower Rates than at most other Offices.

Policies of twelve months' standing are not affected by Suicide, Duelling, &c.; and Assigned Policies are valid from the date of the Policy, should death ensue from any of these causes.

F. P. NEISON, Actuary. Loans granted on Personal Security.

PATENT ELASTIC (INDIA RUBBER) FLOORING, MATTING, ROOFING, &c., &c.

CHURCHES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Matting, for preventing noise, damp, and escape of noxious effluvia from vaults beneath:—It has been laid down at Holloway Chapel, Hall of Commerce, Lunatic Asylum at Northampton, &c., &c. Price 4d. per square foot.

ROOFING FOR HOUSES, SHEDS, DOCK-YARDS, &c.—It is more economical, lighter, and more durable than tiling, slating, or lead:—it has been used at Aylesbury, Portsmouth, &c. Price 4d. per square foot.

STABLING.—Saving in first outfit, straw and shoes, and groom's labour, from its cleanliness; it prevents blindness (and lameness, from the improved principle adopted by the Company of conveying all water out of the stables by surface-drains, instead of being absorbed by the bricks or other paving, as at present in use.)

It has been laid down in the stables of the Barracks at Knightsbridge, Woolwich, and Winchester; the official stables of Sir F. Collier, at the Royal Dock-yard, Woolwich; the Duke of Bedford, Woburn Abbey; Lord Radnor, Colehill, &c., &c. Price 1s. 3d. per square foot.

RAILWAYS.—From the elasticity of this material, and endurance of the severest tests of pressure, heat, and cold, it is admirably adapted to all railway purposes, especially to place between the rails and sleepers.

SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING.—In men-of-war, its use will prevent splinters from cannon-shot, and boats from being bilged and sunk.

Chief Office—43, Lombard-street, City. West-end Agents—Messrs. Puddle and Co., 20, King William-street, Strand.

Manufactory—Square Shot Tower, Waterloo-bridge.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON. VICE PRESIDENT. REAR ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CRETHERM, C. B., K. C. H.

The objects of this Society are, I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-Owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.

II. To suggest to, and urge upon the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony: and (as a means to the above end.)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labours will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from the various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence and co-operation which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The Subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, MR. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets the first and third Wednesday of each Month, at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order, W. BRIDGES, Secretary. New Zealand Society's Rooms, 36, Old Broad Street. 7th June, 1843.

PANCLIBANON IRON WORKS, BAZAAR, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.—Gentlemen about to furnish or settle abroad, will find here the largest assortment of General Furnishing Ironmongery ever offered; Tin, Copper, and Iron Cooking Utensils; Table Cutlery, best Sheffield Plate, German Silver, Papier Tea-Trays, Tea-Urns; Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire-Irons; with Baths of all kinds—Shower, Hot, Cold, Vapour, Plunging, &c.; together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Works, for Conservatories, Lawns, &c.; and Garden Engines, which are constantly kept on hand by the Proprietors of this Establishment, and in the largest quantities. All articles are selected of the very best description, and offered at exceedingly low prices, FOR CASH ONLY, the price of each article being marked in plain figures.

Agents for the Sale of THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL. London. Cornhill, Smith, Elder, and Co., and F. D. Lewis, 3; Castle-court, Birchin-lane.

Bath J. Clarke Bristol A. Phillips Belfast E. H. Lamant Birmingham Joseph Phipson Canterbury G. Barnes Dalne E. Bailey Darlington R. Thompson and Co. Devonport W. Byers and Son Dundee Robert Bell Edinburgh Oliver and Boyd Ditto J. Matherland and Co. Forres E. Sutherland Hall R. Deck Ipswich G. Fowler Kidderminster Merridew Leamington Reid and Son Leith J. and A. Jameson Leeds G. B. Murly Longport Goddard Marylebone Kerr Stephen Montrose Thomas Horn Newcastle-on-Tyne J. W. Haythorn Nottingham J. Holmes Otley D. Hollingsworth Portsmouth Rusher and Johnson Reading J. Hearne Salisbury H. A. Rodgers Sheffield Fletcher and Co. Southampton J. Evans S. E. T. Jennett Stockton Thomas Hodge Sunderland J. Tasker Skipton in Craven Illingworth and Hicks Wakefield H. Woodbridge Winchester Horn and Richardson Whitley T. Stratford Worcester Joseph Shillito York

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PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY.

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LONDON, NOVEMBER 11, 1843.

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The Ship Letter Office will despatch letters under the regulations of the Act of Parliament, by any of the following Ships:—

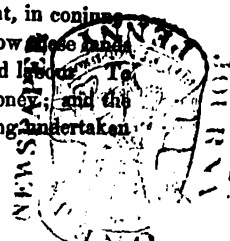
Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Captain.	Agent.	Start from.	Sail about
Wellington, Nelson, & New Plymouth	Teresa	600	—	Stayner	Lon. Dks.	this day.
Ditto	Bella Marina	600	Ashbridge	Ditto	Lon. Dks.	Nov. 15
Wellington, Nelson, & Auckland	Sydney	500	Potter	Marshall & Edridge	Lon. Dks.	Nov. 15
Sydney	Hindoo	400	Beard	Ditto	Lon. Dks.	Nov. 20
Hobart Town	Gazelle	400	Ogg	Ditto	Lon. Dks.	Nov. 15
Ditto	Pearl	250	Hayward	Ditto	Lon. Dks.	Nov. 14

NEW ZEALAND AND THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

A work has just been published by Mr. Richardson, of Cornhill, from the pen of Lieut. John Wood, of the Indian Navy, entitled "Twelve Months in Wellington, Port Nicholson," the contents of which will produce much good to the cause of systematic colonisation. The work is at the same time neither favourable to the New Zealand Company nor to ourselves; but this is very immaterial. We are grateful to those who, in whatever spirit, point out our shortcomings, and shall do our best to profit by the advice. We trust the New Zealand Company will "go and do likewise." One word, however, we shall premise as to ourselves:—we are treated by Mr. Wood as a paid advocate of the New Zealand Company, and as disposed, on all occasions, to support the Company's settlements, even to the detriment of Auckland. In the first place, while we have received from the New Zealand Company, as from the public, a fair share of legitimate support, we have not been the paid advocate, but the paying advocate of the colony of New Zealand. Until very lately, the public took not sufficient interest in our labours to make them remunerative, and neither from the New Zealand Company, nor from any body directly interested in the prosperity of the colony, have we received that encouragement which, for their own sakes, would have been but proper. Our object, however, has been, and is, to promote the prosperity of New Zealand and the New Zealand interest—including, in that category, the New Zealand Company, the New Zealand public in England, the New Zealand settler, and last, not least, the New Zealand native.

We have never disguised our opinion, that neither the British Government nor the New Zealand Company have done their duty in respect of New Zealand; the former from apathy, the latter from an overhaste to colonise. It is not too late for both parties to "turn over a new leaf." New Zealand, even on the authority of the most bitter opponents of New Zealand colonisation, possesses great elements of wealth. What has been done to develop these? A price of 1*l.*, then of 30*s.*, has been put upon the land, and a long argument has been held between the friends of Lord Stanley, on the one hand, and the advocates of Mr. Wakefield on the other, how much of this price should be expended on emigration. The former proposed that one-half of the net proceeds from all sales should be disposed of in that manner; the latter insisted that the safety and prosperity of the colony demanded the whole. With all respect for the principles on which the Wakefield system is based, we feel convinced that a mighty error has been committed, in confounding a principle with a sys-

tem, and thus stopping short at the very threshold. The principle is to combine land, labour, and capital, so as to give value to land, to encourage industry, and to render profitable the investment of capital. The Wakefield system, which has to a certain extent, practically made use of that principle, has been to sell land at a uniform price, and to send out labour with the proceeds; it being assumed, that by a self-working process, just as the eagles gather together where there is anything to eat, so the capitalists would flock to a field where labour and land were abundant. The result has not been so; and as a sort of succedaneum, the cheap cabin passage system has lately been adopted, to encourage the emigration of small capitalists. But something more is wanted in the outset than land, labour, and private enterprise. There is abundant and beautiful land on the banks of the Shannon. Where in the world extends a more promising field for the employment of capital than the "Kingdom of Connaught?" In Ireland, too, there is abundance of labour, and in or out of Ireland there is no lack of wealthy Irish landowners and capitalists. But while England has thousands of miles of canal and railroad, the intercommunication of Ireland is meted only by hundreds; land, labour, and capital cannot put their heads together, and from very misunderstanding thence induced, are for ever quarrelling, and for ever unavailable. In Ireland, as in India, food may be cheap in one place, while it is at a starvation price in another, and can never find its level. We know the politico-economical cant of everything finding its level in the market—will even water find its level, where there is no channel? New Zealand is in the same predicament as Ireland—it wants preparation. Mr. Wood blames the New Zealand Company for not preparing it, for not making roads and bridges, and securing titles, and giving a stimulus to the creation and intercommunication of markets. We, too, blame the New Zealand Company and the British Government; and at the same time we excuse both; for they have not understood one another. The cost of clearing land in New Zealand is by some stated at 5*l.* or 6*l.*, by others at 10*l.*, 20*l.*, and even 50*l.* per acre. From comparison of statements we are disposed to believe that it may average about 10*l.* The actual colonist, therefore, while he purchases 100 acres at 150*l.*, must lay out 1,000*l.* more in clearing his property. Those who have gone out had not in general anticipated this, and the consequence is, that comparatively little progress has been made. It appears to us, that it is the duty of the Government, in conjunction with the New Zealand Company, to consider how these lands may be made at once available to British capital and labour. To effect this thoroughly, the one thing needful is money; and the necessary outlay, as it will be greatly reduced by being undertaken



on a large scale, should be the work of the Company, in conjunction with, or under the control of the Government. But, it will be said, the outlay will involve an additional price for the land. Be it so: goods which are dirt cheap, are generally dirt worth; and to pay a pound an acre for fertile land, 16,000 miles from England, is to throw money into the sea. Of what use to me is a palace on the top of Vesuvius—without a tenant, without means to travel thither myself, and without furniture to stock my house? The price of land in New Zealand must be increased; the colonisation of New Zealand must be commenced *de novo*; the absentee owners must either be taxed, or must combine to tax themselves for this purpose; and future purchasers must be told that cheap goods are never good goods.

Capital must at once be combined, and if the Government are properly urged, we are assured that they will listen to any maturely-considered proposal to sanction such combination—to render colonial lands available for colonisation, not as in Nelson, by reserved funds for a University, but by the immediate application of funds in clearing, road making, the erection of bridges, of quays, and preliminary buildings. Supposing that all this should involve an outlay of 10*l.* an acre; what then—charge even 12*l.* an acre, commuting the purchase money for annual instalments over a certain period; and who can doubt that I am better off, and less burthened, than by being charged a nominal price, under the obligation to clear and fence, and render my land cultivatable by my own uncombined efforts? But more than this: you will by this means create a class of Anglo-New Zealand yeomanry who, out of their well-earned annual profits, will never grudge the annual redeeming interest exigible by the capitalist, who has thus given them a local habitation and a name. Nor can the more generous absentees object to such an annual tax as will tend to make their own property, a property instead of a burthen, while it will aid in making New Zealand a great colony; yea, ultimately, by the consequent encouragement and development of its staples, a great commercial empire. If the New Zealand Company do this, and a little more, in a generous spirit, they will by-and-bye rival in reality, as they now do in pretension, the East India Company. If they will not do something, let them rejoice that the Corporation of London are about to make a road over the site of the New Zealand house.

Let us not, however, be misunderstood. When we blame the New Zealand Company, we would give them credit for an improvement upon some past systems. They are learning their lesson, and it is hard to say where they can learn it but from harsh experience. The first thing, in our mind, they have to be convinced of is, that the Wakefield system is a mode of applying a great principle, open to constant extension and expansion. To sell land at a sufficient price has been construed into a sufficient price to pay ten or five per cent. per annum, on the subscribed capital. This is not the meaning of a sufficient price. If colonists will not give more than 30*s.* an acre, when it requires four or five times that sum for a combined capital, and eight or nine times that sum for an individual capital, to make the land available, all we shall say is, they give an insufficient price to expect much good from their bargain.

One serious fault we have to find with Mr. Wood, that he has needlessly, and, it appears to us, without foundation, attacked persons in the colony. Even the agent in Wellington, Col. Wakefield, is grugged his income; which, as well as that of the agent at Nelson, is described as being wrung from the settlers' pockets. This is unmanly and unjust: the labourer is worthy of his hire; and the relinquishment of home and home associations to undertake the task of leading and guiding a young colony, is surely not unworthy of a generous consideration.

Mr. Wood prefers Auckland to Wellington for the seat of government, and defends "Hobson's choice." The question, however, it appears to us, is not whether Auckland possessed valuable qualities in site and soil, so much as whether the New Zealand Company, having chosen Cook's Straits, and there established a population, were not entitled, *ceteris paribus*, to have their claims for Wellington to be selected as the head-quarters of the state fully and impartially considered. The question of comparative eligibility we shall not here discuss. We do not undervalue the capabilities of Auckland, nor do we overvalue those of Wellington and Nelson; but the two latter have certainly the advantages of centrality.

The question of the land titles, and the opposition of the natives is amply treated. The Government receive their due meed

of blame for their non-interference; but the Company are still more blamed for their apathy and their disregard of the interests of the settlers, in not giving efficient aid in putting at rest the claims of the natives by systematic conciliation.

We have ourselves taken frequent occasions to point out to the Company the necessity of greater concentration. The town of Wellington extends over no less a space than eight square miles; while the actual extent of building ground is not intended to be more than 1,100 acres. This must be inconvenient; but in the Nelson experiment matters were not much mended. Even New Plymouth is too large; and much room exists even there for greater concentration. The lottery system, also, tends to cause dispersion; to counteract this evil effect, it has been suggested to give the first 100 purchasers in every case the first 100 choices. This, on the other hand, would be pushing concentration too far, to the manifest detriment of all but the first comers; for though an artificial value would thus be given to the second hundred by the concentration, all the sites possessing natural advantages would be apportioned to the first comers, inducing new comers to prefer the foundation of a settlement of their own. The *juste milieu* would be found in the principle of dividing the township into sections radiating from the best site, and disposing of these sections, each being equal in value, one after the other, on the ordinary lottery system. All these complex questions we touch upon here, for the purpose of showing that the case is by no means so simple a one as Mr. Wood appears to imagine; and that the New Zealand Company are sometimes unjustly accused of a want of principle, when the real fact is, that it is the misfortune, and not the fault of all bodies, that they must gather principles from experience.

The questions embraced in Mr. Wood's pamphlet are so numerous that we may return to this discussion. We would but add here, that on the whole, we look upon the pamphlet as likely to do much good by urging the New Zealand Company to their great duty. Their crying sin, in our judgment, has been that they have established too many settlements at once. We have given praise to the plan of New Edinburgh, because it is established upon a better principle of preparation than the others; but we still return to the sentiment we expressed many months ago, that it would have been better to have applied this improved principle in the modification of the settlements already established.

We must not omit to observe, that our esteemed contemporary (*the Colonial Gazette*) takes up the cudgels with vigour and spirit against the valetourist lieutenant, who is asserted to be exhibiting a foolish and unreasonable "*grande colere*." "A gentleman," says the *Gazette*, "who lost heart at the end of four months, after encountering a storm of wind, losing his way in a wood, and turning back from an unfordable river, can scarcely be received as a trustworthy witness respecting the eligibility of a new country. * * Others could make their way in New Zealand, though he could not. Mr. Molesworth, he allows, to be a successful agriculturist, Mr. Duppa, a successful dealer in pigs, Mr. Sinclair, a successful land-jobber. The authorities are three to one in favour of New Zealand, according to Mr. Wood. * * * We suppose they did not give up the struggle after four months, because they had met with a storm, lost their way in a wood, and met an unfordable river."

A little consideration will show that it is our contemporary who has lost his way in the "Wood." Mr. Wood proves nothing against the colony, it is true—proves nothing against the capability of active and energetic men to grow rich in New Zealand—proves nothing against the ability of the New Zealand Company to make New Zealand a great colony—but all this is beside the question, which is, whether the right means have been, and are being used, to smooth the path of industry to the pioneers of the wilderness, who have no such strong hearts and enduring energies as the Molesworths, and Duppas, and Sinclairs.

Mr. Wood has shown, with some ability, that there has been a screw loose. It is our business, and our duty, to aid him in impressing this conviction upon the minds of those who have it in their hands to put it right. We are inclined to believe—we sanguinely hope—that they will do so; and, by so doing, establish themselves on a broad and enduring foundation.

PANAMA AND SUEZ.

Sometimes the *man* appears before the *hour*, and just as often the *hour* before the *man*. The Scottish colonist (Paterson) to whom we made reference in our last, some generations ago failed in the attempt to effect a commercial junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans: the time was not come. Colonisation extended itself far and wide; the arms and the arts of Britain were carried to the East and the West, and the North and the South, and no effort was made by the powers most interested to effect that which had been unsuccessful because prematurely and unadvisedly undertaken.

Books, however, were written, and essays innumerable, touching upon the importance of the subject; and at length, in 1822, Jeremy Bentham brought his methodical mind to the consideration of the project, and indited a well-digested scheme to carry it into effect. The proposition of the utilitarian philosopher was given to the world, in 1839, by his executor and disciple, Dr. Bowring,* and bears the title (characteristic of the propounder of the "Junction of interests principle") of "Junctiana: Proposals for the Junction of the two Seas—the Atlantic and the Pacific—by means of a Joint Stock Company, to be styled the 'Junctiana Company.'" The proposals present an analogy of interest with those of Benjamin Franklin for the colonisation of New Zealand, which we have already laid before our readers—with the difference of practicability in favour of the later philosopher.

The work, on which Bentham based his suggestions, was "Robinson's Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution," published in 1820. Of the three routes discussed by Robinson, Bentham observes, very curtly, that that from Porto Bello to Panama is impracticable—that from the Goazacoalcos to Tehuantepec, not worth a thought—the most practicable and best route, according to the limited evidence, that by the San Juan, through the Lakes of Nicaragua and Leon. The first preliminary arrangement necessary, would be to acquire the requisite territory; and this, says Bentham, should be a space of ground, if possible, between the two powers into which Central America was divided when he wrote his essay—Mexico and Columbia. The extent would be 220 miles by 60.

The profits of a company would arise from the tollage, and from selling and letting the land; the obligations, specified in detail by the philosopher, may be shortly enumerated:—1. The purchase-money of the land and consideration for powers of Government. 2. Indemnification to private individual proprietors, at the present value of the soil, not the prospective value from the undertaking. 3. Expense of maintenance—canals, locks, quays, &c. 4. Permanence and uniformity of tollage as regards all nations. 5. Uniformity, also, in land sales. 6. Offer to United States to join the undertaking. 7. No slavery. 8. Price of transit to be made public, as fixed. 9. Price to be fixed with consent of all contracting parties.

The sacrifice to be made by the local government, it is held, would be inconsiderable, unless Mexico, or any other local power, had contemplated the speculation herself—a project, considering the great preliminary and annual outlay, not very probable. Such exclusiveness, moreover, would make Mexico an enemy to all nations—a universal undertaking would make Mexico the friend of all the world. "Columbia," too, adds Bentham, "had long regarded this jewel with a proprietary eye." Certain jealousy, therefore, would be obviated by making Junctiana a neutral ground: "the infant State would then behold in the Company its common parent." The benefits to the local government would be beyond calculation. The neutral territory would become the seat of new opulence and population. "Junctiana, with its two principal towns, the one on the Atlantic, the other on the Pacific, would present to every eye the civilized world in miniature." Colonists, commercial agents, travellers, diplomatists, would congregate on such a centre of commercial greatness, and there would be established a common school of art, science, commerce, and legislation.

Junctiana, contends our great projector, should be put under the protection and direct government of "Washingtonia," or the Anglo-American United States. No doubt, such a benefit to her might appear too great—"she would be at first as the hen with one chick; but out of so fertile a womb, say who can, how many more such chicks may not be destined to be poured forth." Washingtonia has claims, it is contended, to such an office; for Washingtonia has long been celebrated for taking in young states to dry nurse, and how admirable a dry nurse the President is, witness Illinois, Indiana, Olabama, and Missouri. Besides, a company would be the worst of all governors; it would be incapacitated by distance from frugal government; it would be an aristocracy, the shares in which are constantly changing hands; the prime object of its directors would be patronage; offices would be multiplied, and then sinecured; and the proprietors, with customary blindness, would trust everything to these leaders. Governmental powers must be delegated by the united powers to some one power, and what power so likely, thinks the categorical sage, as the dry nursing Washingtonia!

We pass over the further argumentation on the benefits and inducements to be held out to the different nations to coalesce in the work, amongst which the author takes the trouble to adduce several which would probably operate on Washingtonia to accept the office above specified. We are inclined to think that Jonathan is too wise in his generation to need much coaxing to accept as many

* The works of Jeremy Bentham; now first collected by his Executor, John Bowring, L.L.D. 11 vols. Edinburgh: Tait, 1839-43.

trusteeships as we might please to offer. Bentham's conclusion is, that "from the proposed communication, formed upon the proposed plan, all other nations have more or less to gain, nothing to lose. Whatever may be the gain, it will, in the instance of each such nation, be at the risk of others, without risk in any shape to itself. That which they will gain by this means, they could not, any of them, gain by any other means."

The *Journal des Debats*, of the 8th ult., resumed the question, and instituted a detailed comparison of the difficulties of the proposed junction, and those attending the Caledonian and Amsterdam Canals, as well as those which might be apprehended in the case of a communication from the Mediterranean to Suez. The Caledonian Canal, observes the *Debats*, presents striking analogies to the proposed Nicaragua route; for it was established by taking advantage of a line of lakes, extending like a chaplet, between the two seas which bathe the two sides of Great Britain—the total length of the connecting links being little more than a third of the whole distance traversed.

It is natural to compare the Suez project with that here discussed; and the *Debats* does so in a manner striking and impartial. The Canal of Suez, it remarks, has already existed, and may yet be traced. But it did not exactly traverse the Isthmus. The Pharaohs were disinclined to large commerce with the rest of the world, and probably would have been averse to any such facilities being afforded for such an object. The Suez Canal appears to have united the Red Sea and the Nile, at a short distance from Cairo. Repaired successively by the Cæsars and by the Arabs in the time of Omar, it excited the curiosity of Napoleon. He even gave instructions to M. Lepere, an accomplished engineer of roads and bridges, to draw up a plan of a canal on modern principles of science, which was accordingly done, and is now in the possession of the French Government; but nothing has come of it.

If practicable, the Anglo-Indian Government has every inducement to undertake such a work; and if, as appears not improbable, the dynasty of the Singhs, now quarrelling among, and massacring one another, shall give place to British supremacy in Lahore, adding a couple of millions to the Anglo-Indian revenue, the inducements will be increased to facilitate communication to India, as a preliminary to facilitating intercommunication, re-colonisation, regeneration, *within* India; bringing into closer contact, into commercial, and, consequently, social and Christian union, the present worshippers of Juggernaut, and their Anglo-Indian masters, the worshippers of Mammon and Moloch.

But the passage across Suez is, in spite of traces of an ancient connection, a much more formidable undertaking than that we are heretofore discussing. It was a different affair in the times of the Pharaohs, whose Jewish slaves were an inexhaustible machinery for the erection of all sorts of fearful and durable monuments; who, as they were constrained by their task-masters (*vide* both Moses and Champollion) to make bricks without straw, might probably have been, in like manner, commanded to cut canals without implements. There is no port on the Mediterranean side of the Isthmus, and the currents preclude the formation of an artificial one. A canal might be constructed from Suez to the Nile (which, however, being unnavigable for half the year, would require to be artificially elevated), to be continued by a second canal from Cairo to Alexandria, the only port on this side. Alexander, it is known, did construct a canal from Alexandria to Rosetta, which now-a-days, under the care of the truly illustrious Mohammed Ali, and his English Engineers, the Galloways and others, is the "New River" of Alexandria, and supplies that city with its only pure water. But from Suez to Cairo the canal would be upwards of 90 miles, and an immense reservoir would be required to maintain the level of the river, while the connection canal with Alexandria would make up a distance of more than twice that of the present road across the Desert, which extends, we believe, to nearly 120 miles.

Blackwood, this month, devotes an article to the Panama question, giving the preference to a railroad from Chagres to Panama; and in the *Times*, of Wednesday last, a very interesting communication from a "Steam Traveller, by the Severn," from Mexico and the West Indies, states that exclusive powers have been granted to a company to form a canal by way of the Goazacoalcos and Tehuantepec; that this route is by far the preferable, on account of the abundance of building materials, the nature of the ground, and the supply of water in the river; and that the Senor Don Jose de Garay, the person to whom the Mexican Government have granted this privilege, is daily expected in Europe with maps and levels, exhibiting the perfect practicability of the proposed undertaking in the direction of Tehuantepec. The moral and political, indeed, seem to be the main obstacles to be apprehended. In the first place, the Mexican President, Santa Anna, is a very dangerous and slippery person to deal with; with power almost equal to that of the late Dictator of Paraguay, he wields his power as relentlessly, and if report speaks true, he has, within the last month, not only imposed, *à l'Anglaise*, very great restrictions upon commerce with Britain, but he has openly insulted the British flag, by exhibiting it in his ball-room among trophies taken from the enemy. Whether he ever took it or not we do not know, but the British resident has protested against the insult. Add to this, yellow fever, and a nest of most hardened and indefatigable robbers, who rob the mail even within the walls of Puebla; and on one occasion even carried off an artificial leg, which had just been imported from Paris for the use of the President, (who is a "*Diable Boiteux*," on the

one side)—and the difficulties in the way appear to be rather formidable: Let England, however, set the example in regard to commercial liberality, and if Mexico then refuses to imitate, it will be time enough to despair. Santa Anna, as well as Sir Robert Peel, must perceive the immense importance to Great Britain, to Central America, and the whole commercial world, of a work which would make Mexico the seat of extensive traffic, and which to Great Britain would be (as *Blackwood* for this present November well demonstrates), more important than either a North-west passage, or an improved transit to the East across the Arabian Isthmus.

NEW EDINBURGH.

What's in a name? Everything. Had a Mr. Stubbs been the author of "Childe Harold," we doubt if his fame had ever grown to the stature of the noble author's; and we cannot conceive that London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, would have even reached maturity under the names of Skipton in Craven, John O'Groats, or Beggar's-inn. But the insipidity or harshness of much modern nomenclature is less conspicuous than its poverty of invention; and we cannot walk through the streets of London without being struck by this peculiarity in the Charles-streets, and John-streets, and Frederick-streets, and Charles-places, and Johns-places, and Frederick-places, in every quarter. We have received so many invitations to recel attention to the unfelicitous prefix of *new* in geographical baptisms, as in the case of New Edinburgh, as to which we have several times expressed a very strong opinion, that we must say a few more last words on the subject, and more especially as our last communication is from one whose judgment in all matters connected with Edinburgh associations and Scottish feeling, is worthy of much respect and attention. The following note is from one of the accomplished and indefatigable editors of *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*:—

NEW EDINBURGH.

To the Editor of the *New Zealand Journal*.

Sir,—If not finally resolved upon, I should strongly recommend a reconsideration of the name *New Edinburgh*, and the adoption of another, infinitely superior, and yet equally allied to *old* Edinburgh. I mean the assumption of the name *Dunedin*, which is the ancient Celtic appellation of Edinburgh, and is now occasionally applied in poetic composition, and otherwise to the northern metropolis. I would at all events hope that names of places, with the prefix *new*, should be sparingly had recourse to. The *News* in North America are an utter abomination, which it has lately been proposed to sweep out of the country. It will be matter for regret, if the *New Zealand Company* help to carry the nuisance to the territories with which it is concerned.

—I am, sir, Yours, &c.,
Edinburgh, Oct. 30, 1843.

W. CHAMBERS.

When we first touched upon this subject, we suggested the name of *Edina*, or of *Burns*, (and a nephew of the great poet will be the first clergyman of the settlement); and correspondents, one and all condemning *New Edinburgh*, have severally proposed the substitution of *Holyroodtown*, *Holyrood*, *Lothiantown*, *Wallace*, &c., &c. The name suggested by Mr. Chambers possesses several peculiar advantages. If the object is, under another form, to perpetuate the recollection of the Scottish metropolis at the antipodes, the Celtic, or ancient national name, has claims superior to the classical or imaginative; while the name of *Holyrood* is identified mainly with the royal, and not the popular associations of Scottish history, and in later times with the Governmental reception of unpopular ex-monarchs from the Continent. With *Burns* we are not so ready to part. The name of *Burns* is a household word in Scotland to an extent with which even the Shaksperian sympathies of Englishmen do not bear comparison, analogous rather to the Italian veneration of *Tasso*, or some of the apotheoses of old Rome. We fear that the name is now irrevocable. We shall be pleased if the plans of the founders, however, are ever open to modification in those other practical and economical points which come directly home to the business and bosoms of the settlers.

We perceive some very useful and liberal suggestions on the subject of Scottish kirkism in *New Zealand*, in a late number of the *Colonial Gazette*. The writer holds, and we think justly, that the kirk fund of *New Edinburgh* is available to all the Presbyterian sects of Scotland. The first minister is chosen from the free kirk; not from any preference for the free kirk, but because Mr. *Burns* was found a ready, willing, and withal highly-qualified missionary; the second pastor to be chosen may be from the establishment, or from the Secession, from the Relief, or from the Cameronian body; all which differ immaterially in doctrinal matters; and whose main differences, affecting their relations to the state, are of course annihilated in a new position, where state endowments have no place either for one sect or another. We know that the Scottish settlers have in some quarters been accused of illiberality in establishing the Scottish kirk as the nucleus of the colony. Doubtless it were desirable that, taking the hint from the Wellingtonian religionists, who, with the exception of the Church; have coalesced to worship at different periods of the day in the same building, the Church Reserve of every settlement should be invested in the erection of one edifice, open at stated times to all Christian sectaries; and to this complexion we shall come at last, and thereafter to something better. But the Scottish kirk is a very wide word; and in the sense of the Presbyterian religion of Scotland, under all its forms, is as unsectarian a community as is compatible with the present necessary evil of sectarianism. To endow any of the numerous and essentially differing forms of religion in England would be another matter; but on this point we shall not touch at

present further than to call attention to the advertisement of the *New Zealand Church* in our columns of this day. The friends of the English establishment need no persuasion of ours to support the extension of the English Colonial Church: while the opponents of church establishments should observe that, to create a self-supporting church in *New Zealand*, is to establish a precedent which, if successful, must pave the way to the adoption of a self-supporting principle in all church establishments.

COLONIAL LITERATURE.

In the notices of the lately completed edition, the seventh, of *Napier's Encyclopedia Britannica*, we are referred to a recent writer in the *Quarterly Review*, who, in adverting to the pre-eminent value of the *Encyclopedia* as a dictionary of universal knowledge, observes, that "an Australian or *New Zealand* settler, who left his home with no other accomplishment but that of being able to read, write, and count, might, with such a companion, beguile his long and weary voyage, and become a well informed man before he reached his destination."

True, most true—and when, by means of the cheap cabin system, the new colonies are sought by more men of tolerable means than have hitherto had inducement to take themselves and their capital to distant fields, or when an eighth edition of the invaluable compendium referred to, shall, by a still greater reduction of price, bring the mountain actually nearer Mahomet, scarcely an Australian or *New Zealand* ship will be without it.

In the meantime colonists are poor; and to the colonising companies must they look for supplying fresh aids to improvement and recreation. The *New Plymouth Library*, through the kindness of Mr. Gill, the member for *Plymouth*, we know to be in possession of one copy, and we dare say *Wellington* and *Nelson* have the same advantage.

Much remains to be done to create a literary taste and a literature in our colonies.

Spite of *Channing* and *Washington Irving*, and a few more minds of similar stature, *America*, which, whether governed by England or governing herself, is still an English colony, has, as yet, no national literature; that is to say, she has no literature peculiar to herself, such as that of the various countries of ancient and modern Europe. A few poets, indeed, have of late arisen in *America*, whose poetry is not altogether imitative, and who, especially in the category of description, seem imbued with that peculiar spirit which might be expected to preside over the land of mingled wilderness and civilisation, of pseudo liberty and real slavery. *Germany* has its own mind, full of practical wisdom, with strangely contrasted transcendental and mystical essayism. *France*, a literature precise in its mathematics and its science, homely and effective in its romance, and vague and finical in everything else; and *Italy*, even in its days of degeneracy, is still full of lofty aspirations and beautiful poetry. *England's* national literature, which has grown up under three queens, whose eras represent these three continental literatures—*Victoria*, *Anne*, and *Elizabeth*,—now presents features common to the three. The manly and yet refined Italian eloquence, and more than eloquence, of the page of *Shakspeare* and the French polish of *Pope*, divided the field till *Byron* established himself as the centre of a various and motley republic, himself pretending to despise the barbarian *Shakspeare* and to venerate the school of the Horatian Anglo-Frenchman, while "the grand *Napoleon* in the realms of rhyme" took lesson and cue from neither. Germanisms, now, under the dry-nursing of *Carlyle* and *Emerson*, are beginning to have their effect on the English prosists of the present day; and by-and-bye, perhaps, a sort of *Cerberus* literature will bark and bite its way to renown with a triple head of German, French, and Italian—*tria, juncta in uno*—under *King Albert Edward*, that is to be. Such a literature, it is highly possible, will develop itself in the British Colonial Empire; and if Mr. *Murray* does well the duty he has imposed upon himself, and selects with care and with a due regard to the glorious destinies of English national literature, "*Murray's Home and Colonial Library*" will be a powerful pioneer in the path. The avidity with which *America*, with the half-formed literature of its own, and even our Indian, West Indian, and Australian brethren, without any literature at all—save that of their prices current and newspapers—receive and devour the multifarious productions of English intellect, has not, hitherto, been very scrupulous in its regard to the patent and vested rights of property which an author or publisher has in the work of an English author's brains. And to remove the temptation to infringe the law, is the object of Mr. *Murray's* cheap and elegant publications, intended to supersede the cheap and hasty re-issues of the United States. We are glad to notice that the first volume of the series, instead of being a mere cheap reprint of an old classic, is a copyright work of late date; and, to colonial readers, will appear as a "new book." *Borrow's, Bible in Spain*, is a monument of human industry, and it is eminently creditable to the present Premier that, in April last, he gave it the most effective of criticisms, a *viva voce* panegyric in the House of Commons. To print and disseminate the Scriptures in the Peninsula, Mr. *Borrow* underwent peril, and opposition, and imprisonment. To civilise a semi-barbarous country, by

merely circulating Testaments, and tracts of the Bible Society, will appear to many, even religious men, as somewhat Quixotic; we have here to deal with the publication which is the result of his labours, and we confess that we have followed the footsteps of Mr. Borrow, if he is a Quixote, with sincere appreciation and admiration of one quality which, at least, he possesses in common with the Knight of Cervantes, an indomitable courage and perseverance. To quote a sentence from the work, Mr. Borrow's principle has ever been:—"When threatened by danger the best policy is to fix your eye steadily upon it, and it will in general vanish like the morning mist before the sun; whereas, if you quail before it, it is sure to become more imminent." A striking instance of this occurs at Monte Moro, where our traveller goes forth to view the ruins which cover the top and middle of the stately hill which towers above the town.

"Having ordered some refreshment at the inn where we dismounted, I ascended till I arrived at a large wall or rampart, which, at a certain altitude, embraces the whole hill. I crossed a rude bridge of stones, which bestrides a small hollow or trench; and passing by a large tower entered through a portal into the enclosed part of the hill. On the left hand stood a church, in good preservation, and still devoted to the purposes of religion, but which I could not enter, as the door was locked, and I saw no one at hand to open it.

"I soon found that my curiosity had led me to a most extraordinary place, which quite beggars the scanty powers of description with which I am gifted. I stumbled on amongst ruined walls, and at one time found I was treading over vaults, as I suddenly started back from a yawning orifice into which my next step, as I strolled musing along, would have precipitated me. I proceeded for a considerable way by the eastern wall, till I heard a tremendous bark, and presently an immense dog, such as those which guard the flocks in the neighbourhood against the wolves, came bounding to attack me 'with eyes that glowed, and fangs that grinned.' Had I retreated, or had recourse to any other mode of defence than that which I invariably practise under such circumstances, he would probably have worried me; but I stooped till my chin nearly touched my knee, and looked him full in the eyes, and, as John Leyden says, in the noblest ballad which the Land of Heather has produced:—

'The hound he yowled, and back he fled,
As struck with fairy charm.'

"It is a fact known to many people, and I believe it has been frequently stated, that no large and fierce dog, or animal of any kind, with the exception of the bull, which shuts its eyes and rushes blindly forward, will venture to attack an individual who confronts it with a firm and motionless countenance. I say large and fierce, for it is much easier to repel a bloodhound or bear of Finland in this manner than a dunghill cur or a terrier, against which a stick or a stone is a much more certain defence. This will astonish no one who considers that the calm reproving glance of reason, which allays the excesses of the mighty and courageous in our own species, has seldom any other effect than to add to the insolence of the feeble and foolish, who become placid as doves upon the infliction of chastisement, which, if attempted to be applied to the former, would only serve to render them more terrible, and, like gunpowder cast on a flame, cause them, in mad desperation, to scatter destruction around them."

We have said that some persons might feel sceptical as to the real value to Spain of such labours as those narrated in this volume. We shall only say here, that, taking the evidence of the Bishop of London, given in his speech in the House of Lords, so wittily commented upon by the Rev. Sydney Smith, on the depravity and ignorance of thousands in his own diocese, we cannot conceal from ourselves, that a wide scope exists for the missionaries of Exeter Hall to circulate the Bible, and something else, in the Parish of St. Paul's. We could quote many passages from Mr. Borrow's work, to show that the mote in the eye of the Roman Catholic is much more easily discoverable than the Anglo-Catholic beam in our own.

However, these are exceptions taken to the work, which are but spots in the sun. None can read the "Bible in Spain," without being convinced that the author is a brave and pure hearted man, accomplished, intelligent, and observing. And he has produced as interesting a narrative of Spanish adventure as Gil Blas, or Guzman d'Alfarache, or the rambles of that most vivid of travellers in the footsteps of Don Quixote, Henry David Inglis.

Under this head of Colonial Literature, we may advert to a class of works to which our correspondent, "W.," calls our special attention, and which should form part of every emigrant's library; we mean the educational treatises published by the two brothers Chambers of Edinburgh.

W. quotes from observations by the late Editor of this Journal, in Oct. 1840, on the great circulation of the *Edinburgh Journal*, which then reached upwards of 80,000, and was probably read by, at least, a million persons. Our correspondent then continues—

"A little volume before us entitled 'Chamber's Educational Course,' is truly, in the inside, what it professes to be on the outside, an introduction to the sciences. There are few who will not read it with advantage. It is particularly calculated for self-instruction, and although the adult may use it as the alphabet of science with which to instruct the young and the ignorant, it is equally a book which may be used by those already initiated.

"We are extremely anxious to see a code of rules and regulations established for the passengers during their voyage in the Company's ships. It ought to be four months of extraordinary improvement in

various ways. A chosen library in the cabin, for the instruction of all classes, should form a part of the outfit of every vessel. Education during the passage, must be the daily employment, in some way, or other of all. Those in the cabin should instruct the steerage passengers. Education, employment, rational amusement, and exercise, should be pursued with log-book precision, and this little book is one which we shall recommend to be placed upon the shelf of the cabin library of every vessel."

On the same subject, we notice with pleasure that efforts are now making to establish an "Author's Institute," for protecting and defending the rights of authors generally, and of encouraging the simultaneous publication of English works, at home, in America, and on the Continent; the extension of its objects to all the Colonies would, perhaps, be very advantageous. The Institute proposes to publish, gratis, a critical circular, with a guaranteed circulation of 10,000, embracing information as to new laws, and decisions of tribunals, in copyright questions.

COLONIZATION VERSUS CHARITY.

The subject of local and general charity and want of charity, has been the staple not only of the *Times*, but of other daily and hebdomadal chroniclers, *Punch* inclusive, during the last week. The *Times* has quite suddenly and unexpectedly discovered, that many poor wretches have no shelter but the parks, even in the most inclement nights; and Mr. Moses, the slopseller of Tower-hill's unwilling testimony before the Court, of the miserable pittances earned by the female white slaves, ycleped shirt makers of the metropolis, has given rise to much comment. Now it is hard to blame Mr. Moses for being influenced by the lessons he has learnt; it is not Moses, but this modern *Mosaic* code which must bear the blame—competition—demand, and supply—Poor Law philosophy—Political charity. Not only has competition in a narrow field, or in a field where due regard is not paid to the due combination of the elements of wealth, reduced the wages of labour, but the very remedy instituted has aggravated the evil. The work done in the workhouse comes into the market in competition with the work done by those who are struggling to keep themselves out of the workhouse; and not only this, but charitable schools and other corporate institutions, actually support themselves by selling at nominal prices the needle and other work done by the female scholars, and it is even alleged that the principle has found its way into some of the national schoolhouses. When we object to charity, need we here repeat, that it is against such misdirected charity we protest; nor less, when we would substitute emigration, would we signify the emigration or migration of all the elements of wealth—Colonisation, social regeneration. Of this sort of colonisation, there is ample room for the development, even at home, where land, labour, and capital still wait to find their level. Millions of men, millions of money, millions of acres—with these three, wherever they do exist, we may colonise, or recolonise. We shall use a homely, and rather ludicrous illustration of our meaning, but it is one which, even in these days of teetotalism, may come home to the bosoms and business of many readers. Colonisation is like punch-making; the water and the sugar and the spirit are analogous to the land, and the capital, and the labour; and the acid is as the obstructions and roughnesses and bitternesses, which, in due proportion, add but a zest to the mixture. In Ireland, and at home, we may say there is at present, rather too much "hot water;" in New Zealand there is a scarcity of "sugar," and in both quarters, there is rather too heavy a squeeze of the "lemon." To proportion the "elements" is in both cases an art, and the New Zealand Company have been acquiring experience in the one department. We sincerely trust that they may succeed at last in establishing their claim to the title of tolerable adepts; though we have heard it asserted by an experienced 'brewer' in the other kind, that when the first trial fails, it is better to begin again *de novo*, than try to mend matters by adding and subtracting. The time is now ripe for successful colonisation, at home and abroad; and certain are we, that systematic colonisation, and systematic re-colonisation, are identical with systematic regeneration; while New Poor Lawism and the New Mosaic Law of Tower Hill, and other unchristian palliatives must give way.

SELF-SUPPORTING COLONIES.

We last fortnight insisted on the extreme impolicy of the present system of taxation followed in New Zealand, one of the innumerable evil results of the practical, which should be read, impracticable, character of our countrymen. The revenue of England is raised mainly from customs and excise; *ergo*, says the sapient governor of a new and unsubdued settlement, we must have here a custom house, and an excise office; and what is the result? Why, the smuggler is enabled to make a fortune, and drink success to the colonial revenue: and the Home Government are called upon to aid the self-supporting colony, which, from the very abuse of the principle on which it was meant to be established, does not support itself, for a grant of money to eke out the colonial resources.

The practical Englishman might learn much, if, when he goes abroad, he would cast his eyes abroad. He laughs at the imitative Chinese, with what he calls his stereotyped ancient habits: but the Chinese are before the English in the march of colonisation.

The Eastern Archipelago is settled in various quarters by Chinese emigrants, to the number of nearly one million souls. In Singapore, to the number of 7 or 8,000, they are the sole cultivators of the soil, and there exhibit a degree of agricultural science from which the farmer of England would learn something, to correct

something beside the grammar of his assertion, that "what was good enough for our grandfathers is good enough for *we*." The Chinese labourer is not only superior to the Indian and the Malay, receiving as wages, 8 or 9 shillings a week, where the latter receives only 4 or 6, but in industry, and in general capability, he is the Anglo-Saxon of the southern hemisphere. In policy also, as well as in agriculture, the Chinese colonist is neither stationary nor unwise. Ten years ago, Singapore supported itself by its harbour dues, as we learn from Mr. Gibbon Wakefield's comment on his England and America, on the various testimonies of travellers and others on the Chinese character. Since then, Singapore has been made a free port. The result is stated in *Bell's Weekly Messenger* of some weeks back:—

"We find in one of the Indian papers just received, some commercial statistics respecting the progress of Singapore, which, in the absence of more prominent matter, may not be considered inappropriate or uninteresting at the commencement of the new era of our trade with the Celestial Empire. During the past year, no fewer than 652 square rigged vessels, and 2,824 native craft, from the various islands of the Indian Archipelago, arrived in that port, the gross tonnage of which, was 563,600, and the value of the cargoes, estimated at five crores of rupees. This, it must be understood, includes the value of the cargoes, both inwards and outwards. The expense of the settlement, including the whole details of the administration of justice and defence, is managed for the small sum of 50,000*l.* per annum, the whole of which is raised by the island itself. The progress which the settlement has made since it was declared a free port, is indeed astonishing, and it furnishes the rare specimen of a self-supporting colony, with all the commercial advantages that can be derived from the most lavish expenditure. No import or export duties are levied, but the revenue is raised from the local residents, apparently without producing the slightest opposition or dissatisfaction."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*, Oct. 14, 1843.

Five crores of rupees is 500,000*l.*: we fear that until a few things are done *in re* New Zealand, it will be sometime before 500,000*l.* either go in or out of Wellington.

FARMERS IN ENGLAND AND NEW ZEALAND.

The following remarks, by a practical farmer, on the prospects of farming in New Zealand, will be read with interest. Mr. Ponton, in a letter accompanying his observations, expresses a want of faith in the advantages expected from further attention to agricultural science; but, with all deference, we must remind all practical farmers that agricultural chemistry is as yet comparatively an infant science. Davy and Liebig have but laid down its leading principles. Sir Robert Peel's Tamworth speech is the best and most successful attempt we have yet seen to reconcile the practical farmer and the theorist; and should be studied by both. Mr. Ponton's views of the landlord and tenant question, being the result of experience, will also command the attention of the New Zealand reader. The tenure, he suggests, is not unlike that in force in the Channel Islands, but the 10 per cent. he would call for on the balance due by the yeoman tenant, should, in our estimation, be held (on the life of each tenant) as equivalent to a complete redemption:—

In illustration of what a people, whose interests are united, can accomplish, Scotland affords a notable and exemplary instance.

With a soil naturally very barren, lying on a wet, impervious substratum, and a bleak climate over all—not two centuries since the country lay a naked waste, without an inch of road made by man, with exceptions few and far between, only a few hovels occasionally breaking the monotony, the few people scattered over the surface, in domestic comforts and useful intelligence, being probably little removed from a state of nature. Agricultural improvement and the rudiments of literature having, however, been infused amongst them, on sound equitable principles, these agriculture now stands pre-eminent, every acre giving forth its fertility in some way, and for plain common sense and morality, take the people in the mass, I believe they are surpassed by no nation on the face of the earth. Long leases, not less profitable to the landlord than encouraging to the tenant, were certainly the principal agents in bringing about this state of things; not leases of twenty-one years, which Mr. Heaphy terms long, but three times twenty-one years, and not unfrequently a life time or two tacked to the end of them, the rent being payable in grain—and had such payments not been commuted into a fixed money rent, antecedent to the great rise which took place in the prices of grain about fifty years since, would have been a most oppressive rent then, and perfectly equitable at the present day.

The landlord and tenant, seeing their interests to be inseparable, wisely co-operated in the improvement of their country and comfort of their dependents. The parish minister and schoolmaster of these times, having also plied their callings vigorously, succeeded in inculcating a spirit for reading and inquiry, which, fortunately, falling on good ground, spread luxuriantly, and now needs no nursing. The lease of nineteen years' endurance, rent two-thirds grain, commuted into money at the average prices of the district, is now most general on arable lands, and mutton and wool on pasture farms; and on this principle, corn being the standard of value, an interminable lease may be contracted, without prejudice to the pecuniary interest of any party, not excluding even the New Zealand land speculator, who would do well to take up the view that none but yeomen or perpetual leaseholders should lift a hatchet in the forest. The leasehold system in Scotland is now so well arranged, improvement is never checked; and the tenant, passing from one farm to another, may be considered as merely changing his residence. The minister and schoolmaster, to be sure, like all stipendiaries, are now sufficiently lazy, but still they do something, though possibly the trade might profitably be thrown open, as likely it will, and never ought to be established in New Zealand, or any new

country. Contrast this state of Scotland with England; her fine soil and climate, her numerous workhouses and treadmills, her luxuriant church livings, and tenant with no lease. I will say nothing of the unfortunate people in such localities, farther than that the landowner, by his no lease system, has robbed the country of its bread and the labourer of his hire; has ruined his lands, and likely will shortly find he has ruined himself. Could he have kept his hand on his heart, and said, "there is not an acre on my estate for the last twenty years which is not in a state of reclamation, nor a labourer in the parish who is not in full employ, and amply remunerated," he would have been a rich, a just, and a happy man, with tenants affluent and labourers comfortable and contented. The time, however, is gone past; neither he nor his tenant have now the means to compete in bringing his land into profitable culture. In fact, preposterous as a five or seven years lease of the New Zealand forest may be, and the idea could only originate in a selfish mind, yet I have no doubt it will be found more advantageous to the tenant than even a nineteen years' lease of the wrought out lands of England. The reclaiming of the forest, amounting to not more than 10*l.* per acre, the fern land a third of that sum, may be said to be all the expense, no manure required. With good management probably not less than eight wheat crops may be obtained in course of nineteen years, each crop averaging four quarters at least per acre, and realising as good a price as in London.

Exclusive of the annual rent and taxes on the English soil, not less taken together than the price of an acre in New Zealand, at the least £14 will be required to bring an acre of the exhausted soil into a state to raise a crop, nor more than five wheat crops can possibly be obtained in a course of nineteen years, each crop of wheat preceded by a summer fallow and manuring, the expense of which, as also two years' rent, together not short of 14*l.* per acre, must be deducted from the profits of the crops, averaging much less than five quarters per acre for the wheat; and admitting for increased fertility on the other crops, still the remuneration will be found inadequate and unsatisfactory. With reference, on the other hand, to the forest, with an enterprising person, the timber may be made to realise a high profit over and above the expense of clearing, and where lime is wanted, and difficult to be obtained, the ashes of the refuse timbers and fern may, I have no doubt, be found to answer the purpose of neutralising the acid in the fern lands, and promoting their fertility as effectually as lime; and keeping in view that the natives eat the fern root, that the wild pigs greedily devour it, possibly the roots picked, cleaned, and ground into meal, might, for feeding stock, prove a treasure, and not less valuable than a crop of potatoes, or the spirit might be turned to account where fern is so abundant. The sum of the matter is, that the New Zealand settler, exclusive of his estate of 200 acres, nineteen years hence worth 10,000*l.*, will also have accumulated money enough to purchase 200 acres of the average land of England, while the English tenant, with much economy, in average instances, will have barely saved his original capital. The family of the New Zealander will be settled in comfort, the Englishman's I will not attempt to trace.

The above views, as applicable to England, &c. no intelligent farmer will call in question, and the exuberant fertility of the New Zealand forest, being certified by the most capable characters of the last age, I believe that a great accession of people would be induced to proceed to that favourable settlement, were the way made a little more smooth. 300*l.* slap down tends to stagger even the man with a purse; but where four or five hundred pounds, the produce of hard-earned industry and privation, is his all, and such will be found to be the utmost stock and character of the great portion of the best emigrants, it requires much more faith than men generally possess in these puffing times to part with such a large portion of their stock for what they cannot well comprehend; true, they can go to New Zealand and make their purchase on the spot—still this only partially mends the matter, and does not remove all difficulties. Judging from my own feelings, and the opinions of others, were the New Zealand Company to grant leases of their lands, with a power to purchase on something like the following principles, it is my belief, that increased success would be the result. Suppose a section of the Nelson or New Plymouth land is wanted, the applicant to be at liberty either to pay the full price down at once, or only a fourth part of it, as security for his passage, and another fourth part as security for his taking possession of his section, the latter sum to be repaid him, if demanded, when he has put in crop at least ten acres of his section, and to pay 10 per cent. interest for all balances due the Company from the time he enters possession on the land to the expiration of the seventh year; and 20 per cent. even after, or until the purchase-money is paid up. The Company are not likely to be much troubled with the latter collection, and on the whole would be gainers, even in the first instance, by such contracts. The country is a wilderness pregnant with fertility, but until reclaimed, useless to man, and profitless to them; and every other consideration should be thrown in the back ground, to make way for cultivation.

The labourer who leaves his native place for the distant shores of New Zealand, has a right to expect advantages by the change, to look for ultimate comfort and independence—to look for the protection of the Company against the snares of the landjobber, by having a track of country laid open for the admission of men of good characters, who may have been not less than two years employed in the country, and, having saved a little money, desires a farm, and for every 2*l.* he may possess over 12*l.* he might have an acre on the same conditions as any other settler, holding out at the same time the like boon to the natives to settle amongst them. Such amalgamations in the depths of the forest, would imperceptibly invigorate and enliven the mass, and not unlikely, in time, the best farmers and best men in the country would proceed from such settlements; before their industry, the childish cry for capital would vanish, they would find the fruits of their exertions, the riches of a fertile soil, the best of all capital, and the only capital any country can fairly call its own. No reasonable people can think themselves poor with plenty of food and clothing, and none rich without them.

To fill up any vacuum in the supply of labour in the colonies, there is an abundant supply in Britain, to which the Government must look, and that quickly. Attention to the comforts of the great mass of the working classes, I have ever conceived to be the principal use of any govern-

ment, though, alas! it is generally the last, and the only duty they never attend to till forced on them. Time was, when they sent out labourers to the colonies, and with the ships of the country rotting in the harbours, our seamen and labourers rotting in their hovels, at no past time could it be more convenient or more in demand.

The various parishes would feel it their interest to contribute in fitting out such qualified persons as might be desirous of going; and what might not be expected from an appeal to the Christian feelings of those who contribute so liberally towards the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, and the conversion of the unbelieving Jew—in assisting the poor shirtmakers of the metropolis in getting to the colonies, where their services are so much wanted.

Neither the ships nor the revenue of this country can be better employed than in sending the people to another country who cannot find employment in this. It is their imperious duty; and leaving the portion of the land sales hitherto applied to in conveying them, to be expended in improving their new home and employing them.

Norwich, Oct. 23, 1843.

J. C. PONTON.

NEW ZEALAND A HOME FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

Sir,—In No. 94 of your interesting periodical, you were kind enough to give insertion to some remarks of mine, under the head of "New Zealand a Home for the Youth of Both Sexes,"—may I beg the favour of a corner for a few more observations upon the same subject.

It appears to me, Sir, that to the credit of good families, for whom the substantial hopes of future independence have more charms than soft living now, to all, in every class, who wish to thrive hereafter, New Zealand offers an exchange of unmistakable value for the increasing cares, difficulties, and troubles of home. Yet, before resolving upon the important step of removing these, it is absolutely necessary to examine closely both sides of the picture. At home superior comforts and conveniences are to be procured at a cheap rate, and we exist amidst the results of a long course of settled industry, our old associations, ancient ties of relationship and friendship remain unbroken, elegance and refinement surround us on every side; yet, amidst all these blessings it is the lot of very many, from a variety of circumstances which they cannot controul, to be uneasy, if not desponding, about the future, and mainly because of the overwhelming competition formerly adverted to. Colonies, on the other hand, particularly the one spoken of, present young communities of active, hopeful people springing up; it is true, stately mansions, regular streets, handsome shops, well laid out parks, are not yet to be seen, but we have a perfect guaranty that what has been, will be again, and the progress of villages, towns, and cities in the United States, Canada, Australia, &c., within very limited periods, affords the required security. A few years of exertion and some present privation are alone called for to effect these changes. The difference, then, between the conditions of people in an old long settled country, and that of those of a newly formed colony, seems to be this—that in the older societies very few, comparatively, can become possessors of the comforts and elegancies of life which are daily and hourly paraded before their eyes—whilst in colonies favourably circumstanced, every well conducted and industrious person, may look forward to the attainment of all these within a moderate period; and it is upon this certainty that the prudent man will rely as a reward for the relinquishment of the less certain advantages of his present lot. And, now, who are the persons best calculated to tread this, as yet little trodden field? The answer is short and plain. All, of every class and station, who find, or apprehend, any difficulty in settling at home—with this distinct understanding, that some capital, health of body, vigour of mind, and perseverance, are needful; wisdom, good conduct, and industry are necessary there as here, and probably he or she who can turn their hands to a variety of useful matters will do the best, those certainly will do best who can combine the greatest amount of wise well directed labour, with wide and high views of prospective improvements in the details of society, those who unite agricultural knowledge with efforts to develop the natural resources of the country and add a strong will to advance true civilisation will not fail to do the very best. Let it not be said that the rich and the powerful alone can do all this, for it is, more or less, within the power of every man and woman to aid and assist in such a work. Well would it be for the interests of a new society that members from every class joined it with the like views.

It may be objected, that to expect this high tone of character from the young is too much, and yet, in the educational processes going on, all this, and much more is inculcated. There can however, be no mistake on the head of fitness, if all who go out have learnt some useful profession, trade, or calling, and have no dislike to rural life and occupations; mechanical ability, added to other useful knowledge, will always command large returns in a new country.

The greatest danger to be apprehended, arises out of speculations in land and merchandize, as cutting off the attention from cultivation, and the discovery of natural resources, and how to make the most and best of them, as future means of independent support and interchange of legitimate commerce; this speculative, and well proved unwholesome condition of young communities, with its attendant monster evil of spirit drinking, must be avoided by all who desire to enjoy peace of mind and health of body.

A variety of causes are in operation to work out a new order of things in New Zealand; some are trite "as an often-told tale;"

but it may be said that these causes have worked their effects before. This is true in a limited sense, and to various modifications of such causes must be attributed the thriving towns and villages, offshoots of the British family in free states; the circumstances, however, attendant upon the colonisation of New Zealand are somewhat peculiar: indeed, the leading features of this colony are prominent and striking; they are such as must soon arrest the attention of all observant and reflecting people; the salient points are insularity, favourable climate, fertile soil, civilizable inhabitants, proximity to markets of all kinds, and, as yet, the most successful establishment of early settlements ever recorded. Symptoms of amelioration in the condition of the artisans of this country are beginning to present themselves in the shape of combined efforts to support their own just claims to consideration by extensive combinations for useful and adorning objects; but under the existing division of property, it cannot be hoped that little England, even under the most improved systems of agriculture, will be able to offer to all her children such advantages as every labourer, in every department, has a natural right to expect, viz., "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." It is, then, to such colonies as New Zealand that we must look for the equalisation of men's conditions, if it is right such should take place; and if it is desirable that this change should be brought about without convulsion and bloodshed. The ebb tide of a portion of our population will be but the short forerunners of a flood tide, of orders and new engagements for the people left at home; this is demonstrable from the fact, that the people of Australia take more of our manufactures than a much larger proportion of customers upon the continent of Europe. In this outflowing, no alienation takes place, distance alone makes the difference, and distance now is not what it once was, nor what it will in a few short years yet be, from the improvements going on in steam navigation and the attention fixed upon shortening and making strait the highways of the earth. It would be hard, then, with Government bent upon a paternal care of the interests of its outpouring people, with companies acting in accordance with such views and the wants of colonists generally, with improved modes of forming settlements, and a growing knowledge amongst the masses of what is best for their condition in new countries as well as in old ones, it would be hard if much solid happiness were not the result. As an individual, I profess a strong conviction that great good and happiness will be realised, if the young people who seek new homes will take wisdom, truth, and justice for their guide, by a course of active industry, and following the lead of the wise and benevolent minds at work for them in their respective colonies, by useful combinations to forward agriculture and horticulture—improvement in the style of cottages and grounds—mutual education—improving amusements in the interests of labour and general effects to establish relations of good neighbourhood and fellowship. With such views as these, all who leave their homes, cannot fail in a short time, to make a comfortable new one for themselves which they may well be proud of.

At a future opportunity, I hope, by calling attention to the progress of some colonies and settlements under old methods of colonisation, to prove how much more certain and rapid progression may be looked for in these days of improvement, and how much we have it in our power to consult the comfort and advancement of young societies now forming, and to be formed, by combining the lessons of old experience with our new views on science and philosophy.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

KAPPA.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

Sir,—I have read lately several papers which you have inserted in your very interesting Journal upon the subject of the Phormium Tenax, or New Zealand flax. It is a subject of such vast importance to the naval supremacy of England, that I feel it almost a duty to lay before your readers a letter which I have just received upon the subject; it is dated Wellington, New Zealand, 15th April, 1843:—"Sir,—I see in the *New Zealand Journal* of the 12th of November, an article by you upon the 'Phormium Tenax,' and I am sure from that, as well as many other communications that you take a deep interest in New Zealand. I, therefore, believe I need not apologize for obtruding upon your time. The preparation of New Zealand flax, which has always been spoken of as one of those articles of export which was to contribute to the wealth of the settlers, has been little attended to, partly from the want of inventive talent in the colony to devise a plan for cleaning the leaf, and partly because we expected such a discovery from England.

"About four months ago, finding nothing done in the matter, and not hearing any late accounts of Sir George Farmer's method, it struck me that, as the Maories (natives) were said to have left off preparing it, because they were not sufficiently paid, they might be induced to take it up again, if we could afford to pay them better. I accordingly ascertained from experiment, that a native could clean about 20lbs. of fibre per day, which, at 1½d. per lb., or 14l. per ton, would enable them to earn 2s. 6d. per day. This price the merchants consented to give for a certain quantity, and Mr. Jerningham Wakefield and myself agreed to carry out the plan with the natives to the best of our power.

"It is near two months since we commenced, and I have collected 26 tons in this neighbourhood, and Mr. Wakefield has on hand in the Straits about 30 tons. If it spreads among the natives, I am assured that large supplies may be counted upon at all events; this hand labour method will serve as a substitute until machinery is brought to bear, and it already has had the effect of turning the attention of several ingenious people to invention. In Messrs. Ball and Young's pamphlet, an opinion is expressed, that New Zealand flax will be laid down in England for 15l. per ton. I think this is very erroneous, as any one must be

aware, that the simplest process of manufacture could not be accomplished for such a price, to include freight, of such a bulky article. Our present estimate of the cost of shipping a ton to England is as follows—open to much correction:—

“Price paid to the Maories, 14*l.* per ton; 1*l.* 10*s.* packing with hydraulic press, same as wool; 10*s.* storage and shipping; 16*l.* on board; 8*l.* freight, at 4*l.* per ton, but the article is so bulky that it takes two tons measurement; 3*l.* 10*s.* insurance, and other charges in England—27*l.* 10*s.*.”

“I do not think these charges will be much reduced, and they may even be too low. We have been led to believe, that from 85*l.* to 40*l.* would be obtained for the flax, for the manufacture of fine fabrics; and if it is to compete with Russian hemp and Belgium flax, there should be an approach to the prices of those articles. Freights are so low on the coast, that we cannot give the Maories in the interior more than 1*d.* per lb., or 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton, which is hardly enough for the production of such a bulky article. It is, therefore, important for us to know if a good price will be given in Europe. The condition of the natives would be much improved by such employment, as their sale for pigs and potatoes is very precarious, and the price of flax would be steady; this I believe they understand, and have taken into account. I think as much as 4 or 5,000 tons might be procured annually from this source, the whole of which would be paid for in British goods and colonial produce.”

“I should also be glad of information as to the state in which the English and French consumer wishes it shipped. If the rough state is not desirable, I think it could be packed at small additional expense, and in the article thus shipped, there would be a saving of freight, and a greater chance of its not heating. By steeping the flax for twenty-four hours in fresh water, and then beating it with mallets—I speak of it after it has been stripped by the shell—it becomes soft and white; the cost of this by machinery I do not know. Mr. Enderby would, I have no doubt, supply information on most of the points, if you would kindly undertake to suggest them to him. Apologising for thus troubling you, I remain, &c. T. M. Partridge.”

Now, I have little doubt, Mr. Editor, if you will give publicity to this letter, but that it will elicit answers from many of your readers, which cannot fail to be of the greatest service; but since you have inserted letters upon the subject of this plant, which appears of such vast political importance to our country, I have sought information connected with it; and I find that the French Government, many years since, considered it of so much importance, that they sent one of their most celebrated botanists, M. Labillardiere, to New Zealand, to bring home the plant; but they never succeeded in acclimating it to Europe; but the result of the trials made at Paris, and reported to the Academie des Sciences, are as follows:—The following were the results of several experiments for ascertaining the comparative strength of

Manilla hemp and European flax was	11½
Russian hemp	16½
New Zealand hemp	23½

In 1828, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty gave directions to the principal officers of Woolwich Dockyard, for the trial of the positive strength of the fibre of the New Zealand hemp, compared to that of the best Russian hemp.

A 4½ inch tarred rope, made of Russian hemp, broke Tns. cwt. lbs. at a strain of

A 4 inch tarred rope, made of New Zealand hemp ... 5 10 0

So that the rope made of New Zealand hemp bore 2 tons and 184 lbs., or about 60 per cent. more than that of Russian, although of a quarter inch less calibre.

Mr. Jermyingham Wakefield, in a letter dated Wellington, March 10, 1843, says—“Of the various machines and inventions put forth by their various originators, the old native plan seems to me to be the best, because it separates the good one-sixth part of the leaf, which only contains an inferior fibre; all the pakeha (or white man’s) machines, on the other hand, merely remove the vegetable matter, and leave the whole of the fibre both good and bad.” This reads very much like the real secret, it is the sending home one-sixth part of the inferior fibre, which has brought what is called New Zealand flax into disrepute. I propose in a future letter to explain the importance—whether it regards our Royal or Commercial Navy—whether it regards the State or individual—of attention being paid to the importation of this article; at the same time it is right to premise that I am ignorant of manufactures, but fully aware of the immense sum annually paid to Russia for hemp, and that it is brought to England through the Scandinavian Sea, which is shut up half of the year, during which time the ships employed in the trade are wholly laid up, and the greater part of which, during the working half year, go in ballast to bring back this article; and that when laid up, their crews are turned adrift—to use their own expression, “to vagabondise until summer comes.”—I am, Sir,

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

PROGRESS OF NEW ZEALAND COLONIZATION.

We have pleasure in extracting from the *Caledonian Mercury* of the 30th ult. the following very succinct review of New Zealand history; presenting one among many similar tokens of the interest which has been excited in the Scottish metropolis in favour of the proposed settlement of New Edinburgh. The history will, perhaps, usefully refresh the memories of our own readers:—

The favourable reception which the plan for establishing a Scottish settlement in New Zealand has received generally in this country, induces us to lay before our readers an account of these interesting islands, from the period of their first discovery; and which, in a subsequent article, will be continued up to the present time. Without farther preface, therefore, we may state, that Dr. Burney, in his History of the South Seas, supposes, from some memoranda which have been found of Juan Fernandez, that he visited these islands, and left them without giving them a name, but states that he reached a country, thirty days’ sail from South America, which was peopled by inhabitants of a light complexion, who treated him hospitably. However this may be, Abel Jansen Tasman made the northern extremity of them on the thir-

teenth of September, 1642, and according to his own account, coasted the eastern shore of the northern island, and, passing through the strait which bears the name, at this time, of our illustrious countryman, Captain Cook, came to a bay, where losing four of his crew in a conflict with the natives, he gave it the name of Massacre Bay. But there is no account of him or any other European having landed until Capt. Cook, who, the late Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander, are believed to be the first Europeans who ever set their feet on these islands, which they did on the 8th of October, 1769; and, in pursuance of the instructions given to him by the Admiralty, and which are printed in his works, after he had circumnavigated and surveyed both islands, with the usual solemnities, took possession of them on behalf of the King of Great Britain. On his return, Franklin, being then in England, in consequence of Capt. Cook’s account of them, with a Mr. Dalrymple, issued proposals, but without success, for raising a sum of 15,000*l.*, with a view to supply the New Zealanders with “those useful animals, vegetables, and arts of life of which they were destitute.” This paper is dated the 29th of August, 1771, and may be found among Franklin’s miscellaneous works. Although the British Government took no notice of these islands, still Europeans and Anglo-Americans, for some reason or other established themselves on the shores of a bay studded with islands at the north-east corner of the northern island, to which, by common consent, the name was given of Bay of Islands. They were there under no authority, unprotected by any Government, at perfect liberty to treat the natives as best suited their convenience or their whims. Now and then an individual was subjected, without judge or jury, to what may be termed Lynch law. He was stripped, tarred, and feathered, and set adrift in a canoe, with a warning, that if ever he was seen again in the Bay of Islands, he would be put to death. Most of these unfortunate beings perished; some joined those natives who had more compassion for them than their companions; and some perhaps were taken on board whaling ships which were going to sea. This was previous to 1814, when the Rev. Samuel Marsden went there from New South Wales, to try what could be done in establishing Christianity amongst the human beings he might find there. It is but justice to his memory to state, that he was the best of men, who had no other object in view but that which he professed. It is a little remarkable, that just at this time the Governor, Macquarrie, of New South Wales, issued a proclamation, dated November 9, 1814, in which he states, that “being equally solicitous to protect the natives of New Zealand and the Bay of Islands, in all their rights and privileges, as those of every other dependency of the territory of New South Wales, hereby orders and directs, &c.” and appointed Mr. Thomas Kendall, resident magistrate at the Bay of Islands, and names the natives “Duattera, Schunghi, and Korra Korra, Magistrates in New Zealand, for the purposes of the proclamation.” The Church of England Missionary Society, availed itself of Mr. Marsden having gone to the Bay of Islands, and sent out settlers who were not ordained clergymen, whose conduct, however, merits the name of christian civilizers; but this species of settlers did not long suit the bureaucracy of the Church of England Missionary Society at home. The Colonial Minister in Downing Street remained perfectly neuter. The proclamation of Governor Macquarrie, his appointment of Magistrates, the assumed possession of the Church Society, or that of squatters were circumstances all equally unnoticed by him. The Church Society in the beginning was content to make known in monthly and weekly reports the slow but sure success of what Dr. Lang calls the missionary, carpenter, boat builder, blacksmith, ploughman, rope spinner, &c. But this secular success led the Society to send ordained clergyman, and furnished with the society’s money, they soon became the owners of great tracts of land, and the proceedings of the Church of England Missionary, followed by that of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, soon merged into a sort of sovereign power. The Committee in London determined that the country should not be colonized, neither through the means of the Colonial Office nor by the public. Their secretary publicly avowed it. The Wesleyan Missionary Society agreed with the Church of England Missionary Society to divide the Northern Island with their missions, and it determined to exercise the same opposition to the colonising of these islands. Their value in timber, flax, and other indigenous products had been made known by Mr. Nicholas and other writers. The South Sea Whale Fishery had become a trade of the first importance. Natives were found on board the whaling ships who were excellent seamen. Some even from whaling ships entered on board our ships of war. Many reached Sydney, and some even England. The geographical position of the islands spoke for itself. Colonel Nicholls, of the marines, had collected a great deal of information with respect to the country and its inhabitants. It was in vain that he urged the Colonial Minister, Lord Bathurst, to exercise that sovereignty which Cook had proclaimed, and of which he had foreseen the immense importance. Lord Bathurst, turning a deaf ear to the colonel’s statements and remonstrances, communicated his information to his relative, Colonel Torrens. This led to the formation of a Company in 1825, of which the late Lord Durham was Chairman, and in which the Right Honourable Edward Ellice took a leading part. This Company despatched two ships, expended 20,000*l.*, and acquired a considerable tract of land at Herd Point, on the river Hokianga. Mr. Huskisson had then the direction of our colonies, and he never hesitated a moment in promising this Company a charter of incorporation, but its agent suddenly abandoned the enterprise, on mistaking a war dance of the natives performed in honour of him, for a warlike demonstration. He sailed for Sydney, and there discharged the artisans he had carried out with him; most of them found their way back to New Zealand, and became squatters, or ministered to the prosperity of the Missionaries, who by this time had possessed themselves of immense quantities of land. Too many Europeans had domiciled themselves in the northern part of the Northern Island, to continue quite unnoticed by the government. In 1823, and again in 1828, the Colonial Minister introduced Acts which passed the British Parliament, by which the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in New South Wales, was extended to all British subjects residing in New Zealand. In 1833, Mr. Busby was, by the Governor at Sydney, accredited to the Missionaries at the Bay of Islands, as Consul or British resident. In 1835, Lieut. M’Donnel, R.N., received a similar appointment to Hokianga. Their careless appointments were in fact a transfer of

the British Sovereignty to the resident missionaries, who corresponded with the self-appointed London Committees. No jurist will, however, contend that it was an absolute transfer; diplomatically speaking, it was an assignment in trust, as a feudatory principality. Huskisson had left the Colonial Office, and the Minister of the day was too ignorant of his duties to be aware of what had occurred. In 1834, and again in 1836, petitions were sent home from the settlers, entreating the Imperial Government to take sovereign possession of the country, but the Colonial Minister was impenetrable, he determined to leave undisturbed the experiment of training up a native republic under missionary control, directed primarily by a lay secretary in London. In 1829, a series of letters appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* on the subject of a new system of colonization; the author was unknown; they were extracted by Mr. Robert Gouger, and printed in a small duodecimo volume of 222 pages. The new principle of relieving the mother country from the excess of its population—of providing for them by the judicious combination of land, capital, and labour, attracted great attention. It was after a short time known that they had been written by Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, who was urging the principle to Ministers and public men. Soon after Lord Howick, the Under Secretary of the Colonies, carried an Act through Parliament which bears his name, rendering the principle of selling our colonial waste lands the law of the land. This was an immense step gained, because it was the proceeds of such sale which was to provide a fund for carrying the labour to the land, and thus giving it value. The real author of the plan retired to the Continent, and wrote a work, which he entitled "England and America," returned, and printed it, without a name, in 1833. In this work he pointed out New Zealand as one of the finest fields for colonization.—Mr. Ward, the Member for Sheffield, had got a Committee appointed in the Commons, to inquire as to the disposal of waste lands in the British colonies, and on the 27th of June, 1836, the author of "England and America" was called upon to state his views as to colonizing New Zealand. The opinion he gave attracted the attention of a member of the Committee, the Hon. Francis Baring, who consulted Mr. Wakefield as to introducing a bill, entitled "A bill to facilitate and regulate the settlement of British subjects in New Zealand." The bill was opposed by all connected with the Colonial Office and missionary interest, and thrown out; but, on the 22d of May 1837, the New Zealand Association was founded. Rooms being hired for its meetings in the Adelphi, and Mr. Wakefield presiding as Chairman, a new bill was introduced, apparently with the approbation of Lord Melbourne; but the death of his Majesty William the Fourth, at this juncture, stopped all proceedings. Upon the assembling of the new Parliament, Mr. Baring again introduced the Bill. Upon its being opposed by the gentlemen on the Treasury Bench, he asserted that New Zealand would be colonized in spite of the Government. Lord Durham was soon after appointed to the Government of Canada; Mr. Wakefield went with him, and on their return, was too much occupied with Canadian affairs to work at colonizing New Zealand. Lord Durham's report was no sooner published than Mr. Wakefield, on the 29th of August 1838, formed at Messrs Wright's banking house, an Association which was called "The New Zealand Colonization Company." And here for the present we will make a stop. In a future paper we will pursue the subject, and bring up the history of the colonization of New Zealand to the present time, when Scotland is sending her energetic sons to establish their industry, science, and religion, in one of these fine islands, which we shall show has none of the difficulties which attended the planting the colonies in Cook's Straits.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW ZEALAND PRESS.

THE VALUE OF NATIVE LABOUR.

In seeking, by means of the recently formed Association, to promote agricultural improvements, some pains should be taken to bring the *Native Settlers* within the influence of the Agricultural Society's operations. Heretofore, by whom have we all been supplied with pork, potatoes, maize, pumpkins, melons, peaches, and kumeras? Why, entirely by the native farmers—the New Zealanders, who, for years to come will, as a body, be by far the most extensive cultivators of the soil amongst us. "For God's sake, (say some), give no encouragement to the natives, or we, colonists, shall be beaten out of the market by them." Not they! Is it in the work of compelling "the earth to yield her increase," that the British farmer, with all the advantages of capital,—of every description of machine and implement,—dreads the competition of the untutored New Zealander? Away with such folly. Shall we, the very founders of a new country, with a *carte blanche* before us, actually seek to create vested interests; to encourage class-interests; and foster class prejudices, and class-delusions? Now, while it is yet time, let us all ground our opinions on sound principles. Let us begin, continue, and end in the belief that the necessaries of life cannot be too cheap; that no one class amongst us can have interests apart from, and independent of, the interests of any other; that all, and more especially those engaged in agriculture, are totally dependant for their prosperity on the rapid and successful colonization of the country. Let the New Zealanders, then, be counselled, through their own *Gazette*, to take an interest in the proceedings of the society; let them, by their protectors be minutely informed of its plans and objects; and, by the Association itself, let them be encouraged to start in the race of improvement. Who, at this moment, could commence the work of cultivation if labour was not cheap? How is it that the wages of labour are as low as they are? Why, because the necessaries of life are cheap. And how is it that the necessaries of life are cheap? Why, because the New Zealanders, advancing in the scale of civilization, occupy themselves more and more in every plan in the cultivation of the soil, and the raising of food. Let, then, these facts be always borne in mind—that the cheaper are the necessaries of life, the cheaper will every commodity be brought to market; that low prices do not imply low profits; and, that a ready sale and low profits, is better than high profits and no demand. We repeat it, too, that the success of the farmer depends on the rapid and extensive peopling of the colony. We last week insisted on the necessity of roads from the farm to the market. We have now a word to say on the necessity of a market. With our soil and climate, the cultivators of the soil, though the only occupiers of the country, might

easily provide themselves abundantly with the necessaries of life; they produce of the land. But, the settler naturally looks for more than this: to attain it he must have within reach a market for his surplus produce. Without that, what will it profit him to produce more than his own family consume? He must, then, have a market;—a home market is the best; but, how is it to be created? By seeking to maintain high prices for the necessaries of life; and, as a consequence, a high price for labour? No!—In proportion as agricultural produce and supplies of all kinds are abundant and cheap, New Zealand will become the resort of whaling ships and others, for refreshment and supplies. So long as labour is high, capital cannot be profitably employed in developing many of the most valuable natural resources of the country. But, let the necessaries of life be abundant and cheap, without which labour must be high, we shall then have the capitalists of England entering largely into the business of producing, collecting, and preparing for exportation, in a variety of states, our copper ore, sulphur, flax, and timber. When labour can be had as cheap in the colony as at home, instead of being shipped in bulk, these commodities will then be wholly prepared in this country;—then instead of being all farmers, each living on the produce of his farm, with little or no demand for his supplies; we shall, every year, have hundreds and thousands brought into the country, to be engaged in the various processes of dressing, hackling, spinning, and preparing the flax for immediate use; and not only in the mining, but in the dressing and smelting of copper ore, and not only in the sawing, but in the making-up of our timber into ships, furniture, &c. Thus, and thus only, shall we be able to create, for our agricultural produce, a ready market, and a brisk demand. Let none, then, fear competition and low prices: but, as was observed by a speaker at the late meeting, "WHAT ONE KNOWS, LET ALL KNOW."—*Auckland Chronicle*, May 13.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W.—We intend in our next number to present a compilation of many valuable suggestions, received, from time to time, from our friend W. which in this manner, will be found more useful to actual and intending colonists, than the desultory notes which we have been in the habit of quoting. Among these hints to emigrants, are sundry papers on Corn Mills, Ship Building, &c., &c., and various practical and economical matters.

We have frequently called the attention of our colonial readers, in treating of the prospects of New Zealand in connexion with Chinese commerce and colonisation, to the specimens of manufacture and natural history, in the Chinese Collection, especially those in the department of flax and grass cloth. We are pleased to learn that the proprietors have now reduced the price of admission, which formerly operated almost as a prohibition to many persons. All friends interested in China and New Zealand, will find the gallery a most instructive "Illustrated News."

A correspondent calls our attention to a late useful invention of Mr. Warne, of Henrietta-street, which will be found of great use to settlers in the bush;—bearing the crabbed name of the Antipropelos. It is used in this country for preserving the boots and trousers from wet and dirt, but from its being waterproof, and of great strength and durability, it would be a most efficient protection to the leg from the innumerable creepers which retard the progress of the New Zealand traveller and labourer, in the present stage of settlement. We have ourselves seen the contrivance, which appears to be very convenient, and well adapted for the purpose. Intending emigrants had better call on Mr. Warne, and judge for themselves.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A correspondent intimates, that he has a complete set of the *New Zealand Journal* to dispose of. As we know that sets are rare, some numbers being not to be obtained at any price, we think it right to mention this, in case any of our friends are in want of a complete copy.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Without further news from the colony, we again occupy the attention of the friends of New Zealand with discussions of the important questions of "preparation"—of the expenses and probable profits of land clearing and farming at the Antipodes—of the probability of reducing the distance *absolutely*, by a communication across the American Continent, and *virtually*, by a still further reduction in the cost of passages—of the moral and national benefits of national colonisation—and of the necessity and duty of constant vigilance on the part of the New Zealand proprietary, and of constant progression and improved practise on the part of the New Zealand Company and their colonists. We have, at some length, commented on Mr. Wood's pamphlet, just published, on the present prospects and past management of New Zealand and New Zealand affairs, and have expressed the opinion, that his work will act as a most beneficial stimulus. At the same time, we should not omit to state, that since the receipt of Mr. Wood's brochure, we have been favoured by Mr. Earp with some very valuable, and, apparently, impartial notes on the one great question, the *expense* of settlement and production, differing very materially in conclusions from Mr. Wood. While the lateness of the period at which these were received, is our apology for not introducing them in the present number, we shall quote a few

sentences:—"The cost of clearing the fern land," says Mr. Earp, "is by no means so great as has been imagined in England. Eight pounds an acre is fully its cost, if properly gone about." Fern land may cost less, but "the practical agriculturist will always choose the forest in preference to the fern lands, on account of the richness and inexhaustible nature of the vegetable mould which forms its surface." The "properly going about" the clearance is the main thing wanted, and that, we again contend, should be done by the "Colonising Machine," not by individual settlers, with straggling and uncombined efforts and capital. Mr. Earp (whose paper shall appear in our next) recommends a systematic "going to work" on the part of the Company; and, in the first place, the introduction into the colony of a few score Canadian lumberers to assist in the practical working. At the same time, Mr. Earp gives credit to the New Zealand Company for much more exertion in road making, and other improvements, than Mr. Wood is willing to allow. Mr. Ponton's suggestions on similar subjects, in another column, are also worthy of attention.

The Panama question gains ground on every side; and a passage across the Isthmus is now an event of near futurity. It is for the East Indian, West Indian, and Australasian interests here to coalesce in the continental agitation for the great object, and it will speedily be accomplished. New Zealand, from its extreme distance, is more interested in the question than any of the other colonies, and she, at least, must not relax. We append here some very useful and pertinent observations on the importance of the projected passage, and the probability of its accomplishment, from the pen of our valued correspondent Kappa:—

"Whatever may be the causes, small or great, that have led to the revival of this most momentous question, a revival has taken place, and a momentum of opinion is steadily breaking down the feeble barriers that have opposed its calm and dispassionate consideration. The last number of *Blackwood* has an article upon the connection of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The *Sun* of last evening, and the *Herald* of this morning, have also articles of an elaborate and enlightened character upon the same subject.

"The writer in *Blackwood* is for a railway, as a first step; considering the expense and engineering difficulties as reasons for preferring an instalment of good in the shape of a railway, to the greater boon of a canal, though he does not express any opinion adverse to the eventual accomplishment of the grander object. The spirited leader of the *Sun*, and the author of the letter in the *Herald*, are for a canal through the shortest and most direct tract, widening and deepening existing streams, draining swamps, and using intermediate lakes, as already accomplished in the great ship canals of Scotland and Holland.

"Such undertakings as this, set about in a liberal spirit, coupled with a disposition to redress the grievances of a domestic nature which are too much engaging men's minds at home, would establish the fame of the Minister of the day. Certainly it is most desirable that the initiative should be taken by a British minister, whoever must afterwards strike in to forward the work.

There are a thousand conceivable ways in which this shortening and safening of the passage between the Atlantic and Pacific may affect the progress of commerce and civilisation; and it is to be hoped the most energetic means will be adopted to forward it in the highest quarters."

The project of a canal across Panama was a favourite "idea" of William Pitt; and there is no doubt that much of his American policy had a sort of prophetic connection with this work. Peel and Pitt resemble one another in something more than mere alliteration, and we should rejoice to see the present "Grand Vizier," while he does not neglect national objects of more immediate importance, direct his mind to such a work as a highway for all the world. British Legislation, like charity, should begin at home; but extend itself over the British world. The same mind may project and complete a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific, and a canal to connect the Lake Correb with the Shannon. We take credit to ourselves that, in our own humble vocation, we have been among the first to second the efforts of our continental neighbours to urge the former work upon the attention of the English press.

We are glad to be enabled to inform our Readers that the *Teresa* leaves the London Docks this day, with a full complement of passengers, as well as cargo, for the Company's settlements of New Plymouth, Wellington, and Nelson, calling at Plymouth on her way.

The extreme punctuality with which these vessels leave for their intended destination, should, in future, be a caution to Passengers not to delay sending their Luggage and Goods to the last moment.

NELSON.

We have been favoured, by a friend of the colony, with the following extracts from letters received from Nelson: one of these is from a young man on the Surveying Staff, and dated Massacre Bay, April,

17th, 1843, in which he says,—"In answer to your question about land, houses, &c., I should say that at least two-thirds of the inhabitants of Nelson have a garden; there have been quite sufficient vegetables grown this summer for the supply of the town. I cannot exactly say how many houses there are in Nelson; the labouring classes generally make mud houses, but the greater part of them make a toi-toi (grass) house, when they first land; and when they fix upon where they intend to live, they make a good mud house. The gentry have mostly built wooden houses, and some of brick. I think it would be no exaggeration to say, that there are 300 acres under cultivation in the settlement, both town and country. — is doing very well. I think when my time is up with the Company, that I shall join my capital to his, and farm. We catch wild pigs here: they are very excellent. Pigeons are also very plentiful; we can go out, and in half an hour bring home sufficient to make a dinner for two dozen men.— Port Nelson, April 27, 1843.—We have had a most delightful summer; indeed, the fineness of the weather is really monotonous; the luxuriance of the production of the soil is quite interesting. I have had a good crop (although a small one) of French beans in seven weeks, from seed. Upon the whole, the settlement is thriving, although many do not find colonising what they anticipated; in spite of climate, &c., it is something different from a mere pic-nic, especially to those who have never before been upon their own resources. I am still much gratified with my occupation, and feel no doubt about the establishment of this settlement contributing, in no small degree, to bettering the condition of many thousands of our fellow creatures. It is now two years since we left England; it hardly appears to me as many months, if I do not look round the country and see what has been done.

AUSTRALIND.

The following letter from this promising settlement has been put at our disposal. As many New Zealand proprietors have also possessions in Australind. We feel pleasure in laying the subjoined communication before our readers. All the Antipodal settlements must ever be mutually dependant; and we have no disposition to imitate the jealous spirit which has occasionally manifested itself among the organs of different colonies, either in concealing the good, or exaggerating the evil qualities of the various settlements of the southern hemisphere:

Perth, 23d June, 1843.

To Wm. Milliken, Esq., London.

Although I cannot report any very decided improvement in the general state of monetary affairs in this colony since my last private communication, yet nothing has occurred to excite any increased apprehensions on this subject. We appear to hold our ground, and as the public mind is now occupied in devising means to prevent the balance of trade being constantly against us, as hitherto, and habits of prudence are beginning generally to prevail, I do hope we shall make steady progress in ameliorating our condition. A considerable increase of tillage is now in progress, to meet the wants of our augmented numbers, and the lambing of the present season has been more successful than in any preceding one. We are extending our vineyards, and hope, before long, to produce abundance of excellent wine, and greatly to diminish our expenditure on this item, and on spirits. The adaptation of the vine and olive to our soil and climate is very remarkable, indeed they flourish beyond anything I have witnessed either in France or Italy, and this colony may truly and emphatically be termed a country of corn, vine, and oil. Nothing but the labour of man is wanting to produce all those articles in the greatest perfection and abundance. Notwithstanding our recent large accession of immigrants, labour is now much wanting; but I know not how it is henceforth to be procured—for we have no expectation of obtaining funds from land sales at 20s. per acre. This want is also likely to increase in a rapid ratio. Should our apprehensions on this point be realized, it is to be feared that our future efforts will be, in a great degree, paralysed, and the surplus labour of England, deprived of a hitherto-unfailing resource in the Australian colonies, which offered an extensive field for profitable employment.— I remain, dear sir, yours, faithfully,

(Signed) M. MACDERMOTT.

The announcement of the formation of an agricultural society, is accompanied in the Chronicle by the following statement illustrative of the agricultural capabilities of the Colony:—

"In the garden of Dr. Johnson was seen, on the 29th September, 1842, 550 grains of Chevalier barley, weighing one ounce, in a piece of ground containing the three-hundredth part of an acre. The barley was cut on the 28th of January last, and produced the extraordinary increase of sixteen pounds eight ounces; which, calculating the bushel at 50 lbs. weight would give a return of one hundred and two bushels per acre. Some allowance must be made for the manner in which the ground was prepared and cleared of fern root; but it was the ordinary soil of the neighbourhood, without the addition of manure. The result of this experiment gives the most satisfactory evidence that, with care and attention, and under ordinary circumstances, the settler may promise himself an abundant remuneration for his outlay and labour."

One ounce of barley can thus be made to produce 264 fold. The human family, under the most favourable circumstances increases two fold in the course of fourteen or twenty years: and yet abypothesis that the human family increases faster than the means of subsistence, is believed by hundreds of thousands, in an age which believes very little else! Let us replenish the earth in earnest, and by system, and answer Malthus with an ounce of barley..

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The question, as to whether the single or the married state is most conducive to happiness? was debated on Thursday night, the 25th of May. The bachelors had a majority of votes.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.
COLONY OF NEW EDINBURGH.—NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books for the Registration of the Applicants for the Purchase of Land in the Colony of New Edinburgh, are now open.

The ballot for the priority of choice, will be held on **TUESDAY**, the Twentieth Day of February next, after which the Land Orders will be immediately issued, and preparations commenced forthwith for the embarkation of the first body of emigrants early in the Spring.

Instructions have been sent to the Company's Principal Agent in New Zealand, to dispatch an efficient body of surveyors to the site of the intended settlement, so that the land may be ready for choice on the arrival of the colonists.

Further information may be had on application to the Secretary, or to **GEORGE RENNIE, Esq.**, at the New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings, London.

By order of the Court of Directors,
T. C. HARRINGTON
 Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND.

J. STAYNER, SHIP INSURANCE
 Broker to the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony.

General Shipping Business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded goods shipped, &c., 110, Fenchurch-street.

Purchases of Land negotiated without charge to the Purchaser.

For Sale, a few Tons of New Zealand Flax.

For Sale, to realise advances, Three-quarter Town Section, in New Plymouth, two of which are early choices.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of **Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London**, who effects **PURCHASES OF LAND**, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal settlements.
 Further particulars may be obtained on application to **Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India-agent, 17, Throgmorton-street.**

TO EMIGRANTS.

RICHARDS & CO. Nos. 117 & 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, have ready for immediate Shipment (and which they pack in a manner to cause the least possible freightage) Ironmongery, Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Tools of all kinds.

N.B. Agents to J. R. and A. Ransome, of Ipswich.

EXTRACTS FROM WORKS ON EMIGRATION.

"For the purchase of Ironmongery it is necessary to be very particular as to the description, sizes, and quality; what you want, therefore, should be procured of a person who well knows the market. If the things are not the pattern in use, they will not be even looked at, much less purchased."—Widdowson on Van Dieman's Land, page 42.

"I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these Colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Gouger's "South Australia," page 125.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES.

E. J. MONNERY & Co. beg to inform parties Emigrating to New Zealand, Australia, &c., from their intimate acquaintance with the Outfitting Business, they are able to offer peculiar advantages, having a large assortment of goods adapted to each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, on the most reasonable terms, at their Outfitting Warehouses, 165, Fenchurch-street.

Lists of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin Furniture, Sea Bedding, &c.

COLONIAL LAND REGISTRY OFFICE, 3, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

F. D. LEWIS begs to inform the Public, that he has opened a **REGISTRY** for the **SALE and PURCHASE OF LAND.** All land for sale, or to let, can be registered free of expense.

The following is on the Registry for sale:—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Several farms, of 1,000 acres each, on the banks of the Swan River, 30 miles from Perth, the seat of Government.

NEW ZEALAND.

Two and a half sections of land at Nelson. Two Town Acres, &c., at Wellington. Further particulars may be obtained of **F. D. Lewis**, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, who arranges Passages, effects Insurances and Remittances. Outfits, and everything requisite for the Colonies provided on the shortest notice.

Proprietors of Newspapers in the several colonies are informed, that Printing Paper, Presses, Ink, and all other requisites for a Printing Establishment, can be obtained by forwarding their Orders to the "Colonial Land Registry Office," 3, Castle-court, Cornhill, London.

Gratuitous information given to Emigrants.

COLONIAL AND GENERAL AGENCY,
 29, Norfolk-street, London.

COLIN T. CAMPBELL, Commission Merchant and Colonial Agent, transacts business of every description in connection with the Colonies. He negotiates for Passages and Outfits; supplies Implements (Mechanical and Agricultural); Instruments, and Goods of every description, effects Insurances and Investments in Colonial or other Stock, and Securities, remits Money to all Parts, and recovers Bills, receives Dividends, Navy, Army, or Civil Pay, and Pensions, and also Goods and Produce on consignment, and remits Proceeds as directed, and charges himself with all business either Home, Foreign, or Colonial.

Parties contemplating emigration to any of the Colonies are invited to avail themselves of Mr. Colin T. Campbell's Agency, who will be happy to advise and assist them on the subject. All letters for information should enclose a Stamp for the postage of the reply.
 29, Norfolk-street, Strand; or, Hall of Commerce, City.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED. MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London. Capital £500,000.

This Office is provided with very accurately constructed Tables, by which it can ASSURE DISEASED LIVES on Equitable Terms.

The Extra Premium discontinued on restoration of the Assured to permanent health.

INCREASED ANNUITIES granted on unsound Lives, the amount varying with the particular disease.

Members of CONSUMPTIVE FAMILIES assured at Equitable Rates.

HEALTHY LIVES are Assured at Lower Rates than at most other Offices.

Policies of twelve months' standing are not affected by Suicide, Duelling, &c.; and Assigned Policies are valid from the date of the Policy, should death ensue from any of these causes.

F. P. NEISON, Actuary.
 Loans granted on Personal Security.

TWELVE MONTHS in WELLINGTON, PORT NICHOLSON: or, NOTES FOR THE PUBLIC and THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

By **LIEUT. JOHN WOOD, I.N.**
 Author of Travels to the Otago.

Especially intended for the perusal of intending emigrants.

CONTENTS.—Introduction—Narrative—1. Site of Port Nicholson Settlement—2. Description of the Country—3. Districts—4. Climate—5. Harbour—6. Town—7. Society—8. Clearing Land—9. Labour—10. Farming—11. Roads—12. Land Claims—13. Wakefield System—14. Charges against the New Zealand Company—15. Writers on New Zealand—16. Puffing, Self-supporting Colonies—17. New Zealand Company—18. Advice to Emigrants—19. Conclusion.

London: Pelham Richardson, 23, Cornhill

IMPORTANCE OF APERIENT

MEDICINE.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Red Lion, Strand, on the body of **Mr. Henry Butcher**, aged 64, a master tailor, of No. 8, Catherine-street. It appeared from the evidence of Mrs. Kent, deceased's housekeeper, that on Tuesday evening last, about nine o'clock, he put up the shop shutters, and was in the act of turning off the gas, when he fell backwards on the shop floor in the most profound state of insensibility. She immediately sent for Mr. Snitch, a surgeon, and for Mr. Wild, the news-vender, an old friend of deceased, both of whom arrived instantly. Mr. Snitch pronounced it a decided case of death, from the rupture of a vessel of the brain he had no doubt. In answer to the coroner, Mrs. Kent said that the deceased had enjoyed better health than usual lately; but that for a couple of days previous to his death he complained of pain in his head, and said he would leave off porter at dinner, and substitute toast and water. He seldom or never took aperient medicine. The coroner remarked, if he had he might be alive now. He considered the taking of aperient medicine of the greatest consequence to middle-aged men, and he had remarked that for the last twenty-five years not a single medical man had died suddenly in the densely-populated city of Westminster. On inquiry he found the cause to be, the care the Faculty took to keep the bowels in a proper state. He considered such a fact could not be too generally known and kept in view. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

Morning Herald of Friday, October 20, 1843. "The verdict of the jury instead of 'Died by the visitation of God,' ought to have been **DIED FOR THE WANT OF APERIENT MEDICINE.** Neglect in this instance was the cause of death; one box of *Parr's Life Pills* would have saved Mr. Butcher's life! These pills are acknowledged to be the best aperient medicine known. This excellent aperient, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom, and persons desirous of testing the character of *Parr's Life Pills* may obtain printed copies of authenticated testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale Agents:—London—Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Church Yard. Manchester—Mottershead and Co., Market-place. Edinburgh—J. and R. Haimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin—Macbin, D'Olier-street. Paris—Robertson and Co.; and Paris, Place Vendome. New York—Depot, Broadway. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words, "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a facsimile of the Proprietors' signature, "T. ROBERTSON and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box, without which none are genuine.—Beware of Imitations.

AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY. Capital, £200,000, in 2000 Shares.

Directors.
 Edw. Barnard, Esq., F.R.S. | Gideon Colquhoun, Esq.
 Robert Brooks, Esq. | C. E. Mangles, Esq.
 Henry Buckle, Esq. | Richard Onslow, Esq.
 John Henry Capper, Esq. | William Walker, Esq.

Bankers—The Union Bank of London.
Colonial Bankers—The Bank of Australasia, incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835, No. 3, Moorgate-st. Physician—Patrick Fraser, Esq., M.D., 62, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

Solicitors—Messrs. Maples, Peare, Stevens, and Co. The advantages offered to EMIGRANTS to the Australasian Colonies by this Company are, First, That no extra Premium is charged for Residence in any of the Australasian Colonies, except in New Zealand. Second, that no extra Premium is charged to those who Assure for the whole term of life, for one voyage out to the Australasian Colonies, and for one return voyage; and that Premiums may be paid and Claims settled in those Colonies. And to all persons who wish to Assure their Lives, the Company offers unusually favourable Rates of Premium, participation in Profits, and the guarantee of an ample subscribed Capital.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street, corner of Cornhill.

EDWARD RYLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES,

Residents in Tropical Climates, Captains during a Voyage, and Invaluable to all.—**CARSON'S PATENT INSTRUMENT FOR SALTING and CURING MEAT.**—This instrument offers to the public the incalculable advantage of salting any quantity of meat thoroughly and instantaneously, thus overcoming the difficulty that attends that process generally, and particularly in tropical climates, as the inside of the joint becomes putrid before the salt applied to the surface can possibly reach it. Every housekeeper will find a most convenient and valuable assistant in this useful instrument. The degree of saltiness can also be regulated, for as the whole of the meat is at once cured (the brine being forced by a pressure equal to five hundred to two thousand pounds upon a square inch into every part of it), only half the usual quantity of salt is necessary, and the excess of it, which renders meat unpleasant and unwholesome, will be avoided, and the nutritious properties more fully preserved, and retained. Noblemen and the heads of large establishments will find this instrument very advantageous. Farmers and innkeepers will be much benefited by the use of it, as the loss from tainted meat will be avoided. Butchers are also particularly interested in the use of the instrument, as a little experience will satisfactorily prove. Emigrants to all parts of the world will find it invaluable. The instrument is extremely simple, consequently not liable to derangement, and very moderate in price, not exceeding from thirty to forty shillings, in a mahogany box, with lock and key complete, and of sufficient size for the largest establishment, and for general family use. The instrument may be had of the principal ironmongers and druggists throughout the United Kingdom. Parties wishing to act as agents will be supplied on the same liberal terms as those already appointed.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Messrs. C. Hockin and Co.
 "Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, have used Carson's Instrument for a considerable time, and find it salts meat thoroughly, and renders it more tender. We recommend it to the trade generally and individually, and we would on no account be without it.—Thomas Slater, High-street, Kensington, butcher to the Queen; J. B. Way, Wigmore-street; Thomas Butcher, Orchard-street; J. C. Clayton, Great Marylebone-street; William Bull, Albany place, Hyde-park; Alexander F. Wace, George-street, Portman-square; William Green, Oxford-street; James Knight, Gilbert-street; J. Main, butcher to the Queen, Knightsbridge; Thomas Cowall, Knightsbridge; Robert Baker, 21, St. James's-street; J. H. Snow, High-street, Hammersmith; Joseph Armfield, Brook-street, butcher to the Queen; James Holmes, Silver-street, Golden-square; Thomas Brown Taylor, Silver-street, Golden-square."

"Messrs. C. Hockin and Co.
 "Gentlemen—We salt all our legs and hands of pork with Carson's Machine, and think it of great value and service to the trade; no meat need be lost. We are, gentlemen, your obediently,—Edward Richards, Exeter-street, Sloane-street; William Lathwell, Exeter-street, Sloane-street; William Raper, butcher to the Queen.

"Messrs. C. Hockin and Co.
 "Gentlemen—I have salted with Carson's Instrument rounds and brisquets of beef, weighing 40lbs., at night, and left them in brine until the following morning, when I have dressed them, and found them sufficiently salt, beautifully tender, and full of gravy. I consider the process will prove of the greatest advantage to Eating-house Keepers, and to all persons curing their own meat.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
 "H. HODSON."
 "290, Oxford-street, August 29, 1843."

The Yorkshire Agricultural Society have granted a prize to this invention.
 Chief depots—Charles Hockin and Co.'s, 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square and 1, Bishopsgate-street Within.

Just published, price 4d., or by post (prepaid) 6d., No. 307.

THE COLONIZATION CIRCULAR, issued by Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; containing Arrangements respecting Emigration from China and from St. Helena to the West Indies, and some information by the latest despatches from New Zealand and Bounty Ships, New South Wales.

* Nos. 1 and 2 of the above Circular may also be had, price 4d. each.

Also, demy 8vo. price 1s.
THE ANNUAL REPORT of the EMIGRATION and COLONISATION COMMISSIONERS, just produced on Emigration.
 London: Charles Knight & Co., 22, Ludgate-street.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS TO WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND NEW PLYMOUTH, IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

MR. G. B. EARP begs to inform parties about to proceed to New Zealand, that he has made arrangements with the New Zealand Company to despatch a regular series of first-class ships to the above colony, every six weeks or two months, according to the season of the year.

- 1. Every ship will be subject to the control of the Company, as regards the bill of fare, as well for the chief cabin passengers, as for those in the fore cabin.
2. Punctuality of Sailing. A bond will be entered into with the Company for each ship to sail on the day first appointed.
3. The price of a chief cabin passage will be only 35 guineas, little more than the cost of conveyance to Canada, or the United States of America; fore cabin, 20 guineas.
4. All provisions and cabin accommodations will be subject to the inspection of the Company's Surveyor.
5. All purchasers of Land, themselves proceeding to the Colony, receive an allowance from the Company, which is in many cases equal to the passage of one adult, and in some cases more, thus securing what is equivalent to a free passage.
6. Each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon, and will be provided with medicine, and medical comforts, according to the Company's regulations.

In consequence of the strictness of sailing, no freight will be received on board later than the morning of the day previous to the one named for sailing. Mr. Earp, having resided for some years in the Colony, will be happy to afford every information respecting New Zealand, to parties proceeding by his ships. Emigrants availing themselves of this, will thereby save much useless trouble and expense. For passage-allowance, or further information, apply to the Secretary of the Company, and for freight or passage, to G. B. EARP, New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

FOR WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND NEW PLYMOUTH.

TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY ON THE 10th OF NOVEMBER, THE fine fast-sailing, teak-built ship TERESA, A 1,600 tons burden, Commander, lying at the New Jetty in the London Docks. The accommodations of this well-known ship are of the most splendid order, being superior to those of any ship which has yet proceeded to the colony. She will carry an experienced Surgeon; The Dietary of the Teresa, as of all other ships despatched by Mr. Earp to New Zealand, is under the regulation and inspection of the Company, both as to quantity and quality. The utmost reliance may, therefore, be felt by passengers proceeding to New Zealand, that their comforts in this respect will be most carefully regarded. Chief cabin fare, 35 Guineas; Fore cabin, 20 Guineas. For passage apply to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, or for freight or passage, to G. B. EARP, New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings; or to J. Stayner, 110, Fenchurch-street, Ship and Insurance Broker to the New Zealand Company.

MR. EARP'S LINE OF PACKETS TO WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND NEW PLYMOUTH. To succeed the "Teresa."

THE well-known, frigate-built ship, BELLA MARINA, A 1,600 tons burden, Ashbridge, commander. The accommodations of this ship are of the first-rate description, both for Chief and Fore Cabin Passengers. She will carry an experienced Surgeon. The day of sailing, and other particulars, will be named in the next Journal. She will sail punctually, as usual, and not later than January 10th. For passage, apply to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, or to G. B. EARP, New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings.

PATENT ELASTIC (INDIA RUBBER) FLOORING, MATTING, ROOFING, &c., &c.

ADVANTAGES. CHURCHES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Matting, for preventing noise, damp, and escape of noxious effluvia from vaults beneath.—It has been laid down at Holloway Chapel, Hall of Commerce, Lunatic Asylum at Northampton, &c., &c. Price 4d. per square foot. ROOFING FOR HOUSES, SHEDS, DOCK-YARDS, &c.—It is more economical, lighter, and more durable than tiling, slating, or lead.—It has been used at Aylesbury, Portsmouth, &c. Price 4d. per square foot. STABLING.—Saving in frut outlay, straw and shoes, and groom's labour, from its cleanliness; it prevents blindness and lameness, from the improved principle adopted by the Company of conveying all water out of the stables by surface drains, instead of being absorbed by the bricks or other paving, as at present in use.—It has been laid down in the stables of the Barracks at Knightbridge, Woolwich, and Winchester; the official stables of Sir F. Collier, at the Royal Dock-yard, Woolwich; the Duke of Bedford, Woburn Abbey; Lord Radnor, Colehill, &c., &c. Price 1s. 3d. per square foot. RAILWAYS.—From the elasticity of this material, and endurance of the severest tests of pressure, heat, and cold, it is admirably adapted to all railway purposes, especially to place between the rails and sleepers. SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING.—In men-of-war, its use will prevent splinters from cannon-shot, and boats from being bilged and sunk. Chief Office—42, Lombard-street, City. West-end Agents—Messrs. Puddick and Co., 20, King William-street, Strand. Manufactory—Square Shot Tower, Waterloo-bridge.

THE CHURCH IN NEW ZEALAND. ON the Bishop of New Zealand's appointment to his Diocese, he was informed by the New Zealand Company that they would make very liberal grants towards the endowment of the Church in their different settlements, provided the Bishop would meet these grants by equal contributions on the part of the Church. To this arrangement the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and of his private friends, has been enabled to proceed to a certain extent in the fulfilment of his engagement. In consequence, however, of the present pressure on the funds of the Society, it is unable to continue to assist the Bishop so largely as it had hoped and desired. Only half the sum which was granted in 1841 and in 1842 has been voted for the present year; and it seems uncertain whether even that sum can be expected in any future year. In the meantime, the planting of the Church in the settlements belonging to the Government and to the Company has been commended in a most encouraging manner. A large expenditure of money is necessary in the first instance; but the readiness of the settlers to exert themselves for this purpose, combined with the zeal of the native inhabitants, affords a good ground for hoping that, if assistance be freely given at first, the Church in this new colony may, under the Divine blessing, (which hitherto has been so abundantly shed upon it,) be built up in all its integrity, and be enabled to support itself without further aid from the mother country. Under these circumstances it is earnestly hoped that the friends of the Bishop, and other persons interested in this mission, may be willing to give the required assistance, either by Donations, or by a promise of Annual Subscriptions FOR THE DIOCESE SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE DIOCESE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Under these circumstances it is earnestly hoped that the friends of the Bishop, and other persons interested in this mission, may be willing to give the required assistance, either by Donations, or by a promise of Annual Subscriptions FOR THE DIOCESE SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE DIOCESE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Table with columns: Donations, Ann. Subs. Lists names and amounts: His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury £100 0 0, Mrs. Selwyn 100 0 0, A. B. by C. J. Selwyn, Esq. 100 0 0, W. Selwyn, Esq. 25 0 0, Rev. W. Selwyn 20 0 0, Mrs. Hudson (2d don.) (Consols) 200 0 0, Rev. E. Coleridge (2d don.) 100 0 0, Rev. E. Coleridge, Eton, collected by 5 0 0, Rev. C. J. Abraham 50 0 0, Rev. E. Baistson 50 0 0, Rev. Dr. Hawtrey 50 0 0, Rev. Dr. Hawtrey (2d don.) 5 0 0, W. S. Richardson, Esq. 21 0 0, Miss Gaskell 5 0 0, Hon. F. Baring 12 10 0, Miss M. Gaskell 10 10 0, Miss Wilks 2 2 0, Rev. T. Chamberlain 19 0 0, M. F. E. 1 0 0, Mr. Jones 8 14 0, E. A. R. 5 5 0, Rev. C. B. Dalton 10 10 0, The Lord Sandon 10 10 0, Robert Few, jun., Esq. Sir C. Price, Bart., King William-street 5 5 0, Floreat Etona 50 0 0, George Frere, Esq. 50 0 0, Lady Elizabeth Perceval 10 0 0, Anonymous, per Brentwood Church Union 10 0 0, C. B., per Rev. C. B. Dalton (for five years) 1 1 0, The Lord Courtenay 5 0 0, M. Yeatman, Esq., Richmond 5 0 0, Henry Hussey, Esq. 2 0 0, Anonymous 1 1 0, Rev. T. Bowdler 10 10 0, Rev. W. G. Cookeley, Eton, for Cathedral 10 0 0, Henry Cotton, Esq. 5 0 0, Miss Fisher 6 0 0, H. Fitzherbert, Esq. 3 0 0, Rev. W. H. Gullemerad 3 0 0, E. H. Hohhouse, Esq. 4 0 0, Hutton, Esq. 20 0 0, Rev. Dr. Jenkyns, Durham 10 10 0, Rev. Thomas Johnson 2 0 0, Rev. John Pardoe 2 0 0, Portman Chapel, Marylebone, Offering, Ascension Day, Exodus xxv. B. 1 10 0, Alfred Shadwell, Esq. 1 1 0, G. E. Towry, Esq., Sunninghill, Berks 2 2 0, Rev. J. D. Watson, Northampton 20 0 0, Mrs. Paul, Pinejon 1 0 0, Rev. W. H. Hoare, for a Church 25 0 0, Rev. Dr. Lowe, Dean of Exeter 5 0 0, Lady A. Wallop 10 0 0, Lady H. Churchill 5 0 0, Miss Churchhill 2 0 0, Miss Horne 1 0 0, Hon. G. Fortesque 1 0 0, Lady L. Fortesque 1 0 0, Rev. John Medley, Prebendary of Exeter 5 0 0, Rev. J. Dorruford 1 0 0, John Carew, Esq. 5 0 0, Rev. G. Kemp 1 0 0, Rev. J. C. Kempe 1 0 0, Rev. L. Acland 1 0 0, Rev. N. F. Lightfoot 1 0 0, Rev. J. Whyte 10 0 0, Miss Sparkes 5 0 0, Contributions may be sent to the Treasurers of the Society, 79, Pall Mall; or may be paid to the District Treasurers and Secretaries; to the Bishop of New Zealand's Church Account, at Messrs. Gosling and Sharpe's; or at the following places: Messrs. Barclay & Co's Bank, 54, Lombard Street. Messrs. Drummond & Co's Bank, 49, Charing Cross. Messrs. Rivington's, St. Paul's Church-yard; and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. Mr. Deighton's, Cambridge. Mr. Parker's, Broad Street, Oxford. Copies of the Bishop of New Zealand's Letters to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Society, 79, Pall Mall.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON. PRESIDENT. VICE PRESIDENT. REAR ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CRETHAM, C. B., K. C. H.

The objects of this Society are, I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-Owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.

II. To suggest to, and urge upon the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony: and (as a means to the above end.)

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labours will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence and co-operation which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The Subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets the first and third Wednesday of each Month, at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order, W. BRIDGES, Secretary. New Zealand Society's Rooms, 36, Old Broad Street. 7th June, 1843.

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LAND AND LAND CLEARING IN NEW ZEALAND.

Continued from Mr. Earp's MSS. on the Agricultural and Commercial Resources of the Colony.

Another characteristic of New Zealand is, that of large tracts of undulating downs, some of which are covered with forest, whilst others consist of what is termed open country, the latter scarcely, if at all inferior, to the forest land. Of this description are the districts of Manawatu, Wanganni, the lands in the vicinity of Nelson, the beautiful and thriving settlement of New Plymouth, the fertile district of Port Cooper, though this might, perhaps, be more properly designated as a succession of plains. Of these, however, it will be more proper to speak under their respective heads.

But the excellence of New Zealand, the Wellington district in particular, consists in the number and extent of its valleys, and their great fertility. The valleys of the Hutt, Wairarapa, Porirua, and the extensive country discovered by Mr. Kettle between the Manawatu and the Pararus mountains, are of themselves more than sufficient for all the population which could possibly be located upon them for the next half century, the land being of the very highest order.

Amongst the valleys of the colony, that of the Hutt, not more from its proximity to the principal settlement than from its fertility, holds the first rank, though greatly surpassed in extent by others. I shall here avail myself of a few extracts from the report of Dr. Dieffenbach, who, however, it must not be concealed, has, since that report was published, written a work in a somewhat different spirit to that which seems to have actuated him when a servant of the Company. These extracts, coming from a writer, who is anything but friendly to the settlements in Cook's Strait, are so far corroborative of what I have advanced, as to be of value:

"I have lately returned," says Dr. Dieffenbach, "from a *short journey* up the valley of the river Hutt, or Eritonga, and though I did not reach the place anticipated, yet I have been far enough to see of what description the valley is, to about *fifty miles from the sea shore*; and what the colonist will probably find, when his industrious hand shall have admitted the light of day into the dark and wild forest, which now everywhere covers the banks of the river, and the hills which form the valley."

A great deal has been said in England, and elsewhere, about the want of land in this valley, but it is not difficult to imagine that a valley which has been traversed for *fifty miles* without coming to the end of it, may be reasonably supposed to contain a very fair quantity of land.

"I followed," continues Dr. Dieffenbach, "the lines which have been cut by Mr. Deans along the western chain of hills. They run for some miles through flat and alluvial land, and follow the course of the

river. About seven miles from the beach, the eastern and western hills approach the river, keeping close to the western range, which descends with a steep declivity into its bed. The soil up to this place is a very rich alluvial clay, which nearest the beach is covered by a layer of sand. I think about 3,000 acres of the finest arable land might be given out of this part of the valley, not taking into account any land that might be cultivated up the sides of the hills. The valley now becomes wider, and near the eastern hills the dark green foliage of the Totara Pine gives a variety to the appearance of the vegetation. Here the course of the river is obstructed by Totara trees of immense dimensions. I observed that at the sides of the hills platforms are formed, now on the right, now on the left bank of the river, sometimes of the extent of a square mile or more. They are far too elevated for the highest floods ever to reach them. These platforms are the most valuable land in this part of the valley. They are covered by a thick mould, and the open forest is easily cleared. It is in this part of the valley that the Totara forest is seen in its greatest splendour. It was not alone the beauty of the Totara forest which attracted my attention, but the consideration of the immense value of these groves; the forests of Totara are extensive enough to estimate their value at least to a million pounds sterling!"

After entering into detail respecting the mode of transporting this timber down to the port, Dr. Dieffenbach again continues:—

"The construction of a road here is not at all difficult. He who shrinks back from these little difficulties should not go into a colony. The land where this timber grows, will, by these means, become so valuable, that from that consideration alone many will be glad to choose their sections at that distance, especially those who hold the land more for its future revenues than for its present cultivation. I foresaw, in my mind, that not many years will pass by, when the valley will be cleared and accessible, when the elevated foothills of the chain, which we see from Port Nicholson, and the above-mentioned flats will be brought into cultivation when in sheltered places, the hills will be planted with vines, and the timber carried down by an easy road to supply the ships."

"I estimate the valley of the Hutt, as far as we ascended, to be about 30,000 acres. I have omitted in this estimation, the sides of the hills, or the table land which may be found on the top of them."

Since Dr. Dieffenbach wrote the preceding, the Hutt and its dependent valleys have been ascertained to contain nearly treble the quantity of land estimated by him, and of a description equally adapted for agriculture and commerce with that which he so correctly describes. The only things wanting to the occupation of this fine valley, are the extension of roads and a few bridges, both of which are likely speedily to be formed; the roads have already been carried to a considerable extent, as well by private individuals as by the New Zealand Company.

But, however extensive and well adapted for agricultural purposes may be the valley of the Hutt, that of Wairarapa, also in the vicinity of Wellington, far surpasses it in the immediately available quantity of land, it having been ascertained, that in this valley alone there is sufficient room for a colony larger than that of

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the parent settlement. The distance by sea to the east side of Palmer Bay, where the settlement would, in all probability, be formed, is not more than twenty miles from Port Nicholson; but from the liability of this bay to sudden south-east gales, it will not be till the introduction of steam navigation into New Zealand that the resources of this fine district can be fully developed.

The soil of New Zealand is, colonially speaking, of two kinds, the forest land and the fern land. The forest land is almost invariably of a very rich description, but requires more expense in clearing than the fern land; whilst the latter is also of a very excellent description, and can be cleared at a little cost. I have before mentioned that the forest land is always chosen by the natives for their agricultural purposes, and that always on the sides of hills.

The cost of clearing the forest land is by no means so great as has been imagined in England; 8*l.* an acre is fully its cost, if properly gone about. Notwithstanding the cost of clearing, the practical agriculturist will always choose the forest in preference to the fern lands, on account of the richness and inexhaustible nature of the vegetable mould which forms its surface. There are instances, and many of them, too, amongst the European inhabitants who lived in New Zealand antecedent to its colonisation, in which the same soil has been cultivated for six years without manure or compost of any description, yet without diminution of its productiveness. And this, too, coupled with the fact, that two crops may be, and often are, annually raised, shows a fertility unequalled in any other colony. This has taken place, however, only on forest land. I have seen soil of this nature, pure vegetable decomposition, mixed with the alluvial deposit of the river, dug to the depth of six feet, and what may not such soil produce? Its qualities in this respect are almost without limit.

The present mode of clearing, till a better shall be introduced, is by felling the larger trees, and when their sap has somewhat evaporated, setting fire to them, together with the brushwood, afterwards collecting the half burnt logs, and either drawing them off for fuel or re-burning them. The stumps are left in the ground till the next year, when they are readily taken up with the roots; this facility of removing them depending upon a cause almost peculiar to New Zealand, viz., that the trees have no tap roots, but instead, long, straggling roots on the surface of the ground, which, when slightly decayed, are easily removed.

An assertion was sometime since made in the *New Zealand Journal*, on the authority of a letter written to a friend in England, by Mr. George Duppa, who stated, that the expense of clearing land would amount to 40*l.* per acre, and the effect of this in England appears to have deterred many from proceeding to the colony; and no wonder that it should so operate with people who seldom think for themselves. Had they done so for a moment, they would have perceived the fallacy of it. Mr. Duppa must have made the assertion in a hasty moment; he could not have made it by experience, since up to the time of my departure from the colony, he had not cleared a single acre; and the experience of all others tends to confirm the contrary. I myself know instances where land, cleared by the method above described, has been brought into cultivation for 6*l.* the acre, and I have given eight as the extreme cost in any case. Mr. Molesworth has been by far the largest cultivator of the soil in New Zealand. Imagine his expending 6,000*l.* in clearing 150 acres of land, when the same sum in England, would have purchased the same quantity ready cleared and fenced to his hands. The cost of Mr. Molesworth's clearing is, I believe, about the sum I have just mentioned, viz. — 8*l.* per acre, and his work is as well, if not better done, than that of any other person. The best test of this is his crop. His average produce was 12 tons of potatoes to the acre, whilst, in some particular spots, as much as 15 tons were obtained. The average price of these for exportation will seldom reach more than 5*l.* per ton, though in seasons of scarcity I have known the price of potatoes in New South Wales to reach 18*l.* per ton. New Zealand, unlike the sister colony, has none of those terrible droughts to contend with, which, at least, once in every year, devastate the colony of New South Wales, and render her dependent upon the neighbouring colonies for every vegetable article consumed. No country in the world can be better watered than New Zealand; there is no valley without its never-failing stream, and no hill without its fall of water. There are incalculable advantages, even superior to those of Tasmania, which, high as it has risen as an agricultural community, is not without the curse of the Australian Continent.

The fern land of New Zealand is generally an argillaceous marl, covered with soil to the depth of from 12 to 18 inches. This is easily cut up with the plough; and were the first crop to be white clover, or some analogous seed, it would, by the matting together of its roots, effectually destroy the fern root. A very common practice is to burn off the fern previous to ploughing; but this is a pernicious practice, since the fern of New Zealand, like that of England, is rich in alkaline salts, and to add this to a soil already sufficiently impregnated with it, is against all the principles of chemical agriculture.

It is not my intention to extend this chapter to an essay upon New Zealand agriculture. It is yet in its infancy, and the intelligent farmer, who may hereafter settle on its shores, will find that instead of having much to learn from the experience of others, he

has much to find out for himself. Of one thing he may rest secure, that his intelligence and industry is certain to reap a rich reward, and that where Nature has done so much for him, perseverance and determination on his part cannot fail to prosper.

The greatest boon which could at present be conferred upon New Zealand, would be the introduction of a score or two of Canadian lumbermen into New Zealand; the labour of these men would not be of so great importance as their showing others how to go about their clearings; and their value in this respect would be incalculable. The New Zealand Company could not possibly adopt a measure more beneficial to themselves or the colony, than by favouring such an immigration. They have been liberal enough in opening up roads and such like works, the desideratum now is to bring into immediate cultivation the lands so rendered accessible. Were the company to act upon this hint, the fertile forests of Wellington would soon put on a very different appearance. The settlements in Cook's Strait, considering the short time since they have been formed, are rapidly becoming the best roaded colonies in the Pacific; all that is wanting is, the rapid occupation of the lands; roads and cultivation should keep pace with each other, and were the plan I have recommended, inexpensive as it is, once adopted, the good effect would speedily become apparent: there can be no question but that a few hundreds of Canadian *shanties*, humble as they are, would be a much more gratifying sight in the forest, than as at present, only here and there, the trim, Cockney-fied cottage. Of energy in the colony, there is enough, and to spare, the people only want to be shown how, to use an American expression, to go a-head; and what better method could be devised than the one just recommended?

The great advantage of this would be, that not a stick of the noble forests need be wasted. We should not see, as at present, whole districts of the most valuable timber consumed by fire. Instead of this, we should have the branches of the trees tied into faggots, as a substratum for the stems, forming the enduring *corduroy road* of the Western Continent. We should see the finer timber not only rendered accessible to the sawyers, but formed into *log bridges*. There is not a stream in the whole Wellington district but may be crossed by this means, and that, too, by persons little skilled in the construction of bridges. The roots of the trees, instead of cumbering the ground, would be grubbed up, charred, and formed into elevated roads across the swamps, the most fertile of all lands; a proper system of drainage would follow, and the rivers, thus deepened, would soon become the highway for the transport of the "million's worth of timber," which Dr. DiEffenbach so correctly describes as one of the future staples of the colony. This is no fanciful picture—the colony possesses all the materials, and the introduction of Canadian labourers, who would be but happy to go, would, I am persuaded, cause all I have anticipated to proceed with inconceivable rapidity.

I will not dilate more on this subject here, as it is my intention to devote a chapter to colonial engineering, comprising the methods usually adopted in the United States and Canada, as well as others equally valuable, which came under my observation during my stay in India.

Enough has been said to show the practicability of cultivating both hills and valleys, though the subject might be pursued *ad infinitum*. The only difficulty in the way is the forest; but who ever heard a Canadian complain that his location was a mass of pines? He invariably chooses the most dense mass of forest he can find vacant; with the drawback of a climate which forbids his exertions during a great part of the year, he sets energetically to work, and accumulates wealth; and if the New Zealand colonist cannot do the same in a climate of almost perpetual spring, the inference necessarily is, that the fault rests with himself, and not with the country. Such men should keep at home.

In short, New Zealand, in point of general adaptation for colonisation, is, perhaps, not exceeded by any country on the face of the globe. This is a strong assertion; but when, in after years, its truth shall have been tested by experience, I have no doubt whatever that its correctness will be fully borne out. There is no limit to the capabilities of New Zealand in this respect, but that of labour and capital. As these continue to increase, and they are rapidly increasing, New Zealand will become a formidable rival to Van Dieman's Land, which has risen to eminence almost solely from its agricultural pursuits, for which it has always found a ready market in New South Wales. Of this the Pasmanians have been long well aware, and, in consequence, with a spirit which reflects little credit upon them as a body, they have not unfrequently taken the lead in those numerous unfounded assertions which have, from time to time, issued from the colonial press in depreciation of New Zealand—assertions which, in the infant state of the colony, have operated not a little to its disadvantage, but which, now that the reaction has come, will as effectually contribute to its prosperity, as ever they have militated against it.

It is always politic in establishing a case, to bring the argument of your adversaries so to bear upon it as to make them prove that which may be received with suspicion from your own testimony. The following extract from a Van Dieman's Land paper, written before the first colonists had arrived, is of this nature; and the reader may bear in mind, that this very paper, since the establishment of the colony, has been amongst the most active to coin assertions to our prejudice. Speaking of the intended colonisation of New Zealand, and falling into the common error of ignorant and narrow-minded men, that one country may be injured by the prospe-

city of an adjacent country, the editor thus doles out his fears and lamentations:—

"We regard this scheme—New Zealand colonisation—with no very pleasurable feelings. The Islands of New Zealand, from all we can learn of them, constitute a very fertile country, which is most favourable to the cultivation of various kinds of grain. If, therefore, they can be brought into competition with this colony (Van Diemen's Land), we mean, of course, as a grain-growing country, the rivalry will be very great; as a matter of course, the land will be immediately cultivated, and grain of the best quality will be produced.

"We have generally upheld this colony (Van Diemen's Land) as a most favourable grain country, calculated, in fact, to be the granary for this hemisphere, but if New Zealand is to be brought into competition, unlogged by any prohibitory restrictions, we shall not stand much chance in the way of competition."

The Tasmanian editor took a very right view of the matter, but he acted very wrongly in trying to nullify the operations of the colony by malicious and unfounded assertions afterwards. Perhaps the capabilities of New Zealand for agricultural pursuits have never received a higher testimonial than that contained in the preceding extract. It is a testimonial from a foe, and has the merit, moreover, of being strictly correct. Yet, in spite of this honest confession, the press of Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales has been, and still is, endeavouring to persuade the world that New Zealand cannot possibly succeed. Unfortunately, readers of newspapers are but too often of that class whom Pope has thus designated:

"Who never form a judgment of their own,
But catch the spreading notion of the town."

Had they been otherwise, they would have asked themselves the simple question, if Van Diemen's Land has succeeded in agriculture, how is it that New Zealand, to which Tasmania yields the palm of superiority, cannot succeed also? If the arid deserts of Australia yield a subsistence to their inhabitants, how is it that the fertile valleys of New Zealand will not surpass them? Are freemen less energetic or less skillful than convicts?—Such are a few of the agricultural capabilities of the colony; the first elements of success in every newly established community. With these alone, a colony cannot fail to succeed; but when to these, commercial resources, equal, if not superior, to those of any colony in the southern hemisphere, are added, what rational person can doubt that New Zealand must, and that at no distant date, take a high stand among the dependencies of the British empire. She has not to contend with the terrible siroccos of Australia, laying waste in a day the labours of the season; nor is her soil, like that of Canada, bound up for nine months in the year by frost, impenetrable to the spade of the husbandman. Her first colonists have been men of energy and determination, and the highest praise that can be accorded, not only to them, but also the resources of the colony, is, that the settlers have not only borne up under the combined efforts of an almost universally hostile press, and a Government inimical to their best interests; but have also prospered under these disadvantages, to an extent unprecedented elsewhere, within the same period of time. With these elements, New Zealand has nothing to fear for her future prosperity.

[We make no comment upon this communication at present, but leave our readers, in the meantime, to judge for themselves as to the correctness of Mr. Earp's calculations. One remark, however, we may be permitted to make, that, assuming 8l. as the average cost of clearing an acre of land, we are further confirmed in our former conviction, that it would be more equitable, and more beneficial for all parties, if 10l., and not 2l. per acre, were to be charged to the colonist by the Company or the Government, and the clearing of the land made one of the duties of the "Colonising Machine."]

THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY AND THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

We have heard and received a variety of judgments on our last paper on the rights and duties of the New Zealand Company—some of these as contradictory as may well be imagined. Several have asserted that we were likely to affect injuriously the interests of the colony; others, that our remarks must have been indited in collusion with a party in the New Zealand House, desirous of having from the organ of the New Zealand interest such an expression of opinion as might justify an advance in the direction pointed out; others, that the object was merely to express a very general opinion, with the hope of remedying an existing evil. The sum and substance of what we said was, that while the New Zealand Company had done something, they had neglected many things, and had not made such progress as they are called upon for their position and opportunities to make. Amongst those who are most pleased with our comments on Mr. Wood's pamphlet, are a large class of absentee landowners, who, dissatisfied with the slow and uncertain returns from their agents, think that we have discovered and pointed out the cause, in the conduct of the New Zealand Company. We are sorry that we must partially undeceive these gentlemen. The New Zealand Company have one excuse for their slow progress—the want of faith in the Anglo-New Zealand public, who, either from apathy or from a spirit of jobbery, will

not only not give a sufficient price for their land, but after buying it so cheap, do not authorise any adequate outlay on the part of their agents, enter into no plans of combination to improve their lands, offer no generous or systematised terms of tenure to their tenants, will not lay out a "small fish," but still expect to catch a "large one:" and look, therefore, with a friendly eye upon the cheap passage system, because it will secure the flow of capital out of other pockets to do that which it was, and is, their own duty, as landlords, to effect out of their own.

Mr. Cargill's letter in the *Colonial Gazette* of last Saturday, ought to be well considered by all these absentees—by all the members of the New Zealand Society. Mr. Cargill proves, perhaps, without intending it, that the New Zealand land purchasers must actively follow up the work begun by the New Zealand Company, that they must act as a subsidiary company for the improvement and advancement of New Zealand. He recommends that some of the purchasers of rural land in New Edinburgh should endeavour to obtain a large block of land in one place, and by combined effort render that land productive and remunerative—that they should dispose of such a block in moderate allotments, to yeomen tenants, the amount to be paid by four or five yearly instalments—that on such terms (and we need not here say that we concur in principle with Mr. Cargill, as we have frequently expressed ourselves in favour of some such plan) the owners and tenants would be more benefitted than by liberal leases. The landholders of New Plymouth have it in their power to do much in this kind; and sooner or later they must do it. We know it will be said, the Company must sell out and out—the safest payment is the payment down—ready money, no credit—and no abatement. Not to insist that, even as regards the Company, the ready money system necessarily results in an inadequate price, for one pound, or two pounds, or four pounds, are all inadequate prices, and yet the yeomen cannot "pay down" more—not to insist that a larger price would be as surely paid by instalments over a limited period by yeomen tenants of good character, under proper agency, as rents in England—not to insist, that to the skilful fowler a bird in the hand is not always worth two in the bush—the absentees have no such arguments as those here offered for the Company. At present they get neither payment down, nor do they receive any adequate returns from their agents; and they reap not, for the very simple reason, that they expect to reap without sowing. Let them combine and improve their lands, and so dispose of them to actual cultivators, that these actual cultivators shall, while they amply repay the outlay of the owners, earn the reward of their own labours—not in the returns of a seven years', or a fourteen years', or even a twenty-one years' lease of forest land—and both the landlord and the tenant will demonstrate that they, with the most enlightened selfishness, understand their own, as well as their mutual interests. As it is, who will pay any rent for seven years, when, at the end of that period, he must, if he wishes similar terms, look about for a new landlord of waste land at the end of that time; and, a fortiori, who will wed himself to the forest for a longer lease to be released on like conditions. We do not here point out to the landlords what to do—they know what to do better than we can tell them—we would only say to them, in this place, do, do something.

The New Zealand Company already show new symptoms of activity; our only object is, for their interest and that of the New Zealand and Anglo-New Zealand community, to urge them to ever-increasing exertions. They may, or they may not, relish our manner of saying what we think; but of two things we are convinced, that we say what we sincerely feel to be for their advantage, and that in time they will be convinced of it. We know the question has been asked, and is asked, what would you have the Company do—will you say specifically what they have left undone? We shall, then, speak specifically. Many attempts have been made to establish a Loan Company, to assist the settlers, whose capital has been, in some cases, exhausted in doing that which should have been done by the Company. Have not the directors—not *ex-officio*—but to prove their own individual faith—power to establish such an institution? Cannot Mr. Mangles, or Mr. Somes, or some other active and energetic member of the committee, lead the way? Here would be a beginning, at all events; and whoever sets such an example, will earn the gratitude of all friends of the colony.

THE FLAX QUESTION IN IRELAND AND NEW ZEALAND.

Nothing can better demonstrate how much may be effected with small means than the results of the exertions of the Belfast Flax Improvement Society. The Flax Society of Belfast held its third annual meeting the other day: and from the report, and from the speeches of the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Lurgan and others, it appears that nearly three quarters of a million have been invested in flax cultivation in Ireland in consequence of the exertions of the Society, who have been engaged since their institution in disseminating correct information on the subject of the growth of flax, and with the co-operation of Mr. Welsh, of Belgium, and Mr. Galbraith, of Belfast, have introduced into Ireland a new profession, that of flax factorships, and have taught the Irish farmers the best modes of flax cultivation. The society has the good wishes and the co-operation of the Royal Dublin Society, and the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, and numbers amongst its members some of the most influential men in the sister island. One of the objects of the New Zealand Society ought to be something similar—to promote the cultivation of the flax, the New Zealand staple—in New Zealand; to test, reward, and encourage the best inventions for its adaptation and preparation. All inventors ought to be invited to exhibit to the Society succinct and simple statements of what they profess to be able to do, and the proofs of their ability; and due publicity ought to be given to these statements along with the opinions of the committee. It will doubtless be said, how is the New Zealand Society to do so with its limited means? We must admit that in another striking point, the New Zealand bears analogy to the Belfast Society—the want of genuine hearty encouragement on the part of the New Zealand owners. The Belfast Society, spite of its few great names, is 130*l.* in debt, with a revenue of 80*l.*; and some of those most interested in its success, do not contribute so much as would cover the postage of circulars addressed to them. The New Zealand Society, in like manner, is poorly supported by the New Zealand body. Many Members of the New Zealand Society, still more of the whole New Zealand proprietary, do not even contribute their *mity* subscription to encourage this organ of their interests; the original list of subscribers to the Society itself might almost be stereotyped, and the only donation to the funds of the Society has been one of five pounds from a body of earnest colonists' friends in the north of England. New Zealand, we are compelled from the apathy of the New Zealand public to affirm, is not *believed in* by the owners of its soil whom we address.

PUBLIC PURPOSE FUND FOR NEW PLYMOUTH.

Of the three settlements of the New Zealand Company, still partially open for disposal and allotment, New Plymouth alone has no reserved fund for public purposes. The art of colonisation has thus done comparatively little for the "garden of New Zealand." Let us consider what New Plymouth has to hope for in the race of generous competition, and whether she does not require, and if she requires, admit of such modification in her "system" as may put her on a fair footing with the other settlements.

The subjoined is a comparative statement of the mode of sale at present pursued for the two settlements of

	Nelson 201,000 acres.	and New Edinburgh. 120,550 acres.
Emigration.....	£150,000	£81,000
Expenses	50,000	30,000
Profit	50,000	54,000
Public Purposes.....	50,000	51,000
	300,000	216,000

Of New Plymouth about 60,000 acres remained for sale at the commencement of this season, one-fourth to be disposed of in England at 30*s.* per acre, of which 20*s.* or two thirds is reserved for an emigration fund, the remainder of the land to be sold in the colony at auction, at least 15*s.* per acre to be set aside for the same purpose: no provision whatever for public purposes.

To increase the price of land undisposed of in New Plymouth, to 40*s.* upset, and to reserve a portion of this increased price for public purposes, would at once make New Plymouth land *cheaper* at 40*s.* than it now is at 30*s.* For New Plymouth possesses all that could be desired in fertility of soil, in abundance of water, in compactness, and in facilities for intercommunication; and the natural want of a ready outlet, which a little artificial management would effectually remedy, has hitherto operated as an advantage—impelling to cultivation instead of speculation, and thereby inducing the flow of yeoman emigration to the district; it is, therefore, only

now that the proper time has arrived to afford these yeomen the desired facilities for conveying surplus produce to the other less favoured settlements.

Supposing that, by this time, sales at home and in the colony have reduced the quantity of land for sale to 750 rural and town sections, and 100 suburban sections. The division of this land into sections of 25 acres for the rural and suburban portion, at 50*l.*, as a minimum price for each section, would exhibit a prospective and realisable fund (on 42,500 acres) of 85,000*l.*; from which, deducting one-half for emigration and for the encouragement of yeoman passengers, a fund of 42,500*l.* would present itself, for endowing an Educational Institution, improving the river navigation, both of the Waitera and the Huatoki, and erecting a jetty and a harbour.

In this calculation we say nothing of the greatly increased value of town and suburban property: taking these also into account, we may safely predict that these alone, in progress of time, by such a disposal of the rural lands, as we here suggest, would become the most valuable possession of the New Zealand Company: for this reason, in particular, that New Plymouth, besides its extraordinary fertility, possesses beyond all other districts, capability for centralization—all that it wants to make it more attractive to capitalists than those other settlements is that which at present restricts its attractiveness to the farmer and the farm labourer—a commodious harbour.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS BY "W."

We promised in our last to collect together a few of "W.'s" hints to New Zealand colonists. We insert here those most likely to be interesting to the *intending* colonist:—

MATERIALS FOR ROOFING.—We have already directed the attention of our readers to two substances which have been recommended as substitutes for the ordinary materials used for roofing houses. Of what ought *not* to be used, W. thus writes:—

Mr. Clifton in his delightful account of Australind, printed in the *Colonial Gazette*, No. 212, for December 14, says, "A man, who came out in the *Diadem*, a Cambridgeshire thatcher, is invaluable; his thatch with rushes, a foot in thickness, is really beautiful." No doubt it is so to the eye, but most dangerous to the inmates. Had Mr. Clifton seen the misery occasioned by fire in thatched villages, which the writer of this has witnessed in Devonshire, in the German Tyrol, in the mountains of Northern Hungary, he would not speak of thatch with pleasure. If slate can be procured, it is the best covering known for a house; if not, tile should be made. Some houses at Wellington are already covered with zinc, two being advertised for sale, covered with this metal, in the supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette* of April 2d, 1842. The advertisement is from a Mr. James Watt, and the houses on the Tinakore-road. Mr. Cridland, the architect, entertains a high opinion of a composition, under a French patent, for roofs, and he has carried out some of it to try in the Company's settlements. Anything but thatch.

MULES AND DONKEYS.—A correspondent makes some inquiries of us as to the freight of asses to the colony, and adds, "I should much like to take out four large ones, which I could get from Hastings, where they are the finest in England; the Company should give some encouragement for these sort of things, in rendering the freight easy."

We concur with our correspondent in the latter suggestion, and trust it will be considered by the Company. Whether they feel themselves justified in diverting the emigration fund to providing a passage for jackasses is, however, a matter for deliberation. The following information, on the general subject, will be useful to our friend:—

Mules and donkeys are of a much hardier nature than horses, and are particularly adapted to hilly and hot countries, and although New Zealand is described as having a climate oppressed by heat, still there is no doubt but that a supply of these animals would prove most useful. The latter work without corn; and although they have been frequently recommended in different papers which have appeared in the *New Zealand Journal*, still it may not be amiss to remind our friends at the Antipodes of their importance. Since vessels now regularly go from Wellington to Valparaiso, it is submitted, that if boxes were fitted up on their decks, similar to those in the packets which work from London to Calais and Boulogne, fine mules at any rate might be imported to Cook's Straits in this way, as mules abound at Valparaiso, and may be brought there at a cheap rate. This suggestion is submitted to print, in consequence of reading the account of mules and donkeys in the United States, by Captain Marryat, in the 34th chapter of his "Diary in America." The best mules are the cross of the donkey on the mare, and not that of a poney on the female ass. Captain Marryat's statement is as follows:—"The fourth day was for the exhibition of jackasses of two years old and one year old, and for foals and jennies also; this sight was to me one of peculiar interest, accustomed as we are in England to value a jackass at 30*s.*, we look down upon them with contempt; but here the case is reversed; you look up at them with surprise and admiration. Several were shown standing 15 hands high, with head and ears in proportion: the breed has been obtained from the Maltese jackass crossed by those of Spain and the South of France. Those imported seldom average more than 14 hands high; but the Kentuckians, by great attention and care, have raised them up to 15 hands, and sometimes even to 16.

"But the price paid for these splendid animals, for such they really were, will prove how much they are in request—Warrior, a jackass of great celebrity, sold for 5,000 dollars, upwards of 1,000*l.* sterling; half of another jackass, Benjamin by name, was sold for 2,500 dollars; at their show at Lexington, I asked a gentleman what he wanted for a very beautiful female ass, only one year old, he said he could have 1,000 dollars (250*l.*) for her, but that he had refused that sum. For a two years old jack, shown during the exhibition, they asked 3,000 dollars

(more than 6000). I never felt such respect for donkeys before, but the fact is, that mule breeding is so lucrative, that there is no price which a very large donkey will not command."

Captain Marryat is a very keen observer, and the whole of the chapter from which this extract is made, is worth the attention of our friends. Good Durham stock bring enormous prices in the United States; in this respect the settlements in Cook's straits will have great advantage; the breed seems well established in New South Wales; the fecundity of live stock there almost exceeds belief; the country between New Plymouth and Wellington is now proved to have extensive plains of rich grazing lands. Mr. Cotterel discovered a vale lately near Nelson, the extent of which he calculated at 200,000 acres of the finest grass land. Durhams may be imported to these parts in any numbers from the herds of Mr. Wentworth and Dr. Imlay at a very moderate price.

FOOD FOR HORSES.—W. is a practically experienced farmer, and his observations on all such matters are, therefore, not at all characteristic of the "bookish theoretic." It is for the New Zealand farmer to consider of the applicability of such advice as the following to the circumstances of New Zealand:—

Food for horses appears by the recent letters from Wellington to be excessively dear; it may, therefore, be recommended to the settlers to try, and if it answers, to employ a new method, which has been long in practice in Holland, where cakes are used three-fourths of potatoes and one-fourth of oatmeal, and it is asserted that 10lbs. of such cakes per day will keep a horse in good working condition. Heat and moisture are said to be necessary to bring forth the qualities of the fecula of oats, and this can be procured most effectually by subjecting it to the heat of an oven, after having been moistened and well mixed up with the potato; and it is asserted, that this food is more nutritious than the food generally given to horses, since a great proportion of oats eaten by horses are imperfectly masticated, pass through them whole, and even of those that do not, the nutritive are allowed to remain latent.

CARRIED PIGEONS, PHEASANTS, &c.—Some of the following suggestions appear to us somewhat sanguine and premature: but we cordially second the recommendation to the landed friends of the settlers to assist them by such presents:—

Carrier pigeons may be found of use between Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth and Petre; and whether of use or not, at any rate, they would prove a source of innocent amusement to the settlers at these places. The best breed of them is in the possession of Sir John Sebright, of Beechwood Park, in Hertfordshire. We wish that such as he could be requested to forward a few pairs to Nelson, with instructions as to the proper length of time of confining them in a dovecot, and the necessary caution as to letting them fly, and with directions that when they have increased, they should be distributed amongst the settlers. There are, indeed, many who take a deep interest in those new settlements who, no doubt, were they duly applied to, would forward birds or animals of various sorts. Pheasants have already been introduced into the colony: it is an object to people the new settlements with that beautiful bird. If some of the noblemen or gentlemen connected with the Company were to send out half-a-dozen hens and one cock pheasant in the next six ships which sail, it would not be a matter of much difficulty. The pheasant is not a bird which pairs like the barn-door fowl—one cock to a dozen hens would be sufficient. Guinea fowls, in the same way, might be sent, as well as silver-haired rabbits, &c., &c. We feel no delicacy in making this call upon the wealthy patrons of the young settlements. It must not be abandoned to the emigrants, to most of whom it would not be convenient to purchase them, and who, at any rate, must pay a great deal for what any of the gentlemen to whom this is addressed, has no farther trouble than to direct a keeper to forward.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.—Our zealous correspondent has done the infant State some service in his various practical suggestions as to the packing and management of seeds and plants. He thus speaks of two eminent fellow workers in the same vineyard, and recalls attention to a valuable communication from one of these to this journal. It would be well if greater and more systematic attention were paid to experiment in cultivating fruit and other useful trees from seed. It is in this manner alone that experience will be made to teach what are the best and best adapted species for a new country; it is only by means of seedlings that, in naturalizing we can have the wide opportunity to select and reject:—

PACKING SEEDS.

If the result of the papers upon seeds under the signature at the bottom of this short article had been confined alone to inducing Mr. Backhouse to become the correspondent of the *New Zealand Journal*, the writer of them would think himself amply repaid. He was induced to name Mr. Backhouse, and to ask him to give his opinion upon the subject, because Mr. Loudon, the editor of the *Gardeners' and Naturalists' Magazine*, informed him, that Mr. Backhouse was not merely one of the most scientific nurserymen living, but that he had had great experience upon all subjects connected with plants, both in Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. His advice, therefore, is of great value to all well-wishers to the colonisation of New Zealand, and it is hoped that this will not be the last communication which Mr. Backhouse may be pleased to give in favour of the settlers there.

As for Mr. Loudon, no pen can mark what is due to him; he has created that spirit of gardening which is the glory, not only of the country, but of the age in which he lives, and which will place him high in the ranks of those who are entitled to the reputation of being the benefactors of their species.

SUGAR OF THE MAPLE TREE.—We can offer no opinions on this point. We certainly, however, doubt its utility or economy.

Capt. Marryat, in his "Diary of America," v. i, p. 69, has the following passage:—"There is another source of profit, which is the collecting of the maple sugar; and this staple, if I may use the term, is rapidly increasing. At an average, the full grown maple tree will yield about 5lbs. of

* Mr. Backhouse's letter as to the preservation of seeds during the voyage, will be found at p. 298 of No. 76 of this Journal, for December 10, 1842.

sugar each tapping, and, if carefully treated, will last 40 years. All the State of Michigan is supplied from this quarter with this sugar, which is good in quality, and refines well. At Mackinaw they receive about 800,000lbs. every year. The island of St. Joseph is covered with large maple trees, and they make a great quantity of sugar upon that spot alone." Would it not be well to send some plants of this tree to the Horticultural Societies of Wellington, New Plymouth, and Nelson? There is many a bank in their vicinities too steep for the plough, but on which fruit trees, and probably the maple, thus yielding sugar, may flourish luxuriantly; if the tree is raised from seedlings in the botanical gardens of the respective settlements, it will prove a preparation for covering the sides of the hills or banks with a plant which may render them as profitable as flat land."

BEES.—Many doubts exist as to the value of absentee proprietors to any colony or country. That absentees, however, may be present in the spirit, and by their distant exertions effect that which the settlers themselves cannot do, we might demonstrate by many cases. On this subject, W. observes:—

Mrs. Allom was the first to propose sending bees out to Cook's Straits; a more zealous Anglo-New Zealander than this lady cannot be; such absentee proprietors are a blessing, not an injury, to a colony. Much can be done at home, and whenever anything is to be done which can serve the settlers at the Antipodes, she is ever alive to it, and to use a common expression, she is "up and stirring." The bees she forwarded by the Clifford, were sent to Nelson, as a fear was entertained that, if they had been placed at Wellington, the high wind might have prevented them, when out, from returning to their hives; but this, fortunately, is not the case. Colonel Wakefield has received bees from Sydney; in April last he had five swarms; he uses Nutt's collateral hives, but what is very remarkable is, that since bees were established at Wellington, clover seeds all over the settlement, which it did not before. Can any experienced apiarist explain whether this can be attributed to the bees?

We conclude our extracts, at this time, with the following hints on

FISHERMEN AND FISH.

The sea which surrounds New Zealand abounds in fish of various kinds (see Heaply's "Narrative of a Residence at New Zealand," p. 49, for a list of them and their qualities); and perhaps no trade holds out a brighter prospect than that of curing them and sending them in the ships which now regularly go to Chili and Valparaiso from Wellington and Nelson.* The climate of New Zealand is so superior to our own, that there is not a severe winter to contend with; and, again, there would be the assistance of the natives in furnishing the nets, and manning the boats, and the Totara timber everywhere with which to build them.

It is a great mistake to conclude that all fishermen are like labourers, who possess no capital but the labour of their hands. In most fishing villages on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, there are generally master fishermen, who possess many boats, and who have stores in which to dry, pickle, and otherwise cure them for market. Young people, brought up in this craft, and having a little money to begin with, would do well to establish themselves, not merely at Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth, but in various parts of the coast—at Petre, Manawatu, &c. An immense business ought to be carried on in this line.

* It should not be forgotten, that by the late amendments in the Customs' Acts (6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 84), which came into operation on the 22d of August last, there are many advantages secured to the colonial fisheries of all kinds over the fisheries carried on in our colonies by foreign traders. In Mr. Mayall, of the Long Room's, very useful compendium, published by Kelly, of Houndsditch, which embraces tables of duties, drawbacks, prohibitions, Treasury orders, &c., &c., up to the latest date, we observe on this subject, that not only is there a duty of 2s. per cwt. on all foreign cured fish, while British cured fish enters free, but that blubber, train oil, &c., from the colonial fisheries are now admitted to entry in the United Kingdom, when cleared out for the fisheries from some of the British possessions abroad, with the same facilities as if they had been cleared out from a British port.

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF NELSON.

EXTRACTS OF A LETTER FROM JAMES BARTON, AN EMIGRANT FROM COVENTRY.

Nelson, February 9th, 1843.

RAPID PROGRESS OF BUILDING AND CULTIVATION.

"It is twelve months to-day since I landed in Nelson, and when I look back, and see what has been done in that short time, I am quite astonished to see the progress that has been made. Our port is often crowded with vessels coming in and going out, hundreds of houses erected, stores and offices, a public school, reading-room, and chapel built, Sunday schools, a temperance society, and benefit clubs established; all of which tend to establish the colony on a prosperous foundation.

MINERAL PRODUCTS, &c.

"Since I last wrote to you, I have seen abundance of coal, lime, and marble, which can be most easily worked, also abundance of fine wood land, abounding with majestic trees and shrubs, more splendid than any I ever saw in any of the plantations or nurseries in England. With regard to the climate, I believe it will prove very healthy. The weather is exceedingly fine, and we have a clear, pure air. The soil produces most abundantly, and has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

THE NATIVES.

"You wish to know how the natives behave towards settlers. As I had opportunity of observing their conduct and manners, during my stay at Massacre Bay, I can fully satisfy you. They are most anxious to have white settlers amongst them; indeed, they will give land to any white man who will stop with them. They are strict observers of the Sabbath. Where there is no white missionary, they have teachers amongst themselves to conduct their devotions. They read and pray, and sometimes sing every morning and night: this has all been done by the missionaries, through the blessing of God. If there are any savage

tribes, they are living at the back of the mountains, in the interior of the country, where they have been driven long ago in the wars amongst themselves. There are no natives resident in the town, except a few servants and women who have native husbands. The nearest native village to the town is at Wauka-pa-Wauka, 19 miles from the town, and at the Matuaka, 30 miles from the town. The natives are continually bringing supplies of pigs, potatoes, shalots, yams, pumpkins, melons, maize, turrips, fish, &c. (in their proper season), in their canoes, from Matuaka, Wauka-pa-Wauka, Massacre Bay, Ranghato, Cloudy Bay, Queen Charlotte's Sound, &c., &c., which is certainly a great help to the colony, until it will be able to produce enough for its own consumption. There are generally from fifty to one hundred natives in the town, who come to dispose of their produce; they stay awhile, and then leave for a time. The summer is now nearly over, and the heat has not been at all oppressive there, always being a fine breeze. With respect to myself, I can say I never enjoyed better health, and I have gained much strength since I have been in New Zealand."

SOIL AND CLIMATE OF NEW ZEALAND.

The following letter is from the pen of Mr. George Rich, late of Bleadon, Somerset, and who, with his wife and eight children, sailed from Bristol, about four years since, to settle in New Zealand—

Brockley Vale, Auckland, New Zealand; April 14, 1843.

HONOURED AND DEAR SIR,—As I promised, in a former letter, to give you an account of the capabilities of this interesting country, I shall endeavour to do so in as correct a manner as I can. I have been very reserved to my friends on the subject, as I made up my mind to say but little about these colonies, unless I could speak with certainty. After seeing two seasons here, I hesitate not in saying that the capabilities of New Zealand are very great. The crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, hops, &c., are very good. As for grazing and dairy purposes, it will be equal to any part of the world I have seen, after it is sown with English grass. We can do without haymaking, as the grass grows better in the winter than it does in summer. We can make excellent hay from our English grass, for export; it is generally selling for 8*l.* or 10*l.* per ton in Sydney and Hobart Town. I think beer, hops, hay, cheese, butter, and bacon, will be a great export with us.

I believe it is the only place in the Australian colonies that will make good beer. It will be a fine sheep country after it is sown to English grass. Dutch clover does better here than any place I have ever seen. All grasses grow remarkably well. I am keeping a dairy, and have cattle grazing in the bush; it is surprising how soon they fatten on the native grass. Cheese is selling at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., butter 3*s.* 6*d.*, beef and mutton 8*d.*, pork 5*d.* per lb., wheat 10*s.* per bushel. I think the native flax will be a source of profit. We have fine forests of timber, with some of the finest spars for masts of ships in the world. I think this well chosen by his excellency the late Governor for the capital, as it is a fine and safe harbour, and in a good agricultural and grazing district: there is a great extent of level country round Auckland.

I suppose there is no country with greater advantages in navigable rivers than this. There are good coal and copper mines in work. The climate, I suppose, is one of the best in the world, being in 36 south lat. I have never felt an oppressively hot day, nor a cold one, since my arrival. This cannot fail to be one of the best and most valuable colonies belonging to her Britannic Majesty, as it is so well situated in the southern hemisphere. The aborigines are a fine race of men, well-informed, and very peaceable. The greater part of them can read and write; they have a monthly newspaper published; and settlers can travel in the remotest parts with the greatest safety. I have purchased a good estate, 691 acres, at 1*l.* per acre, about 12 miles from Auckland. The great road to the interior will pass by the side of it; it is well watered, having a small fresh water river, about 16 feet wide, running through it, making a good fence. It is subdivided into eight or ten pieces of 40 and 50 acres each, by running streams of fresh water. Nearly the whole of it can be irrigated. There are about 300 acres of woodland on it, with fine spars for masts of ships and building purposes. There is a saw-mill erected on the river, within half-a-mile of the wood; a great part of the timber can be floated to the said mill. I have commenced farming operations on it: it will be a good estate when it is sown to English grass.

I wish it to be observed, that I have alluded more particularly to this part of New Zealand in the above statements.

I remain, honoured and dear sir,

Your humble and obedient servant,

To W. Miles, Esq., M.P.

GEO. RICH.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

Messrs. Smith and Elder have just published a very well executed coloured plan of the country sections in the districts of Manawatu and Horowenua. For the sake of easy reference, a series of double numbers is used,—the upper numbers indicating the land order, and the under the order of choice. The native reserves and potato gardens are discriminated by peculiar tints. The character of the locality, navigable river course, &c., are also pointed out on the face of the map.

We have been favoured by the public spirited proprietor of the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, with a list of ships entered out to load for India, China, Australia, and other Eastern ports and colonies, in the form of the *Post-office Packet List*. If this is published frequently by Mr. Moxhay, our colonial readers in the City would do well (independently of the immense variety of newspapers supplied to the Hall) to become subscribers and frequent visitors. Want of space prevents us from prefixing to this journal more than the ships advertised to sail for the Australian colonies.

Two very elegant work tables, manufactured in Wellington, of native woods of various kinds, have been lately received by Mr. Hales, and are to be seen in the Colonists' Room, at New Zealand House.

Our Scottish readers will observe that the New Edinburgh lottery will take place in February. We hope that some arrangement will be made by Messrs. Rennie and Cargill to prevent that dispersion which has resulted in the other settlements from putting all the numbers in the wheel at once. To give the first one hundred choices to the first hundred purchasers, has been suggested as a remedy, but this, in our judgment, would be going to the opposite extreme, as the *third* or *fourth* hundred would be disposed to found a new settlement for themselves. We should recommend that the township be divided into three or four grand sections of equal, or nearly equal value, and that these should be "settled" in succession. This would secure the requisite degree of concentration, and be equitable to all purchasers. In this manner, too, that degree of co-operation may be induced in the making of roads, &c., so essential in a young community. There is precedent in the maternal "Auld Reekie," for two great divisions. Mr. Rennie will understand us when we say, that if the old plan is followed, the consequence will be similar to what would have taken place in the building of the Scottish metropolis, had the settlers there begun St. Giles' and St. Andrews, St. George's, and St. Stephen's parishes simultaneously, with one church between them on the site of the Earthen mound.

Our attention has been called to an old prospectus of an Australian and New Zealand Investment or Loan Company, published several months ago; with the question, of what has become of the proposition. We do not know anything of the Institution specified, or of the projectors of it. All we can say is, that if the New Zealand proprietors do not speedily assist the settlers in some such manner, or unless the settlers, by some credit currency, based on their land and labour capital, assist themselves with a substitute for the "cash nexus," the early settlers will, though first come, be last served. We are tired of urging this upon the New Zealand people.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1843.

The most important documents lately published on the subject of New Zealand, are the report of the Colonial Land Commissioners, of the 24th of August last, and the abstract of that report, contained in the last number of the *Colonization Circular*. One point deserves especial notice, as regards the former: the last printed despatch appended to the report, is dated the 21st August; the report itself is ordered to be printed three days thereafter. This despatch, in giving publicity to important information, is worthy of all imitation. From these publications we glean this, at least: that the British and New Zealand authorities and the New Zealand Company are now acting together in the most friendly spirit—the next step will be, that they act together with that degree of energy and activity as to show forth results. Up to October, 1842, 104 claims, out of 1,037 had been determined in the colony, embracing 42,382 acres, at an average estimate of 6*s.* 3*d.* per acre. The acting governor (Mr. Shortland) had used a wise discretion in permitting all claimants to receive their land in the neighbourhood of the settled district of Auckland. Lord Stanley, in his despatch of the 21st August, to Governor Fitzroy, generously improves upon the arrangement made by the acting governor; inasmuch as the latter, having declared that land orders would be issued to the claimants to the value of the claims admitted, to be received in lieu of cash in purchasing lands at Auckland, where the minimum price is 1*l.* an acre, it is recommended by Lord Stanley, that an acre in Auckland should be awarded

for every acre admitted in any of the unsettled districts: that is to say, that the commutable land orders shall be for as many pounds sterling as acres admitted by the commissioners on claims. The first ordinance for the settlement of claims determined that compensation for outlay should be given at varying rates, according to the period of settlement and other circumstances, and that no individual claim should be received for more than 2,500 acres, or four square miles. A second ordinance (under which the New Zealand Company's claims were adjudicated), fixed a uniform compensation of one acre for every five shillings expended. The latter Act has since been rescinded, and all future judgments will be in conformity with the former process. It is to be hoped that all claims are by this time beyond dispute. When the 104 were decided on, it was ordered that the rest should be surveyed by contract; on the 30th of May last, 554 had been reported on, and by the end of this present month of November, it was anticipated that only 179 would remain for investigation.

The next important point touched on in these official reports, is the claim of the aborigines in the Company's settlements to further *utu*, or an equivalent for the lands which they assert not to have been fully paid for. On this point, Captain Hobson had assured Colonel Wakefield, in September, 1841, that any reasonable arrangement made by him, as agent of the Company, would be sanctioned by the Government; this assurance is renewed by Mr. Shortland, in September, 1842, exactly a year after. Both of these governors, therefore, it would appear, are exonerated; and it remains to be stated what has been done by the agent of the Company in respect of these disputes. The Company would do wisely to follow the example we have referred to, as set by the Colonial Office, and publish forthwith whatever information they may be in receipt of on this head.

As respects the Company's operations as to Auckland and the fourth settlement, there is a good deal of correspondence in the Government report, which furnishes information which our readers should acquire for themselves in detail; and several statistical tables of wages and prices, &c., from which we quote elsewhere a few specimens. The arrangement by which the Company will become entitled to land in the neighbourhood of Auckland, is similar to that attending the purchase of land in Nelson, viz.—that they are to expend 40,000*l.* in emigration and public purposes in the district; and without unnecessary delay to take possession and improve accordingly. We trust they have so far learnt from experience as to lay out the public purpose moiety in the absolutely requisite preliminary labours to give facilities to the producer to set to work. Colleges and churches are desirable, indeed; but a price of one or two pounds an acre, which, at five per cent., is equivalent to a rent of one or two shillings, does not include any fund for such objects.

The reasons stated by the Company for the formation of a fourth coast settlement, to be called New Edinburgh, are given at length in the correspondence on that subject, and are generally deemed satisfactory by the commissioners, at the same time that doubts are expressed whether dispersion may not be the unhappy consequence. Let the Company, however, keep the public fully informed as to their operations, giving official information before the public have gained the knowledge indirectly and inaccurately: let them in every way encourage the system of economical passages, involving, as it does, the transmission of yeoman capital and labour to the settlements, and zealously set their face against every jobbing attempt to counteract it; let their funds be expended in useful labour to increase intercommunication in the colony, and facilitate production and intercourse, and the balance of labour, and they may safely establish a new "New" every twelve months.

The "Teresa" is still at Plymouth, and we take advantage of this circumstance to call the attention of our friends in the colony to some very useful suggestions quoted in the last number of "Chambers' Journal," from the "Tales of a Colonist," on the profitableness of the culture of wool in a young colony, fitted for it, as New Zealand is now proved to be, by its climate and extensive pasture valleys. Mr. Thornley, the energetic settler in Van Diemen's Land whose progress is the subject of eulogistic comment in Chambers' invaluable compendium, thus observes on the selection of an emigration field, and on the climate of Australia and New Zealand:—

"A great point in selecting a part of the world for emigration,

is the climate; and for those who can afford the cost, I am decidedly of opinion, that in this respect Australia is incomparably superior to the United States or the Canadas."

After giving his reasons for this preference, the Van Diemen's Land magistrate continues:—

"I think the climate of Van Diemen's Land superior to all the other territories of Australia, if you except, perhaps, New Zealand."

The capability of New Zealand to produce both grain and wool equal to those of Van Diemen's Land, has already been tested; all that remains is, for capital and industry to produce quantity as well as quality. As an encouragement, let the New Zealand reader perpend the following sentences:— After stating that the price of wheat had averaged 10*s.* a bushel, and barley 5 or 6*s.* (though the prices are sometimes, says Mr. Chambers, so low as to indicate a glut, and to be nearly ruinous), Mr. Thornley adds:

"For my own part, I don't think a tillage farm the best pursuit to engage in, if you have capital enough to buy stock. Sheep and cattle increase of themselves with little trouble, and with little expense, and as the land they graze over costs nothing to bring into pasture, the profits are proportionably great. Cattle and sheep are the best things to invest your money in: both very profitable, but I think sheep the best, because they are easiest to manage, and their wool is sure to be a valuable and saleable commodity, in the event of the increase of the flocks and herds on the island causing meat to be too cheap to make it worth while to breed them for the carcass."

The advance of the wool trade in the three decades from 1817 to 1838, is thus given:—

"In 1817 there was not a single pound of wool exported from the colony; in ten years after, in 1827, 192,075 lbs. were exported; and in 1838, 1,942,000 lbs., selling at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. In twelve years, the exports have been increased from 14,000*l.* to 42,000*l.* per annum."

New Zealand only wants that stimulus which it is the duty of the New Zealand Company, or the New Zealand proprietors, either of themselves, or by the institution of a Loan Company, by their influence, to afford, to become as great a colony as Van Diemen's Land—and, thereafter, considering its immensely superior capabilities—perhaps greater than any other. The New Zealand Society might have done something; but we fear they are even more apathetic, and the New Zealand proprietary more blind to their interests than ever was the New Zealand Company, whom yet we take the liberty, for the sake of their great objects, to urge on as if they needed it more.

NELSON.

We present, in full, a very interesting letter from William Culen, an emigrant from Langport, to G. B. Murly, Esq. This is the second communication from the same very sensible writer, and conveys an apparently impartial account of the capabilities of the colony, embracing a very great variety of information regarding the features of the soil, products, navigation, &c.

Dear Sir—When I last wrote to you I could not give that favourable account I wished of this place, not having been here long enough to see how the fern-land produced; but though it has not yet been properly cultivated, I have seen enough to convince me, that, when well ploughed and worked about, it will produce luxuriant and abundant crops.

People coming to New Zealand are at first disappointed with the appearance of the land, it being so hilly and covered with fern, fern in England being no very good indication of the quality of the soil. Nearly all that come here are disgusted with the first sight, and some express their indignation, in terms not altogether mild or polite, on the cheat they fancy has been practised on them by the New Zealand Company—but a twelve months stop will, I think, alter their opinion—a great part of the fern land has been wooded, the fern being burnt so often, it, at each time, burns the wood at the edge, the fern then encroaches as far as the wood is killed. In crossing the country with Mr. Cottrell, in search of level land, we did not see a wood but had been burnt at the edge; some places we could see where a wood had been consumed, except a few trunks of trees standing half-burnt, and some lying on the ground round the standing ones. The farther we went from this, the less we saw of fragments of the trees until we could see none; the nearer we went to the wood, the higher and more luxuriant was the fern; this shows that the greatest part of the fern land is of the same nature as the wood land, but more exhausted by the growth, and by the burning of the fern, that nothing rots into the ground to manure it. The wood land is of the richest description, bearing the most tremendous crops; in my town acre, being at the edge of a wood, and wood and partly fern, I had wheat ears seven inches and a half long, with potato stalks nine feet and a half high, turnips three feet, carrots eleven inches (they will be much larger), and turnip-radishes sixteen inches round; I had winter barley also five feet, and

maize eight or nine feet high, and everything corresponding with it; the samples of corn were exceedingly good; the climate is so favourable to growth, that we may always depend on having crops; it is a fine place for barley, as we shall never have an early and late crop together, the rain coming so regular in the spring; that it will bring it all up at the same time; it is scarcely ever that we are longer than a fortnight without rain, except in summer, when the corn gets ripe, then we have a month or two with an occasional shower, but not to hurt the corn, as I never saw fairer or finer samples in my life.

At other times, here is not too much rain, but it comes regularly nearly every change of the moon, and so clear is the sky before and after, you could not see a cloud; the climate is most delightful, not that haziness there is in England, nor rough wind like at Port Nicholson. I am convinced it is a good agricultural country, the land works well and never binds.

When we stopped at Port Nicholson, on our way to this place, a person told us that cows paid well there, that ten cows brought him 600*l.* in one year. When I came here, I bought two at 40*l.*; one, a fine cow, died, the other has given about 40*l.* worth of milk, and a calf, worth now about 6*l.* I hope to have nearly 20*l.* worth more this season; I have lately bought more cows, and by the time this reaches you, I hope to have a good dairy. Milk is one shilling a quart, and not likely to be less for a long time to come; I shall have a good deal of wheat in ground this winter, if all goes right. I do not know anything pays so well according to the small outlay, as fowls; I bought three hens and a cock, they cost six shillings each, one, a very good hen, has given me in eggs and chickens sixteen times her own cost, 4*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*: the rest have not done so well. I have now a good lot of fowls, but they are now but ten shillings a couple; eggs are now threepence halfpenny, have been threepence each; pigs do not pay so well, keep is so dear, say potatoes six shillings a hundred weight; hams and bacon is one shilling per pound, lard one and sixpence; if things go on as they are going, I shall be able to save a good sum in a few years. I think you, I mean to say my friends at home, gave a hint that I was lazy, therefore I must be careful to make up the deficiency; you will not doubt my saving propensities when I have a chance to save. I have now a house nearly finished on my town acre, a very good colonial one, worth 8*l.* or 10*l.* per year; this I built all myself, or nearly so; I have lived in a very rough one since I have been here; my shipmates, that came here with me in the Fifeshire, often remonstrate with me on living in such a hut, but it would not suit me to lay out a hundred pounds on a house (not a very good one at that sum, labour is so dear). That money, laid out on five cows, would bring me 250*l.* or 300*l.* in a year if properly managed; I must live a long while in a house before it would pay that sum. Farmers and labouring men must do well here, it is impossible they can do otherwise, except they are determined to do so, and I am inclined to think many have made up their minds to that effect; labourers' wages is four shillings and sixpence per day, if it comes to the worst, and they are obliged to work for the Company; they have fourteen shillings per week and rations; this, many of them know well how to get out of, although here is nothing so very dear, but what they may get a garden and grow if they choose; potatoes, the best, seven shillings per hundred weight, small ones, three shillings; pork, sevenpence per pound; bread, tenpence the four pound loaf; a large fish, 16 or 17 pounds, sixpence. Nearly all the cooking of the labouring people is done out of doors, the place is strewn with pots, kettles, and pans, hissing and smoking from morning till night. They that have been half starved before they came here, expend their money in jams and jellies, grumbling at the same time they can get no better. A letter has appeared in the Sidney papers, stating Nelson to be in the greatest distress, actually starving; I wish they would come and look through the town any time between eight in the morning and eight in the evening, they would be soon convinced of their error. The Port Nicholson people have not been backward in running us down, but they ought not to grumble, or be jealous either, if we have a better place, with more level land than they, as they had the first choice. The Governor was here some weeks ago, and appointed officers to establish a Court, which is much wanted here; I have 45*l.* that I shall not be able to get before that, yet I shall not be obliged to sue for it; they know there is no danger before the court is open, so they delay on that account. I have chosen my fifty acre section in the Moutere, it is a light sandy soil, much like the land round Merriott, South Petherton, &c., only more free from stones; I think it a very good one, I am just upon starting to settle on it. A great many emigrant ships have been here, and we have a good population in the town (they have been trying to get up a corporation, but the people will not have it, they do not like the thought of taxes to support it, I think it will not be tried again a long while); the two last ships were the Thomas Sparks and the Phoebe; a family from Kingsbury, named Gifford, came by the Thomas Sparks: they would like Mr. Meade of Thorney to see this letter, as they agree with me respecting the prospects of the land and climate: they are got out into the country and are going to cultivate

some land; all the rest of the Kingsbury people are engaged at very high wages, but the Giffords rather cultivate for themselves, and I think they are right; I suppose you have heard how well our colony gets on, a great many people are gone from Port Nicholson, and going, yet I think it a good place altogether with respect to land, but it is the terrible winds that people do not like, they say the Taranaki people get on well, and the winds are not so rough there, and I am happy to say they are not so here, I think not so rough as in England. I think, from the similarity of the climate to England, cider may be made here as well as there, but here is scarcely any fruit trees in the colony, I have about 70 or 80 from pips already; apples are twopence each. If mother should send any apple trees by any one, tell her to have a box, that is close, not for the water to run out when watered, and that they must be watered once or twice during the voyage, but not with salt water; dirty water that is thrown away will do for that, clean water being too precious on board. I almost forgot to say that no one need have hilly land if they don't choose to have it. There is but little hill land surveyed, and that not high hills, our having it only in the valleys makes the colony look scattered on the map; my section is all wood, but not thickly wooded, quite level with a river running through it, where there is plenty of eels; but there are no wild pigs nearer than the Motuaka, eight or ten miles; here are plenty of pigeons, and kackas are also very plenty; but I have had a surfeit of pigeons and wild ducks; when I crossed the country with Cotterel and two others, we eat about eighty ducks; we were about a month gone; towards the last our provisions were done, being longer out than we expected, so that we lived a week, or nearly, on boiled, stewed, and roasted ducks. We saw plenty of pigs, but had not the fortune to kill one, although one of our party had eight shots within ten yards, and five balls at each time; this was grievous to us all, as we longed to change the duck for a little pork. In this journey we traversed the valley that is to be surveyed for the rural land; we walked south from Nelson for eight days and a half, and came to a valley that had a river running through it, large and rapid; we walked down a long way before we could cross it, we attempted and got through where the stream was divided into five; it was with difficulty we crossed the four first, but the fifth we had not then seen, which proved to be the worst of all; one of our party was driven down the stream, and the rest nearly so, it was with the greatest difficulty we could get across. The rivers are covered at the bottom with large pebbles, some as large as a hoghead, and the rivers so rapid that a person being driven off his legs is in danger of being dashed against the stones and killed, but we got our man out without injury; we walked six days through the valley before we could see the end; it came out near Cloudy Bay towards Cape Campbell, the river is Wairoo by the native name. The valley was never before traversed by white men, or yet known farther than just round the coast; it is nearly all grass land, being but one grove of trees, about fifty or a hundred acres, and but little fern; the river is navigable about seventeen miles up for small craft. The surveyors started yesterday.—With my best respects, believe me, your humble and most obedient servant,

G. B. Murly, Esq., Langport.

WILLIAM CULLEN.

P.S. I have planted potatoes, dug them, planted the potatoes I dug, and have them fit to dig again; this is in about eight months.

AUCKLAND.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER DATED TAMAKI.
New Zealand, 6th June, 1843.

APPEARANCE OF THE COAST—CULTIVATION.

"The appearance of the coast is by no means inviting to a stranger when seen from the sea; the russet colour of the fern giving it a barren appearance—neither does the appearance brighten much on entering the harbour; for such an immense piece of land is laid out for the site of a town, and reserved at the upset price of 100*l.* per acre, and which extends over the hills in front of the harbour; and as most of the town at present is confined to places near the beach, these hills are still in their native state, except on the eastern side, upon which is the Government domain, and a few suburban allotments.—[It is a great pity the fronts of these hills were not sold as suburban, as they would be then cultivated, and give a much more cheering appearance to the face of the country from the water.]—Such an appearance of so small a quantity of cultivation tends rather at first to depress the spirits of a newly-arrived emigrant. However, on landing, his ideas are soon changed; for on taking a walk to the suburban farms at Epsom, about two miles to the south of the eastern side of Auckland, he will see cultivation progressing rapidly, and, what is more, he will see herds of cattle grazing in the bush, among the fern, whose condition would do credit to a good English pasture.

PASTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE.

At first sight I could scarcely credit it, when I was informed that the cattle I saw had no other feed than what they got in the bush; however, I since experienced the same in this district, and I believe it is the same throughout this part of the colony; for, although I work my bullocks regularly every day, and never give them any food except what they obtain in the bush, at night, they are in excellent working condition. The same is the case with my milch cows. I let them run in the bush during the day, but keep them in at night, and they are in good condition, some of them, in fact, fit for the butcher. Sheep also thrive well.

There is an abundance of sowthistle among the fern, and, in many places, quantities of native grass, very like timothy grass, of both of which the cattle appear to be remarkably fond, and I believe also, there is a tree or shrub called the *tupaka*, whose leaves possess very fattening qualities; but the latter is merely a conclusion of my own, for I have seen cattle always thrive best where there is most of, and very fond of it. If they eat it on being first landed, it often proves fatal to them, having the effect of blowing them, similar to young clover, &c., in England: hence, it is necessary at first to keep them in a day or two, or to let them feed only in small quantities at a time, after which it does not hurt them. But I must remark that the cattle do as well in winter as in summer.

EPSOM AND WINDSOR.

"The settlement of Epsom and Windsor is upon the high road to Manakau; to a part of the harbour of which it nearly joins at Honianga, and the road throughout is good. Most of the soil is volcanic; in some places it is mostly covered with scoria, and well calculated for growing the vine; some part of it is a sandy soil with fern, and the remainder is woodland, and which is certainly very excellent land. But few of the trees are of large size, consequently the expense of clearing is not so great as farther south, and other places, where the trees are of such immense size. We have no very large trees in this neighbourhood, and there is a remarkable circumstance, that few have tap roots, most of the roots running near the surface.

AGRICULTURAL QUALITIES OF EPSOM.

"At Epsom I have seen, and on the light land, the third crop of pease, from successive seed, since I have been in the colony, which is only seven months, and I never saw more productive ones. I have also there seen a crop of wheat which yielded 44 bushels to the acre, and was put in with only one ploughing, upon land that had been cleared of small scrub. There have also been grown some excellent crops of maize, oats, and other grain and vegetables. I mention these facts more particularly, as I understand that Mr. Terry has stated in his book, that New Zealand is not adapted for agricultural purposes or grazing, which statement is certainly wholly incorrect. In my opinion, this country is exceedingly well adapted for agriculture, and there certainly cannot be a finer climate. We have no long drought in summer to scorch up our crops, or frost or snow in winter to impede our operations. We could not have had finer weather for harvest than we had last summer.

MOUNT EDEN.

"Between this settlement and Auckland there is a lofty volcanic mountain called 'Mount Eden,' and which gives name to this country. Its summit commands a most extensive view, and overlooks the town of Auckland. Near to the mountain, the road that leads from Auckland to Manakau, branches to the settlement upon the Tamaki; the intervening land between Mount Eden and the Tamaki settlement, which is some of the best in this part of the colony, is still in the hands of the natives. The 'Tamaki' is a salt water river, which, at the upper part, is only intercepted by a portage of three-quarters of a mile from the Manakau harbour, over which boats and canoes are frequently hauled. It runs into the Waitemata about 8 miles E. of Auckland. It is a fine river, but unfortunately broken by a sand spit, which runs nearly across it, at a little distance from its mouth, but on that account affords greater facility for swimming cattle across, as there has lately been a settlement opened upon the east bank. My farm is on the western side, or nearest Auckland, from which it is distant about six miles, with a very good road. The greater portion of the land is fern land, and, I think, well adapted for growing barley, with which I hope to brew some treble X. I have seen samples grown here remarkably good; but it has not been under cultivation long enough to enable the settler to grow any quantity. One sample I have seen, which was grown here, is the finest barley I ever saw.

THE NATIVES:

"I find the natives very useful in bringing potatoes, pigs, fish, &c., for sale, and I generally have several in my employment as day labourers. One I have had in my employ nearly ever since I came here, and find him a very industrious and intelligent man. He will certainly do more work than any European I can get, and what he does, is done well. I make him do all kinds of work—gardening, carpentering, mowing fern, &c. So far from having a fear of the natives, as many in England imagine, I always feel most secure when I have most of them about me."

The following remarks, which we find in an Auckland paper, may be well appended in this place. They are worthy consideration on the part both of the absentee and resident proprietors:—

"Lord Stanley's act declares that no land shall be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre, without any credit, and every acre shall be put up to auction, so that if one locality be better than another, the utmost competition shall be excited; and the buyer, whoever he may be, shall almost inevitably be bitten. But some of the old settlers who have at last obtained a small portion of their original claims, disappointed though they be, eschew the dog in the manger principle of Lord Stanley's act; they have the wise generosity to discover, that by encouraging immediate location upon part of their lands, they will hereafter establish a permanent value to the remainder, and they offer such terms as these:—Price 20*s.* per acre, *not to be paid in hard cash*, but by a deposit of 10 per cent., the buyer having the right to pay off any portion of the debt from year to year, as it may suit his convenience. Such terms as these, with a little assistance towards the passage-money, we are of opinion, would induce many a hard working, intelligent farmer, who is pinched at home, to come out here, bringing with him his family, his attached servants, his habits of unflinching industry, and his share of practical information.

"We want a steady yeomanry and peasantry to give heart and reality to the project of New Zealand colonization. We are endeavouring to reverse the picture of Goldsmith's deserted village: instead of dispersing a settled population, we are striving to bring together a new one. We feel, therefore, that a virtuous, hardy, industrious peasantry is what we require."

Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;

Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath may make them as a breath has made,
But a bold PEASANTRY, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd can never be supplied.

JINGLE'S REPORT OF AUCKLAND.—Returned to town for the winter. Auckland going ahead—new houses—brick too—all so smart—London style—good, very. More immigrants—happy change for them.—Great outcry among the farmers for a few rich flats—themselves or their cattle to graze upon?—puzzler I don't think. Seen "the Croes"—last number?—knowing dodge the German letter—patriotic man the writer very. Know who's to be Crucified next week?—Seen Terry's New Zealand?—large print—weak eyes—pleasant very—large price—not much in it—unpleasant of course—Dispensary diddled—the great man wouldn't dub up—bad example—every body followed it—for shame. Late Governor's Lady and family leave next week—inhabitants weep—buckets full—break their hearts. French frigate arrived—natives selling frogs all through the town—sharp fellows, and no mistake. Terry's flax machine—whose invention!—never mind, scrape away—rope walk established—Mechanic's Bay—spin it all up—less than no time. Great Barrier Island Mining Company going ahead—no end to copper—dig it out—shovel it up—silver mines too running sixpenny pieces. Copper below—flax above—splendid freight.—Hurrah for Auckland!—Southern Cross (Auckland Paper).

Wages of Emigrants engaged at Auckland, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1842.

(From the Colonization Circular.)

	Average wages per day.	Average wages per day, with board and Lodging.
Agricultural labourers, and Farm Servants	3 6	2 0
Gardeners	6 0	4 0
Joiners	6 0	4 0
Carpenters	6 0	4 0
Blacksmiths	7 0	5 0
Bricklayers	6 6	5 0
Tailors	No engage-	ment.
Shoemakers	2	6
Bakers		

Average prices at Auckland for the quarter ended 31st December, 1842.—Provisions: Bread, 6*d.* per 2*lb.* loaf; Meat—pork, 5*d.* per *lb.*; beef and mutton, 10*d.*; tea, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Sugar, 4*d.*; tobacco, 2*s.* 6*d.* Clothing: Moleskin trousers, 10*s.* per pair; jackets, 10*s.* each; check shirts, 2*s.* 9*d.*; white shirts, 4*s.*; duck frocks and trousers, 3*s.*; strong boots, 14*s.* per pair.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW ZEALAND PRESS.

NEW ZEALAND AND INDIA.

The climate of New Zealand needs only to be known in India, in order to direct to our shores, a tide of the most valuable of all emigration:—that of men of capital in search of health; and of a home where they may comfortably spend the remainder of their years.

New Zealand is, above all others, such a country. A correspondent has given such an account of the Rotorua springs, as cannot fail to convince any person at all acquainted with such matters, of their decided superiority over all the known mineral springs and baths of England and Europe, as from their varied temperature and chemical composition, they are adapted for almost every form of disease to which the human body is liable. Independent of these springs, the climate of New Zealand is in itself, at once the most pleasant, and the healthiest in the whole world, a fact which must, under all circumstances, form one of the strongest arguments in favour of a country; for it matters little what we possess in the shape of money or property, if we are unable to enjoy pleasurable our own existence. Of what avail are plantations of sugar, cotton, and coffee, to him who lingers out a miserable life in our West Indian possessions, or his lacks of rupees, to the inhabitant of the East; while each of them are denied, in their several countries, that greatest of all blessings, and that most exquisite of all enjoyments, health; or the joyous sense of existence. This, which the poorest settler in New Zealand can, at least, with care possess; is a treasure more estimable than the gold of Peru, or the richest of Gollconda's gems and jewels.

THE LAND OF PROMISE.

Public spirit is beginning to take a useful and practical direction. Our long desired object bids fair, at length, to be accomplished, in the establishment of an association devoted to the encouragement of agriculture and horticulture. The earnest, zealous unanimity and business-like manner in which the preliminary proceedings have been conducted afford good reason to believe that, when fully formed, this society will commence an active and enduring career of usefulness.

The principal benefits to be derived from the operations of an Agricultural Association in a new country, and the character of New Zealand generally as a field for agricultural enterprise, have repeatedly been pointed out in this Journal.

To the committee of the society now formed amongst us, we would offer this suggestion; let them solicit communications from the members and others, detailing their actual experience in the Colony, on any subject bearing upon the objects of the society; bringing to the task their own practical knowledge; let the committee condense and arrange, and from time to time publish this information in a practical form. In addition to a general annual report—we would suggest that the committee should also prepare and publish yearly, a farmer's and gardener's calendar, giving a digest of the meteorological observations for the month, for every year since the foundation of the colony, with the usual directions as to the most approved methods of conducting the business

of the garden and the farm. If they undertake their labours with a right spirit, the committee may confer upon the colony a lasting benefit. We cannot pretend to any great practical knowledge of farming; but, as far as common sense, and the use of our eyes, experience of the climate, and knowledge of the seasons may enable us to form an opinion on the subject, we question whether there is to be found any country so likely to please the taste of the British farmer as our own. How the promise may be fulfilled time alone will prove. But of this we are sure, that New Zealand, of all countries in the world is, emphatically, the "land of promise." In all soberness of speech, truly and literally, the description of the promised land applies to New Zealand with an accuracy that is truly astonishing. "A good land, a land of brooks of water, a land of wheat and barley, and vines and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil, olives, and honey; a land where they may eat bread without scarceness; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills they may dig brass."—Auckland Paper. May 12, 1843.

THE MIDDLE ISLAND.

THE SOUTH EAST COAST.

We resume our extracts from Capt. Smith's interesting dispatch:—

"The colour was bright red, shaded to deep red brown. I can say but little of the climate of Otago; the prevailing winds are from north-west to south-west; the latter is said to blow for at least half the year, and is frequently violent. During my short stay (about five days), in the beginning of October, snow fell twice on the hills on the west side of the harbour, and it remained on the ground for several hours on each occasion. On my return from the south, Mr. Harwood, who has kept regular journals of the winds and weather, was so kind as to transcribe them for me, but these are lost.

"The coast from the entrance of Otago to Cape Saunders, and round as far as the south side of the isthmus at the head of the harbour is rocky and bold; it then assumes a new character, rising gradually from the water to the hills, which are not high. It appeared to me, as I passed, that the whole of the country, as far as Molyneux river, if settled, might be rapidly brought into cultivation, as a very large proportion of it is fern and grass land. While at Otago, I was told by Mr. Harwood, who has walked to Tairi, that that river empties itself into the sea at about thirty miles to the southward; he described it as being a fine large river, navigable for small craft for many miles; it has, however, a shifting bar, which at times renders it difficult to get in or out. He spoke in very high terms of the country on its banks. I did not go into Molyneux river, as it was no part of your instructions to me to do so, and the different accounts I heard of it were not sufficiently favourable to induce me to detain the vessel. I was told that though ships may lay there, it is by no means a good harbour; there is always an out-set, and the river rapid, though deep enough for whale-boats to pass up it for fifty miles. The mouth is remarkable, and having been once seen, cannot easily be mistaken. The land on the north side is low and level, ending in a sandy point, on the south side the country is hilly, ending in a high head-land on which there are several rocks; running about one-quarter of a mile out to sea. The coast now bends much more to the westward, and again changes its character, becoming rocky and bold, the country becomes more hilly, and is covered with timber; there are occasional valleys, containing some level land, but none appeared to me to be of any consequence. At Tautuk, which is about thirty miles from Molyneux river, is a bay, into which two rivers run, both are navigable for boats. On the banks of the southernmost of these rivers there is a good deal of land cultivated by a number of industrious men, who are, through the winter, engaged in the whale fishery; in the summer they are occupied in their gardens; they produce abundance of fine potatoes, and as much wheat and barley as they can consume. They have many goats, pigs, and a rapidly increasing stock of poultry. About five miles beyond Tautuk is another bay, into which a river flows, which is called the Waikawa. Vessels are said to lay there sometimes in whaling season, but it is not spoken of as a good harbour except for boats, which may go a long way up. Beyond Waikawa the country begins to improve. Near Toi-toi river, which is about twenty miles from Waikawa, the country rises in gentle slopes, is covered with timber, and has the reputation of being very fine land. The river is said to be navigable for boats for several miles, and small craft of thirty or forty tons may enter it. After passing the Toi-toi river we found the country to be a dead level, as far as the Bluff, which is nearly twenty miles off. We were now sailing along a beach, and distant from it about one and a half mile. Here we found regularly six or seven fathoms water, the ebb tide in our favour, running at the rate of about three miles an hour. When we reached the entrance of the harbour at the Bluff, the tide was still ebbing, and as the winds were light, we found it impossible to enter; we were therefore obliged to cross the entrance and anchor under Stirling's Point, and wait for the flood, when we ran in and anchored in four fathoms water. I soon landed at Stirling's Point, and commenced my survey of the harbour. At and near the Point there are some bush land, a part of which has been cleared and cultivated; the soil appears to be rich and productive; the shores are rocky but not high; the water is deep close in, and for this reason the fishery has been established here, and sheers erected for

cutting in the whales. A little higher up the harbour the shores become more sandy, this character extends as far as O'Donnell's Point; they then again become stoney and rocky for some distance, thus alternating between rock and sand to the head of the harbour; I examined the rocks, which were all ironstone, containing more or less of the metal; some appeared to me to be very rich. The country on this side of the harbour is more or less hilly, commencing over Stirling's Point with the high rocky hill called the Bluff; this falls off in slopes towards the narrow neck near the cattle station; this is the lowest part; the hills then rise in moderate slopes towards the New River. On the hill called the Bluff there are some patches of wood, but these bear a small proportion to the fern and grass land, which must be sorely swept by the prevailing winds north-west and south-west. About three-quarters of a mile above the cattle station, there is more wooded land, and this continues on the slopes towards the interior as far as the New River, but there is no wood on the slopes looking towards Foveaux Strait. About four miles above the entrance of the harbour are several small rocky islands, the resort of sea birds in the breeding season. The largest of these islands, called Spencer's Island, has some good soil on it, which is partly under cultivation. Nearly all that part of the harbour above the islands is very shallow, and a great deal of it is dry at low water. The northern shore of the harbour is a low and gravelly beach. All this part of the harbour I was obliged to survey from a boat, in which I proceeded about a mile up the north arm, and then landed to examine the soil on the low flat land here. I found it for some distance covered with moss, fern, and rushes, and when I had cleared some of these off, to get at the soil, I found it to be a white gravel similar to that on the beach, mixed with a small quantity of vegetable decomposition. I walked over to the shores of the nearest lagoon, it was partly dry, as it was near low water. There are many of these lagoons, and the soil retains the same character as that which I have just described, for about six miles. I was told that at about that distance the land rose a little, the soil became much better, and produced some fine timber. This I did not see. There are several sand banks in the harbour. The general soundings I found to be from three to five fathoms, in some places there is a little more, especially towards the mouth of the harbour, near which, on the ebb tide, there is a great ripple, having much the appearance of the sea breaking over a bar, here however we found eleven fathoms, as we ran out with a light breeze. This ripple is caused by the receding tide from the harbour (which runs rapidly) crossing the tide running past the entrance, which it does nearly at right angles. There are no dangerous rocks outside the harbour, inside I could only hear of one, which is off the point a little below Spencers. It is a sunken rock, and is only visible at times when the tide is very low. I have remarked before, that the rocks on the shore of the harbour were ironstone, containing more or less of the metal. But I did not perceive that my compass was affected by it, but when I had completed the survey of the harbour, I walked to the top of the Bluff, to overlook the country and Foveaux's Strait. I took my compass with me to get some bearings, which I hoped to be able to intersect with some others from the other side of the strait, for which we purposed to start on the morrow. Having reached the summit, which I supposed to be about 800 or 900 feet above the level of the sea, I soon became sensible of an extraordinary local attraction. As soon as I released the needle it flew round, and suddenly became stationary at a certain point, which I knew could not be north by many degrees. On moving the compass not more than a foot or two, I observed that it immediately flew round to another point, about 90 degrees from the first, and again became suddenly stationary, as if a piece of steel had been placed near the needle. I tried several experiments on the hill, and noted their results; they tended to shew me that until I descended to within two or three hundred feet of the level of the harbour, my compass was utterly useless.

THE AUCKLAND PRESS.—A correspondent of the *Auckland Chronicle*, unjustly condemns the *New Zealand Journal* for an unwarranted preference of the New Zealand Company's settlements, for our only object has been to give commendation wherever it was due; and neither the occasional dilatoriness of the New Zealand Company, nor the occasional injustice of the Colonial Office, has ever, or ever will meet with apologists in us. We blame the Colonial office for many bad things; we have blamed the New Zealand Company for not a few—for their tardy adoption of the cheap cabin system—for their backwardness in encouraging the emigration of capital, by interesting themselves in the adaptation of the flax and other staples—and other matters which we need not here discuss. But one thing, however much or little that may be deemed, we insist on in their favour, that they are better colonisers than any we have yet had for any new country. They have yet much to do, and we hope they may do it—we believe they will do it—but they require *jogging*.

An intending colonist is referred to our advertising columns, where he will perceive that another "first rate" is on the berth to follow the Theresa. We have ourselves paid a visit to the Bella Marina, and can speak as to the completeness of the fittings and the commodiousness and roominess of the cabins.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

COLONY OF NEW EDINBURGH.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books for the Registration of the Applicants for the Purchase of Land in the Colony of New Edinburgh, are now open.

The ballot for the priority of choice, will be held on TUESDAY, the Twentieth Day of February next, after which the Land Orders will be immediately issued, and preparations commenced forthwith for the embarkation of the first body of emigrants early in the Spring.

Instructions have been sent to the Company's Principal Agent in New Zealand, to dispatch an efficient body of surveyors to the site of the intended settlement, so that the land may be ready for choice on the arrival of the colonists.

Further information may be had on application to the Secretary, or to GEORGE RENNIE, Esq., at the New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings, London.

By order of the Court of Directors,
T. C. HARRINGTON
Secretary.

OUTFITS AT BLACKMAN'S

WAREHOUSE.—Gentlemen going abroad can be supplied as follows:—shirts and under clothing made by experienced hands on the premises. Hosiery, Bedding, Cabin Furniture, &c, selected from the stocks of Established Manufacturers and ten per cent on their prices.

The Tailoring department carried on upon the premises (distinct from the other branches) under competent cutters and foremen.

The prices, while they do not astonish, will be found exceedingly moderate, whilst the quality shall be unsurpassed.

For price lists and estimates, apply at the warehouse, 14, Gracechurch Street.

NEW ZEALAND.

J. STAYNER, SHIP INSURANCE

BROKER to the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony.

General Shipping Business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded goods shipped, &c., 110, Fenchurch-street.

Purchases of Land negotiated without charge to the Purchaser.

For Sale, a few Tons of New Zealand Flax.

For Sale, to realise advances, Three-quarter Town Section, in New Plymouth, two of which are early choices.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing

themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

Established Correspondents at all the principal settlements.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. James Rundall, New Zealand and East India-agent, 17, Throgmorton-street.

TO EMIGRANTS.

RICHARDS & CO. NOS. 117 & 118,

BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, have ready for immediate shipment (and which they pack in a manner to cause the least possible freightage) Ironmongery, Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Tools of all kinds.

N.B. Agents to J.R. and A. Ransome, of Ipswich.

EXTRACTS FROM WORKS ON EMIGRATION.

"For the purchase of Ironmongery it is necessary to be very particular as to the description, sizes, and quality; what you want, therefore, should be procured of a person who well knows the market. If the things are not the pattern in use, they will not be even looked at, much less purchased."—Widdowson on Van Dieman's Land, page 42.

"I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well used, and the quality of things furnished me was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in these colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Gouger's "South Australia," page 122.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED

MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall,

London. Capital £500,000.

This Office is provided with very accurately constructed Tables, by which it can ASSURE DISEASED LIVES on Equitable Terms.

The Extra Premium discontinued on restoration of the Assured to permanent health.

INCREASED ANNUITIES granted on unsound Lives, the amount varying with the particular disease.

Members of CONSUMPTIVE FAMILIES assured at Equitable Rates.

HEALTHY LIVES are Assured at Lower Rates than at most other Offices.

Policies of twelve months' standing are not affected by Suicide, Duelling, &c.; and Assigned Policies are valid from the date of the Policy, should death ensue from any of these causes.

F.P. NEISON, Actuary.
Loans granted on Personal Security.

COLONIAL AND GENERAL AGENCY,

29, Norfolk-street, London.

COLIN T. CAMPBELL, Com-

mission Merchant and Colonial Agent, transacts business of every description in connection with the Colonies. He negotiates for Passages and Outfits; supplies Implements (Mechanical and Agricultural,) Instruments, and Goods of every description, effects Insurances and Investments in Colonial or other Stock, and Securities, remits Money to all Parts, and recovers Bills, receives Dividends, Navy, Army, or Civil Pay, and Pensions, and also Goods and Produce on consignment, and remits Proceeds as directed, and charges himself with all business either Home, Foreign, or Colonial.

Parties contemplating emigration to any of the Colonies are invited to avail themselves of Mr. Colin T. Campbell's Agency, who will be happy to advise and assist them on the subject. All letters for information should enclose a Stamp for the postage of the reply. 29, Norfolk-street, Strand; or, Hall of Commerce, City.

NEW ZEALAND.

A SEAFARING GENTLEMAN,

who has had 35 years experience, 7 of which in the Whaling trade on the coast of New Zealand, and the remainder of the time in the East India service, wishes a few more persons proceeding to that colony to join him in completing the purchase of a vessel selected; being British, built, well found, and nearly new, stands A 1 at Lloyd's for seven years, and will carry nearly 200 tons. The vessel can be resold in the colony, if found necessary, being well adapted for the Whaling or Coasting trades, whereby it is more than probable that the whole of the purchase-money and expense of passage out may be returned. Only three or four more shares are to be disposed of, and as the best season for sailing is fast approaching, no time should be lost. Apply to A. B., No. 3, Spread Eagle-court, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

COLONIAL LAND REGISTRY OFFICE, 3, Castle-

court, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

F. D. LEWIS begs to inform the

Public, that he has opened a REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of LAND. All land for sale, or to let, can be registered free of expense.

The following is on the Registry for sale:—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Several farms, of 1,000 acres each, on the banks of the Swan River, 30 miles from Perth, the seat of Government.

NEW ZEALAND.

Two and a half sections of land at Nelson.

Two Town Acres, &c., at Wellington.

Further particulars may be obtained of F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, who arranges Passages, effects Insurances and Remittances. Outfits, and everything requisite for the Colonies provided on the shortest notice.

Proprietors of Newspapers in the several colonies are informed, that Printing Paper, Presses, Ink, and all other requisites for a Printing Establishment, can be obtained by forwarding their Orders to the "Colonial Land Registry Office," 3, Castle-court, Cornhill, London.

*. Gratuitous information given to Emigrants.

MILTON HALL, HIGHGATE.

—Establishment for a limited number of young Ladies, conducted by Mrs. and Miss FROST, assisted by eminent Professors.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Board, and instruction in English Grammar and Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Astronomy and Geography, with the use of the Globes, Writing and Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, &c., Thirty Guinea, under Ten, and Thirty-five above that age.

Weekly Boarders, including do.	36	Guineas.
Day Boarders, including do.	20	ditto.
Day Pupils, including do.	12	ditto.
Piano Forte	6	ditto.
Harp	12	ditto.
Singing	4	ditto.
Drawing and Painting, in various styles	6	ditto.
French	6	ditto.
German, by a Native	6	ditto.
Italian, by a Native	8	ditto.
Dancing	5	ditto.
Laundress	4	ditto.
Pew in Church	1	ditto.
Residence during Vacation	3	ditto.

The course of instruction pursued is founded on an examination of the most approved systems of Education, and an attentive observance of moral and religious duties. The domestic arrangements are conducted with such maternal attention as to secure to the Pupils the advantages of a genteel private family. Milton Hall is eligibly situated for a Ladies' School, and surrounded with large gardens and grounds. The acknowledged salubrity of the air of Highgate is too well known to need comment.

Each Lady to bring a Silver Spoon, Six Towels, and a Knife and Fork. A Quarter's Notice (or terms) will be required previous to a Pupil's removal.

WORKS

PUBLISHED BY D. M. AIRD, 2, TAVISTOCK STEEET, COVENT GARDEN.

Just Published, price Four Shillings,

THE RHINE, from the

French of Victor Hugo. Illustrated by Delamotte. Those who propose to visit that far-famed and interesting River, will find this work replete with useful information—information not wholly of a local character, for the great Bard of France on setting out from Paris is all-observant, and what he sees on his way, and what he hears, and above all, what he thinks—the reflections of a mind the power and strength of which have been acknowledged by all Europe—he puts down on paper, and sends by way of letters to a respected friend.

THE HAND-BOOK for LIFE

ASSURERS: being a Popular Guide to the Knowledge of the system of LIFE ASSURANCE; its advantages, application, &c.; also a General Directory of Assurance Companies, with their capital, rates, and other particulars.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Will be found useful to persons contemplating an Insurance on their Lives.—"Spectator."

A work upon a very popular subject, which it treats in a popular style. It contains a good deal of interesting information, and is calculated to be useful to the numerous class to whom it is addressed.—From the "Edinburgh Evening Courant."

A considerable amount of general information is here afforded. The work, on the whole, will repay a perusal; and supplies a useful manual for consultation to all who intend to enter the ranks of the assured.—From the "Edinburgh Advertiser."

This little volume is likely to prove exceedingly useful to a large class of the community. Ample, yet succinct and clear details are given of the origin and progress of the science of Life Assurance—its statistics—its practical benefits, illustrated by numerous examples—the various systems adopted by the offices in dividing profits, &c., &c.—From the "Aberdeen Journal."

Beyond all question the most simple and lucid account of the theory and practice of Life Assurance we ever read. Within about 180 pages, the writer has condensed all that is necessary to be known upon this important and interesting subject. To every married man—every father of a family—we earnestly recommend the book.—From the "Sunday Times."

Relieved from technical phraseology, comprehensive though brief, this work conveys popular and useful information upon this important subject, in simple and intelligible language. On the whole, much labour and research appear to have been bestowed upon the book.—From the "Perth Constitutional."

This book contains a singularly clear elucidation of the subject, and seems well calculated to diffuse a knowledge of the duty and utility of Life Assurance.—From the "Glasgow Citizen."

Its arrangement is systematic, and a great many striking cases are given of the advantages which have been derived from insurances. So far as we can judge, the merits of the different plans relating to Life Assurance are fairly stated and discussed.—From the "Caledonian Mercury."

The merchant, banker, lawyer, physician, clergyman in short, all whose incomes are the reward of persons exertion, will derive benefit from the perusal of its pages.—From the "Aberdeen Herald."

Just published, price Two Shillings,

THE STUDENT'S

SELF-INSTRUCTING FRENCH GRAMMAR, consisting of twelve progressive lessons, wherein the parts of speech are exemplified in conversational phrases; also, Fables, Anecdotes, and Bons Mots, in French and English, with pronunciation.

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"We have never seen an elementary work of this nature better worth its name. Without affecting novelty, the author attains simplicity and regularity of progress. We cordially recommend this little guide."—Atlas.

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Monthly Magazine of Humour, Literature, and Art, which has for its object the extension of a taste for Literary pursuits amongst youth, enabling young aspirants to make their productions public, in a Periodical entirely devoted to those under the age of twenty-one years.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS TO WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND NEW PLYMOUTH, IN CONNEXION WITH THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

MR. G. B. EARP begs to inform parties about to proceed to New Zealand, that he has made arrangements with the New Zealand Company to despatch a regular series of first-class ships to the above colony, every six weeks or two months, according to the season of the year. These vessels will sail under the following regulations—

- 1. Every ship will be subject to the control of the Company, as regards the bill of fare, as well for the chief cabin passengers, as for those in the fore cabin.
2. Punctuality of Sailing. A bond will be entered into with the Company for each ship to sail on the day first appointed. This will be rigidly adhered to, as has already been the case with the "Urula" and "Himalaya." Mr. Earp invites a comparison in this respect between these ships and others, which in the course of the present year have been laid on for the Colony.
3. The price of a chief cabin passage will be only 25 guineas, little more than the cost of conveyance to Canada, or the United States of America; fore cabin, 20 guineas. The Dietary for each upon a liberal scale, approved of by the New Zealand Company.
4. All provisions and cabin accommodations will be subject to the inspection of the Company's Surveyor.
5. All purchasers of Land, themselves proceeding to the Colony, receive an allowance from the Company, which is in many cases equal to the passage of one adult, and in some cases more, thus securing what is equivalent to a free passage.
6. Each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon, and will be provided with medicine, and medical comforts, according to the Company's regulations.
In consequence of the strictness of sailing, no freight will be received on board later than the morning of the day previous to the one named for sailing.
Mr. Earp, having resided for some years in the Colony, will be happy to afford every information respecting New Zealand, to parties proceeding by his ships. Emigrants availing themselves of this, will thereby save much useless trouble and expense.
For passage-allowance, or further information, apply to the Secretary of the Company, and for freight or passage, to

G. B. EARP, New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings.

MR. EARP'S LINE OF PACKETS TO NEW ZEALAND.

To succeed the "Teresa." Under engagement to the New Zealand Company to sail punctually on the 10th January, calling at Plymouth to embark Passengers.

THE First Ship direct for WELLINGTON, NELSON, and NEW PLYMOUTH, the well-known fast-sailing Frigate-hull Ship, BELLA MARINA, A.1, 600 tons burden, T. Asbridge, commander, being in the St. Katharine's Dock. The accommodations of this splendid Ship are of the first-rate order. She will carry an experienced surgeon, Mr. Earp's ships, as in the case of the "Urula," "Himalaya," and "Teresa," sail punctually to the day, and consequently freight will be received on board later than the morning preceding the day of sailing. The dietary of the "Bella Marina," as of all other ships despatched by Mr. Earp to New Zealand, is under the regulation and inspection of the Company. The utmost reliance may therefore be felt by Passengers proceeding to New Zealand, that their comforts in this respect will be most carefully regarded. Chief Cabin Fare Thirty-five Guineas; Fore Cabin Twenty Guineas. For passage, apply to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, or for freight and passage to

G. B. EARP, New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings.

AUSTRALIAN CHAMBERS.

TO LET, Extensive Offices on the Ground Floor of the Australian Chambers, 33, Gracechurch-street, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a Company; also, TWO OFFICES on the Second Floor, at a moderate rent. Enquire on the Premises.

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THE CHURCH IN NEW ZEALAND.

ON the Bishop of New Zealand's appointment to his Diocese, he was informed by the New Zealand Company that they would make very liberal grants towards the endowment of the Church in their different settlements, provided the Bishop would meet these grants by equal contributions on the part of the Church. To this arrangement the Bishop gladly acceded; and by the assistance of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and of his private friends, has been enabled to proceed to a certain extent in the fulfilment of his engagement. In consequence, however, of the present pressure on the funds of the Society, it is unable to continue to assist the Bishop so largely as it had hoped and desired. Only half the sum which was granted in 1841 and in 1842 has been voted for the present year; and it seems uncertain whether even that sum can be expected in any future year. In the meantime, the planting of the Church in the settlements belonging to the Government and to the Company has been commenced in a most encouraging manner. A large expenditure of money is necessary in the first instance; but the readiness of the settlers to exert themselves for this purpose, combined with the zeal of the native inhabitants, affords a good ground for hoping that, if assistance be freely given at first, the Church in this new colony may, under the Divine blessing, (which hitherto, has been so abundantly shed upon it,) be built up in all its integrity, and be enabled to support itself without further aid from the mother country.

Under these circumstances it is earnestly hoped that the friends of the Bishop, and other persons interested in this mission, may be willing to give the required assistance, either by Donations, or by a promise of Annual Subscriptions.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE DIOCESE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Table with columns: Name, Amount, Ann. Subs. Includes: His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury (£100 0 0), Mrs. Selwyn (£100 0 0), Rev. C. J. Selwyn, Esq. (£100 0 0), Rev. W. Selwyn, Esq. (£50 0 0), Rev. W. Selwyn (£25 0 0), Mrs. Hudson (£20 0 0), Mrs. Hudson (2d don.) (£300 0 0), Rev. E. Coleridge (£100 0 0), Rev. E. Coleridge (2d don.) (£30 0 0), Rev. E. Coleridge, Eton, collected by (£5 0 0), Rev. C. J. Abraham (£50 0 0), Rev. E. Balston (£50 0 0), Rev. Dr. Hawtrey (£50 0 0), Rev. Dr. Hawtrey (2d don.) (£5 0 0), W. S. Richardson, Esq. (£21 0 0), Miss Gaskell (£5 0 0), Hon. F. Baring (£12 10 0), Miss M. Gaskell (£10 10 0), Miss Wilks (£2 2 0), Rev. T. Chamberlain (£10 0 0), Mr. F. E. (£1 0 0), Mr. Jones (£4 24 8), Rev. C. B. Dalton (£5 5 0), The Lord Sandon (£10 10 0), Robert Few, jun., Esq. (£2 2 0), Sir C. Price, Bart., King William-street (£5 5 0), Florent Etona (£50 0 0), George Frere, Esq. (£50 0 0), Lady Elizabeth Perceval (£10 0 0), Anonymous, per Brentwood Church Union (£10 0 0), C. B., per Rev. C. B. Dalton (for five years) (£1 1 0), The Lord Courtenay (£5 0 0), M. Yeatman, Esq., Richmond (£5 0 0), Henry Hassey, Esq. (£2 0 0), Anonymous (£1 1 0), Rev. T. Bowdler (£10 10 0), Rev. W. G. Cookesley, Eton, for Cathedral (£10 0 0), Henry Cotton, Esq. (£5 0 0), Miss Fisher (£6 0 0), H. Fitzherbert, Esq. (£1 1 0), Rev. W. H. Guillemard (£3 0 0), E. H. Hohhouse, Esq. (£1 1 0), Hutton (£5 0 0), Rev. Dr. Jenkyns, Durham (£20 0 0), Rev. Thomas Johnson (£10 10 0), Rev. John Pardo (£2 0 0), Portman Chapel, Marylebone, Offering, Ascension Day, Exodus xxv. 8 (£1 10 0), Alfred Shadwell, Esq. (£1 1 0), G. E. Tawry, Esq., Sunninghill, Berks (£2 2 0), Rev. J. D. Watson, Northampton (£20 0 0), Mrs. Paul, Finsdon (£1 0 0), Rev. W. B. Hoare, for a Church (£25 0 0), Rev. Dr. Wolfe, Dean of Exeter (£5 0 0), Lady A. Walsop (£10 8 0), Lady M. Churchill (£2 2 0), Miss Churchill (£1 0 0), Miss Horne (£1 0 0), Hon. G. Fortescue (£1 0 0), Lady L. Fortescue (£1 0 0), Rev. John Medley, Prebendary of Exeter (£5 0 0), Rev. J. Dornford (£1 0 0), John Carew, Esq. (£5 0 0), Rev. G. Kemp (£1 0 0), Rev. J. C. Kempe (£1 0 0), Rev. L. Acland (£1 0 0), Rev. N. F. Lightfoot (£1 0 0), Rev. J. Whyte (£10 0 0), Miss Sparkes (£5 0 0).

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurers of the Society, 79, Pall Mall; or may be paid to the District Treasurers and Secretaries; to "the Bishop of New Zealand's Church Account," at Messrs. Gosling and Sharpe's; or at the following places:—Messrs. Barclay & Co's Bank, 54, Lombard Street. Messrs. Drummond & Co's Bank, 49, Charing Cross. Messrs. Rivington's; St. Paul's Church-yard; and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. Mr. Parker's, Broad Street, Oxford. Copies of the Bishop of New Zealand's Letters to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Society, 79, Pall Mall.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON. VICE PRESIDENT. REAR ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CHETHAM, C. B., K. C. H.

- The objects of this Society are, I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-Owners, the Colonists, and the Natives. II. To suggest to, and urge upon the Government the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony. III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end.) IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labours will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and from he various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence and co-operation which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The Subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets the first and third Wednesday of each Month, at one o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order, W. BRIDGES, Secretary. New Zealand Society's Rooms, 36, Old Broad Street, 7th June, 1843.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL.

AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY. Capital, £200,000, in 2000 Shares.

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THE SCOTCH SETTLEMENT.

The following striking passage offers confirmation strong of the vaunted superiority of Scottish settlers. It is a contrast of the North and South of Ireland, to be found in Kohl's work on that country, a translation of which has just appeared, under the auspices of Messrs. Chapman and Hall:—

"On the other side of these miserable hills, whose inhabitants are years before they can afford to get the holes mended in their potato-kettles, the most indispensable and important article of furniture in an Irish cabin, the territory of Leinster ends and that of Ulster begins. The coach rattled over the boundary-line, and all at once we seemed to have entered a new world. I am not in the slightest degree exaggerating when I say that everything was as suddenly changed as if struck by a magician's wand. The dirty cabins by the road-side were succeeded by neat, pretty, cheerful-looking cottages. Regular plantations, well cultivated fields, pleasant little cottage gardens, and shady lines of trees met the eye on every side. At first, I could scarcely believe my own eyes, and thought that at all events the change must be merely local and temporary, caused by the better management of that particular estate. No counterchange, however, appeared; the improvements lasted the whole way to Newry, and from Newry to Belfast every thing still continued to show me that I had entered the country of a totally different people, namely, the district of the Scottish settlers, the active and industrious Presbyterians. I do not mean to say that the whole province of Ulster wears this delightful appearance, nor is the whole province of Ulster inhabited by Scottish colonists. It contains many districts, as I shall hereafter show, inhabited by the genuine Celto-Irish race; and some of those districts are as wild and desolate as those of any other part of Ireland; but on crossing the border, the contrast between Irish Leinster and Scottish Ulster is most striking."

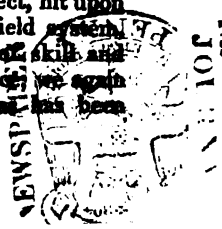
We do not anticipate any such marked difference between the Scotch and English settlements in the Antipodes: yet the advantages which the Scottish adventurers will carry with them, not only in their own characteristic national energies, but in the experience of past colonial disappointments, resulting from crude applications of colonial economy, will go far to promote a healthy and rapid progress.

We have heard that endeavours will be made by the leaders of New Edinburgh to induce the extensive emigration of experienced fishermen from the north of Scotland, from which quarter immense quantities of cured fish find their way to distant markets, which might well be supplied from the inexhaustible and various fisheries of New Zealand. It has been said by many voyagers, that in number, excellence, and variety, the fish of New Zealand are not to be excelled by those of any part of the world; here, then, surely is the foundation of a large export, to which, attention cannot be too speedily directed. The New Zealanders must not wait for the realization of their schemes for the adaptation and

export of flax. All that will come, doubtless; and Russia and the Baltic (from which, by the bye, nearly a score of ships reached London last week laden with flax, hemp, and oil,) will find, it may be, a large part of their occupation gone; what is wanted is an immediate occupation for capital and industry. The Australians, disappointed of a lasting market for their wool, finding the value of their stock year after year decreasing, and the colony going to ruin in consequence, have exerted their ingenuity, and from three shillings a head, have increased the value of their sheep to ten and twelve shillings, by boiling them down to tallow, instead of trusting longer to the slow and unremunerative pursuit of depasturing for the wool. The wool market and the flax market may look up in due time. In the meantime, tallow is in demand on the one hand: on the other, China, India, and the various markets in the East, are open to the traffic we would now urge upon the consideration of the intending settler, more especially in the hope that the experiment may be tried on a large scale from the coasts of Scotland. The Scottish lairds are deeply interested in this question; and though we are aware that such men as the Duke of Sutherland on the one side of the channel, and Lord Lorton on the other, must be prepared to encounter some degree of prejudice and odium in the endeavour to encourage a wholesale emigration of their wretched tenantry, the duty, under present circumstances, of the State giving its high sanction to such a method of relief, is becoming daily less problematical. It is quite unnecessary here to enter into the consideration of the question of what might be done at home by a wise, economical policy, (of which the Poor Law, for illustration, may be taken as the reverse,) for such wide and fearful poverty. One thing we know, that New Zealand is open to enterprise, and, if systematically developed, that its riches on every side will amply repay the investment of money, courage, and Anglo-Saxon energy.

A letter has been recently received from Mr. McFarlane, the Scotch Minister at Wellington, in which he proves himself to be a close observer. At the same time, while a sincere admirer of the system of colonisation pursued by the New Zealand Company, he is, nevertheless, convinced, from what he sees around him, that better effect might be given to that system than has been exhibited.

The Company has taken a high place in the scale of improvement, and has already conferred many benefits; but to say that it has not, at once, and in every respect, hit upon the best method of giving effect to the Wakefield system, and put forth its powers with that maturity of skill and energy which can only be reached by experience, we again affirm is neither the part of an enemy, nor, as has been



asserted by some of our hasty friends, is it at all to be interpreted into the anomalous offence of "blowing hot and cold." That the Company has taken the lead in the successful colonisation of the southern hemisphere, we fully admit, and also that it possesses both the capacity and the will to go still further a-head, and to be an example to other institutions for the beneficial removal of our surplus population and capital to the various possessions of the British Crown; and it is with these feelings alone, that, as journalists, we endeavour to call and to record the observations of judicious and practical observers.

Mr. McFarlane gives a glowing description of the country, and of its adaptation for a Scotch settlement, together with the benefits conferred by the fostering care of the Company. But he deprecates, in the strongest terms, the deficiency in number of the surveying force, as being altogether inadequate to prevent the most hurtful delays in the delivery of land; and he also remarks upon the scattered position of many of the settlers, and the consequent want of combination, which is, in a great measure, engendered by the system of ballot, as hitherto practised. To these very points we have long since felt it our duty to call the attention of our readers, and now that they are so graphically pointed out by an intelligent eye-witness, to a correspondent in Scotland, we have great pleasure, on the present occasion, with respect to the surveys of New Edinburgh, in expressing our hope, grounded on the late advertisements of the Company, that none of the evils will be experienced there, which every succeeding account has continued to bring to us from "Nelson." Sure we are, that nothing can be more discouraging and wasteful to the means of a settler, than to have to wait for his lands; and still more, that to the mind of a calculating Scot, nothing could be more revolting than to have to betake himself to an interim cultivation, and bestow labour on that which is not his own. But, as already stated, we trust that this evil will have been fully obviated at New Edinburgh, and that the accounts of the first settlers to their friends at home, will be such as to induce others to "hive out" in rapid succession to the same spot.

With respect to the other point, there may be more difficulty. There are reasons why a new settlement with a good sea port should have a surface equal to, if not of greater extent than a medium sized county at home; and also that there should be a ballot for priority of choice. But as this ballot includes not only the purchases of absentees, but the whole amount of properties unsold at the time, and has thus the effect of interposing vast spaces of wilderness between one settler and another; we confess that we never could see any reason why all the unsold properties should be thrown into the ballot. Suppose the number of properties to be 1800, and that only 600 of them have been sold at the time of ballot. Were the town sections in the first place divided into three distinct blocks, having, in each case, a fair proportion of frontage towards the harbour, and their boundaries running backwards, as nearly as may be, in straight lines; let one of them alone (consisting of 600 sections) be ballotted for in the first place, and the other two stand over for several, and future, ballots, according to the progress of sales; let the suburban and rural lands be also severally dealt with in the same manner, and we are persuaded that the arrangement would be not only beneficial to all classes of the first purchasers, but that the settlement would, at once, present a concentrated aspect of comfort, and a phase of development, which would give attraction to the unsold blocks; the purchasers of which would be found to range themselves, from front to rear, in juxta position with the busy hum of their thriving precursors in the town, suburban, and rural blocks.

But it is not our purpose to interfere with arrangements already made, and which, perhaps, cannot be altered. The object of these remarks is again to call attention to the proposal of Mr. Cargill, by his letter in the *Colonial Gazette* of the 18th November, not only as pointing out the means, under the regulations for New Edinburgh, of giving effect, as far as may be, to the principles now advocated, but as suggestive of the introduction of a class of small proprietors composed of the blue bonnetted and sagacious denizens of the north, who, we believe, both as lowlanders and highlanders, would be the very life and soul of a colony in New Zealand. No country can be better adapted to small holdings, even with means comparatively ample. In addition to agriculture, there is the grazing of unappropriated lands, and which, in the regions of Port Cooper, must be a principal

and immediate source of wealth; and there are also the fisheries, each and all of which, present a rich harvest for the occupations to which they have severally been accustomed, and whilst growing their own provisions, on their own lands, the offshoots of such families would, in following out their own pursuits in the bush and on the waters, give facilities, at the same time, to the larger capitalist for embarking with safety in these several sources of profit. We wish, from our hearts, not only that the scheme may be supported, (and which we believe will be the case) but that every purchaser, without exception, would embrace it, and thus give practical effect to the views we have stated, to the advantage of the settlers, and that of the colony at large.

NEW ZEALAND A PLACE OF RETIREMENT FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

We are recalled to this Anglo-New Zealand topic, on which we have treated on several occasions, by the republication of Heber's Indian Journal, by Mr. John Murray, in his Home and Colonial Library, the third number of which has just reached us. Our readers are aware that Mr. Mangles, one of the directors of the New Zealand Company, has urged the importance of this subject on the public, but we believe without any good result. The time, however, must and will arrive, when Anglo-Indians, under due and active encouragement on the part of the New Zealand Company, will avail themselves largely of the opportunities for education and other important "public purposes," involved in a sound colonisation, which the progress of New Zealand will doubtless develope. In a similar ratio, it is possible, though we think it far from probable, that India itself may improve in a moral and educational point of view; the data for such an expectation are rare indeed. For what says the bishop, even of the best of the scholastic institutions in Calcutta—of what he calls a very noble institution.—

"The system of Dr. Bell is pursued in these schools, except that the climate requires more sitting than he allows, and this, therefore, is arranged according to the Lancasterian system. The boys are very well taught, many of them write beautiful hands, and are excellent accountants, for both which, indeed, they have a strong natural turn. Their reading is not so good, since in fact almost all of them have to learn English as well as reading, it being a curious fact that scarcely any children brought up in this country, either high or low, speak anything, even with their parents, but the broken Hindostanee and vulgar Bengalee, which they learn from their nurses, while of these poor children most have Bengalee mothers. They exhibit, according to the head master, most of them considerable quickness and a good memory, but are deficient, when compared with English boys of the same age and rank in life, in common sense, courage, and honesty, as well as in bodily strength. They seldom fight, and are much afraid of pain, but when provoked scold each other fluently, and use very indecent and bad language. This is a crime which they but too naturally learn from their heathen neighbours, and for which it is most frequently necessary to punish them. The next most frequent crime is theft from each other. Lying, to conceal their faults, and under fear of punishment, is also very prevalent; but on this I cannot lay much stress, since even in English schools, among little boys of the lower rank, I know it is so common as hardly to be exceeded."

However, in our hopes for New Zealand, we must not forget the conclusion of the above quotation, which does not say much even for the results of the educational regimen pursued at home, where "every man can get a mouthful, but so few succeed in getting anything like a bellyful" of sound and healthy knowledge.

We take the following very pertinent observations on this subject from a late number of an Auckland paper, which gives credit for the extract to the work entitled "South Australia."

"If the peculiar mode of colonisation adopted, should accomplish the end with which it has been devised, rendering New Zealand different from all modern colonies, and far superior to any with respect to wealth, refinement, and the state of society, the existence of this colony will prove highly advantageous to the British inhabitants of India. As the European constitution suffers from the climate of Hindostan, it is the practice with British residents in that country to remove their children at an early age (and generally accompanied by their mother) to be educated in a more healthy spot. The nearest country in which, under a healthy climate, good education can be obtained, is England! It follows that parent and child, as well as, in many cases, husband and wife, are separated by an immense distance, for a great number of years, and not unusually for life. In the next place, change of climate is the general prescription of Indian physicians to Indian invalids. But in order that the resident of Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, should reach a cooler climate, he must either travel by land to a temperate northern latitude, or sail across the line (through the fire, as it were) into the temperate regions of the southern hemisphere. This course being infinitely more convenient to persons in bad health, is much preferred by those who can afford to pursue it; and thus, Cape Town, Hobart Town, and Sydney (the only towns in the south where an invalid can remain to recruit his health), are commonly visited by Indian invalids.

But in none of these towns does an Anglo-Indian gentleman meet with a state of society that is otherwise than disagreeable to him, or even with the physical comforts, much less with the luxuries which long habit has taught him to consider as necessaries. He obtains coolness for the body, but wants everything else that would be of service to him—a comfortable house, the company of his wife and children, pleasant society, and entertainment for the mind. Yet what is there to prevent the formation, in one of the southern colonies, of a sort of pleasure town, like one of our watering places, where, within five or six weeks' sail of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, the children of Anglo-Indians, might, under the eye of their mother, obtain as good an education as at Brighton, and whither the Indian invalid might resort with the certainty of finding all that he could desire? There is nothing to prevent it, but the state of all the southern colonies—the poverty and wildness of South Africa and Western Australia, and the horrid convict system of Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. The establishment of such a town at the Swan River was recommended to some of the founders of that miserable settlement; and though the project appears ridiculous now, when after five years, the settlers do not raise enough food for themselves, still it is a project well deserving the attention of the founders of New Zealand, whose aim it is to establish something widely different from any modern colony. The project, considering the facts on which it is based, must inevitably succeed, if the numerous precautions taken for rendering New Zealand a civilised colony from the beginning, should prove successful. Even the partial success of the project at first, would tend to promote its complete success ultimately; for there can be no doubt that every Anglo-Indian gentleman who should be induced to visit the colony, would, by doing so, help to promote the wealth and civilisation of the colonists. It seems more than probable, also, that many who should establish their families in the colony, and visit them from time to time, would afterwards invest their savings in the purchase of public land, and settle permanently on their property. To those who know how much retired Indians suffer from the damp and changeable climate of England, and how disagreeable English society with its purely English tastes, its coldness towards strangers, and its insolent assumption of superiority towards the first generation of new-rich, is to the greater part of Anglo-Indians, this last speculation will appear by no means extravagant. But all depends on the merits of the novel system of colonisation.

"In case the merits of that system should, as is expected, lead families of an order superior to the common run of emigrants to join the first body of settlers in this colony; heads of families, that is, who would not fail to provide for the good education of their own children, then the colony will immediately offer to Anglo-Indians the two grand desiderata of their situation: pleasant society and good schools, in a fine climate, and not far off. And in that case, as soon as there shall be evidence of the fact, an edition of this book, containing all the evidence, will be printed for circulation in the three British presidencies of India."

LAND, LABOUR AND CREDIT.

Isle of Man, November 21, 1843.

To the Editor of the *New Zealand Journal*.

Sir,—In a communication signed J. C. Ponton, inserted in your *Journal* of the 11th inst. there occurs the following observation:—"Before their industry the childish cry for Capital would vanish, they would find the fruits of their own exertions, the riches of a fertile soil the best of all capital, and the only capital a country can fairly call its own."

I have been struck with this observation, because I infer Mr. Ponton agrees with me that in the writings of Mr. Wakefield on Colonization, there is too much importance attached to capital—money capital being meant—as if land and labour were not also capital, and of themselves in truth independent of money, the ingredients of material wealth.

Undoubtedly in an old and artificial state of society, such as exists in England, money is all in all; it is the dominant power; and the writings of a certain class of political economists have of late served to make it more so than ever. Our legislators, governors, and governed—all, in short, seem impressed with the idea that nothing can be done without money, or capital, as it is called; hence the influence of the capitalists or large monied men, is tremendous, and if they won't move, nothing can be done in any single direction whatever.

But what is this capital? What is it but a conventional power to command the land, labour, skill, services, material, wealth, of all descriptions in the country? Obviously the gold and silver in England do not form a tenth part of the capital of the country. Regard it which way you will, this capital resolves itself ultimately into nothing but land and labour, and without, or independent of these, the money power is gone. The value of money then depends on land and labour. Does the value of land and labour depend equally on money? Can nothing be done with them without money or capital, or in other words without the intervention of the large monied men or capitalists of the country? This is the question I would propound, especially with reference to colonization either in England, or Ireland, or in the colonies—or in other words what you call "Social Regeneration."

Suppose a hundred families landed or located in some fertile district of Canada, or Australia, or New Zealand with no money amongst them, but possessed of health; a hundred able bodied men knowing how to clear and cultivate the land, with artisans, and shoemakers, and tailors, &c., in short all the members of a social community, are they not to go to work because they have no capital, no gold or silver or notes of the Bank of England? The land is there, granted them by Government—there are fish in the rivers—edible roots and fruits—occupation in the way of providing for the immediate and future wants of every one, are they to stand still

idle and to starve because no one amongst them is what is called a Capitalist? Go to work they must, or starve, but it must be on the principle of mutual credit, which is just co-operation, and as a measure of this credit what is to hinder the community from inventing a conventional currency of their own, which could command all the wants that could be supplied by their own industry amongst themselves, and thus the community as an agricultural community get on independent of the money capitalists. With any surplus produce they could purchase foreign goods or gold or silver or any thing they could procure in exchange. What should hinder any community in possession of land and the means of making the land yield its fruits advancing in this way? What should hinder Ireland, for instance, with thousands of fertile acres lying waste, and thousands of able bodied unemployed peasants, to go to work in this way? The cry is the want of capital, the London capitalists won't come and help us. Why, sir, there is no want of capital in Ireland; the country is rich in capital, in land and labour but so long as the erroneous idea prevails that money alone is capital, they will remain idle for ever. What is wanted in Ireland is intelligence and moral power and mutual confidence. Has Scotland been cultivated and its wealth developed by means of money capital? By no means. The integrity of Scotmen and their mutual confidence in one another springing from this integrity and their intelligence, made it easy for them to perfect a system of banking and a credit currency of their own which has had the same effect as if gold and silver had been the money used. There is a tendency to transfer to the mere sign, the qualities which belong to the thing signified, and thus it is with money and the many reasonings regarding it. It is viewed subjectively and not objectively,—it is deemed wealth itself when it is but a symbol of wealth.

My notion is that, in the work of colonization, the men who engage in the work, the labourers who are to till the soil are by far the most valuable element, the land next, and, as for money, the labourers being in possession of the land are entitled to employ a currency of their own, founded on the credit of their land and of their operations. Government however, reckon the land every thing and the labourers nothing. They will take every farthing of money indeed from the labourers before they give them the land, whereas they ought to give the land in proportion to the means and capacity of cultivating it, for nothing, and gladly so, and besides should give the use of the ships of the navy, which belong to the people as well as the land, and the usufruct of both of which they would be enabled to enjoy if we had a wise and paternal Christian government, instead of a government enchanted with the delusion that money alone is capital—that nothing can be done without it—and that men with immortal souls are mere dogs, and ought to live idly as paupers, half famished or die. If but capital is held sacred and the superstition of the temple of Mammon maintained, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians—this is the craft by which we have our wealth."

Land, labour, and credit—credit, founded on the land and labour, is I would say, a much better definition of the elements of material wealth, than land, labour, and capital, inasmuch as land and labour are the elements themselves of all capital.

As an instance of how colonization is carried on without capital or money, I would refer to the emigration to Algoa Bay conducted by Mr. Joseph Christophers, where, on the labourers coining their credit or giving their promissory note for payment out of their earnings in the colony, they receive free passages. How much more readily should landholders or holders of land orders receive their passages on the same principle. Such promissory notes I count money.

The system of Fourier, or the co-operative instead of the competitive system, I hold to be sound. The destruction of the cash payment, meaning, in short, the lessening the dominancy of the monied power, is essential to the true prosperity of England. We must not look on money alone as capital or wealth; money is to be subordinate to human happiness, individual and national, and not therefore subordinate to it. And our governors and public men must learn not to reckon it impossible to do any thing unless they have money. Money is but a means to an end, and where there is a will there is always a way. The prime minister of Great Britain need never be at a loss for money to carry on any great national undertaking. A huckster genius will never do to govern England.

Whether you will appreciate what I have thus very imperfectly written I know not; but how government should refuse to carry on colonization and say they have no funds, baffles my comprehension. Evidently they have no other idea of capital except as money; and why it should be stopped because the great capitalists won't advance, also puzzles me; at least I think it is a possible thing to contrive some means of the colonizing community doing something themselves by means of powers within themselves, if they go to work in right earnest. But if what I have written do no other good, it may perhaps call forth some remarks by way of enlightenment from some abler pen.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

THOMAS HOWARD.

PANAMA.

Bath, 28th November, 1843.

To the Editor of the *New Zealand Journal*

Mr. Editor will, perhaps, excuse a few miscellaneous remarks on subjects that have lately filled a prominent place in his interesting pages.

No subject can be of deeper naval, commercial, and more than

all else to us, colonial interest, than the practical insulation of South America; unless indeed, we of Britain except that of Africa, at the Isthmus of Suez; a work, however, of vastly more difficult accomplishment, both practically and politically, than the insulation of South America by the Isthmus either at Darien or Panama. The circumstances of this latter spot, so decidedly preferable in some most important respects to any hitherto proposed more northerly line, have been largely detailed in your paper, and elsewhere; but I do not recollect your having noticed the shelving off of the shore on the Pacific; in so gradual a manner as to compel the anchorage of vessels at a great distance from the town of Panama. This has been deemed a serious objection to the formation of a canal. But without pretending to a particle of scientific knowledge on the subject, I apprehend that as to all which concerns transient vessels, the difficulty, or present impossibility of getting from the shore to the sea, may be met by an artificial continuation of the canal, terminating in a flowing dock of very moderate dimensions, and at such a depth of the flood-tide as will liberate the inclosed vessels at the earliest possible moment.

As to a canal adapted to steam-boats only, and as to railroads also across the Isthmus, let the native powers, should they think fit, execute any such work on any portion of their territory; or, what might answer almost as well, let the authorities about Panama, as Mr. Scarlet suggests, but repair their present abominable roads over the narrow strip of land between Chagres and Panama; but assuredly the British nation will never take any deep interest in a work so far beneath its wants, and the capabilities of this, or some other discoverable spot of the same long ridge, extending little less than fifteen degrees of latitude. Nothing, Sir, short of a ship-canal carrying vessels of war, ought we ever publicly to concern ourselves in; and since a steam-tug can be made to haul along the largest vessel as easily as to draw half a dozen merchant vessels of various size, at the same time, as I have seen up the Mississippi to New Orleans, the canal should be made of the largest capacity needed for all national purposes. Steam alone will answer the purposes of such a navigation. Canals never, and rivers rarely, afford room for the working of sailing ships in unfavourable winds; the consequence is necessarily an immense loss of time in the ascent of rivers. We have heard from the Premier an opinion of the almost utter inutility of the Caledonian canal, but, for my part, I have never yet heard of steam-tugs being in use upon it. Few ships navigated by steam will ever proceed to the vast distance of our antipodes, while sailing vessels stud the seas of every region; provision must therefore be made for converting them all into steam-ships during the passage of this Southern Isthmus.

Now, Sir, who ought to form this canal, if the territorial government will not, or can not, execute it, but is willing that some other power should do the work? who but the British people; who are half so interested as we are? who have actually a tithe of the interest therein which we have? to whom pertain the vast peninsula of India, the western shores of Eastern India, the island-continent of Australia, the magnificent isles absurdly named New Zealand, their hundreds of millions of people, with ample space for tens of millions more—for tens of millions of men, whose greater civilization will never endure the cooping up of generation after generation on the same spot, to perish unnumbered, and unheeded? Whom doth it intensely concern to have the readiest admission possible to the Pacific, were it only to check that domineering influence over its isle-bespangled bosom, which a neighbouring power is so unscrupulously grasping at; over communities even better than its own, long since discovered, now christianized, and civilized by British sailors and British missionaries, alike of fame immortal? The nation, however, as such, is encumbered with debt; yet at this very time is an immense amount, they say, of private capital lying stagnant among its rich men. Then, Sir, let a private company, able to raise a million of pounds sterling, engage to undertake the work, upon the government entering into negotiations with the powers of New Grenada for the acquisition of the land required, after survey and selection of the spot by British officers; with permission, by means of a moderate establishment, partly military, and partly civil, on the two shores, to secure the free passage of the canal to all nations; all paying one, and the same, proportional toll, with jurisdiction also, in all cases occurring on the canal or immediately affecting its proper navigation and conservation. To this scheme, may be objected difficulties in time of war. That, Sir, is a chief point which has led to the present writing. As most assuredly a strait, natural, or artificial, so conveniently placed, would, during warfare, be watched on either side by British vessels, so long as Britain holds a practical supremacy, on the ocean; I ask, whether in point of duty and decorum, as well as interest, it becomes not Britain, at its own cost, rather than as contributory with other nations, to form a passage which it never could suffer to remain open to an enemy in time of war? Deeming this consequence to be decisive of the question, who shall execute the work, I must then observe, that without ample government security, both of defence and cost, it is not to be expected that any of our great capitalists would embark in so peculiar a speculation. I submit, therefore, that Government should secure to the enterprisers a clear interest of not less than 4 per cent. to commence on the completion of the work or on the outlay of a million, should that amount prove, after all, inadequate to its execution, to be then assumed, if need be, by the government itself; and further, that on the completion of the work by the Company, should the revenue accruing from the tolls

rise after all expences of protection and management discharged, to a higher rate of profit than 4 per cent on the Company's expenditure, supposing them to complete the work, the whole excess would be their's to the extent of 6 per cent; but that, beyond this, any surplussage should go to the formation of a sinking fund, whence, when amounting to the capital sum contributed, should be repaid to the proprietors, their heirs and representatives; the amount of each man's contribution; the canal to become then the property of the nation, and the tolls to be proportioned only to the actual outgoings. The next consideration is, as to the supply of labour. I entirely agree with you, Sir, that the employment of our convicts on the work is quite out of the question. No person who has spent but as few months as I have years within the tropics, can for one moment entertain the idea of putting natives of the north of Europe to severe labour, *sub dio*, within those regions of the sun. Then, as hath been proposed, to withdraw black labourers from the West Indies, were to give the finishing stroke to the small means of existence remaining to the unhappy whites still tied by necessity to those ill-fated lands; lands within no very long time, I strongly believe, to be, under any circumstances, abandoned to their negro tenants. Yet, believe I cannot that the offer even of double the wages he now usually obtains in the islands, would tempt the negro, so fond of his ease, to engage in the terrible labour of canal-digging, away from his wife, his comfortable hut, and fruitful garden. With the deepest interest have I inquired of naval and other gentlemen how it comes to pass, that our convicts, instead of being sent to perish at the Cape of Southern Africa, have not, in that pleasant climate, been employed in forming a breakwater there, which would, ere now, have repaid itself in the saving of property to say nought of the precious lives in such numbers lost at that Cape, misnamed of Hope! whereas in the climate of the Isthmus of the West, amid its dark forests, its miserable alternation of furious tempests and burning skies, a deficiency of native labour can only be supplied, if supplied at all, from Western Africa, and I should also hope, from those bodies of India already in a course of transport to the West Indies; each set to be separately employed on the opposite sides of the Isthmus, and never to meet but at the central termination of their toils, with mutual gratulation. I have indeed read that abundance of native labour is to be obtained on the Isthmian territories at the wages of two dollars a day per man. But I cannot help doubting both the abundance of labourers, and the possibility of undertakers of the proposed work in the prospect of paying eight shillings, or eight and sixpence a day for digging. I should imagine that the daily pay of half a dollar with rations, shelter, and the benefit of a hospital—for a commissariat, I apprehend, there must necessarily be on such a spot—is the largest expenditure that could be contemplated; the Government giving all possible aid in the way of transport, and stipulated return of the labourers. If indeed, native labour, at a reasonable cost, could possibly be obtained, the work would be wonderfully facilitated; but whoever has witnessed canal work, and has also lived in hot countries, will verily expect that such work will scarcely be commenced before it is abandoned by men of any colour, on whom some stress of circumstances, such as far distant homes, does not strongly operate. This, I imagine, forms the great difficulty in the case, and this it is which makes the shortest possible cut, the most desirable. The white officials of any grade can, in this climate, be but very few, much the greater number must be sought from the cleverest of the natives and other Creoles or coloured men; for the risk of life to the white man is not less there, than on the worst parts of the African coast. I began with requesting your admission of a few remarks, but can no longer urge that plea.

I remain, sir, most respectfully yours,
J. P. BARTON.

THE ABSENTEES,

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

MR. EDITOR,—As one of the "absentee landowners" of New Zealand, referred to in your Journal, No. 102, I take upon myself to show the repeated attacks made upon that body are unjust. You state at p. 308, that the absentee landowners do not authorize their agents to make any outlay for the improvement of their lands, or to grant such terms to the clearer and cultivator of it, as will ever make it worth while for them to improve the soil. Again, "although the original purchaser got the land cheap, he will find it dear, unless some means are adopted to obtain improving tenants."

I will first begin by stating what I have done, what my present situation is, and what my prospects are, closing with a few remarks connected with the subject. In 1839, my agent was appointed to select the land, and instructed to let or sell the land on any terms recognised as reasonable on the spot; but to be liberal in treating with a useful tenant; one that would go to work and clear the land in earnest, should have the use of the land free for a number of years, and be rewarded for every acre got into approved cultivation, at the rate of 400l. for every 100 acres of the forest land, and assisted to build a dwelling thereon for his family. The country sections are, I am informed, favourably situated in the Porirua Valley, distant 8 miles from Wellington, with a good road passing each of them; with all this I have the land unoccupied. The town sections have been let three years without producing any rent. I last year changed my agents for more active persons; they have been instructed how to proceed, and all neces-

sary papers delivered over to them more than eighteen months without having a single advice on the subject! I am served much in the same way at New Plymouth and Nelson!! All my liberality has ended in disappointment, vexation, and disgust at such enterprises. After some consideration I am of opinion the first and chief cause of all the disasters may be attributed to the New Zealand Company in not directing the disputed question of title with the natives to be settled; this uncertainty of title and possession of the land, has ruined the small capitalist by the delay, and driven many active families altogether away, cursing emigration, and those who recommend it, as a refined system of humbug. These obstructions would not justify the agent to stir, and thus, the whole undertaking got into confusion. Who would, using your own words, hazard either "small fish" or "large fish," when all former baits had been swallowed up and produced nothing?

The New Zealand Company had got all they wanted, the fl. per acre, and only busied themselves in preparing new schemes, and not in adjusting the differences their agent had created. It has proved injurious in another way, as while the company had fresh lands for sale from their reserved town and country sections, the first purchasers were excluded from making sales; thus the company have at one and the same time prevented the original purchasers from getting tenants, for want of possession, and from effecting sales, by their competition and underselling them. When the company's title became questioned they ought to have refrained establishing new settlements until it had been settled; whereas, many of these will absolutely be at work on the lands before the New Zealand pioneers know where to find theirs.

Your advice, Mr Editor, to awaken the minds of the absentee proprietors to a sense of their condition, I read to be "only do, do something." I will endeavour to show you they have done something; they have paid for the land in 1839, which will not be delivered to them in January 1844.

They have long since paid heavy agency charges for selecting the land they would prefer, and they have yet to learn what further claims may be made before they get this certificate registered! They have contributed to the support of a spirited journal to represent their interests, with which I think they are satisfied. There are many incidental expenses they have besides incurred, not necessary here to state, but sufficient to renew and keep alive the worst feelings, with the additional prospect of being taxed for holding what, they never possessed!!

I should even now be glad to find an industrious family of practical agricultural experience, to enter on fifty or one hundred acres in some of the best parts of the company's settlements, on the terms before recited, which, if they please, may eventually become their own, and I have reason to believe there are many who follow my example in safe hands.

The absentee proprietors, I think, sir, have done, and are yet willing to do something, but it must have a better foundation than the plucking system, hitherto practised on them.

2, Burlington-Gardens.

W. H. BURNAND,

NEW PLYMOUTH IMPROVEMENT FUND.

1st December, 1843.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

SIR,—Among several of the tempting morceaux held out in the prospectus of the New Plymouth Company, published by the Directors in 1840, I find a condition at paragraph 4, in these words, "that the capital of the company shall be invested in the purchase of Stock from the London Company of New Zealand, which has been agreed upon; in the purchase of land, from the last mentioned Company, which has also been agreed upon; and lastly, in advances on Loan at Colonial interest to persons settling on the lands of the Plymouth Company.

Permit me to inquire through the medium of your Journal, whether any arrangements have been made to carry out that last important part of the contract between the Directors and the confiding settlers.

I think I may venture to anticipate your reply in the negative, from the series of complaints in the letters published in your papers from correspondents residing in the New Plymouth Settlement, up to the latest period, which represents them as a body comparatively without capital. Many expected on the faith of this contract, to find provision made in the settlement, to obtain loans on the security of their land and stock.

Emigrants were thus tempted to invest more money in the purchase of land, than without this clause they would have considered prudent. I venture to touch on this subject by way of reminding the New Plymouth Board of Directors in this country, that they are bound by their own act, published and declared, to see provision is made from their funds effectively to work this out, or run the hazard of being cited before her Majesty's courts, at Westminster.

Again, letter after letter from every influential settler, visitor, and agent, including Col. Wakefield, Capt. Liardet, and Mr. Wicksteed, insists "that a harbour was indispensable to the town, and that it might be completed according to plans sent home, at a very small expense, from the naturally formed basin, at the mouth of the Huatoki river," without which, it will be impossible to load or unload vessels, lying in the roadstead, with any degree of safety, when business assumes anything like importance.

I think, Mr. Editor, you will agree with all persons who have taken the subject into consideration, that this is another of those wants that are pressing, and necessary. There are few letters re-

ceived from New Plymouth, without containing these remarks, "When are we to have our Harbour, Jetty, or Breakwater?" This appeal, Mr Editor, is not to be slighted by those who have, in any way, contributed to sending out settlers, under the impression that their interests should be carefully watched and pressed into public notice through the columns of your paper, when a proper case was made out against any party or parties, however numerous or powerful, to justify them doing so, and this, I think, you will agree with me is one requiring your assistance.

Your obedient servant,

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[The proper mode of supplying capital to New Plymouth is—1st, The encouragement of the emigration of small capitalists, by means of the cheap cabin system: 2d, The formation of a Loan company: and 3d, The enhancement of the price of land in New Plymouth, so as to create a fund for public purposes. We shall not cease to urge these measures on the attention of the Company.]

LAND AND LAND CLEARING.

Bath, Dec. 4th, 1843.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

SIR,—The communications of Messrs. Earp, Rich, and Cullen, in the last number of the Journal, giving the results of independent observations on climate, soil, and productions, in different parts of New Zealand, afford much ground of comfort and congratulation to the unwavering and sincere friends of well considered colonisation, and particularly to those, who, through good report and evil report, have laboured to advance the settlement of New Zealand. By such persons it must be pleasing to find the theories of the philosopher, and the hopes of the philanthropist, practically confirmed by the merchant, the farmer, and the working man, to each of which classes, the names of Earp, Rich, and Cullen, apparently belong; thus proving the rapid and certain progress of this interesting question.

To a careful reader of the communications spoken of, the caution with which facts are recorded, and the evident desire to avoid over statement, must be duly appreciated, and tend to produce conviction in the minds of those who had previously doubted of the capabilities of the country; in these modest and moderate descriptions, no straining for effect to bring about a given object is observable, all seems natural, and the unbiassed tribute of independent minds to the cause of truth; if any partiality is perceptible, it may, perhaps be found in a little excusable leaning towards the assumed superior advantages of each man's location, and yet, this proves nothing more nor less than the great productive capacity of New Zealand, from north to south, a fact abundantly confirmed by statements from a hundred sources to be found in the columns of the New Zealand Journal, as well as in those of other publications of equal authority. Next to positive proofs of productiveness, comes as clear evidence of the low cost of bringing different kinds of land into cultivation; this is a matter so deeply interesting to our agricultural friends, and all well wishers to the colony, that it deserves to be considered in various points of view.

Mr. Earp affords much information on this head, and he agrees with Mr. Cullen in thinking the richly wooded lands to be most valuable. Mr. Cullen notices a fact which must prove very serviceable, by enabling a chooser to estimate the comparative value of wooded and fern land, when he is considering the relative cost of bringing this or that into cultivation, and the probable condition of each sort of soil.

Mr. C. says "we did not see a wood but had been burnt to the edge; some places we could see where a wood had been consumed, except a few trunks of trees standing half burnt, and some lying on the ground round the standing ones. The farther we went from this, the less we saw of the fragments of the trees, until we could see none; the nearer we went to the wood, the higher and more luxuriant was the fern; this shows that the greatest part of the fern land is of the same nature as the wood land, but more exhausted by the growth and burning of the fern, that nothing rots into the ground to manure it, &c."

Mr. Rich, in his letter to Mr. Miles, M. P. for East Somerset, a well known patron of agriculture, says "I have been very reserved to my friends on the subject (i. e. in speaking of what he calls this interesting country), as I made up my mind to say but little about these colonies unless I could speak with certainty; after seeing two seasons here, I hesitate not in saying, that the capabilities of New Zealand are very great. The crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, hops, &c., are very good; as for grazing and dairy purposes, it will be equal to any part of the world I have seen, after it is sown with English grass. We can do without hay making, as the grass grows better in the winter than it does in the summer;" again, "I have never felt an oppressively hot day nor a cold one since my arrival, &c., &c."

Thus we find Mr. Rich, at Auckland, Mr. Earp, at Wellington, and Mr. Cullen, at Nelson; all holding the same language, which is indeed only a confirmation of what has been over and over again said about the fertility of the soil in general, whilst each of those gentlemen have added some interesting particulars, not, perhaps, before recorded, for which reason, their statements deserve to be particularly considered by all concerned in the welfare of the colony.

Having been duly reflected upon, it would seem natural that some such question as the following, should arise in the minds of many readers.—What should prevent farming capital and labour

from being employed in so fertile a field? A question, doubtless of the deepest interest to thousands just at this conjuncture or crisis of their fate, and one upon the right decision of which may, after all, hang the national destiny, if it be true that we are ruined by over population and competition at home, and the want of markets for our products abroad. Emigration, no doubt, still goes on, but there is a great want of information upon the subject, of what are the constituents of a happy colony, or so many would not be found proceeding to such a climate as Canada, or such a home as that presented by the United States of America. The climate in the one, with its six or seven months of perpetual frost and snow, and the too free institutions, with the decidedly anti-British feeling of the other, should cause persons to hesitate before committing themselves and their families to either, and if emigration should be deemed necessary by them, to consider the superior chances of happiness and comfort in such a climate as that described in the letters before adverted to. Above all things, Englishmen should not pass from under the flag of England; much unhappiness has been the result of neglecting this rule. It should still be the proud boast of every emigrant "I live among my own people;" the idea of the extension of the British family should be stretched to its utmost limits, and all its children, however far removed from the parent isle, should every where be taught to point with pride and exultation to the meteor flag of their country.

But there is a still higher sentiment that should pervade the minds of colonists; it is this, that in carrying their religion, literature, arts and sciences, free political institutions, and their flag, into new countries, every individual has a solemn duty to perform towards himself, his family, his country, and the world, in taking due care that he transplants the best models in all these important matters for future imitation. It is clear that narrow class views cannot much longer prevail; a more just estimate of christian, moral, political, and physical truth, are now rapidly brushing away the cobwebs of error and prejudice. A grand process of upward levelling has commenced.

And it may very probably be seen that the colonies of Britain will keep pace with the mother country, in the march of permanent improvement, if those proceeding hence are faithful stewards of the talents committed to them.

And if those talents should be improved in such a country as New Zealand, which has been emphatically said by a settler to deserve the appellation of "the land of promise," what should hinder the most rapid advances towards perfection. In all soberness and truthfulness, such a state of things may be looked for, and no doubt an increasing number of people are beginning to be of the same mind.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, KAPPA.

THE GOVERNMENT, THE COMPANY, AND THE NATIVES.

29th November, 1843.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to point out to you how much you are mistaken in the following statement:—"The next important point touched on in these official Reports, is the claim of the Aborigines in the Company's settlements to further *Utū*, or an equivalent for the lands which they assert not to have been fully paid for," and then you go on to say, that Governor Hobson and Mr. Shortland were ready to acquiesce in any reasonable arrangement.

Now the fact is, whatever they may have said, that Mr. George Clarke, the lay agent of the Church Missionary Society, was appointed Protector of the Aborigines, and he went with Hobson to Port Nicholson (read his report, p. 171, House of Commons Papers, 12th of August, 1842) and he denied the agreement made between Colonel Wakefield and the natives; he set the natives to reclaim the land, and I have the best authority for stating, that this was his difficulty, that no money would satisfy the natives, and that he was at the end of three years further off granting a title to the settler than ever. A correspondent, who has just returned from the colony, writes to me that "the unsettled state of the native claims has been a very great drawback to the settlement. Many persons would have been cultivating their land long since, had the claims been settled, but they have been waiting so long that their money is nearly expended. It will take years to recover us from the injury Captain Hobson inflicted on us during his administration."

The natives I know are obedient to the powers that be, but I know that the government agents were thwarting the settlement through their means.

Mr. Earp's account in No. 102 is excellent, as are the emigrant's letters. I was in hopes of some answer to Mr. Partridge's letter in the Journal. It is a matter of great interest, both in England and the antipodes. If the Phormium cannot be sold for a price which would pay those who gather it, they should be told so. This was the object of Mr. Partridge's letter to me, and of my sending it to you.

I am, dear Sir, yours, truly, W.

WATER-POWER CORN MILLS.

Corn Mills are a great want in the Company's settlements, and a millwright, understanding grinding corn, with capital sufficient to erect a mill to be driven by wind or water, would be sure to thrive if he was to go out; and if an individual has not sufficient capital for the purpose, two or three would do well to join. Timber for the purpose is to be had in any quantity. This information is given in consequence of having seen a letter from an intelligent settler, dated Wellington, 25th of April, 1843, in which the following passage occurs:—"There have been 350 quarters of fine wheat grown in the valley of the Hutt this year, but we have no mill to grind it. A person arrived in the *Phoebe*, talks of erecting a water-mill on the Hutt, but no one is here who understands the subject enough to bring into use the plan recommended some time

since, of river mills with the wheel between two barges. We have a great want of practical engineers; there is no one capable of suggesting a rough bridge over the Hutt river, where its span is only 120 feet." Mr. Robert Gillingham, of Andover, is stated, at p. 273, No. 99, as going out in the *Teres*, taking with him the machinery of a corn and sawmill to be put up at New Plymouth. It is to be hoped that others will follow his example, as they will be sure to do well at Wellington, Nelson, Petre, and other places. The falls of water are innumerable, and as for bridges, which the writer of the letter from which the extract has been made complains that an engineer cannot be found to construct, a tolerable substitute for a finished structure is the work of not more than a good practical mechanic. The American pile bridges, put up more than 50 years ago, in Londonderry, Waterford, and Wexford, are still serviceable. Those who have not seen them, but who have seen the wooden quay run into the sea, at Calais, will at once know what is meant. All that is wanted is a good pile driver or two. The Company, too, ought to send over by the next ship, what the engineers call a "monkey;" the cost would not exceed 10l.

W.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1843.

We present some details of progress in the Wellington settlement, from the *New Zealand Gazette*, of which we have received a file up to the 17th June last. The news is uninteresting, except as respects the future prospects of the settlement. On one good thing we may congratulate the friends of settlers, viz., that in Wellington some efforts have at length been made to form an Agricultural Association, which, in good time, will have the effect of eliciting practical rules of guidance for the cultivator, in a new field, where it often happens that ignorance of other modes of agriculture partakes of the character of an advantage, leaving the mind open to lessons absolutely requisite to the farmer, but which the old and experienced farmer is determinately slow to receive. Much may be done by the co-operation of zealous colonists to promote those works of general improvement which it has been the misfortune, perhaps, more than the fault of the New Zealand Company, that they have not yet carried into full effect. An Agricultural Society in a young colony would not be dealing with matters foreign to their purpose, were they to take into consideration the best and the cheapest modes of facilitating intercommunication, so that agricultural productions of all sorts may find a ready access to a ready market.

A topic of grave interest is to be found in the intelligence quoted in the City article of the *Times* of Friday week, from a *Sydney Herald* of July, which we here present at length:—

The *Sydney Herald* of the 13th of July gives late intelligence from New Zealand, according to which a conflict had taken place between the English and the natives at Cloudy Bay. The result of this affair, will, no doubt, be regarded with great interest by all those who are interested in the colony. The particulars, as furnished in the Sydney paper, are as follows:—"Raupero, a chief, had interfered with the proceedings of a party of surveyors belonging to Nelson, who were setting out 'country sections' at Wairo. It appears he at first remonstrated with them and desired they would leave the place, which they refused to do; the consequence was, that he burnt their hut, and detained or stole their effects. The Nelson authorities then issued a warrant for his apprehension, and a party of about 40 persons proceeded to secure him and another accomplice, who, it was said, had assisted him in his work of destruction. Having made known the object of their visit, through the medium of an interpreter, the natives, who had assembled to the number of about 80, exhibited their fire arms, and showed by gesticulations their small inclination to submit to the surrender of the parties required. The interpreter, who it is presumed was Mr. Tuckett, with the company's agent, retired to the persons in the rear, for the purpose of bringing them up to the spot, but in the meantime the report of a musket was heard, and he saw that he had been attacked by the natives, who kept up a running skirmish with them as they ascended the hill. Mr. Tuckett now sought personal safety, and with five others gained the coast, and made their retreat on board the brig which took them to Cloudy Bay. From the accounts published it cannot be gathered how many Europeans remained with the natives; but it is stated that three of the former and four of the latter were killed. Upon the arrival of the brig at Wellington, a meeting of the magistrates was held, and they determined to send off a large party to rescue the whites from the natives. The brig took the company appointed, and after a cruise of two days landed them; and two or three persons at the latest dates had gone ashore to make inquiries and treat with the natives." A meeting of the inhabitants of Wellington was held on the 27th of June, to urge upon the government at Auckland, the governor of New South Wales, and the Secretary of State himself, the necessity of affording military protection to the residents at Cook's Straits. The Sydney papers regard the present outbreak as exceedingly alarming, and beg the attention of the home government to it. From other facts disclosed by the present arrival it

seems the natives have not the most friendly feeling for the settlers, since in several cases they have claimed payment for tracts of land before purchased from the New Zealand Company, and were apparently quite prepared to enforce their demands if the parties applied to refused. From Anokland the date is as late as the 17th of June. The weather was then favourable, and agriculture prospering in the country settlements.

Now it will happen that, although such a fracas as this, the hasty ebullition of temper on the part of a notorious chief who has been successful in urging on a few dissatisfied natives to press their claims to *Utu* in an illegal manner, exhibits a state of feeling which a very little judicious conciliation and generosity on the part of Captain Fitzroy and Colonel Wakefield will by this time have put an end to for ever, the affair will be magnified by distance and report, until many will begin to believe that New Zealand is almost as uncivilised and dangerous a place to live in as Ireland. Raupero, seen in the perspective of 16,000 miles, will be enlarged to a Mauri Repealer in chief, and nothing but physical force, it will be said, can hope to arrest the mischief. A Landlord and Tenant Commission of a very simple character, will be all that is requisite—viz., let the great Landlord, the Government, authorise the agents of its Tenant in chief, the New Zealand Company, to give at once, and without any more sickening and trivial delays, and interferences of officials, a generous compensation to the discontented Aborigines for the surrender of their lands, inflicting due punishment on such persons as are proved to have fomented the causes of quarrel. Let it be but understood that such a desire is felt on the part of the English authorities to do justice, and the quick-minded natives will confirm their general character for forbearance by patiently acquiescing in the decision. The best of all compensation would be to proceed vigorously, with due amount of labour and capital, in the work of settlement and improvement, so as, in a speedy and effectual manner, to make the native reserves actually a boon to the natives.

Surely the British Government are bound in common honesty to give that amount of protection to the zealous and deserving settlers in Cook's Straits, which they do not deny to any other British dependency.

We have this week said a few more last words on the subject of the New Zealand Company, of what they have done, of what they might have done, and what they may yet do. We have also to defend ourselves from the charge of being too hard on the New Zealand proprietary. We are sorry to be misunderstood; but we shall only say here, once for all, that our fault-finding has had the very good result we anticipated, and which alone we had in view: it has put the New Zealand body on their "mettle," and elicited a very useful letter (but, in some matters, obviously unjust to the Company) from a landowner, whose opinion is worthy of attention. Our desire is first to get the individual members of the New Zealand body to prove their existence and claims, by saying something for themselves. Good must follow. Our object is theirs.

P.S.—We are now in receipt of authentic information from the New Zealand House on the subject of the collision with the Natives, above referred to; which we have just time to subjoin. We sincerely trust—indeed we feel confident, that the conciliatory intentions of Colonel Wakefield there represented, must have been attended with success: and we hope that the friends of the settlers at home will find their suspense alleviated by a similar conviction:—

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

Sir,—Various rumours having gone abroad respecting the late collision at Cloudy Bay, the Directors of the New Zealand Company think it right, with the view of preventing alarm from unfounded statements, to send you the whole of the dispatches which they have received upon the subject. You will perceive that the settlers were assisting the Government civil officers in the execution of a warrant upon two chiefs who had been guilty of an aggression upon a party of surveyors; and that, although the published accounts stated that several had been killed, this had not been by any means ascertained.

These dispatches were received by the very latest opportunity, and must therefore contain the very latest information. It must be observed, that the whole of the details were conveyed to Wellington by persons who had just made their escape from the scene of conflict, and the probability is, therefore, that they are over-coloured

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
T. C. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

Wellington, New Zealand, 19th June, 1843.

Sir—The enclosed copy of a note from Colonel Wakefield, will explain to the Court the cause of his temporary absence from this settlement.

The particulars of the unfortunate event which has rendered this step necessary, as far as I am able to collect them, are as follows:—

It appears that Mr. Cotterell having been interrupted at the surveyors station at the Wairoa, by a party of natives, headed by Raupero, and his hut burned down, he dispatched information of the event to Captain Wakefield, who proceeded with Mr. Thompson, the police magistrate, and a party of about fifty, by the Government brig Victoria, to Cloudy Bay, and arrived on Friday last at the scene of the outrage, Mr. Thompson having a warrant for the apprehension of Raupero. They found the natives encamped near the spot, and all armed, in number about 200. They were posted on a hill, and Mr. Thompson showed his warrant and attempted an explanation of its nature, which they either did not, or would not, understand, but continued to remain together in a body. There was a small stream or gully separating the two parties, over which Mr. Thompson and his party made a movement to pass in a canoe; while this was taking place, a gun from one of the Europeans accidentally went off, which the natives mistaking for a signal of attack, immediately replied to, by a general volley. This was returned, and several fell on both sides; the natives being in greater numbers, and concealed by the fern, in which they lay down and reloaded, had the advantage; and after a while, the English party were obliged to retreat up a steep hill, exposed to the fire of their opponents. Mr. Tuckett, with about twelve others, and two men severely wounded, (one, whose arm has been since amputated,) made their escape back to Cloudy Bay, and embarked on board the Government brig, which arrived here on Saturday night, at twelve o'clock. A meeting of the inhabitants took place at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, and about seventy individuals readily volunteered to accompany Mr. M'Donough, our police magistrate, and Colonel Wakefield, in the brig, to Cloudy Bay. They embarked yesterday about twelve o'clock, but remain still in the harbour, having been obliged to put back by a violent gale from the S.E., which continues. It is much to be feared that both Capt. Wakefield and Mr. Thompson had fallen into the hands of the natives, although not clearly ascertained, as the brig put off immediately. Mr. Tuckett and those who escaped with him got on board. Nor am I able to communicate with certainty the name of any individual on our side who has been actually killed, although several must have been severely wounded. Anxiously awaiting some further intelligence to communicate to the Court,

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES KELHAM.

To the Secretary of the New Zealand Company.

Sunday, June 18, 1843.

Dear Sir—I am obliged to start to Cloudy Bay, to try to rescue my brother and others, who are in the hands of the natives, after an irregular engagement.

I wish the dispatches that are ready, to be sent by the Vanguard; and if you are well enough, that you would write shortly to the Court of Directors, telling them of my absence, and the cause of it. Act for me in everything as usual.

(Signed) W. WAKEFIELD.

James Kelham, Esq.

Wellington, New Zealand, June 21, 1843.

Sir—Since my dispatch, No. 49, was written, the gale has continued with unabated violence, and the brig has been obliged to come further in for a supply of provisions and water. They have now got their supplies, and are fairly under weigh. This detention has changed Colonel Wakefield's intention of proceeding with any force in the hopes of rescue, which would now be unavailing, unless he could have mustered such a one as would have overcome all opposition; and he intends to proceed by negotiation, as most likely to be productive of success. The volunteers have in consequence disembarked, and the following gentlemen only proceeded with this object:—Colonel Wakefield, Messrs. Clifford, Dr. Evans, St. Hill, in the Commission of the Peace; Dr. Dorset, Dr. Knox, Mr. Commissioner Spain, Mr. Clarke, Protector of Aborigines.

It appears that Ranghietta was in company with Raupero, the only two chiefs who have hitherto created, and are likely to continue their opposition to the quiet occupation of the Europeans. If Colonel Wakefield should fall in with any means of conveying intelligence of the state of affairs, on his arrival at Cloudy Bay, he will write me. My statement to the Court bears the impress of truth; I have forborne any remarks which might hurt the feelings of any party, or cause unnecessary alarm to their friends at home. If things prove worse, which I sincerely hope and believe they will not, my next will convey information thereof. Although the public account states that several were killed, this has not been positively ascertained.

I remain respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES KELHAM.

To the Secretary of the New Zealand Company.

WELLINGTON.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

The first Anniversary of this useful Institution, was held in its Lecture-room on Monday evening the 8th May, and we have now the pleasure to lay before our readers a full report of the proceedings. The evening proved exceedingly wet and stormy, which kept many, especially ladies, from being present. The sohrée, however, passed off in a most agreeable manner, the harmony of the evening being greatly promoted by several pieces of vocal music, which were performed in a manner that reflected credit on the Amateur Performers.

At seven o'clock the Chair was taken by the highly respected President of the Institution, Col. W. Wakefield, who commenced the proceedings by congratulating the meeting on its very respectable appearance and numbers, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. He reminded them of the lecture addressed to them on the previous day in the Church, when their minister took the opportunity to comment upon the stigma that rests upon this Town, that not any place, solely appropriated for public worship, had yet been erected by any of the various Christian communities. They were told that, if they had not money, they had health and strength, and they ought to employ these in cutting timber for a building. This advice, which was intended to be followed, he (Col. Wakefield) would give to the institution, especially as the operation of the "Raupo Act" would deprive them of their room on the 1st of October. If short of funds, they must make the greater efforts, and he was happy to say that, having received a communication from his Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, in which the Mayor, the Chief Police Magistrate, and himself were directed to allot the Public Reserves, there would be no difficulty in fixing sites for public purposes. He would also say, respecting prospects of the Settlement, that the New Zealand Company were more determined than ever to sustain it to the utmost of their power, and he, as their Agent, felt so deep an interest in its prosperity, that he would go to the full length of his instructions, or even beyond them, to promote it, and as a proof of both—he would mention the road up the Hut, which should never be relinquished, till, by fairly opening up the country to Wairarapa, it should be demonstrated that this is the very best situation for a settlement, having the most convenient and accessible harbour, and opening the largest extent of the finest land in the island. Some persons were in the habit of giving an alarming picture of their state, telling them that the most serious commercial difficulties were felt, or that public credit was at stake, if not destroyed, and that their prospe- and almost their existence depended upon oil. He (Col. Wakefield) would tell such gentlemen, that they did not depend upon any such slippery tenure, and though it was to be hoped, for the sake of those gentlemen who had ventured so largely, that this season might turn out well, yet even they would find the most profitable, as well as the safest returns would be obtained from the land. Even the flax, though he was more sanguine respecting that now, than he had been, was not so much to be looked to as the land, and he was happy to see that every day was putting people on their lands, and he was ready to assist any working man with seeds, but he regretted that so many were still hanging upon precarious wages in the town, instead of seeking independence on their land, which would maintain every man upon it, and give the means of nobly supporting all our institutions. He then called upon Mr. Knowles the Secretary, to read the report.

From this we learn that three lectures only—those on "Colonization," by Mr. Hanson—have been delivered. More could have been procured with ease, but the number of Members had been too limited.

In reply to a Memorial to his Excellency the Officer administering the Government, in the last Report, his Excellency had granted to the Institute a portion of ground on the Reserve adjoining Messrs. Willis and Co.'s premises, Lambton Quay.

The Committee had forwarded to the court of Directors of the New Zealand Company, through their Principal Agent, in original per *Clydeside*, on the 29th January, and in duplicate per *Brougham*, on the 11th March, a memorial for aid.

The report goes on to acknowledge the receipt of several packages of newspapers from a Mr. S. Cobham, of Newgate Street, London, addressed to the Secretaries of the late Museum and Exchange, and the Working Man's Association; both these institutions being defunct, they have been placed in the library.

The Committee have granted the use of the lecture hall, on the Sunday, to the Independent Denomination. Previous to this, it was occupied by the Episcopalians, and the Committee had always been ready to allow its use to any body of Christians, without reference to sect.

The statistics of the day-school, as gathered from the school-master's report, are as follow—

There have been admitted, since his appointment on December 5, 1842, (including those who remained in the school from the former teacher)..... Boys 61
Girls 29

Total..... 90

Of these there have left from various causes 48

Leaving now in the school 42

The statistics of the Sunday School are furnished by the Superintendent as follows:—

Since the opening of the school on June 19, 1842, there have been admitted Boys 65
Girls 39

Total.....104

Of these have left from various causes 48

New in the school.....56

Under the care of 7 gratuitous teachers.—Average attendance 45.

The system of instruction pursued in the Sunday School is in accordance with the most approved plans of the London schools, and the aim is, to instruct the children in the truths of Christianity, drawn purely from their source, the Bible; no catechisms or books of any denominational character whatever are employed, and at the close of the school the children attend such places of Christian worship as their parents may direct.

FINANCE.—The Balance Sheet shews 17l. 9s. 1d. as the receipts of the past six-months, and disbursements 15l. 3s. 1d. leaving 2l. 6s. a balance.

THEATRICALS IN WELLINGTON.

The Wellington Saloon, Ship Hotel, Te Aro, was opened according to announcement, on Thursday night, the 11th May, From the *Gazette* we quote the following account from this first appearance:

"The place was crowded to excess, and we observed that the boxes were filled with the principal merchants, and also several Aldermen with their fair friends, whose beaming eyes eclipsed in brightness the chandelier, and threw its light far in the shade. From two to three hundred persons were obliged to walk back to their homes without catching a sight, as the door-keepers were compelled to refuse admittance. The performances consisted of "a Ghost in spite of himself," some singing and recitations, and "the Village Lawyer." Though the actors did not equal the great stars of the other hemisphere, still for a place at the antipodes it was fair; and we trust with Mr. Marriot, who gave a neat speech at the conclusion, that the British race in the Southern world will support the drama, equally as well as their countrymen do in the Northern.

"Although we are quite ignorant of the stage, we shall presume to make a few remarks. We think the gentleman who played the Magistrate in the Village Lawyer, would have made a far better Aldwinckle; and we should, for the future, substitute singing instead of recitations. We also think if the Stage Manager was to make a set scene, instead of attempting the moveable ones, it would have a much better effect, as the stage is evidently too small. The audience were remarkably quiet and orderly, and every thing was conducted in a highly becoming manner. We understand the proprietors intend commencing a much larger building, and then these little faults can be remedied."

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

A numerous meeting of the landholders and merchants of Wellington, took place at the Exchange Rooms, on Monday, the 5th of June agreeably to the notices previously advertised in both papers.

The business of the day commenced by Colonel Wakefield being requested to take the chair; who observed that, although it had long been in contemplation to form such an institution as the one they were that day met to lay the foundation of, no opportunity had until now presented itself of maturely considering the subject, and arranging the preliminary steps for such an object.

After some very judicious observations on the advantage and even necessity of such an association, the gallant chairman concluded by moving—

"That it having been suggested by numerous persons that, the formation of an agricultural society would greatly benefit not only the settlement of Port Nicholson, but the colony generally, by enabling agriculturists here in the earliest manner to profit by each other's experience, and affording by its reports, information which newly arrived settlers and our fellow-countrymen in England may safely rely upon; the present meeting has been called with a view to the formation of such a society."

Mr. Barton proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Waitt.

"That the present meeting agree to the formation of an agricultural society, to be entitled 'the Port Nicholson Agricultural Association.'

Which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Clifford next addressed the meeting, and began by observing, that after what had been so ably expressed by their chairman, he would not detain the meeting, but at once proceed to the third resolution, which was the formation of the society, and would conclude by proposing the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Petre.

"That the society do consist of a president, vice-presidents, and first and second class members, with a committee of twelve to conduct the affairs of the association. The payment of two guineas per annum to constitute a vice-president, one guinea to be the subscription from a first class member, and five shillings per annum to be subscribed by second class members. The president to be elected annually from the vice-presidents. The committee, of whom six would go out annually, to be selected from first class members. All members to compete for prizes on an equal footing. That the committee have power to form rules and regulations for the government of the association, but which shall be laid before a general meeting, to be held twice a-year, for their approval."

An amendment was moved and carried. "That the annual subscription be a uniform sum, to be paid by all persons desirous of becoming members."

Captain Smith next proposed, seconded by Mr. Vavasour, that the following gentlemen be nominated to act as the first managing committee.

Messrs. F. A. Molesworth, H. Petre, Barton, Bidwell, Swainson,

Watt, Machattie, Bethune, Bowler, Ludlam, Capt. Daniel and Rhodes,

Dr. Featherstone proposed, and Mr. Knowles seconded—
That Mr. Clifford be requested to act as honorary secretary.

Agreed to.
Mr. Guyton moved, seconded by Mr. Watt. That John Smith Esq. be requested to act as treasurer.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH IN WELLINGTON.

The first French man-of-war that has arrived at Wellington since the formation of the settlement, entered the harbour on the 12th of May, and was greeted with a salute from the shore, which she returned in a handsome manner.

We quote in the following, very gratifying statements of the friendly feeling existing in the young colony of New Zealand towards France and the French:—

On Saturday, the 14th of May, Commodore Bérard and the officers of the French corvette *Le Rhin*, landed on the Te Aro beach, and were received by the mayor, aldermen, and a numerous body of the gentry and inhabitants of Wellington; and, about one o'clock, they adjourned to the Town Hall.

The mayor then read the following address, in English, which was rendered in French, by Mr. Alderman Fitzherbert:—

"The Mayor, Alderman, and Burgesses of Wellington, in their Town Hall assembled, in name of the whole British settlers, beg to offer their congratulations on the arrival of Monsieur Bérard, *Le Commandant*, and the officers of the first French man-of-war, who have honoured this, the commercial capital, the most populous, and one of the earliest settlements, of New Zealand, by their presence. Enough cannot be said to express our sentiments of profound regard, and the happiness which we feel, in welcoming and addressing the representatives of one of the most highly civilized, most chivalrous, brave, and second to none, of the nations of the earth. For ever be silenced and buried that horrible heresy, that the French and English have separate interests. Mankind call upon them for union. France and England, must ever hereafter respect and esteem each other—united they may not only secure the permanent peace of Europe, but that of the whole world.

We must now, alas! with heartfelt sympathy, condole with that great and good monarch, the King of the French, on the late frightful and deplorable calamity in his family. The Duke of Orleans has been followed, to his final mortal resting place; mourned by the deepest regrets of England and her Colonies. May the Almighty Disposer of events, in his mercy impart heavenly consolation to the bereaved, though exalted family—let them look upwards, they will be united in a blissful immortality.

"Monsieur *Le Commandant Bérard*, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Wellington, request the honor of your company, with as many of your officers, as the duty of the frigate will permit, at a Municipal dinner on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, at six o'clock, in Barrett's Hotel. In name and in behalf of the Aldermen, Burgesses, and Settlers of Wellington, New Zealand.

"HUNTER, MAYOR."

Since the arrival of the French man-of-war, the bay was studded every day with boats, containing numbers of the inhabitants, who have taken advantage of the kind permission of *Le commandant* to inspect his splendid vessel.

We have much pleasure in being enabled to present our readers with a letter from Captain Bérard, to Colonel Wakefield. The favourable opinion entertained of this settlement by the writer, is to be considered especially valuable, from the high position he holds in Europe as a scientific and experienced commander.

On board the corvette *Le Rhin*,
May 21st, 1843.

Sir,—I send you the results of the observations we have made near your house. They may be looked upon as exact, because I had good instruments and excellent chronometers.

Port Nicholson, Colonel Wakefield's house.

Latitude 41deg. 16m. 46s. South,
Longitude 174deg. 47m. 29s. E. of Greenwich,
" 173deg. 27m. 5s. East of Paris.

I beg of you to be good enough to apologize for me to those persons whom I could not see before my departure, and to thank them for the kind and friendly reception they gave to all the officers of *Le Rhin*. We shall always speak of the pleasure we had in your town, and our countrymen shall know that henceforth they will find at Port Nicholson all requisite supplies, and the most cordial hospitality.

Although I had not time to appreciate all the advantages which the position of your settlement presents, I cannot refrain, nevertheless, from congratulating you on your choice. Port Nicholson contains at once a vast anchorage and a real harbour, in which all possible repairs of vessels of any size can be effected. Its geographical position, in Cook's Strait, ensures to it for the future all the success which can be attained in a great commercial capital.

Permit me to take this opportunity of recommending the pilot, who took charge of us. I can speak strongly of his practical knowledge, and of the intelligence with which he directed our corvette.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of my sentiments of esteem and friendship.

A. BÉRARD, Captain, Commanding the
French Station in New Zealand.

To Colonel Wakefield, Agent to the English
Company in New Zealand.

TRADE OF WELLINGTON.

The Wellingtonians were agreeably surprised on the 10th of May, by the arrival of the *Osprey*, which left Auckland in December last, for China. She had a very quick passage, having put in for a portion of her cargo, (which is said to be of the first quality,) at Manilla, from which place she arrived in 65 days.

Messrs. Sinclair and Heale, have been the first New Zealand Settlers, who have made a mercantile trip to and from China, direct for Wellington; and we sincerely hope the result will be

such as to induce, if not themselves, other owners of vessels, to take similar trips.

We observe that Messrs. Ridgways, Guyton, and Earp, advertise ex-*Osprey* at Wellington the following, on the 17th of May:—600 bags rice, 350 bags fine white sugar, 300 bags brown sugar, 150 bags coffee, 150,000 Manilla cigars, No. 3, 50 casks gin, 25 casks rum. Teas of first quality, viz.—congo, souchong, pun-chong, peckoe, and gunpowder; manilla rope, assorted sizes; pepper, cinnamon, &c. &c.

FLAX.

The American ship, *Robert Pulsford*, had again returned to Wellington, after a visit to America. When there on the last occasion, the gentleman in charge of her took from that place a small quantity of flax, for which he found an immediate sale in America at £30 per ton. This gentleman was so confident of the readiness of the demand for New Zealand Flax, in his country, that had he not been bound on to Manilla for a cargo awaiting his arrival there, he would have freely purchased flax. He purposes returning again to New Zealand from America and hopes, on his arrival to find the settlement able to furnish him with flax and foreign oil in bond.

The *Adelaide Observer* of the 1st July states, that "it is proposed to form a company in London with a capital of £20,000 for the culture, preparation, and shipment to England of the *phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax. The present price of Russian hemp is about £33, and of Riga flax about £40 per ton; while it is estimated that New Zealand flax could be supplied at about £15 a ton."

THE WHALING SEASON.—Mr. John Wade's party at Palliser Bay, had captured two whales, one of which turned out ten tons of oil, a rare occurrence on the coast. Considering the early stage of the season, every thing seems to promise a highly successful one.

BIRTHS.—April 5, the wife of Mr. John Johnstone, tin-worker, of Lambton-quay, of a son.

April 19, the wife of Mr. George Board, of Thorndon-quay, of a son.

On Saturday last, the lady of C. M. Penny, Esq., merchant, of Wellington, of a son.

At Wellington, on the 6th of June, the lady of R. Baker, Esq., of a son.

At Wellington, on the 9th instant, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Levy, of Mount Cook, of a son.

On the 6th of June, the lady of R. Park, Esq., of a daughter.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Arrived.

May 6, *Lady Leigh*, 109, Munn, Sydney via Nelson.

10, *Osprey*, 150, Sedgwick, Manilla.

21, *Brig Victoria*, 300, Richards, Auckland.

19, *Nelson*, 33, c. *Larus*, Valparaiso.

18, *Robert Pulsford*, 400, from Boston.

SAILED.

May 5, the *Phoebe*, 560, Dale, for Bombay.

22, *French Corvette, Le Rhin*, Commodore Bérard, for Auckland.

29, *Osprey*, 150 Sedgwick, for Auckland.

June 14, *Armenian Whaler, Sophia and Eliza*, 205, Coffin, Whaling Grounds.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

At a meeting of the inhabitants, held at the King's Arms Hotel, on Saturday evening, April 8th, J. Douglas, Esq., in the chair. The following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried:—

1. That this meeting, viewing with regret the present reduction of wages by the principal agent of the New Zealand Company, deem it incumbent on them, in order to obtain redress, to memorialize the directors of the said company; and that the depositions of those parties be taken before the police Magistrate, who left England by reason of most base and false inducements held out to them by the agents at home, by which reason many families have been seriously injured.

2. That a petition be drawn up, and forwarded at the earliest possible convenience to the Commons House of Parliament, praying for the imposition of a tax on all absentee land-owners non-resident in this colony, or in the respective settlements where they own land, so that the labourer may be in course of time benefited thereby.

3. That the best mode to secure to ourselves and others the benefit that may be derived by our proceedings, it is unanimously agreed that W. Turner, Esq., Solicitor, be communicated with on the subject and requested to draw up the form of memorial and petition, and that drafts of the same be laid before the committee as soon as possible.

4. That a committee be appointed to take the statements of all persons who had any amount of wages promised them before leaving England, and report the same to the next meeting.

5. That this meeting do pledge themselves to subscribe among themselves, and solicit the aid of all who wish well to the labourer, to defray the necessary expenses incurred in the preparation of the above petition and memorial, forwarding, &c.

6. That John Douglas be appointed treasurer.

7. That this meeting be adjourned, so as to give the committee of enquiry sufficient time to arrange the affairs, when they will call a general meeting, when the proceedings will be laid fully before the public.

8. That the thanks of this meeting be given to J. Douglas, Esq., for his able and judicious conduct in the chair, followed by three hearty cheers.

REVIEWS.

A Letter to Nassau William Senior, Esq., in reply to the article "Free Trade and Retaliation," in the Edinburgh Review, No. CLVII.
By R. Torrens, Esq., F. R. S. London: Smith, Elder, & Co., 1843.

Had this elaborate brochure of the gallant and ingenious economist been limited to 25 instead of 100 pages, it would have stood a better chance of being perused or studied by others than the members of the Political Economy Club. In this age of railroad pace literature, very few even of those who care deeply for these things will be tempted even by the sound and sterling English of Col. Torrens to pore through a hundred mortal pages of free trade discussion, to determine, mainly, the question at issue between the writer and Mr. Senior, whether the principle of Ricardo is right or wrong, that cost of production, and not demand and supply, regulates the terms of international exchange. The argument used by the Colonel is, that while demand and supply chiefly guide prices and profits in the same country, owing to the facility with which capital permeates the various channels open, and so finds its level; there are sundry difficulties in respect of the transference of capital to other fields, which result in referring the relative value of commodities produced in different countries to the value of the labour bestowed on their production. In replying to this argument, Mr. Senior is represented to have fallen into the mistake of supposing that the opposite view is supported by the fact that an English spinner may sell yarns to the French imported at the same price he charges to an English customer. A mistake obvious enough, as it is evident this is no case of international exchange, and is beside the question. We have neither space nor inclination, however, to follow the two combatants. Of course the pamphlet is so far *ex-parte* that we may safely presume Mr. Senior, in replication, will make his own case somewhat better than appears by the story. The pamphlet deals with the free trade and reciprocity questions in a variety of lights, and certainly exhibits great logical ability, though, we daresay, the generality of our logical countrymen will find the last number of Martin Chuzzlewit more entertaining.

Old England, a Pictorial Museum of Regal, Ecclesiastical, Baronial, Municipal, and popular Antiquities. By Charles Knight. To be completed in twenty-four monthly parts, forming two splendid folio volumes.

It is unnecessary to add the publisher's imprint to a work edited or written by that most indefatigable of literary workmen, Charles Knight, who bears away the palm, on all occasions, for tasteful laboriousness. If faults have been imputed to the biography of Shakspeare, they are the faults of an excessive imaginativeness, a quality generally found to be somewhat opposed to continuous and ardent labour; but it will hardly be denied that, if Mr. Knight has in some cases been in that work too ready to act upon the *ex pede Herculeum*, and engraft fiction upon fact, there is at the very same time, in every page, the mark of a plodding and painstaking carefulness. The work before us is, however, rather of a different character from the other publications from the same quarter; inasmuch as it is rather to be regarded as an illuminated catalogue of English antiquities:—History taught by pictures; the letter-press, and therefore the editorial portion of the work, bearing a very small ratio to the pictorial. We can safely promise that the engagement on the title-page will be fulfilled; and that 24 numbers like this will form indeed "two splendid folio volumes," while the curious patent lithographs prefixed are worthy of being separately framed and glazed. The "Coronation Chair" is not to be distinguished, but by a connoisseur, from a water-colour painting.

The Hesperus: an original Monthly Magazine of humour, literature, and art. No. IV., December, 1843. London: G. Purkeas.

"*Fructu, non foliis, arborem aestima*," is the motto adopted by the youthful aspirants who profess their object in this publication to be to encourage the diffident, and to check the pretending, among the writers of the rising generation. We must express our fears, considering the many tons of literature poured forth from the "manufacturing districts" of the metropolis and elsewhere, in that kind, that the rein, and not the spur, is the desideratum now-a-days; and we cordially recommend our young editorial friends to bestow their efforts more on the repression of the youthful *cacoethes* than in the encouragement of anything but decided and useful talent. The present number contains some very tolerable essays. The poetry is better than prose; and "S. I.," in particular, exhibits not a little of the true *Moorish* spirit in his Anacreontic address to the painter Chalon.

Railways; their Uses and Management. T. C. Campbell, Agent for the Author, Norfolk-street.

Wood Pavement; its Origin and Progress. By A. B. Blackie, F.S.A. London: Sherwood, and D. M. Aird.

The object of the former of these pamphlets is to urge the adoption of a system of consolidation on the part of the great and branch lines of English railways; and the author amply proves the economy of the plans suggested. Some of the large lines pay 10 to 16 per cent. on the capital:—Most of the subsidiary lines find all their income more than swallowed up in expenses. The subject is a most important and interesting one, and is treated in a very interesting style, for so dry a subject. The pamphlet on wood pavements extends to 66 pages, and embraces an immense variety of facts relative to the comparative expense and durability of the various kinds of wood paving which have been brought forward by ingenious inventors. The immediate object of the work seems to be to recommend Mr. Stead's patent; and the extensive adoption of that process by the Commissioners for Paving, &c., offers a reasonable ground for judging favourably of the recommendation.

As a very remarkable instance of the necessity for improving the means of communication with some of our colonies, a correspondent calls attention to a Nelson paper, containing a long list of letters addressed to New Zealand, but detained at the Sydney Post-office in consequence of the sea-postage not having been paid. In all probability these letters were paid for in London, under the impression that they would be taken to the place of their destination. They were, however, stopped in trans-

itu at Sydney for want of a second pre-payment, and there they lie without a possibility of removal. The plan to be adopted, till a better arrangement of things can be effected, is this—If a person has an agent at Sydney, he can send his letters to that agent, with directions to post them to New Zealand; if, on the other hand, he has no such agent, he must send his letters by a New Zealand vessel, and by no other conveyance.—*Times*.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW ZEALAND PRESS.

THE CHURCH.

In our last number we inserted her Majesty's fiat against the appropriation of any monies from the public treasury of this colony, "for promoting the building of churches, and providing for the maintenance of ministers of religion."

The people in England, in latter times, had been as much lacerated as their fathers were priest ridden, and if we may judge of what is passing in the sister colonies at this moment, and what, if this wholesome damper had not been put upon them, the government of this colony apparently was prepared to enact, we should have been plunged into the sea of religious controversy.

We recollect some high church political fanatics causing a certain declaration of his late Royal Highness, the Duke of York, to be printed on vellum in letters of gold, that it might be handed down to posterity like girls samplers, and entrolled in the family archives of the true members of the church as by law established, as a monument of the then orthodox religious principles of one scion of the noble house of Brunswick, whilst another, the then reigning monarch and sworn defender of the faith, was about to grant a portion of his subjects some relief from the legal disabilities they had for ages been subjected to, for adhering to the damnable and idolatrous doctrines of a certain lady dressed in scarlet.

Were we to propose a similar demonstration of our approbation of the act of the present reigning sovereign, so far from perpetuating feelings of exclusiveness and seeds of bitter animity and jealousy, we should at least have the satisfaction of holding up for future example and practice one of the wisest and most sensible acts which any government could commit. We have been led to notice this first dawn of a new era in the conduct of the Tory government of the present day, from a perusal of the late arrivals of papers from the various settlements in the neighbouring colony of New South Wales. From these it would appear that the whole colony is about to be plunged into the multitudinous sea of religious warfare, if we are to judge by the protests, philippics, and correspondences, that are flying about upon the wings of the press in that country *Wellington Gazette, May 13th*.

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

We have had our attention frequently called to the favouritism exhibited on the part of the company, through their agent, on the subject of roads formed under their auspices, and in particular one to the Porirua district. A very insignificant sum would have carried a good communicating line from the spot where it at present terminates, to the Porirua valley, which would have been the means of opening the entire of the coast-way up to New Plymouth. But this seems to be none of the policy of the principal agent. He has been reckless of expense for a short distance, but as for the majority of intending farmers they may get on their sections the best way they can. We are fully aware, that the company never guaranteed the making roads, but it places the fact more glaring, when one can be commenced and carried just to a particular spot to please certain parties, and they few in number, whilst a very trifling sum more, expended in a proper manner, would have laid open an important district; important from the fact that the land belongs mostly to working men, who would have instantly commenced clearing as I have eased the labour market of their presence, and in have become the employers of labour themselves. It is not from the great land proprietors that the colony is to be really benefited; for in numerous cases there are only here to make what they can and then leave it; but it is from the small farmers, who belong to what are termed the poorer classes, and who make the most diligent settlers. The present road, at least where it terminates, obliges three or four gentlemen, who are certainly employers of labour, but not to any great extent and we make bold to say that the working men, who are possessors of land along the old line, would have been of far greater service than the present fortunate individuals.

Let any observant person take a stroll up the Karori Road, and the most prejudiced in favour of it will be compelled to own that it has been made a great deal too long, and for what purpose we will leave them to judge. We have spoken to several competent people on the subject, and they were all of opinion that it was done and carried so far, just to suit a few wealthy ones, whilst the poorer sectionists beyond, are kept as far from their land as ever, and that a much better line, and one that would open finer land than that at the commencement of the present, could have been found, and been made too at a much less expense.

What with the government and their friendly actions on the one part, the apathy displayed by the company on the other, and the rascally behaviour of certain missionaries, verily the Wellingtonians are placed in a pretty pickle. Here we are, in the middle of the fourth year, and the second of the land question, and it is not yet settled—the energies of the settlers have been cramped, and they have had to struggle against difficulties which cannot be conceived by any one who has not lived on the spot. We trust, however, the day of settlement will soon arrive, and the colonists will then be enabled, though at the eleventh hour, to prove the capabilities of their location, and that when the present exorbitant claim of the Maories shall have been set at rest, they will receive treatment as British subjects, and the lives and property of their white neighbours be protected from aggression, and the natives themselves obtain the salutary benefits of civil law.—*New Zealand Gazette, Saturday, June 10, 1843*.

PUBLISHED BY D. M. AIRD, 2, TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

Just Published, price Four Shillings,

THE RHINE, from the French of Victor Hugo. Illustrated by Delamotte. Those who propose to visit that far-famed and interesting River, will find this work replete with useful information—information not wholly of a local character, for the great Bard of France on setting out from Paris is all-observant, and what he sees on his way, and what he hears, and above all, what he thinks—the reflections of a mind the power and strength of which have been acknowledged by all Europe—he puts down on paper, and sends by way of letters to a respected friend.

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Will be found useful to persons contemplating an Insurance on their Lives.—“Spectator.”

A work upon a very popular subject, which it treats in a popular style. It contains a good deal of interesting information, and is calculated to be useful to the numerous class to whom it is addressed.—From the “Edinburgh Evening Courant.”

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This little volume is likely to prove exceedingly useful to a large class of the community. Ample, yet succinct and clear details are given of the origin and progress of the science of Life Assurance—its statistics—its practical benefits, illustrated by numerous examples—the various systems adopted by the offices in dividing profits, &c., &c.—From the “Aberdeen Journal.”

Beyond all question the most simple and lucid account of the theory and practice of Life Assurance we ever read. Within about 180 pages, the writer has condensed all that is necessary to be known upon this important and interesting subject. To every married man—every father of a family—we earnestly recommend the book.—From the “Sunday Times.”

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“This book is as useful in its nature as it is simple in its plan. All, indeed, that can be attained without the aid of a master is, by the use of this well-arranged little work, brought within the comprehension of the student.”—*Argus*.

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THE HESPERUS, an Original Monthly Magazine of Humour, Literature, and Art, which has for its object the extension of a taste for Literary pursuits amongst youth, enabling young aspirants to make their productions public, in a Periodical entirely devoted to those under the age of twenty-one years.

NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY,

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The objects of this Society are—
I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.

II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and chronicle, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end).

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labours will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from the various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped the authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence and co-operation which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The Subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 9, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month, at One o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 26, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order, W. BRIDGES, Secretary.

New Zealand Society's Rooms,
26, Old Broad Street,
7th June, 1843.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing

themselves of the superior advantages which the Colony of New Zealand holds out to Emigrants of all classes, can obtain every information and assistance of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commission; secures Passages in the most eligible Ships; selects Outfits, Stores, Household and Agricultural Implements, &c.; ships and insures the Baggage and Property of Emigrants, and transacts all business connected with this Colony.

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Several farms, of 1,000 acres each, on the banks of the Swan River, 20 miles from Perth, the seat of Government.

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Two Town Acres, &c., at Wellington.
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Two and a half sections of land at Nelson.
Ten and a quarter acre sections in New Plymouth.

Further particulars may be obtained of F. D. Lewis, British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Agent, who arranges Passages, effects Insurances and Remittances. Outfits, and everything requisite for the Colonies provided on the shortest notice.

Proprietors of Newspapers in the several colonies are informed, that Printing Paper, Presses, Ink, and all other requisites for a Printing Establishment, can be had by forwarding their Orders to the “Colonial Land Registry Office,” 3, Castle-court, Cornhill, London.

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WARNE'S PATENT ANTI-GROPELOS, for preserving the Boots and Trowsers from wet and dirt.

The Antigropelos is used in this country for preserving the boots and trowsers from wet and dirt; but, from its being waterproof, and of great strength and durability, it would be a most efficient protection to the leg from the creeps which so perplex the New Zealand traveller and labourer, in the present stage of settlement.—*New Zealand Journal*.

THOMAS WARNE, Patentee of the Antigropelos (a complete Waterproof leather covering for the leg), begs leave to solicit the attention of the Trade generally to his unrivalled invention, by the use of which Noblemen, Gentlemen, and the Public, are enabled to walk or ride in the Dirtiest Weather, without splashing their Boots or Trowsers.

They are put on, and taken off without trouble or soiling the hands, worn without the slightest inconvenience, and cleaned in a minute with a wet sponge, while the elegance of their appearance, renders them an ornamental appendage to the out-door costume.

This invention possesses lightness and neatness, and is finished in a variety of ways.

T. W. cautions the Trade and the Public that none are the PATENT ANTI-GROPELOS, unless stamped with his Name, and the Royal Arms.

Any one infringing on the said Patent will be liable to an Action.

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NEW ZEALAND.

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BROKER to the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, will be happy to afford information to parties interested in or desirous of proceeding to this Colony. General Shipping Business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded goods shipped, &c., 110, Fenchurch-street. Purchases of Land negotiated without charge to the Purchaser.

For Sale, a few Tons of New Zealand Flax. For Sale, to realise advances, Three-quarter Town Section, in New Plymouth, two of which are early choice.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.
COLONY OF NEW EDINBURGH.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books for the Registration of the Applicants for the Purchase of Land in the Colony of New Edinburgh, are now open.

The ballot for the priority of choice, will be held on **TUESDAY**, the Twentieth Day of February next, after which the Land Orders will be immediately issued, and preparations commenced forthwith for the embarkation of the first body of emigrants early in the Spring. Instructions have been sent to the Company's Principal Agent in New Zealand, to dispatch an efficient body of surveyors to the site of the intended settlement, so that the land may be ready for choice on the arrival of the colonists.

Further information may be had on application to the Secretary, or to **GEORGE RENNIE, Esq.**, at the New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings, London.

By order of the Court of Directors
T. C. HARRINGTON
 Secretary.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS TO WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND NEW PLYMOUTH, IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

MR. G. B. EARP begs to inform parties about to proceed to New Zealand, that he has made arrangements with the New Zealand Company to despatch a regular series of first-class ships to the above colony, every six weeks or two months, according to the season of the year. These vessels will sail under the following regulations:—

1. Every ship will be subject to the control of the Company, as regards the bill of fare, as well for the chief cabin passengers, as for those in the fore cabin.
 2. Punctuality of Sailing. A bond will be entered into with the Company for each ship to sail on the day first appointed. This will be rigidly adhered to, as has already been the case with the "Urula" and "Himalaya." Mr. Earp invites a comparison in this respect between these ships and others, which in the course of the present year have been laid on for the Colony.

3. The price of a chief cabin passage will be only 26 guineas, little more than the cost of conveyance to Canada, or the United States of America; fore cabin, 36 guineas. The Dietary for each upon a liberal scale, approved of by the New Zealand Company.

4. Each Passenger will be allowed Half a Tun, or 20 Cubic Feet of space in the Hold for luggage.

5. All provisions and cabin accommodations will be subject to the inspection of the Company's Surveyor.

6. All purchasers of Land, themselves proceeding to the Colony, receive an allowance from the Company, which is in many cases equal to the passage of one adult, and in some cases more, thus securing what is equivalent to a free passage.

7. Each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon, and will be provided with medicine, and medical comforts, according to the Company's regulations.

In consequence of the strictness of sailing, no freight will be received on board later than the morning of the day previous to the one named for sailing. Mr. Earp, having resided for some years in the Colony, will be happy to afford every information respecting New Zealand, to parties proceeding by his ships. Emigrants availing themselves of this, will thereby save much useless trouble and expense.

For passage-allowance, or further information, apply to the Secretary of the Company, and for freight or passage, to

G. B. EARP,
 New Zealand House,
 Broad-street-buildings.

MR. EARP'S LINE OF PACKETS TO NEW ZEALAND.

To succeed the "Theresa."
 Under engagement to the New Zealand Company to sail punctually on the 10th January, calling at Plymouth to embark Passengers.

THE First Ship direct for WELLINGTON, NELSON, and NEW PLYMOUTH, the well-known fast-sailing Frigate-built Ship, **BELLA MARINA**, A 1, 600 tons burden, T. Ashbridge, commander, lying in the St. Katharine's Docks. The accommodations of this splendid Ship are of the first-rate order. She will carry an experienced surgeon. Mr. Earp's ships, as in the case of the "Urula" "Himalaya," and "Theresa," sail punctually to the day, consequently no freight will be received on board later than the morning preceding the day of sailing. The dietary of the "Bella Marina," as of all other ships despatched by Mr. Earp to New Zealand, is under the regulations and inspection of the Company. The utmost reliance may therefore be felt by Passengers proceeding to New Zealand, that their comforts in this respect will be most carefully regarded. Each passenger will be allowed half-a-tun, or twenty cubic feet space in the hold, of luggage only, the remainder (if any) to be paid for at the current rate of freight. Chief Cabin Fare Thirty-five Guineas; Fore Cabin Twenty Guineas. For further information apply to the Secretary of the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, and for freight and passage to

G. B. EARP,
 New Zealand House,
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THE FATAL CONFLICT IN CLOUDY BAY.

THE COLLISION WITH THE NATIVES—ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES.

On the 3rd day of July, 1841, two years and a half ago, the *New Zealand Gazette*, in treating of the relation of the Government and the Company, observed:—

“Another question which excites deep interest in England, and is of great moment here, is the treatment of the Aborigines and our relations with them. Now the proceedings of the Government tend to a violent collision with the natives. The withdrawal of the troops, by which the whole of Cook’s Straits and the Western Coast were left without a soldier, has of course impressed the natives with an idea that the white settlers have no countenance from their Government: consequently several acts of aggression, such as the plunder of the *Jewess*, and the breaking up of the Porirua road, have recently occurred. In the latter case, the police magistrate, in consequence, we understand, of deficiency of power, could not interfere with effect. There is, therefore, no redress, and no salutary punishment of the offenders. But the repetition of such acts will not be endured; and unless a speedy remedy be administered, it is inevitable that the Europeans will take the law into their own hands: the result must be a fight with the Aborigines, and their extermination by force of arms.”

Our readers are aware that this Journal has, from the date of the first appointment of a commission of inquiry for New Zealand, urged promptitude and energetic impartiality on the parties appointed, and from month to month complained of the delays, and warned the Government of the consequences. Our readers are also aware that these warnings were neglected, probably despised, if they were perceived, and that the press in general, and the public in England, have encouraged this disregard by their extraordinary apathy in regard to New Zealand and colonisation generally. Our readers are also aware that the evils foreseen have now to some extent actually taken place, and that a fearful and lamentable catastrophe has now, since nothing else effectually would, forced the subject of New Zealand upon the Government, and also upon the organs and instructors of the British public. We need not, surely, in this place, insist that this winding up of our year’s news from the Antipodes is the result of an unpardonable neglect on the part of the “powers that be”—of the parliament and the press—that this New Zealand landlord and tenant commission—for the Aborigines and the settlers have so been virtually treated—used no vigorous endeavours to put at rest conflicting claims to land on the part of the natives. That the New Zealand Company and their colonists, disgusted and wearied with this long delay, protested in vain, and in vain sought for the fulfilment of stipulations entered into by the British Government, and that a long period of misgovernment has been consummated in a bloody and fatal conflict, in which some of the most estimable of the settlers of Nelson have met with an untimely and horrifying death.

We have so frequently spoken our sentiments freely with regard to the conduct of the New Zealand Company, and have so frequently found fault with certain details in their mode of colonisation and in the fulfilment of their duties to the colony, that we trust we shall at once be acquitted of all partiality, when we assert that in this matter, at least, the Company have been the deeply injured party. They purchased twenty millions of acres from the natives—be it that the price was a very small price: the total payment would

have been more, much more than ample, in the value of a title of the improved and organised property which was reserved for the natives. The British Government, after—to use a vulgar but very expressive term—after much shilly shallying and negotiation, said to the New Zealand Company—“We shall now begin to colonise New Zealand ourselves. Give us these twenty million of acres and we shall guarantee you a crown title to as many acres as you have spent crown-pieces in the purchase and reclamation.” The Company (we shall not here discuss with what wisdom, nor need we discuss with what issue) agreed—and from that day to this, three long years, their titles have remained unconfirmed, their property unprotected, and the claims of their settlers to a peaceable possession, disregarded. We believe that Lord Stanley sent out instructions to have all these things put right, and so far the Colonial Government have used, within six months, some efforts to produce tranquillity. But the incompetence of local officials on the one hand, and the difficulty of carrying out a bad principle of concession on the other, have, as might long ago have been foreseen, nullified Lord Stanley’s good intentions. On the one hand, a bad theory—that of indemnifying the natives at all by money for the surrender of lands in a country where there were seemingly no constituted landowners, and where A, B, and C, are for ever asserting claims and counter-claims to lands sold and re-sold: a bad and inefficient practice on the other hand, of a sound principle—that of indemnifying the nation of natives for the surrender of valueless land, by a valuable fraction of the improved and settled lands of a civilised community.

But out of evil comes good. The sorrows of individuals are not, it is true, to be soothed or softened by the consideration of the remote national welfare; but as mere journalists, casting aside for a moment the immediate pain, we contemplate in these occurrences the providential means of arresting attention to a great subject—of leading to improved and more generous policy. New Zealand has passed the crisis of its probation; and this fiery sunset gives token of a goodly day to-morrow.

It is for the Government, with a bold and no sparing hand or heart, to control and combine the economical elements of good—to begin at the beginning of the question of the rights of property involved no less in the savage outrage at Wairoa than in the agrarian outrages of Finnoe, and elsewhere, in another land of promise—favoured by nature, and cursed, too, like New Zealand, by a long misrule, by the apathy and selfishness of the English—governors and governed. It is for the Government now to consider the mine of wealth, which, in value, surpassing the mines of old Spain, requires only an energetic and decisive effort at once to work and to coin into the requisite symbols of exchange and value.

THE CAUSES OF THE COLLISION.

To the Editor of the *New Zealand Journal*,
New Zealand Society, 23rd December, 1843.

Sir,—Deploring deeply, as every one must, the result of the ill-advised and worse concocted expedient of Nelson to Cloudy Bay, I cannot help believing the natives to be less to blame than the misguided lenity shown the natives on various occasions, and the jealous rivalry existing between Auckland and Wellington.

tion, the former having the power to inflict injury on the latter, the latter not having the power to resist it.

Many and heavy have been the fines paid by the settlers for infractions of the law on informations laid by the natives; at the same time the outrages committed by the Maories, although until this lamentable catastrophe no blood has been spilled, were met by those appointed to administer justice with "How is it to be expected these poor creatures can know better?" or some such postponement of the case. In matters of this sort, sir, the natives know the difference between right and wrong as well as you or I, and it is absurd to say they have not grown bold by impunity; and while their fear of the "governor and the soldiers" has increased, so their respect for the Company and the settlers in Cook's Straits has decreased. It may be good policy to a certain point, beyond which the goodness of the policy becomes very questionable. The late governor could act promptly enough by sending a detachment of soldiers and a few policemen to Wellington, to quiet the "demagogues there" (vide Blue Book); but when their presence was becoming useful, he withdrew them, at a time, too, when the population of Auckland bore a very small proportion with that of Wellington. In confirmation of this, I beg to refer you to the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 3rd of July, 1841, where the Editor says—"Wherein has his Excellency exhibited the 'consideration and kindness' recommended by Lord John Russell? Was it in despatching the Chelydra to carry off the most valuable portion of our immigrant population? or in the contemporaneous withdrawal of the military, precisely when their services, or, at any rate, their appearance in Port Nicholson was most needed?"

Again, when a report, which proved to be false, got abroad, of a native aggression at Cloudy Bay in Oct. 1840, the Wellington magistrate immediately went thither, taking with him some soldiers. A colonist writes to a friend in Wellington (vide *New Zealand Gazette*), Kapiti, 31st of October, 1840.—"We saw your friend, Raupero, last night; he was greatly alarmed, and asked what he had done to cause the soldiers to be brought up with us:" and this is the very same Raupero of 1840, who took a principal part in the tragedy of June, 1843. During the same year (1840) a native chief, fancying himself aggrieved, threatened to "make a fight" with the settlers; but having heard that soldiers were at Wellington, sent his son to learn the truth, who, on his return, reported their presence there; the old chief then said he would postpone the fight until next year. These circumstances, sir, go very far to show, that had the soldiers not been withdrawn from Wellington this sanguinary affair would not have occurred.

It is, however, gratifying to know that the Bangalore, having the new governor on board, left the Cape early in October last, for Sydney, where the melancholy news will await him, and where ample means for overawing the natives will, no doubt, be placed at his disposal, and most probably his Excellency will have proceeded at once to the scene of outrage. He has a reputation for decision and promptitude, which, aided by his great experience in those seas, will terminate for ever the differences between natives and settlers, and prove this first collision to be the last.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A NEW ZEALAND COLONIST.

OPINIONS OF THE AUCKLAND PRESS.

(From the *Southern Cross*.)

Our time has been necessarily so much occupied with the policy of this government towards the head settlement, Auckland, that we may have appeared almost to have forgotten that others than our settlers might be suffering from the same ruinous measures which have been so repeatedly condemned in their perverse application to the inhabitants of the northern districts. But New Zealand does not entirely consist of the settlements on the Thames, or at the Bay of Islands. A very important portion both of our European and native population is to be found settled around Cook's Straits, who have the same interest in New Zealand, the same claim upon the government, and the same reasons and equal right to complain of their conduct, as we have ourselves. Hitherto an unhappy state of feeling has been engendered and assiduously kept up, by the organs and members of the government and company; until the settlers in each district were almost led to believe and to feel, that they had no common interest; that the prosperity of the one settlement must injure that of the other—in short, that if Auckland flourished, Port Nicholson and Nelson must suffer. Why have such feelings been endeavoured to be kept up by these parties? The reason is obvious: the settlers at Cook's Straits, and those of Auckland and the northward world, if united, be very powerful opponents to either the government or the company, whereas, divided, they could produce no effect. Where the one party was opposed to the government, it was always made to appear, through a government paper or a government agent, that the opposition was directed against the settlement, and not against the government. When the settlers at Port Nicholson justly petitioned for Captain Hobson's removal, the Auckland settlers were taught to believe that a blow was aimed at this settlement; that their countrymen at the southward had no just grounds of complaint; that they were merely making an effort to obtain the removal of the seat of government to their own settlement. The settlers in both places have always been misrepresented to one another, both by the government and the company. In their blind and infatuated policy, they imagined it was their interest to do so; and sink-

ing that of New Zealand generally, and of the private settlers in particular, it was doubtless the selfish, narrow-minded interest of the paid servants of government and the company, to sell the largest possible quantity of land, and to obtain the largest possible amount of money at each of the settlements, where each of those mill-stones strangled the energies of the people. The Company and the Government merely sought the people's money; and it is high time the people should be made alive to this. We fear many of them feel too practically its truth, to render many arguments necessary to enforce conviction.

While the settlers in Auckland have been tormented with the presence of the persons whose unwise policy and unjust measures, have brought such a weight of mischief on the whole colony, it was still some consolation to feel that they suffered their torture merely from one engine, the very intensity of whose operations gave them a ray of hope that by the breaking up of some part of the machinery, the whole concern might stop, if not tumble to pieces. It was this feeling that kept up the spirits of the people here. The government, they knew, and sufferingly felt, to be the very worst of all the infamously governed colonies of Great Britain; and on this very account, they expected to get rid of it. It was too bad to last. But our friends and fellow-colonists to the south, had no such hopes; they were in point of fact, roasted between two fires. They had to contend on the one side, with a rapacious Company, and on the other with a highly unjust government. They might get rid of the one or the other, but half of the suffering still remained to them; there were two biting evils, any one of which would blast the prospects of a hundred colonies.

That our readers, both at home and in the colony, may be enabled clearly to understand the condition of our enterprising and unjustly treated fellow-colonists at Port Nicholson and Nelson, we shall briefly advert to the history and formation of the Company's settlements, and then state some of the most prominent blunders of the government, together with their special acts of injustice towards the Company's settlers.

The condition of the colonists at Port Nicholson is, in many respects, different from that of our settlers. The owners of land here, have purchased either from the natives, or directly from the government; they are either land claimants, or purchasers of government land; the former of whom, have been ruined and harassed through the doubt thrown upon their titles, and the delay in settling their claims to land, while the latter have had nearly all their means extorted from them in the purchase of town property and small suburban farms. The settlers at Port Nicholson have purchased their land neither from the natives nor from Government, but from a large and wealthy company of English merchants and speculators, to whom their money was paid in London, on the faith of obtaining possession of the land so bought on their arrival in the colony, which possession, however, few of them have as yet (to their own individual loss and to the great injury of the whole colony) been able to obtain, from various unhappy causes, for which the infatuated Government of this colony is chiefly to blame.

The New Zealand Company sold their land in England on the faith of a purchase made or to be made by an agent specially sent to this country for that purpose. The company's agent bought, or fancied he had bought certain tracts of land from the native inhabitants of New Zealand: this land was surveyed, portioned out, and allotted to each of the parties whose money had been received by the company. Many of the persons, however, to whom such lands had been allotted, discovered to their cost that a land order was not enough to obtain a peaceable or any occupancy of the land so allotted. The natives, in many instances, opposed their settlement, on the just plea that the land had never been purchased by the company's agent. In such a case the settler's remedy was plain and obvious, he could either compel the company or its agents to satisfy the claim of the natives, or to give him full compensation for the loss sustained. The company would doubtless have done this, but for the interference of a third party.

Immediately on the back of the purchase, or pretended purchase of the New Zealand Company's agent in this country, the government started as a rival competitor or land shark, whose greed was such as to induce it to make an effort to swallow up all the other land sharks, the company as well as the minor one's. The latter they devoured at once, but they deemed it necessary to exercise (what Captain Hobson in application to his colonial secretary, Mr. Shortland) would call Tact, in dealing with the large monster or New Zealand Company. A regular contract was made with the company, and a royal charter was granted, whereby the company agreed to surrender all their purchases, real and pretended to the government—as compensation for the same they were to be allowed to retain one acre of land for every five shillings which they could prove to have been paid for or expended on account of the same land. The company also agreeing further to lay out on the importation of European emigrants and labourers an additional sum of fifteen shillings per acre. A certain limit was also prescribed, beyond which the company's settlements were not to extend. The company naturally expected and acted on the belief that by this arrangement the government became bound in their stead and for them and their settlers to extinguish the native claim, to settle native disputes, and to maintain the settlers in peaceable possession of the lands which had been allotted to them. And whenever a settler or a body of settlers applied to the company's agent, and complained of native interference they were invariably

told that they must have recourse to Government. Three years have in this unfortunate state of affairs overtaken the Port Nicholson settlers, and the majority of them are still unable to obtain possession of their lands, or if they have settled upon their lands, they are subjected to daily annoyances from the native owners, so that delay, disappointment, and doubt, have been alike fruitful of mischief north and south. The local government have precisely acted by the Port Nicholson settlers as they have done by ourselves. Although they were clearly bound either to insist upon the company's giving possession of their lands to the settlers, or put them in possession themselves, seeing they had stepped in between and the company, they have neither done the one nor the other. It is true that a commissioner has been sent to Port Nicholson to enquire into the titles of the company, and that he has discovered that much of the land sold by the company to private settlers was never really bought from the natives; but nothing further has been done. Neither the company nor the government will arrange with the natives about the disputed lands. In truth, the government have prevented the company's agent from so doing, while the natives might have been treated with. Their expectations are now so high that it is very questionable if the whole capital of the company could satisfy their demands. But worse than this. Mr. Shortland, by his own proclamation, published in the Native Gazette, which we copy into our present number, has not only prevented the possibility of settling with the natives, but he will assuredly by this most unwise production, encourage all the natives in the southward to rise in mass against the settlers. The natives will look upon this notice, especially after the late unfortunate occurrence at Cloudy Bay, as a full license to commit any outrage.

If already, without this sanction, they have pulled down so many fences and houses, they will now feel themselves fully entitled to remove the settlers by force. After this Proclamation, we do not envy the position of the Port Nicholson settlers, or of any person living on native land. For where is the land to which some native may not be found to prefer a claim? and if such happen, Mr. Shortland requires the European settler to give up the land at once until a commissioner will decide the point in dispute. When this may take place he has not condescended to state. But this we tell him, that he has most effectually injured, and ruined Port Nicholson; for by this Proclamation he has fairly put a stop to all the operations of the settlers. He has at length brought the colony to a stand still. We cannot think he could have foreseen such an effect; but whether or not, it matters little to the settlers; for such is the inevitable effect of this lamentable Proclamation.

How the other two members of the executive council could have given their consent to the publication of this document, we are at a loss to conceive.

Mr. Shortland has, from the first, been unfriendly to the Port Nicholson settlers, he it was, who made them disgusted at the outset, with this government. He it was, whom they accused of deceiving their emigrants to this settlement. He it was, whom they accused of prejudicing the late governor against them; and he it is, who has published, in the native language, a notice, the tendency of which will be to suspend all the agricultural and farming operations; and he it is, who, if a new governor does not very speedily arrive, will be the means of driving all the settlers out of New Zealand.

We are extremely sorry for the present unhappy position of the settlers at Port Nicholson, and while we have ever felt doubtful of any ultimate benefit to New Zealand through the agency of the New Zealand Company, we are still of opinion that this government has manifested little wisdom or tact, in their conduct toward them. Had Governor Hobson and Mr. Shortland, been possessed of half the political tact, or common sense, for which they, and they only gave one another credit, they might have used the company as a powerful colonising engine. Had they, instead of throwing every conceivable and unbelievable obstacle in the way of the operations of this company, exercised sufficient discretion and ordinary perception, they might have made it conducive to many good purposes. The company had abundance of means, credit, and connexions to keep up a tide of emigration for years to come, and this government might have directed this tide, until settlements had been established in every corner of New Zealand. But like the Upas tree, every thing that came in sight of this government was doomed to destruction. The sight, without even the touch, was enough to kill. The old settlers were unwisely, unjustly, and cruelly sacrificed. The recent settlers were so fettered, that they could do no good, either to themselves or to the colony; and last of all, the New Zealand Company, though rich and powerful, must suffer the same fate with the rest.

We trust, however, that whatever may be the fate of the company or the government, the private settlers of Port Nicholson, Nelson, Auckland, and the Bay of Islands, will always regard one another as fellow colonists, bound together by common feelings and common interests. The settlers of Auckland never cherished unkindly feelings towards those of Port Nicholson. On the contrary, they have some time ago made a strong effort to establish, and to keep up a friendly, and it might be a profitable intercourse with them, by starting a packet, to sail regularly between the two settlements; by which attempt however, several of the settlers here, unfortunately sustained considerable loss in consequence of our wise government refusing to give, according to promise, a sum stipulated (when the undertaking was projected) for carrying the

mails. This sum the government withheld, and the intercourse ceased.

The following is the document, or Proclamation referred to in the body of this article:—

PROCLAMATION.—“Whereas, it is essential to the well-being of this colony, that confidence and good feeling should continue to exist between the two races of its inhabitants, and that the native owners of the soil should have no reason to doubt the good faith of her Majesty's solemn assurance that their territorial rights would be recognized and respected. Now, therefore, I, the officer administering the government, do hereby publicly warn all persons claiming land in this colony, in all cases where the claim is denied or disputed by the original native owner, from exercising acts of ownership thereon, or otherwise prejudicing the question of the title to the same, until the question of ownership shall have been heard and determined by one of her Majesty's commissioners appointed to investigate claims to land in New Zealand.”

THE NATIVES AND THE SETTLERS.

As the consequence of the late massacre in New Zealand, and its future effect upon the Europeans there resident, and the prospects of the colony generally, it is a matter of some considerable doubt and anxiety to parties at home, whose friends have gone, or were about to go to make that distant country their future home. That we must, for some time, be more cautious and circumspect in our dealings with the natives, must now be obvious to all parties, and that the present semblance of victory over the whites may, and I make no doubt will, infuse a spirit of insubordination amongst these tribes, which will as likely spread itself to more distant, and as yet, peaceably disposed natives in that island, as also to the southern and northern parts of the northern island. That the surveying party acted indiscreetly in going upon the cultivated grounds, there can be no question; these grounds, or former allocations, are looked upon as sacred, or “tabooed,” and any infringement upon such hallowed spots, is sure to excite the anger, nay, indeed, the lasting ire and vindictive spirit of the most civilized Indian.

From the recent reports, it appears that we may attribute the conduct of the chiefs in this instance to the bad advice of some interested party of whites, who, latterly, are living with some native women, and, in right of which, they consider themselves entitled to some of the lands; and, therefore, lose no opportunity in urging on the native tribes, the injustice of European encroachment on their possessions—that these people are some runaway soldiers, or sailors, or men who have been guilty of crimes in their own country, and who may have effected their escape from the next penal colony, are the cause and origin of this and the many other casualties which of late years have taken place, is quite certain; and as long as the vicious and demoralizing influence of such unprincipled persons be permitted, we must as surely anticipate more, and, perhaps, much more ruinous consequences, as regards life and property. With regard to the New Zealanders, I must state, that we were premature in our putting them in possession, not only of firearms, but of the knowledge of using them as effectively as ourselves; any person supposing that there is not a degree of concert and military discipline amongst them, is very much mistaken indeed, and it would be found with their present mode of *bush* or *guerilla* warfare, in their mountain fastnesses and fortified pah's, that not much success would attend the most numerous and well disciplined British troops, opposed to them; in fact, they would take our troops by surprise in most instances, and hem them in when least expected. In looking over the reports of Mr. Busby, our first representative in that colony, the truth of these statements will be fully borne out. It is, therefore, the more incumbent upon the government and the New Zealand Company, to prevent, by all means, the influx of bad characters into a country only just emerging from the darkness of Heathenism into the light of Christianity and civilization. Taking into consideration the peculiarities of these different tribes, it should be our duty to foster and maintain a friendly feeling towards them, and to prevent, as much as possible, the recurrence of those misunderstandings and quarrels which have heretofore unfortunately taken place, and to give a greater assurance of safety and just dealing, both to our own settlers and the natives themselves, whether in a commercial or social intercourse with each other.

Unhappily for us, whenever we gain a footing in a foreign land, the “Auri sacra fames” seems to be our predominating spirit, without regard to our duties, in the due cultivation of peace, friendship, and goodwill towards our new associates, who would, eventually, prove our most hospitable and faithful friends and allies, were it not for the causes above assigned, namely, the wicked examples and council of self-designing and unchristian men.

In concluding these few remarks, I would wish it to be understood that I am not at all apprehensive of any further outbreak on the part of the natives, unless some injudicious step be taken, which would still more awaken their present excited feelings. That they are most apprehensive for their own safety from the whites, I make no doubt, and that they will, for some time, expect a retaliation on our part, is certain, from their removal from the vicinity of the scene of the late melancholy affair; but I trust, and earnestly hope, this lamentable occurrence will be a lesson to our home and colonial legislators, and awaken them from their past and censurable indifference to the well being and protection of the rights and liberties of our countrymen, and their no less deserving objects of regard and attention, the native tribes of New Zealand, or any other aboriginal inhabitants of any of our colonial possessions.

The facts which have already appeared in my letter to the *Times* of the 19th instant, are sufficient to urge this question on the notice of those whose duty it is to consider well and duly of its great and vital importance.

JAMES B. THOMPSON, M.D.

9, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall East, Dec. 21, 1843.

CHARACTER OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE FALLEN IN THE AFFRAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—Having been acquainted with the principal parties who have fallen victims to the late massacre in New Zealand, perhaps what I write may not be unacceptable to your readers. The gentlemen who have been sacrificed are amongst the most estimable and valuable residents in Nelson. Captain Wakefield was highly respected in the place, and Captain England was remarkable for his amiable and retiring disposition. I never knew a person whose manners were so gentle; he was a man of property, and had purchased 900l. worth of New Zealand land, and employed a bailiff to manage a little farm and about 16 cows in the interior, where he himself, intended eventually to settle. Mr. Thomson was a man of considerable ability and property, and was building a large house on the coast, and very enthusiastic in his admiration of New Zealand. He has left a young and amiable wife with an infant to lament his untimely loss. Mr. Richardson was editor of the newspaper at Nelson, and a young man of considerable ability. Mr. Howard, a gentleman of the navy, was also a man of extremely amiable manners. Coster was recently married, and has left a young wife and infant. With the rest I was not much acquainted; but the loss of the above-named gentlemen I must consider as a general calamity to Nelson and New Zealand. I must relate an occurrence which I remember took place during my stay in Nelson, and which I think must have had a great effect in producing the too great confidence with which the gentlemen trusted themselves to the natives, and therefore was instrumental in leading to the lamentable catastrophe. In a part of Nelson Bay where the coal is found, a party was assembled for the purpose of digging it up, and sending it to Nelson as a speculation. The natives on the spot, although they do not use it themselves, threatened the party in case they took any coal away without paying them a compensation. In consequence Mr. Thomson, the police magistrate, went from Nelson with a few constables, and compelled the chief to pay a sovereign as a fine for a breach of the peace. On this occasion the natives were cowed with the greatest facility, and offered not the slightest resistance. I am afraid that this occurrence induced the European party lately massacred to expect no resistance on the part of the natives, and consequently to omit the necessary precautions. Had the labourers been disciplined as militia, or even stood their ground, I feel confident from the accounts, and what I myself know of the natives, that the latter would not have dared to have attacked them. To quiet the apprehensions of persons who have friends in New Zealand, I may state that I do not anticipate the slightest danger to the settlements themselves from an attack of the natives, nor do I think they have the courage to venture upon such an attempt.

Dec. 15, 1843.

LATE A SETTLER.

NEW ZEALAND, THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, AND THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

London, Dec. 12th, 1843.

Sir,—I have read with great interest, the remarks you have inserted in the three last journals, under the respective heads of New Zealand, the New Zealand Company, and the New Zealand Society:—in much that has been advanced by you in the articles in question, I most cordially agree; and notwithstanding that your remarks may, by individuals, be deemed somewhat unpalatable, still, I trust they are likely to be attended with this good result, that all parties, whether the company, the society, or the Anglo-New Zealand public at large, will henceforth admit the urgent necessity (and I hope act on its vast importance), of a well regulated system of active progression in New Zealand colonial affairs.

The present system of colonization, though a manifest improvement on the modes heretofore adopted, is daily exhibiting its defects, and since the apathy of the New Zealand body is such as to render the exertions of its society almost a dead letter, (to which I, as a member, can bear testimony) I will, with your permission, point out some instances in which I think public discussion will lead to the development of remedies for the admitted evils at present existing: and in doing so, I think I need but refer to some correspondents in your last, (No. 103), viz:—Thos. Howard, W. H. Burnand, Vindex, Kappa, and W.; all of whom bring forward some strong point, in which improvement or amelioration is urgently required. I would particularly invite them, and other of your talented correspondents, to apply themselves to perfect the principles which some of them have already so warmly advocated; and relying on your cordial co-operation in so good a work, I trust we may yet induce the Company, and the Society, with the whole body of the absentees, to unite as one, to carry forward every good measure, with the utmost resolution and promptitude.

In this communication I can but glance at a few of the topics to be brought under discussion, but circumscribed as it is, every reflecting person will be struck with the magnitude of the subject.

The opinion is rapidly gaining ground, that in the limited period since the sailing of the first expedition in the Tory, too many settlements have been founded; that those both of Wellington and Nelson, were, considering the infant state of the colony, projected on much too extended a scale, and that, as a natural consequence, dispersion to a most inconvenient extent has ensued, in direct opposition to one of the principal features intended to be secured, viz. to concentrate the combined powers of the colonists. Again, the acknowledged disproportion of labourers to those who employ them, and the want of encouragement to a most useful class of Emigrants, the small capitalist and hard working farmer, are most manifest.

It may be well to consider here, the effects produced by some of

the above-named causes, and well pleased should I be, if the New Zealand Company could be induced to re-construct, or so far amend their system for the future, as should leave no ground for the serious and, in too many instances, well-founded complaints, that have been brought against them.

The Wellington district ranges from Petoni in Port Nicholson, to Wanganui at the entrance of Cook's Straits, upwards of 100 miles along the coast, embracing an immense area, with several highly fertile tracts of vallies, (see Mr. Karp's M.S.S. in No. 102, p. 301.) some one of which alone, would more than locate ten times the present population of the whole district, and to cover which, even with a moderate amount of population, an extensive emigration for many years to come will be required! At Nelson we find much the same, the suburban land, as it is termed, being situated in the Waimea valley, and extending even to 20 miles from the town; some of the early choices of the country land at Coal Bay, across Tasman's Gulf, 45 miles from the town, and by late accounts the remainder was being surveyed in the Wairoa valley, ranging, probably, 40 miles in an opposite direction from the town of Nelson; this in a settlement barely numbering 3000 souls! New Plymouth, as regards the country land, is certainly free from these objections: the reason is, this settlement is of less extent, and compact in shape, and from the power of selecting the allotments according to the order in which the land orders are presented in the colony, concentration is the marked feature of this settlement:—to this circumstance, and to the smaller size of the sections, must be attributed the preference given to New Plymouth by so large a proportion of the most eligible class of settlers, (hard-working small capitalists) that have preceded to it in the last two or three ships. The sites of the three towns are also unnecessarily large, and many sections in each can only be used for cultivation.

The immediate settlement of the native claims is of paramount importance; that humane provision, of the appropriation of one tenth of the land sold for the absolute benefit of the natives, and in the realization of which, the Bishop of New Zealand has evinced so warm an interest, ought long ere this to have been carried into full effect; we do not, however, hear that the natives have, in any instance, been put in possession of their reserves, though some of their sections are known to be among the most valuable in the colony. For this neglect a heavy responsibility rests with the colonial government, and the matter ought to be immediately urged on the attention of the colonial ministers, to ensure strict justice being awarded, both to the natives and the European settlers; had these claims been promptly adjusted as they ought to have been, we should not have heard of any collision with the whites.

By judicious and timely modifications, much good might be done to the existing settlements, by setting apart in each, a certain number of reserved sections to be sold to actual colonists of small capital, in allotments, varying from 10 to 25 acres of rural land; and at the same time carrying forward complete and sufficient lines of road throughout each district, to enable the remotest colonist to get readily on his land and convey its produce to market. The effects good roads have, on the value of all landed property is too manifest for me to dwell on; and the want of them in New Zealand is one of the greatest drawbacks to the settlement of the country. An increased price might safely be charged when corresponding advantages are secured to the purchaser or tenant; and it might pay the New Zealand Company well, were they even to borrow money to carry out the contemplated improvements, and others that could be suggested. The absentees would at the same time find it incumbent on them to follow so worthy an example: nor could they serve their own interests more effectually, than by zealously encouraging to the utmost of their power, the establishment on a permanent basis, of a great staple export, the *Phormium Tenax*. It is evident from the statements made by the colonists themselves, that they are unable to render the native flax a certain article of commerce. According to Mr. Partridge's account, (page 295, No. 101, New Zealand Journal), the expense of delivering the flax in England will be 27l. 10s. According to Mr. Terry's estimate of preparing it at Auckland, it will be 26l.; the first is effected solely by employing native labour, and flax so prepared, has proved a complete drug in the London Market at a nominal price of 20l. Mr. Terry admits that *Phormium* prepared by his, or rather Sir Geo. Farmer's mechanical process, must undergo some further preparation on arrival in this country, to enable it to compete successfully with Russian hemp, which sells here now (with little or no competition) for 28l. a ton. The landowners in this country must possess themselves of the means of preparing this now useless weed chemically, to render it a staple export from the colony, and even that will compete most effectually, both in quality and price, with the finest descriptions of foreign hemp, as well as flax; until they do so, it is little use their expecting secure and steady returns for the outlay they have already incurred. That the *Phormium*, if so taken in hand, is destined to become the great staple export of the colony, ample proof has already been afforded by the reports of the New Zealand Society (p. 258, No. 94, New Zealand Journal.) and of the meeting of landholders and others (p. 258, No. 98.) This branch of my subject is, however, far too important to be dismissed in this summary manner, and I hope, on some future occasion, to revert to it; I will content myself now with calling the attention of your readers to the general principles involved in this outline; hoping to see the various questions which it embraces, fully discussed with the energy and

talent which have already been displayed in your columns. I will conclude with a few short extracts, as they bear strongly on the foregoing arguments, from Mr. Charles Heaphy's letter, quoted in No. 98, *New Zealand Journal*, and which, coming from so energetic and practical a colonist deserve attention.

"The company have certainly committed an error in inundating this colony with labour, too early in its progress. The capitalists who come out bear no proportion to the emigrants, not one in eight employs three men. * * * * The consequence of all this is, of course, low wages and dissatisfaction among the labouring classes. * * * * One great obstacle to general cultivation, is the great extent of land owned by absentees who are not represented, or only partially so, in the colony. * * * * I wish the company could contrive to induce hardworking and energetic people of small capital to come out, such as farmer's sons and small agriculturists, they would cause the place to go a-head."

Mr. Heaphy's letter should be carefully studied by all parties at home.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ANGLO-NEW ZEALANDER.

MR CHAPMAN AND THE GLOBE.

The *Globe* has lately discovered that Mr. Chapman, the late Editor of this Journal, has been appointed Chief Justice of Wellington; that the Conservative Government has so far forgotten what was due to party spirit and party claims, as to appoint to that important office a gentleman of opposite political principles to themselves, for the foolish reasons that he was a man of mature judgment, of acknowledged business abilities, of respectable connexion among the inhabitants of the colony, over which he was appointed to have legal jurisdiction, and of long and minute acquaintance with the circumstances of New Zealand, its whole progress, the principles on which it was constituted a colony, and, as far as that knowledge might be expected to warrant, fully qualified to superintend the judicial and civil concerns of the colonists. The *Standard* and the *Morning Herald* have, it may be out of similar party spirit, defended the act of the government. We look upon the act as a favourable sign of the times—as one of the tokens that governments are beginning to learn that they must no longer permit themselves "to give up to party what was meant for mankind."

LAND AND LABOUR ARE CAPITAL.

To the Editor of the *New Zealand Journal*.

Sir,—The frequent appeals which have recently been made to the English capitalists, in aid of the enterprising colonists of New Zealand, and my earnest desire for the prosperity of the latter, prompt me to venture a few observations on a subject intimately connected with their interest.

I am not opposed to an equitable system of colonization, but I cannot acquiesce in the plan, recommended by some of your correspondents, doubtless with the very best intentions, of the colonists borrowing money from English capitalists on security of the land and other property in New Zealand. It appears to me that the fact of its being impracticable to commence, and prosecute any important undertaking at home without the sanction and assistance of the money power, and the zeal of their friends to promote the interests of the settlers, have induced those friends too hastily to sanction the adoption of the plan, without a careful consideration of what the real interests of the colonists require. They are already in possession of the elements of immense wealth, and that without the alloys, which, in England, permeate through every transaction in which the productive classes are engaged.

All the New Zealanders require to enable them to "go ahead," is a medium by which those valuable elements can be so blended, and brought within the sphere of their mutual influence as to produce the most beneficial results. This medium is a currency. If, however, this currency must be obtained from the English money power, we may apprehend that the most afflicting consequences will ensue.

The process of colonisation, instead of accomplishing its proposed object, that of affording relief to the middle and labouring classes of the British people, will be virtually this: The money power will manufacture a parcel of paper money with which it will purchase the property of the small capitalists in the mother country. This parcel of paper it will receive back for land in New Zealand; so far as a mere exchange has been effected, of the land in the colony for the property in England. The money power next advances the said parcel of paper at, say 10 per cent, on security of land in New Zealand, and will, therefore, receive the whole back in 10 years in the shape of interest, but it will retain a mortgage on the land, and other available property which may have been placed upon it. This mortgage the money power may now find it convenient to foreclose, and the mortgager possessing no other means, is compelled to give up the whole: thus he will find himself in a foreign country, advanced in years, without property, (and consequently without friends,) and all his reasonable hopes of comfort gone for ever.

I would not censure the large capitalists, as individuals, but the barbarous monetary laws, which are enacted to secure to the money power, all the benefits which might accrue from any important undertaking. These laws are the offspring of that mean and selfish policy which increases the poverty of the poor, while they, by their skill and industry, increase the means of production, and consequently, the wealth of the rich. Of that policy which has marred the happiness, and withered the reasonable hopes and expectations of the most useful portion of the British people!

Of that policy which keeps six millions of Irish acres in the state of bog, while hundreds of thousands of the poor are starving for the want

of food! which has banished hundreds of thousands more across the Atlantic to seek a more precarious morsel amongst the wild beasts of the wilderness of Canada, and on the barren rocks of Nova-Scotia! Of that policy which seeks an apology for the wretchedness of the poor in the abundance of the products of the country, miscalled over-production. Of that policy which, instead of giving to foreigners 18 millions worth of produce for 25 millions worth, as was the case in 1799, now gives 120 millions worth, in exchange for 53 millions worth, while it boasts of an extension of foreign trade! Of that policy, which compels one portion of the poor to live in a state of pauperism and unwilling idleness, and to be maintained by the other portion, and thus to be a bar to each others prosperity! Of that policy, which cannot afford food and clothing for the working class, who now wield a mechanical power, equal to that of 600 millions of men, but who lived in a state of comparative comfort, and happiness, when they directed a similar power equal to that of only 13 millions of men! Of that policy which will, if persevered in, chill and freeze up the energies of the New Zealanders, and every other people who are so unfortunate as to be placed under its baneful influence! which has driven those interesting objects of our deep solicitude from their homes, their native land, and all those endearing ties which make life worthy possession!

I desire not to see these laws, the offspring of that policy, in practical operation in New Zealand. Do not, then, as a sincere friend to the interests of the settlers, which I really believe you are, advise them to adopt a system which will certainly prove their ruin. Let them not fall on their knees and beg for permission to contribute 5 or 10 per cent. of their hard earned property towards upholding that power which has oppressed and exiled them. But let them set their printing press to work, and manufacture a currency of their own, based upon the land and labour, the Capital of New Zealand; than which no foundation for a currency could be more secure.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Y. Z.

Nottingham, Dec. 18th, 1843.

LAND, LABOUR, AND CREDIT.

(From the *Morning Chronicle* of Dec. 19th.)

Last night Mr. William Bridges, editor of the *New Zealand Journal*, delivered a lecture in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on "a mode of combining land, labour, and credit, in the colonization, and re-colonization of the British possessions at home and abroad, so as, in the most speedy and effectual manner, to create markets, to afford employment to the labouring classes, and more immediately to establish on a broad and permanent basis the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland and elsewhere." The Lecturer argued that the only legitimate tie between landlord and tenant was a permanent tenure, passing from generation to generation of the tenant, so long as the guaranteed return was made to the landlord for the use of the properties of the soil, and that any increase of value was the property of the individual to whose exertions and investment it was owing; that the landlord knew very well what to do without any commission of inquiry; that it is equally unreasonable for the landlord to grudge the improving tenant such increased value, as it would be for the Crown to say, "The lands you possess are now ten-fold the value they represented in the feudal times, when society permitted you to call them yours. Give me back these lands, and go and conquer new ones for yourselves." At the close of the lecture an animated discussion took place, and several gentlemen addressed the meeting, in the course of which it was proposed that a public meeting should be shortly held to take the matter into consideration.

(From the *Morning Chronicle* of Dec. 21st)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MORNING CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been called to a notice in yesterday's *Chronicle*, under the head of "Ireland," of a lecture which I delivered in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on the subject of colonization. That notice very imperfectly embodies the propositions then brought forward, and indeed is calculated to mislead, as it presents as the feature of my scheme a portion which was merely incidentally introduced in reference to the relations of individual landlords and tenants. I trust to your courtesy to insert the following brief abstract of the lecture, which was intended to advocate a principle of landlordism to be applied in the future constitution of landed property, and as supplying a means and a mode of extensive and self-working colonization, whether in New Zealand, in Ireland, or elsewhere.

I proposed, that, as regards Crown possessions at home, or such as the Crown may purchase, or as respects the waste lands of the colonies, there should be substituted for leases of all kinds a redemption tenure, which, in consideration of a premium interest, shall guarantee an absolute possession to the yeomen. Let the crown choose out a number of skilled farmers, and, instead of a bare interest upon the capital value of lands systematically improved, take a premium interest on the lives, or for twenty years of the lives of the occupants; this higher interest, received on security of the lands under cultivation, securing to the farmer, if he survives twenty years, an unburdened possession, or at his death a free patrimony to his children. According to the laws of mortality, this annuity rent will replace to the Crown its full capital, while the moral incentive to production and enterprise, in the sure prospect of an ultimate independence, will far outweigh the consideration of a temporarily higher annual burthen.

In combination with such a principle, or rather in order that it may be efficiently exhibited, it will be incumbent to establish a system of improvement or colonisation (which is truly nothing more than the systematic combination of the elements of wealth), the true principle of which is so to manage that lands shall not be without hands, and that labour shall not be without its reward. The experiments of the Earl of Devon, the Irish Waste Land Improvement Society, of Lord Headly, Sir Charles Styles, Captain Pitt Kennedy, and others in the south of Ireland, and the extraordinary increase of value given by combined ef-

forts to lands in New Zealand, amply demonstrate what may be done by efficient means and on a large scale. In a large experiment, an outlay of £1. an acre would be sufficient to promote the construction of roads, bridges, quays, landing places, and other buildings—*even* of educational and religious institutions, and thereafter such settlements being divided into farms of moderate extent, assigned to yeoman tenants, it will be to disbelieve in the power of combined labour and land to doubt the successful issue.

To supply the want of capital, which past experience has shown to be generally wanting in colonising undertakings, I would have the state, or other corporate landlord, establish a currency of *Land notes*—each note being a promise to pay one pound sterling, or one-tenth or other portion of the lands improved and rendered available. These notes paid by the state to labourers to reclaim the lands, or at discretion advanced to active yeoman holders and cultivators, would be willingly received, for they would bear the stamp of the state security—a stamp warranted by strict economical principles. The yeomen selected as landlord tenants would enable the Crown gradually to meet all these notes as they returned upon them, and the lands would be as imperishable a security for their continued value as any amount of bullion in the Bank of England.

The example once set by the Crown would, I feel convinced, be imitated by the large landlords of Ireland; by the Colonising Companies of England; by the landlords of England themselves, who must perceive in such a principle the germ of a means of retrieving their mortgages, and of contributing a willing revenue to the Crown—the most legitimate of all revenues. Thus, I maintain, without difficulty, would there be constituted yeoman tenants, gradually growing up into yeoman landlords, with hired and tried labourers, superseding harsh middlemen and cottiers, possessing free and liberal educational and religious establishments of their own (for these must be part of the improvements made upon the waste), out of the funds created on an indubitable moral as well as economical security.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. BRIDGES.
New Zealand Journal Office, 2, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden, Dec. 20.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

Sir,—Referring to Mr. Earp's manuscripts, published in the 102nd. number of your Journal, the uniform opinion seems to be that the land now over-run with fern, had, at one time, been covered with timber; and the natural conclusion is, that, however, much adventitious circumstances may have altered the nature of the two soils, still their real texture and natural qualities are the same; and if the farmer has from 12 to 18 inches of good soil, he will consider the subsoil of minor importance. Give the farmer 18 inches of dry soil, he cares not though the Pacific Ocean rolled under it, and as the fern land is easily cut up with the plough, he will remove the roots, and not trust to a matting of white clover, or any analogous seed to do the work. With farmers who understand their business, there will be no division of opinion on this subject, and as I presume Mr. Earp only advances it hypothetically, I will not waste your time with further observation.

Mr. Earp, however, considers the practice of burning the fern on the land as extremely pernicious; as adding alkaline salts to a soil already redundant with it, and that such practice is against all the principles of chemical agriculture. I am very sensible of my extremely confined information on chemical science, whether as applied to agriculture, or any thing else; yet it is impressed on my mind that the alkalies of earths, though possessing some qualities analogous to vegetable alkalies are yet widely different in their general properties, and I hold the opinion that by amalgamation fertility will be the result. I hold the opinion that the fern lands are highly impregnated with carbonic acid, and oxide of iron which the vegetable alkali will neutralize, and bring the inertness into a healthy action. This, however, is only my opinion and of no weight: the subject, however, is of much importance to New Zealand interests, and as Mr. Earp's opinions are likely to be much, and I hope deservedly appreciated by the settlers, it is the more to be wished that nothing but sound doctrine should pass from him. It is for Dr. Thompson, or some of your agricultural correspondents to set the matter on its true basis. I make this suggestion the more readily as it is probable the Dr. may have analyzed the soil referred to, and if Mr. Earp also has done so, it will be pleasant to find that these results correspond.

The New Zealand settlers will do well to mark and bear in mind an observation from Mr. Earp, on the value of the wet land, which, once laid dry, they will invariably find to be the most fertile. There is, indeed, no operation in rural economy of greater importance than that of draining, for though vegetation will not proceed successfully without a sufficient supply of moisture, yet when water is stagnant, or a superabundance of the fluid exists, it is, if not fatal, at any rate highly prejudicial to the perfect production of these sort of plants which generally constitute the food of animals, but it is also baneful to the health of every living thing in its vicinity; even the snipe is found in the highest perfection on the dry bank, by the purling stream. To apply manure to land lying wet is like throwing manure into the ocean: to sow or plant on wet land is literally casting your bread upon the waters, but you will not find it again after many days, no, nor until the land is laid dry and the vicious principle, it has imbibed in its state of inertness is washed away. When fructified by the suns and winds of heaven, to the industrious hand it will pour forth the treasures of ages.

If you think proper to give this a place in your esteemed Journal, it is at your service, and I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. POWSON.

London, Dec. 18th, 1843.

IRELAND AND NEW ZEALAND.—(From the *Southern Cross*, Auckland, July 22nd, 1843). Is this country properly named, Ulster, Munster, and Leinster? Yes, by accident it is; for who can deny the

resemblance to Ireland? None can doubt but this is the "Ever Green Isle." The Irish were always famed for their kindness and hospitality to strangers; so also are the natives of this country; who ever heard of an injury being done to any European by them, unless they were first insulted; Again, Saint Patrick surely has been here, "and given the Snakes and Toads a twist, and banished all the Varmint," these being nothing venomous to be found in New Zealand. And what is our bush fare but pork and potatoes? the same, the pride and boast of Old Ireland. Where will you find a braver people than the New Zealanders? look at their wars, their brave chiefs. They could boast of their Shony, while we of Wellington—as Statesmen I cannot say much of the Maories, but they are little inferior to Lyndhurst or Jackson in advocating their own cause. Look again to their industry; the likeness is great, see how the Irish travel to seek work, so also do the Maories; their ancient tools were nearly the same, the stone hatchet, and the shillee and ham, are much alike. Our chief export will be our flax; the flax and linen of Ireland. Again, where will you find lands, rivers, fish, &c., to equal New Zealand, except in Ireland? I may add, milk or butter. Again, with the old settlers, I fear a likeness may be drawn to the ancient inhabitants of Ireland with their confiscated land.

And where is there a country to equal Ireland or New Zealand, for man to enjoy the blessings of this life, and were there ever two countries made more wretched, reduced to almost poverty, and their natives more neglected, and kept back through want of proper government?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are in receipt of several interesting papers; among others a German pamphlet on New Zealand emigration, with our correspondent P. A. D. C's. accompanying letter from Hamburg; a report by Mr. Wheelwright, on steam navigation in the Pacific and in the coal mines of Chili and Pasama. Our excuse for deferring the insertion or notice of these communications will be found in the very limited space of this Index number, and the extent of the various details of the unfortunate collision. We have done our best to make room by leaving out several advertisements, which we hope our advertising friends will excuse.

We have also pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a very flattering testimonial by the passengers of the ship *Teress*, addressed to J. D. Haswell, Esq., Agent at Plymouth for Mr. Earp's line of packets. All the passengers unite in cordial expressions of their satisfaction at the kind treatment they had received from Mr. Haswell, and all parties connected with the ship.

The New Zealand Journal.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1843.

This, our last number for the year 1843, we have but to fill with particulars of the most painful intelligence relating to the young colony of New Zealand: painful to the friends and relatives of many estimable settlers who have at length fallen a sacrifice to that local official neglect and incapacity on which we so frequently been called upon to express an opinion, and yet, as all such painful events would appear to be, the crisis of the settlers' fate, and in all probability a consummation which will lead to vigorous government and a wise policy for the future. Again let us, ere we briefly recapitulate the events of which the intelligence has by this time been laid before our readers, affirm that the New Zealand Company, whose short-comings we have never attempted to extenuate, are in this matter but unfortunate. The government had guaranteed to them possession: it was for the government to secure that possession as against all claimants. And by a real colonisation there can be no doubt that the reserved tenth of the settled districts would have amply contented the natives—a just and a generous compensation. If the company are to blame, it has been from want of judgment resulting from want of experience—with inadequate capital and inadequate protection (for soldiers were never sent to Wellington to protect, but to molest), they have dispersed instead of concentrating their population and their strength, and—but all this we have elsewhere urged, and have left ourselves but space in this limited number to present shortly the facts of the affair.

The survey of the Wairoa district commenced on the 25th of April. Soon after this, the two chiefs, Rauperaha or Raupero and Rangehaiata, threatened to prevent the survey from proceeding, but at length agreed with Mr. Spain, the commissioner of land claims, to await the adjournment of his court to Cloudy Bay on the 19th of June. But in the interval, the surveys still proceeding, (for it would appear from Col. Wakefield's despatch that no advice of such arrangement between the chiefs and the commissioner had been received by the settlers) the surveyor's house was burnt down by the natives. On information of this aggression, a warrant was issued by Mr. Thompson, the police magistrate, for the apprehension of the chiefs, and a party consisting of Captain Wakefield, Mr. Thompson, Captain England, and forty-six other per-

sons, the greater number of whom had never handled a firelock. The whole party slept at the wood called Tui Mautine on the night of the 16th June; and next day, muskets and cartridges having been distributed, they ascended some miles up the river, when they found the natives, to the number of forty armed men, besides women and children, awaiting their approach on the left bank of a river flowing into the Wairoa. A canoe bridge was formed across the river by the natives, and after some unsatisfactory negotiation between the magistrate and a portion of the English and the natives, Mr. Thompson appears to have lost his temper, and threatened hostilities, while one of the Christian natives entreated peace. Soon after, the rest of the English were ordered to cross, and a general discharge of musketry ensued on both sides. Confusion then took place; the English labourers, unaccustomed to warfare, fled round the hills and escaped, in spite of the efforts of Captain Wakefield to encourage and restrain them; and at length the leaders and those who had stood out laid down their arms, and were, it is presumed, bound by the natives; and, in revenge for the death of Rangehaia's wife, who had been slain in the encounter, mercilessly slaughtered. On the Saturday morning, Mr. Tuckett, the company's surveyor, with those who had escaped, reached Wellington. A deputation from the bench of magistrates started for the scene of the affray, and on their arrival found that Mr. Ironsides, a Wesleyan missionary, had anticipated them, and performed the last offices on the bodies of the unfortunates.

The following is a list of the killed and missing:—

KILLED.—Captains Wakefield and England; H. A. Thompson, Esq.; G. R. Richardson, Esq.; — Patchett, Esq.; — Howard, Esq.; — Cotterell, Esq.; Messrs. John Brooke, interpreter, William Clancy, Thomas Ratcliffe, William Northam, Thomas Pay Coster, James M'Gregor, William Gardner, Ely Cropper, Henry Bumforth, Thomas Tyrrel, and Isaac Smith.

MISSING.—Malen, chief constable; Edward Stokes; Thomas Hannam and John Burton.

Major Richmond had been appointed by the local government to succeed Mr. Thompson, as police magistrate, and public meetings had been held to agitate the government for efficient protection to the 10,000 settlers in the colony, either by means of a military or militia force.

The government brig, the Victoria, sailed on the 15th of July for Wellington, with Captain Aytoun, Ensign Cervantes, and sixty rank and file of the 96th Regiment. Lieutenant Bennett, R.E., Doctor Evans, and Major Richmond, were also passengers.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following is an extract from a despatch received on Thursday week, by the Directors of the New Zealand Company, containing further particulars relative to the unfortunate collision. Intelligence has also been received from Auckland, by which we learn that the Government there, had taken prompt measures for the security of the settlers, having despatched a military force, and appointed Major Richmond police magistrate at Nelson:—

“Wellington, New Zealand, June 28, 1843.

“Sir,—Mr. Kelham's letter of the 19th inst. will have prepared you for the disastrous intelligence, which, it is now my duty to convey to you, for the information of the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company.

“The district of Wairoa, in Cloudy Bay, communicating with the Nelson settlement (of which it will form a part), at about ten miles from the valley of the Waimea, had been for some months under survey. The work would have been completed by next September, and would have laid open for selection the whole of the rural lands offered for sale in the scheme of what was called the company's second colony. No opposition had been offered to the surveyors by the natives until lately, when, upon the sitting of the Court of Land Claims at Porerua, Rauperaha, and Rangehaia, informed Mr. Commissioner Spain that they intended to interrupt the operations at Wairoa. That gentleman induced them to promise to defer that intention till he should go over to Cloudy Bay to investigate the title in the Middle Island, and it is thought they would have adhered to their promise, but for the influence and instigation of some Europeans, who, in consequence of cohabitation with women of Rauperaha's tribe, set up claims to portions of the land in question. Mr. Spain's Court was to have closed here on the 19th inst., when he proposed to adjourn it to Cloudy Bay, in Nelson. The promise he had with difficulty procured from the chiefs to postpone their interruption of the surveys was made on the 12th of last month, and did not come to knowledge till after the events I have to relate. In the meantime Rauperaha and Rangehaia, with their followers, amounting to some twenty men, were conveyed across Cook's Straits from Porerua to Queen Charlotte's Sound, and thence, after a stay there of a few days, to Cloudy Bay, in a schooner of thirty tons, belonging to and commanded by Mr. Joseph Thomas, who formerly cohabited with the daughter of Nohoroa, the brother of Rauperaha, by whom he has several children, and in whose right he is a claimant of land at Wairoa and elsewhere. I have been informed on credible authority, that on the arrival of the schooner in Cloudy Bay, the chiefs on board were regaled with spirits, to the use of which Rauperaha and Rangehaia are addicted, and that much inflammatory conversation took place, and great excitement prevailed amongst the party respecting the object of their visit to Wairoa; but no evidence has yet been taken on this point.

“The native party being strengthened by the addition of the resident natives at Cloudy Bay, and amounting in all to about eighty men, forty of whom carried fire-arms, and the remainder tomahawks, proceeded in their canoes to the Wairoa, when they immediately commenced the obstruction of the survey, and finally burned down the reed houses of one of the contractors. Mr. Tuckett, the Company's chief surveyor, arrived at this time, in order to inspect the survey; and having despatched information to Nelson of the interruption of the works, afterwards went himself to report the circumstances. But before he arrived at Nelson the magistrates there had issued a warrant, upon the information of Mr. Cotterell, the contractor, whose house had been destroyed, and Her Majesty's colonial brig was met by Mr. Tuckett at the entrance of Tasman's Gulf, conveying the police magistrate, Mr. Thompson, Captains Wakefield and England, both volunteers, and working men, to the number of forty persons, to put in execution the warrant against Rauperaha and Rangehaia. The brig anchored off the north of the Wairoa river on Thursday, the 15th inst., and disembarked some other passengers. The remainder landed on the 16th, and the whole party ascended the river in search of the natives. The depositions, a copy of which I forward, will more particularly explain the movements of both parties. Suffice it for me to state, that on the morning of the 17th they found themselves in presence of each other; the natives encamped on an open space of ground, backed by low bush, and having a deep creek and steep hill in their front. The police magistrate, Mr. Thompson, Captain Wakefield, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Howard, Mr. Brooks, the interpreter, and three constables, crossed the creek over a canoe which was laid across it. Mr. Thompson then explained through the interpreter the object of his visit to the native chiefs, and called on Rauperaha to go with him on board the brig, which the latter positively refused to do. After some urgent threats by Mr. Thompson, a party of sixteen armed natives sprung up in a hostile attitude, and the interpreter informed Mr. Thompson that there were many more hidden in the bush. Upon this Mr. Thompson pointed to the Europeans, who were armed, and amounted to thirty-five men, and threatened to order them to fire on the natives. The English party who had crossed the creek endeavoured to rejoin the main body, some of whom advanced towards the creek. An accidental discharge from a musket carried by one of these then took place, and a moment afterwards a volley from both parties ensued. The depositions will again give you the particulars. No arrangements for resistance by the Europeans seem to have been made further than drawing up the armed men in line. No reserved force supported them, and it appears that it was never contemplated that they would have more to do to execute the warrant than to show themselves. Three natives fell wounded by the first volley, and the rest wavered, and were on the point of falling back, when Rauperaha called out to his followers to advance. The party of armed workmen, totally unacquainted with the use of fire-arms and discipline, dispersed at the yells which the natives made on advancing across the creek, and, heedless of the orders of their superiors, fled up the hill. The rest of the sad story is soon told. Repeated attempts to rally the fugitives proving ineffectual, Captain Wakefield called on them to throw down their arms and surrender, displaying a white handkerchief as a signal of peace; but those men who had gained the summit of the hill continued to fire over the heads of those who gave themselves up. The pursuit by the natives was not arrested till all their opponents were in their power, when E'Pua, a Christian chief, attempted to save the lives of Captain Wakefield and some few others, but without avail, for Rangehaia, whose wife had been killed by an accidental shot in the affray, came forward to the party of prisoners, who were surrounded by natives, and calling upon Rauperaha to assist him, with his own hand and tomahawk despatched all those who had not fallen before his followers.

“Mr. Tuckett, with some others, instead of mounting the hill, descended the gorge and gained the sea-shore, where they procured a whale-boat, and got on board the Government brig about the middle of the day. In the evening some attempt was made to communicate with the shore, but no indication of any of the party having escaped to the coast appearing, Mr. Tuckett thought it advisable to bring the brig to Port Nicholson for advice and assistance. Meetings of the magistrates and the inhabitants took place, and numerous volunteers offered to accompany me to the scene of the contest. We accordingly embarked, about eighty in number, including all the young and enterprising settlers of all conditions in the settlement who could be spared from their avocations; but a gale of wind setting in prevented the brig sailing for forty-eight hours. At its termination we relanded the armed force, the use of which must have been rendered unnecessary by the delay, and proceeded as a quorum of magistrates only to Wairoa. On arriving at Cloudy Bay we found our worst fears realized, and heard the particulars which I have given you above. The Rev. Mr. Ironsides, of the Wesleyan Society, had, with praiseworthy humanity, visited the spot where the fatal occurrence took place, and interred the remains of nineteen of our countrymen. The natives had quitted the scene of action the same evening, the 17th, and, collecting all their women, children, and property, had entirely abandoned Cloudy Bay and its neighbourhood. We found only two natives, one wounded, who had been present at the affair, and whose evidence will be found in the depositions.

“I have the honour to be, &c.,

“W. WAKEFIELD.”

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

COLONY OF NEW EDINBURGH.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books for the Registration of the Applicants for the Purchase of Land in the Colony of New Edinburgh, are now open.

The ballot for the priority of choice, will be held on TUESDAY, the Twentieth Day of February next, after which the Land Orders will be immediately issued, and preparations commenced forthwith for the embarkation of the first body of emigrants early in the Spring.

Instructions have been sent to the Company's Principal Agent in New Zealand, to dispatch an efficient body of surveyors to the site of the intended settlement, so that the land may be ready for choice on the arrival of the colonists.

Further information may be had on application to the Secretary, or to **GEORGE RENNIE, Esq.**, at the New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings, London.

By order of the Court of Directors.

T. C. HARRINGTON

Secretary.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS TO WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND NEW PLYMOUTH, IN CONNEXION WITH THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

MR. G. B. EARP begs to inform parties about to proceed to New Zealand, that he has made arrangements with the New Zealand Company to despatch a regular series of first-class ships to the above colony, every six weeks or two months, according to the season of the year. These vessels will sail under the following regulations:—

1. Every ship will be subject to the control of the Company, as regards the bill of fare, as well for the chief cabin passengers, as for those in the fore cabin.

2. Punctuality of Sailing. A bond will be entered into with the Company for each ship to sail on the day first appointed. This will be rigidly adhered to, as has already been the case with the "Urula" and "Himalaya." Mr. Earp invites a comparison in this respect between these ships and others, which in the course of the present year have been laid on for the Colony.

3. The price of a chief cabin passage will be only 26 guineas, little more than the cost of conveyance to Canada, or the United States of America; fore cabin, 20 guineas. The Dietary for each upon a liberal scale, approved of by the New Zealand Company.

4. Each Passenger will be allowed Half a Ton, or 20 Cubic Feet of space in the Hold for luggage.

5. All provisions and cabin accommodations will be subject to the inspection of the Company's Surveyor.

6. All purchasers of Land, themselves proceeding to the Colony, receive an allowance from the Company, which is in many cases equal to the passage of one adult, and in some cases more, thus securing what is equivalent to a free passage.

7. Each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon, and will be provided with medicine, and medical comforts, according to the Company's regulations.

In consequence of the strictness of sailing, no freight will be received on board later than the morning of the day previous to the one named for sailing.

Mr. Earp, having resided for some years in the Colony, will be happy to afford every information respecting New Zealand, to parties proceeding by his ships. Emigrants availing themselves of this, will thereby save much useless trouble and expense.

For passage-allowance, or further information, apply to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, and for freight or passage, to

G. B. EARP,

New Zealand House,
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MR. EARP'S LINE OF PACKETS TO NEW ZEALAND.

To succeed the "Theresa."

Under engagement to the New Zealand Company to sail punctually on the 10th January, calling at Plymouth to embark Passengers.

THE First Ship direct for WELLINGTON, NELSON, AND NEW PLYMOUTH, the well-known fast-sailing Frigate-built Ship, **BELLA MARINA**, A 1,600 tons burden, T. Ashbridge, commander, lying in the St. Katharine's Docks. The accommodations of this splendid Ship are of the first-rate order. She will carry an experienced surgeon. Mr. Earp's ships, as in the case of the "Urula," "Himalaya," and "Theresa," sail punctually to the day, consequently no Freight will be received on board later than the morning preceding the day of sailing. The dietary of the "Bella Marina," as of all other ships despatched by Mr. Earp to New Zealand, is under the regulation and inspection of the Company. The utmost reliance may therefore be felt by Passengers proceeding to New Zealand, that their comforts in this respect will be most carefully regarded. Each passenger will be allowed half-a-ton, or twenty cubic feet space in the hold, of luggage only, the remainder (if any) to be paid for at the current rate of freight. Chief Cabin Fare Thirty-five Guineas; Fore Cabin Twenty Guineas. For further information apply to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, and for freight and passage to

G. B. EARP,

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J. D. HASWELL, Agent to Mr. EARP'S LINE OF PACKETS, to Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth, and to the New Zealand Company, respectfully informs the public that he effects Sales of Land, Engages Passages, Ships Goods to the above Settlement, and effects Marine Insurances generally:—of whom every information may be had gratis relative to the New Zealand Company's Settlements.
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NEW ZEALAND.

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General Shipping Business transacted, passages arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded goods shipped, &c., 110, Fenchurch-street.
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For Sale, a few Tons of New Zealand Flax.
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Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street, corner of Cornhill.

EDWARD RYLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES,
Residents in Tropical Climates, Captains during a Voyage, and Invaluable to all.—**CARSON'S PATENT INSTRUMENT FOR SALTING AND CURING MEAT.**

This instrument offers to the public the incalculable advantage of salting any quantity of meat thoroughly and instantaneously, thus overcoming the difficulty that attends that process generally, and particularly in tropical climates, as the inside of the joint becomes putrid before the salt applied to the surface can possibly reach it. Every housekeeper will find a most convenient and valuable assistant in this useful instrument. The degree of saltiness can also be regulated, for as the whole of the meat is at once cured (the brine being forced by a pressure equal to five hundred to two thousand pounds upon a square inch into every part of it), only half the usual quantity of salt is necessary, and the excess of it, which renders meat unpleasant and unwholesome, will be avoided, and the nutritious properties more fully preserved, and retained. Noblemen and the heads of large establishments will find this instrument very advantageous, as farmers and innkeepers will be much benefited by the use of it, as the loss from tainted meat will be avoided. Butchers are also particularly interested in the use of the instrument, as a little experience will satisfactorily prove. Emigrants to all parts of the world will find it invaluable. The instrument is extremely simple, consequently not liable to derangement, and very moderate in price, not exceeding from thirty to forty shillings, in a washogay box, with lock and key complete, and of sufficient size for the largest establishment, and for general family use. The instrument may be had of the principal ironmongers and druggists throughout the United Kingdom. Parties wishing to act as agents will be supplied on the same liberal terms as those already appointed.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Messrs. C. Hockin and Co.

"Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, have used Carson's Instrument for a considerable time, and find it salts meat thoroughly, and renders it more tender. We recommend it to the trade generally and individually, and we would on no account be without it.—Thomas Slater, High-street, Kensington, butcher to the Queen; J. B. Way, Wigmore-street; Thomas Butcher, Orchard-street; J. C. Clayton, Great Marylebone-street; William Bull, Albany place, Hyde-park; Alexander F. Wace, George-street, Portman-square; William Green, Oxford-street; James Knight, Gilbert-street; J. Main, butcher to the Queen, Knightsbridge; Thomas Cowell, Knightsbridge; Robert Babbs, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge; J. T. Snow, High-street, Hammersmith; Joseph Armfield, Brook-street, butcher to the Queen; James Homes, Silver-street, Golden-square; Thomas Brown Taylor, Silver-street, Golden-square."

"Messrs. C. Hockin and Co.

"Gentlemen—We salt all our legs and hands of pork with Carson's Machine, and think it of great value and service to the trade; no meat need be lost. We are, gentlemen, your's obediently,—Edward Richards, Exeter-street, Sloane-street; William Lathwell, Exeter-street, Sloane-street; William Raper, butcher to the Queen."

"Messrs. C. Hockin and Co.

"Gentlemen—I have salted with Carson's Instrument rounds and briskets of beef, weighing 40lbs., at night, and left them in brine until the following morning, when I have dressed them, and found them sufficiently salt, beautifully tender, and full of gravy. I consider the process will prove of the greatest advantage to Eating-house Keepers, and to all persons curing their own meat.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"H. HODSON.

"99, Oxford-street, August 29, 1843."

The Yorkshire Agricultural Society have granted a prize to this invention.

Chief depots—Charles Hockin and Co.'s, 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square and 1, Bishopsgate-street Within.

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SECRETARY.

W. BRIDGES, Esq.

The objects of this Society are,
I. To watch over and promote the general interests of the Land-owners, the Colonists, and the Natives.

II. To suggest to, and urge upon, the Government, the New Zealand Company, and the public, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed useful to the Colony.

III. To collect, record, and circulate, accurate information respecting the condition, resources, and prospects of the Colony; and (as a means to the above end),

IV. To open correspondence with the several Settlements in New Zealand, and with all parties disposed to promote the objects of the Society.

The Society can now refer the friends of New Zealand to the general concurrence and support which it has received here, from those interested in the welfare of the Colony; and the members trust that their labours will now be efficiently and cordially directed to the development of such plans as have for their object the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand; and, from the various channels now open to the Society through the Subscribers, it is hoped that authentic information will be derived from responsible parties, which cannot fail to afford correct views of the prospects and resources of the Colony.

To the residents in the several Settlements of the Colony, the Society looks for that energetic concurrence and co-operation which will render it a medium through which their best interests may be independently and successfully promoted.

The Subscription is One Pound per annum, which may be paid in to the Society's account with the Commercial Bank of London, No. 3, Moorgate Street, City, and No. 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN WATSON, 4, Trafalgar Square.

The Committee meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each Month, at One o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 36, Old Broad Street, City, and is open to all who desire to promote the objects of the Society.

By Order,

W. BRIDGES, Secretary.

New Zealand Society's Rooms,
36, Old Broad Street,
7th June, 1843.

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